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FOR

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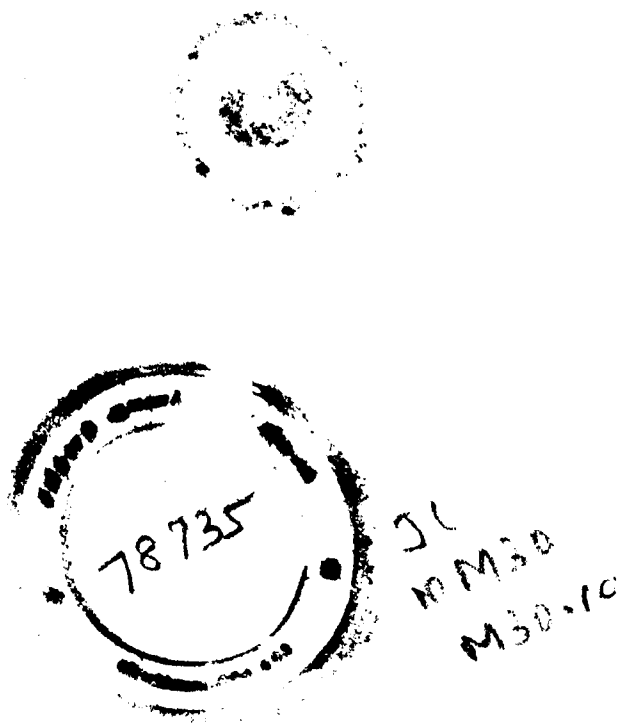
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THE

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BRITISH-INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.*

No. I.—Clive and Cornwallis.

Of the lives contained in this volume, two only, those of Clive and Cornwallis, are, strictly speaking, within our critical jurisdiction. The most remarkable of these individuals,—both, however, eminently connected with the history of British India,—is Lord Clive—to this hour uncommemorated by any biographical notice worthy of his name. The life inserted in the *Biographia Britannica* of Dr. Kippis was an injudicious attempt to mix indiscriminate eulogy with fact, or rather to distort fact to serve the purpose of indiscriminate eulogy. And it has always happened, and will probably happen for ever, that those public characters, which suffer most from the political and party vehemence of their own generation, will be in their turn the subjects of panegyric equally unjust and undistinguishing. It is by this reciprocal action of false censure and extravagant praise that contemporary history of all kinds is corrupted;—and it becomes necessary to wait for the more sober award of a later age, whose judgments are neither perverted by partialities on the one side, nor by libels on the other.

The memory of the first Lord Clive has now passed this period of historical probation. No man in his generation had more violent enemies; few seem to have had warmer friends. We are at length out of the reach of either of those influences, and never, therefore, was there a season more favourable for a revision of the acts which marked his eventful career, and for a correct estimate of his character as a statesman and a commander. We were led to expect, indeed, that so interesting a task would by this time have been executed; and public report assigned it to the pen of Sir John Malcolm, that gentleman having been furnished, it was said, by Lord Powis, with ample documents to illustrate the conduct and motives of his ancestor. But the important desideratum has not yet come to light, and a

* Lives of the most eminent British Military Commanders. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig. Vol. iii. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, vol. xxxvi. London, 1832. Longman and Co. Taylor.

lamentable chasm still remains in the early history of our establishment in India.

That it has not been supplied by Mr. Gleig, in the biographical sketch now upon our table, is no reproach to that gentleman. He had only within his reach the common and most accessible materials; and his plan being confined to the military portion only of the lives which he commemorates, it would be unjust to demand from him that which did not fall within the scope and limits of his undertaking. But it follows, that a mere military narrative of Lord Clive's life must be the jejunest thing imaginable. It must be something like Mallett's Life of Lord Bacon, in which that extraordinary person is minutely examined as a statesman and a lawyer, but quite unnoticed as a philosopher.

In fact, Lord Clive is hardly to be classed among military men, and nothing would be more unfair than to try his merits by the partial test of mere military criticism. To the petty details of that profession he had never been disciplined, and it is probable that the high and daring exploits, to which he owes his greatness, would never have been achieved, if he had discerned the difficulties with which he had to struggle with a soldier's eye, or viewed the objects he had to accomplish through the medium of military optics. Military men, it is true, cannot execute their purposes without courage, but it is courage acting by rule, and frequently by precedent. Many of the most heroic acts which have been recorded in the history of mankind have been condemned by military critics, and many more prodigies of valour would, in all rational probability, have been recorded, if those, to whom arduous duties had been entrusted, had not acted with the fear of that criticism before their eyes. Military science, perhaps the most mechanical of sciences, is at best the skilful adaptation of means to ends; but calculations framed with too nice an adjustment of their several proportions, too frequently exclude the irregular efforts of great and daring minds, in which those proportions are overlooked or despised. Success, indeed, has always sanctioned the widest departure from professional rules; but in how many instances has not the fear of departing from them counteracted the success? If the enterprize succeeds, it is tried, as every enterprize should be tried, by its own rules. If it fails, with whatever moral or physical courage it may have been conducted, it undergoes the strictest and most pedantic interpretation from minds which, themselves the creatures of rules, cannot recognize or tolerate any other principle of action. The boundaries between rashness and wisdom are seldom to be discerned: the most splendid achievements have been those in which they were altogether overlooked. The spirit and essence of military criticism is to render commanders too vigilant in observing them.

Clive arrived at Madras, in 1744, as a writer. The hostilities between France and England broke out in India two years after his arrival. During the bombardment of Madras, and afterwards of Fort St. David, he acted merely as a volunteer, with many other civilians of the same rank. It was not till 1747, that he formally accepted the appointment of ensign, retaining, however, his situation in the civil service. Nothing could have been

more disgraceful to our military character than the operations in the Carnatic during that and the following year. A series of blunders ensued, which school-boys would not have committed. Pondicherry was invested, but to no purpose; the military wise-acres who conducted the siege having erected, though according to strict professional rule, their nearest batteries at a distance of 800 yards from the point to be attacked. Admiral Boscawen's ships were placed so as to produce no effect, the rains set in, sickness began to spread, and, at the end of thirty-one days, the army, without having done any thing, retreated to Fort St. David. Clive distinguished himself during these operations by his characteristic fearlessness of danger. On one occasion, he incurred the animadversion of an officer who, though he had been trained in the pedantry of his profession, was not remarkable for its courage. It happened, when his piquet was warmly engaged, that their ammunition ran short. To avert the consequences of failure, Clive, instead of employing a non-commissioned officer, according to the strict rule, hastened himself to a depôt, and brought up a supply before his absence was observed. Clive called the military critic to account, and the latter resigned his commission in preference to fighting. It is obvious, therefore, that it was in the very worst of military schools that Clive imbibed his first elements. Fortunately, he had a genius which rose superior to his school, though perpetually thwarted and rebuked by its rules.

In 1749, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and joined an expedition of doubtful policy to restore a deposed rajah of Tanjore. The promise of the fort of Davicottah and the territory attached thereto was probably the chief inducement to it. But the result was not fortunate. A hurricane destroyed many of the ships, and spread confusion through the camp, which Captain Cope, the commander, had placed on the river Valaru; destroying the stores, tents, and bullocks, and compelling the column to fall back on Porto Novo. Nor was the result more favourable when they took post under the walls of Davicottah. It was to no purpose that Clive urged him to attempt an assault, after blowing up the gate with his field-pieces. That was *unauthorized by rule*:—for this reason, after a waste of forty-eight hours, the captain struck his tents and retired. The result of a subsequent expedition, under Lawrence, was more fortunate. When the whole force was under the walls of Davicottah, he made instant preparations to storm; and to Clive, at his own solicitation, the duty of leading on the forlorn hope was entrusted.

The French first entertained the project of establishing an empire in India. We were driven to it by the defensive measures forced upon us by our rivals, but we played the same game with equal ardour and better success. To Dupleix, however, belongs the merit of the original conception. The other European powers, ourselves among the rest, were intent on maintaining the character of mere traders. It was Dupleix who introduced the system of intriguing with the native powers by throwing the weight of his influence into one or other of the sovereignties to which the Carnatic was subject. In this contest, which, with a few intermissions, was carried on for eight years, Clive displayed a vigour and promptitude, which defeated

the deep-laid designs of Dupleix, and disconcerted the efforts of Law, conducted on a large scale, and supported by the most powerful alliances of the peninsula. In one respect, indeed, the English were unworthy their good fortune. Though fully apprised of the designs of their rivals, after the total defeat and death of Anwar-ad-Deen, to whom they had never tendered their services, they suffered Boscawen's fleet to sail for Europe; and Clive, disgusted with their pacific policy, which played into the hands of their enemies, withdrew from the army, and returned to his civil occupations. In addition to the emoluments which he derived from them, his friend Lawrence made him commissary to the British troops. At this time, he was seized with that nervous disorder, which recurred to him at the concluding part of his life—a depression of spirits, which did not permit a personal attendant to be withdrawn from him even for a moment.

Having claimed and resumed his lieutenant's rank, in 1750, he joined the force destined to the assistance of Mahomed Ali. It was an inauspicious campaign. Chunda Saib gave them battle before the walls of Volcondah, and the troops, being panic-struck in consequence of too much hesitation among the officers, the European battalion fled shamefully, in spite of Clive's efforts to rally them. He urged on the authorities of Fort St. David the necessity of more vigorous measures. The exploits of Clive will be found in the luminous pages of Orme, the best narrator of military affairs with whom we are acquainted. Yet, though he had now succeeded to the rank of captain, and was uniformly employed in the most hazardous of enterprizes, which were brought to a happy issue by his forethought and courage, there was a strong indisposition on the part of his superiors to entrust him with a separate command. Lawrence was anxious to procure it for him; and at length a fair opportunity of conferring it presented itself. The allies, more especially Mararee Row, the Mahratta chief, refused to detach a man, unless the conduct of the expedition was committed to Clive. An admirable instance of his almost miraculous presence of mind soon afterwards occurred, which justified the confidence thus reposed in him. We shall describe it in the words of the reverend biographer:—

Never were the effects of forethought and decision more fully illustrated than on the present occasion. There were spies in Clive's camp, not less than in that of the enemy, by whom the movement of the English to intercept M. d'Auteuil and his corps had been communicated to M. Law; and the latter, eager to avail himself of every advantage which fortune might throw in his way, made his dispositions accordingly. A body of 780 men, of whom 80 were Europeans, chiefly deserters from the English army, and, therefore, the better fitted for their present purpose, were ordered to march from the island immediately after dark, and to attack the guards which had been left for the protection of the camp, whom there was every reason to believe they would find unprepared. The column reached the outer trench without interruption, soon after midnight, when its leader was informed by one of the spies that Clive had returned about an hour before. No credit was, however, given to the statement, which, on the contrary, was attributed to the cowardice of the speaker; and the assailants, headed by the deserters, who replied, when challenged, that they came as a reinforcement from Major Lawrence, penetrated unopposed within the lines. They passed in perfect order through the bivouac of the Mahrattas, who lay encamped round the pagodas and redoubt, and had gained the entrances to the latter, in one of which Clive lay asleep, ere a shot was fired. But being again challenged here, and both officers and men becoming nervous, the leading files discharged their pieces, and attempted to carry the gateway at a rush. Clive, awakened by the report, sprang to his feet. He ran to the upper pagoda, where his Europeans lay; and, getting about 200 of them together, proceeded in all haste to the spot whence the firing proceeded, utterly at a loss to conceive in what so strange a tumult should have originated, and willing to attribute it to almost any other than the true cause.

Arrived in the vicinity of the redoubt, he beheld, to his amazement, a battalion of sepoys firing, as he believed at random, in the direction of the enemy's position. Convinced that they were his own troops, and that some strange infatuation had come upon them, he ordered his Europeans to stand fast, while he himself proceeded alone to allay the panic under which the sepoys manifestly laboured. His astonishment, however, increased fourfold, when the first man whom he addressed, instead of recognizing or obeying, rushed furiously upon him with his sword, and wounded him in two places. Clive's anger rose. He returned his adversary's thrusts, who fled after a brief struggle, and was followed towards the lower pagoda, where, however, the whole matter was rendered clear by a challenge fiercely given, not in the English, but in the French language. Clive, indeed, found himself in the midst of six French soldiers, ere he could well make up his mind what to think; and the problem came immediately to be solved, by which party should the tone of a conqueror be assumed.

Perhaps no man ever possessed in a more perfect degree than Clive the quality of presence of mind; without which a soldier, of all men living, is the most helpless. In an instant, he felt the full force of his situation; and, obeying the impulse of a ready judgment, he told the men coolly, that he came to offer them terms, on the rejection of which they should be put to the sword without mercy. The better to enforce this address, he requested them to look around, that they might convince themselves of the presence of his whole army, and the utter hopelessness of resistance. The Frenchmen became alarmed. Three of them laid down their arms and submitted on the spot, with whom he immediately returned to his Europeans; while the other three fled into the pagoda, of which their countrymen and the English deserters had made themselves masters.

Clive's constitution was now giving way. He embarked for England, after vainly lingering some months at Madras. His reception at home was such as his splendid services deserved. Among other tokens of esteem from the Court of Directors, he received a diamond-hilted sword, which he condescended only to accept with the assurance that a similar mark of respect would be paid to his old commander, Major Lawrence. When his health was restored, they appointed him deputy-governor of Fort St. David, with the reversion of the chair at Madras; at the same time procuring for him a lieutenant-colonelcy in the King's service. On his return to India, he found things in a pacific state; and having extirpated a race of pirates, whose strong-hold was Severndroog, and who for eighty years had kept the trade of western India in constant alarm, he assumed his government at

Fort St. David, where he remained till the following August, when he hastened to Madras, in consequence of intelligence concerning the ruined state of the Company's affairs at Calcutta.

On the death of Aliverdy Khan, the soubahdary of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa devolved on Surajah Dowlah, one of the most depraved and vicious monsters that ever disgraced the human form. The English had excited his most deadly hatred, and he vowed their destruction. At this moment, intelligence of a probable rupture with France reached Calcutta. On frivolous pretexts, he directed an army of 50,000 men against the factory of Cossim-bazar, of which he possessed himself, together with the persons of Mr. Watts and his coadjutors. He then marched upon Calcutta with prodigious fury, and carried the fort by storm, in spite of a gallant resistance. The episode of the Black-hole, concerning which Mr. Mill has thrown out so many facetious sarcasms, has been often told. The settlement was completely ruined, and all its European inhabitants murdered or banished. On Clive's arrival, it was resolved to make a grand effort to recover Calcutta, and to chastize Surajah Dowlah. The conduct of this perilous undertaking devolved by general consent on Clive. Five vessels of war, with 900 Europeans and 1,500 sepoys, anchored at Fulta. The corps first sent out had arrived at the same place. Thither also the miserable remnant of the settlement had repaired, so that the number of fighting men might amount to 3,000. Clive, at the head of his troops, landed about ten miles below a fort recently thrown up to impede the navigation of the river, in order to cut off the garrison when driven by the firing of the ships from the fort. The infantry were conducted to the rear of the redoubts, where they lay down without having planted a picket or sentry, and overwearied with their march, fell asleep. The governor had tracked the whole of Clive's movement, and saw the carelessness with which he had concluded it. He marched out with 3,000 troops, horse and foot, and the assailants were awakened by a heavy discharge of small arms on all sides.

The error was soon redeemed by Clive. Not a man was allowed to quit his ground; and the line stood firm under a fire they were not permitted to return. Two parties were detached and pushed briskly forward to take the assailants in reverse; whilst a small body of volunteers poured in a steady fire on their rear. The enemy did not await the shock which threatened them, and after some playing of the guns, which caused terrible havock amongst the remote bodies, the whole retreated in confusion to Calcutta, which was subsequently left to the protection of 500 men. The fleet, after silencing two inconsiderable forts, anchored in front of the town, and drove the enemy from their guns, when a party of marines and sailors took possession of it.

For the intermediate events, or rather intrigues, which led to the battle of Plassey, we refer our readers to the interesting details of Orme. A truce was soon afterwards concluded, and Surajah Dowlah,—after the affair so disastrous to the English, on the road to the Mahratta ditch, which drove Clive with his gallant band again within the walls of Calcutta, an affair upon which the reverend author expends a little military criticism, which after such a lapse of time, it is not easy to refute,—marched back, crestfallen and dispirited, to Moorshedabad.

The battle of Plassey also would cut a sorry figure under the rule and compasses of a military critic. "While we do justice," observes Mr. Gleig, "to the courage of the English leader, and to the steadiness and good conduct of the men whom he committed in a contest so unequal, we feel that to speak of the victory as the result of any wisdom in the combinations of Clive, would justly subject us to the ridicule of every military reader." Whether the affair was conducted with a sufficient attention to technical rule, we cannot determine. That an army of 70,000 men, supported by fifty pieces of cannon, should have been routed by 3,000 soldiers, implies no ordinary species of merit in the commander. It is probable that Clive had formed no definite plan, but adapted his movements to the exigency as it arose; and whoever examines the operations of that day, will perceive, that it was impossible for him to calculate upon any of the contingencies which decided the fate of the battle. For instance, it was uncertain, almost to the last, whether Meer Jaffier's defection* was to be relied on; his column, being unknown to the English, was actually fired upon with great effect; nor was it till after the hill was stormed and taken, and a destructive fire opened upon the camp, that Meer Jaffier's standards were recognized. His sincerity became from that moment evident. The word was given to push on, and the army of Surajah Dowlah was instantly broken. In all probability, Clive deserves the credit of that enlarged and more philosophical calculation, which takes the lead in a critical moment of all military plans framed in accordance with rule and precedent. His eye glanced rapidly over the barbarous hosts he had to encounter, and he was not long in arriving at the conclusion, that the fate of the contest did not depend upon numbers, but on the spirit of daring and discipline, by which a comparative handful of men become invincible.

The results of the battle were not less remarkable than the victory. The revolution, which confirmed the feeble establishment of the Company in Bengal, by the deposition and death of the most deadly enemy the British had yet encountered, followed as its necessary consequence. But for that revolution, the English name would have passed away as a shadow from India. In estimating, however, the greatness of Clive, who can overlook the comprehensive and elevated character of his political wisdom? He perceived that the Rubicon was passed, and that the critical period had arrived, when the British must either become sovereigns, or be trodden in the dust. In a letter written to his friend Mr. Rous he observes, "we have arrived at that period when it is necessary to determine whether *we can or shall take the whole to ourselves.* * * * We must, indeed, become nabobs ourselves, in fact if not in name, perhaps totally so without disguise." From this aphorism, as from a seminal principle, arose our empire in India.

Clive had still a labour to achieve, which was more arduous, and involved still greater peril, than mere military conquest. He had to carry on a war with those multifarious corruptions that had grown up to a state of

* Orme's Military Transactions, vol. i. p. 420.

adult strength in the civil administration of the Company. He did all that human foresight could do, to place their public servants above the reach of temptation to wrong. Through good and evil report, he went on with an unfaltering step in the task of improvement. It was an irksome and invidious office, and exposed him to bitter and unrelenting enmities. The charges against him, after his return to England, are matters of history. They were pressed against him with all the rancour of personal malice and party hatred:

Had the proceedings of his enemies been tempered by the slightest regard to magnanimity, or even justice, it is highly probable that Clive would have added one more to the long list of great men, whose services have been repaid by the shameless ingratitude of the very generation whom they served. After a lengthened debate, it was carried in the affirmative, "That all acquisitions made under the influence of a military force, or by treaty with foreign powers, do of right belong to the state;"—while an additional clause, importing, "that, in the acquisition of his wealth, Lord Clive had abused the powers with which he was intrusted," failed only by a slender majority. Clive was not an orator, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and rarely spoke in the house, but on the present occasion he delivered himself with becoming force and dignity.—"If the resolution proposed should receive the assent of this house," said he, "I shall have nothing left that I can call my own, except my paternal fortune of five hundred a year, and which has been in the family for ages past. But upon this I am content to live; and, perhaps, I shall find more real content of mind and happiness than in the trembling affluence of an unsettled fortune. But, to be called, after sixteen years have elapsed, to account for my conduct in this manner, and after an uninterrupted enjoyment of my property, to be questioned and considered as obtaining it unwarrantably, is hard indeed, and a treatment of which I should not consider the British senate capable. Yet, if this should be the case, I have a conscious innocence within me that tells me my conduct is irreproachable. *Frangas, non flectes.* They may take from me what I have; they may, as they think, make me poor; but I will be happy. Before I sit down, I have one request to make to the house, that when they come to decide on my honour, they will not forget their own."

A warm debate ensued upon this, when, as we have just said, the insulting clause was negatived; and it was declared by the suffrages of a small majority, that Lord Clive did (though abusing the powers with which he was intrusted) render great and meritorious services to his country.

Clive's constitution never recovered the shock which his long services in India had given it, and the faculties of his mind became materially injured. In the seclusion of the country, the depression of spirits, to which he had been long subject, gained ground every day, and he died, in a state of pitiable imbecility, on the 24th of November 1776, when he was not more than fifty years of age.

We have little room, and less inclination, to notice Mr. Gleig's Life of Lord Cornwallis. His talents, whether considered as those of the statesman or soldier, were not of the loftiest order. His great praise must be traced in pure intentions, honourably pursued through honourable means. The palpable failure of the revenue and judicial systems, which he introduced into the Bengal provinces, originated in the most benevolent zeal for the civil amelioration of the natives of India. Probably they evinced too determined a tenaciousness of purpose—that purpose not having been framed with a clear and accurate knowledge of the moral and civil habitudes of the country. The notion of building up an aristocracy analogous to the feudal aristocracy of Europe—an aristocracy which may grow up but cannot be created—was a wild and undigested fancy, unworthy the sound and reflecting character of his understanding.

The most valuable feature of his mind was its decision. When Tippoo, in 1790, burst into Travancore, Lord Cornwallis determined to proceed into the Carnatic and place himself at the head of the army; but his resolution was laid aside by the arrival of General Meadows as Governor of Madras. He, therefore, took no part in the campaign of 1790; but that campaign produced no visible effect upon the enemy. The next year, Cornwallis himself joined the army. His progress in the Mysore was at first unchecked. After the storming of Bangalore, his operations were retarded by a great loss of bullocks and other beasts of burden. He looked forward to a promised junction of the Nizam's troops, who had agreed to meet him as near as possible to the walls of Bangalore; and in his next movement he seems to have had no other object in view but to clear the ground for that force. At last, 14,000 of the Nizam's cavalry came in—but such cavalry! Instead of facilitating they impeded every subsequent operation, and were so frightened that they never deemed themselves safe except in the midst of the enemy's camp. We are not military critics, but it was surely the duty of Lord Cornwallis and his staff to have been better acquainted with the *morale* of the mock troops sent by the Nizam by virtue of his treaty. It was not till the 4th May that a forward movement was practicable. Even then, he was under the painful necessity of appealing to the patriotism and good feeling of individuals. The appeal was not made in vain. Every officer carried, at his own expense, two or three bullock-loads of shot and shells. We have selected this occurrence as an illustration of the defective state of the commissariat (which in India, as military men well know, is every thing) during the early part of these operations.

The treaty with Tippoo was the fruit of the vigour with which Cornwallis pursued his operations against Seringapatam. By that treaty, Tippoo was deprived of one-half of his dominions, and his sons became hostages for its observance in the hands of the English. This was the most splendid achievement in the military life of Lord Cornwallis. Subsequent events, indeed, proved that it would have been a more salutary stroke of policy to have availed himself of so favourable an opportunity of destroying an enemy, who had vowed the extinction of the British name, and to whom the peace now concluded served only as a breathing time to mature his hostile projects. But it was deemed, at the time, a satisfactory termination of a contest which, with little or no intermission, had molested the tranquillity of that part of India during the whole life-time of Tippoo, and for a great portion of that of his father.

Cornwallis received, on his arrival in England, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for this conspicuous service, and was elevated to the rank and title of Marquis. He was not permitted, however, to enjoy the repose of private life more than two years, when he was again invited to assume the chief administration of India. Strong complaints had gone forth against the brilliant but expensive policy of Lord Wellesley. Lord Cornwallis was selected as the only individual competent by his talents and influence to correct the spirit of territorial conquest, imputed, though upon narrow and insufficient grounds, to his successor. But thus solicited, he felt that he could not shrink from the duty.

On the 28th June 1805, the subject of this memoir landed at Calcutta, and, for the second time, undertook the responsible and arduous task of superintending the affairs of the Anglo-Indian empire. Neither the condition of his body nor the state of his mind, lighted up, as from time to time it was, by flashes of original vigour, was, however, at all competent to support a charge so laborious; nor, indeed, did he long survive the incessant and harassing toil, to which his new situation rendered him subject. After spending the whole of the summer in conducting tedious and unprofitable negociations, of which it was the object to bring about a peace between the Mahrattas and the Company, the Governor General found himself compelled to take the command of the army: on his way to join which his illness assumed a character which the skill of his medical attendants failed to relieve. After lying nine days in a state of insensibility, relieved by short and occasional intervals of consciousness, he expired on the 5th October 1805, at Gazeepore, near Benares, where a splendid monument, erected to his memory by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, still marks the place of his sepulture.

Thus died, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, one of the most upright and patriotic individuals whom England, fertile as she once was, and, perhaps, continues to be, in honest public men, as ever been so fortunate as to produce.

From the affluence of materials which the reverend biographer must have had at his command, more interesting sketches, both of life and character, might surely have been expected. But such is the deadening monotony of his manner, there is such a stiffness of the lock-step in the march of his narrative, that it was as much as we could do to resist the narcotic influences that came over us whilst we perused it. We think it also desirable to avoid as much as possible the technical phrases, which, even in details that are purely military, are seldom agreeable. But flêches, echellons, covered ways, gorges, redoubts, enfilades, fly through the pages of this worthy divine in all the mazes of military confusion, inclining us to suspect that theology has found in Mr. Gleig an unwilling proselyte from the camp. Yet we have no right to throw out such a suspicion; or to hazard the faintest surmise, that the bishop's chaplain examined him in Dundas instead of the Greek Testament, when he pronounced his fitness for ordination.

This we may be permitted to remark,—that the perpetual recurrence of such phrases is fatal to the picturesque effect even of military description. We will farther observe, that the historians who have left on our minds the most impressive pictures of military events were sparing of technical terms; and we never turn over the delightful records of Thucydides, Livy, or Tacitus, without renewed admiration of their vivid delineations, even of the turmoil and confusion of warlike affairs, in the plain language of common life. Xenophon, Cæsar, and Polybius, moreover, were military men; but they made use of no phrases but those which enable us to be understood in ordinary intercourses. Nor is Orme, whose details were chiefly furnished by military men, wanting in a becoming abstinence from that unseemly diction. As, by some strange fatality in our world of letters, military and naval men have of late become the leaders of our literature, we have contemplated with the greater alarm the injurious influence which that circumstance may have upon our old domestic tongue, by rendering it liable to be overrun by the barbarisms of the camp or the slang of the quarter-deck. *Dî in melius vortant!*

ULTIMATE EFFECTS OF NATIVE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

EXTRACT from the evidence of Major-general Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., before the Select Committee of the Commons on the Affairs of the East-India Company, 6th October 1831 :—

"*Q.* If, in the progress of time, India were to become sufficiently instructed to understand the principles of the Christian religion, and to comprehend the nature of government, such as that which belongs to the British constitution, is it your opinion that, in that state of civilization, India would permit itself, for any length of time, to be governed by the authority of England?—*A.* No; I should say not; taking the history of nations, they would feel the value of governing themselves.

"*Q.* Is it not the case that, in that state of civilization which you contemplate as of advantage, the British dominion in India must also be contemplated by you as to cease?—*A.* I have expressly said, that I think the effect of imparting education will be to turn us out of the country.

"*Q.* If that should take place, are you prepared to say that India may not be of more value to us than it now is?—*A.* By no means; America has been of more value to us separate than as a colony.

"*Q.* Are the Committee to understand your opinion to be, that, in proportion as India becomes civilized and instructed, there would be a desire for independence?—*A.* I should think there naturally would.

"*Q.* Even if that independence took place, you are not prepared to say that India might not be equally valuable to England as it now is?—*A.* Certainly not; there would not be such an outlet for gentlemen's sons, for appointments, and things of that kind; but I should think the profit of the country would be as great; there would be none of the expense, and all the advantages.

"*Q.* You are aware that the Mahomedans occupied the supreme government of India for seven hundred years; what leads you to think that India may not be connected with us as a colony for the same period?—*A.* The very effect of educating them, which the Mahomedans did not, would make the difference; the letting them know their own strength, that they must feel their own power, and the consequence must be, the natural desire of turning every white face out of the country."

ON MONGOLIA AND ITS INHABITANTS.

Mongolia is the vast country which separates Russia from China Proper. To the south it is bounded by the Great Wall; on the north, the chains of the Altaï, the Khinggan and Kintae mountains separate it from Siberia; it has on the east the country inhabited by the Manchoos, and to the westward it extends as far as the different chains of mountains contiguous to the principal ridge of the Altaï. Mongolia is traversed by the Great Desert of Gobi, which divides it into two distinct parts: the southern, inhabited by the Mongol tribes; and the northern, occupied by the Khalkhas, who are of the same origin.

Southern Mongolia begins, on the eastward, at the tracts watered by the river Shara mooren, or Leaou ho, and extends to the westward as far as Khoondulengol. The climate in this part is temperate: snow falls in winter, but it soon disappears. The country is intersected with a great number of streams, and covered with forests; although in general mountainous, it has many beautiful valleys, the soil of which is fertile, and which offer every sort of convenience for a permanent residence. There are Chinese, and even Mongols, who employ themselves in agriculture and horticulture there, from which they derive not only sustenance for their families, but considerable profit. All the different species of corn indigenous in northern China, flourish here, and a variety of fruits and pulse. This, however, is only in the districts adjoining the Great Wall, between the rivers Shang too ho and Leaou ho, and in the country of the Tumets of Khookhoo khoton. The country of the Chakhars, situated to the north of the Chinese province of Shan se, has a sandy and gravelly soil, covered with a very thin crust of black earth. The domestic animals in this part of Mongolia are the camel, horse, cattle, sheep, as well as asses, mules, and goats. The Chinese alone keep pigs and poultry, for the Mongols abstain from swine's-flesh, neither do they eat fish. Game abounds in the forests, where there are even found many genuine tigers. In winter, Mongolia furnishes Peking with an immense supply of stags, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and quails; bustards, and various species of wild ducks and wild geese, come there in less number. Between China and Jih ho, during the spring, many very large and beautiful butterflies are met with, which are likewise sent to Peking, where they are employed to deck the ladies' heads. These butterflies are of a deep green colour, and covered with a down like gilded velvet.

The desert of Gobi, which divides southern from northern Mongolia, extends, east and west, from the lakes Booïr nohr and Dalaï nohr, to the frontiers of the Khookhoo nohr country, Little Bucharia, and Barkool. The eastern part of this desert is denominated by the Chinese *Sha mŏ*, or the 'Sea of Sand,' and excepting some chains of rocks which rise above it, its surface is covered with pebbles, gravel, sand (sometimes moving), and saline earth. The western portion, called by the Chinese *Ta szee*, contains some marshy plains, but in general it consists of moving sands, principally to the east and north-east of the oasis of Khamul, or Hami. Gobi may be described, generally, as an elevated table-land, traversed alternately by strata of granite and sand. Its atmosphere is very cool, which arises from the great height of the country, the cause likewise of the want of water, which renders it altogther unproductive. There are, in fact, neither streams nor springs. A very few lakes, mostly salt, and which are frequently dry, are met with. No other trees are

seen besides some wild apricots, the false acacia of Siberia, and a few stunted creeping shrubs, which appear here and there, and which are not fit even for firewood. Very few species of grass are met with. In spring and summer, when no rain falls, the soil appears absolutely parched, and excites melancholy feelings, and even horror, in the traveller. Although this country is not adapted to agriculture, there are, nevertheless some valleys and plains, in which a considerable number of cattle are reared. In these spots, wells from two to fifteen feet deep are sunk, which afford drinkable water for the cattle. Besides the domestic animals reared in Gobi, there are in a wild state, camels, horses, mules, and asses, as well as *dzerens*, or antelopes. These animals are, however, more frequently found in the western than in the eastern portion of the desert. The only birds met with in Gobi are cranes, wigeons, merganiers, ravens, rock wag-tails, and field-larks: they are all, however, scarce. Neither here nor in any other part of Mongolia are seen any of the birds which commonly resort to the vicinity of human habitations, such as sparrows, jackdaws, magpies, &c.

The northern part of Mongolia, or the country of the Khalkhas, is well-wooded with pines and firs; it is watered by many streams, and does not want lakes. The soil varies greatly; there are some districts, the soil of which consists only of loose sandy earth and gravel, covered with a layer of fertile mould; others, chiefly the valleys of the Upper Orkhon and its affluents, are fine spots, which afford rich pasturage, and would be susceptible of culture if the Mongols were willing to abandon their nomade life and devote themselves to agriculture. The climate, considering the latitude, ought not to be severe; the snow, in fact, is never very deep; nevertheless, the winter there is commonly extremely sharp, and the summer is not too warm. Generally speaking, the countries of Asia, as we advance towards the east, become colder in proportion than those in Europe situated in the same latitude. At Kiachta, corn is usually sown on hills, because it would not ripen in inferior places. Yet the pulses flourish, and melons and water-melons sometimes ripen there. At Oorga, on the contrary, which is situated much farther to the south, the air is so cold, that these fruits cannot be reared. The Chinese, however, have orchards there, close to their commercial entrepôt; the Mongols likewise sow a small quantity of wheat, millet, and barley. The Khalkha country produces the same animals as the other parts of Mongolia and southern Siberia. It is probable that its mountains contain mines of metal, but they are not worked. The Mongols, indeed, smelt a little iron, but the chief occupation of the people is hunting wild animals and rearing cattle and sheep. They, however, take no thought about improving the breeds of their domestic animals; their cattle are, therefore, neither large nor strong; their sheep afford but a coarse wool, and although their horses are hardy, strong, and well-formed, their height continues moderate. The watch-dogs of Mongolia are excellent; very vigilant and ferocious, they protect the flocks from beasts of prey. The Mongol hounds, which are sent to Peking, are handsome and of a slender figure.

If the inhabitants of southern Mongolia could resolve to abandon a nomade life, fix themselves in permanent dwellings, and devote themselves generally to agriculture, there can be no doubt that, after clearing and tilling their vallies, and exploring the wealth of their mountains, they would become a rich and powerful people. So early as the tenth century, the emperors of the Leaous, or Khitans, had directed their attention to this important subject, and the vast number of towns which existed in southern Mongolia at that period, demonstrates that they attained the object they had in view. But the poli-

tical revolutions which succeeded destroyed the fruits produced by the wise measures adopted by those princes, and by the labours of the people. At the present day, there is no positive law prohibiting agriculture in that country, but the habits of a nomade life, and the division of property, have given rise to customs and rules incompatible with the free exercise of this branch of industry. The proprietor of an estate, who should desire to convert his pasturages into arable land, cannot do so until he shall have obtained the consent of all the nomade chiefs in the neighbourhood, and he is obliged, moreover, to procure the sanction of the Chinese government. These circumstances oppose great impediments to the extension of agriculture, and render it, in a great measure, impracticable.

Although northern Mongolia adjoins the Russian empire, it receives the articles of traffic, of which it is in want, only through the Chinese. The ordinary food of the Mongols is brick tea mixed with millet browned at the fire. For their clothing they require nankeen, silks, and woollen cloths; leather for their boots, and for cooking their provisions, iron kettles and chafing-dishes. Their other wants are trifling. The tea, nankeens, and silks are brought exclusively by the Chinese, and in considerable quantities. Russia furnishes only the woollens and the leather. As there is no current coin in Mongolia, traffic, even in the smallest articles, is managed by barter. At Oorga and Kiachta alone, tea in bricks serves as money of account. Consequently, Mongolia pays for whatever it receives from other nations with its own products, namely, cattle, butter, sheep-skins, &c. China is in want of these articles, wherefore the traders of this country take them willingly in exchange. The south-east part of Siberia abounds in cattle and game, so that the products of Mongolia can be of no utility to it, and, on the other hand, it can offer the Mongols nothing but fox-skins, Russia leather, iron utensils and cloths, the latter chiefly from the transit-trade: all these articles sell but in small quantities. The constant and very close alliance which unites the Mongols to China induces them to prefer the use of Chinese commodities, which has even extended into Siberia, throughout the country situated beyond Lake Baïkal, where not merely the Mongol and Tungoos tribes, but even the Russians, are accustomed to use brick-tea, China silks, nankeen, and another sort of cotton stuff called in Chinese *ta poo*, and by themselves *daba*.

The Mongols were originally a tribe of the Tartar nation; they dwelt to the south and east of the Baïkal, and between the streams which fall into the Upper Amoor. Even in the time of Genghiz Khan, they did not reckon more than about 400,000 tents. The name of *Mongol* signifies, in their language, 'brave and proud.' The earliest mention of this name occurs in the works of Chinese historians in the tenth century of our era. It is there written *Mung wŭh*, or *Mung kŭh szee*; the term *Mung koo*, now used, is not of earlier date in the Chinese annals than A.D. 1135, or twenty-six years prior to the birth of Genghiz Khan. This conqueror, after subjecting the greater part of modern Mongolia, gave his people the honorific name of *Khookho Mongol*, or 'Blue Mongols.'

The Mongols are, in general, of a middle stature, lean but muscular. Their hair is black; their complexion is brown, and the cheeks are florid; their head is round and broad at the top; the ears are wide apart; the eyes, like those of the Chinese, are only part opened, and appear for this reason extremely narrow. The upper part of the nose is flattened; the cheek-bones are prominent, and the chin is small. The face of the Mongol thus appears round with a point at the bottom. His lips are thin, his teeth white, his beard scanty; his look is lively and penetrating. These characteristic traits the Mongols have in common with a variety of other nations of entirely different origin. Naturalists, nevertheless, have fixed upon the denomination *Mongol race*, which they apply to all people whose eye-lids, reaching to the temples, are divided and as it were swollen; whose figure is low; who have prominent cheek-bones and scanty black stiff hair. This is an abuse of terms which the historian can by no means tolerate. Nearly all the nations at present inhabiting the eastern part of the interior and the north of Asia, as well as a great number of the American tribes, exhibit the same characteristic signs: there is, therefore, no ground whatever for designating one of the largest subdivisions of the human race by the denomination of *Mongol race*. What would be said if any one should choose to call all the nations of Europe and Asia, amongst whom a physical identity prevails, by the name of *Goths*, merely because one of them, the Goths, once formed a considerable empire? It is evident that we ought to call *Mongol nations* those only who speak dialects derived from the same stock as that of the Mongols of the present day, that is, the Mongols properly so called, the Khalkhas, the Eleuts or Kalmucs, and the Booriats in Siberia.

The custom of being constantly on horseback, mounted on a high saddle with short stirrups, occasions the knees of most Mongols to turn outwards, on which account it is that their gait is rather unsteady, and that they hold themselves awry. They are not deficient in native wit, and they are polite, gentle, and obliging. Although their mode of life is rude and simple, they evince little coarseness in their manners; on the contrary they display more polish and complaisance than might be expected amongst nomades. Their chief defect is an immoderate passion for gain, which often tempts them to theft and rapine. Murders on the highway are, however, rare, and almost unheard-of amongst them. In war they manifest much craft, cunning, treachery, and frequently cruelty. The women resemble the men, but their complexion, though brown, presents a more lively hue. Their look is penetrating, and leads to a presumption that their chastity is by no means trial-proof.

A nomade life habituates the Mongol, from youth, to all sorts of privation, and to bear, without prejudice to his health, wet, cold, and hunger. From early practice, with bow in hand, they are excellent horsemen, as well in respect to corporeal vigour as to the suppleness of their motions. They esteem warlike virtue to consist in plundering their neighbours, and in this they pay regard neither to honour nor to justice. They make war to obtain booty, and they do not consider the ill-success of an enterprize, or even flight, as at all disgraceful. Their campaigns usually take place in autumn, when the horses are well-fed and full of fire. Dried flesh and the grass which covers the soil serve them for provisions and forage. When they are in want of food, they kill some of the camels and the horses of their studs. With such great facilities for making war, the Mongols were heretofore very formidable to all their neighbours; but at present, being kept in subjection by the prudent policy of China, they have become one of the most peaceful nations of Asia. The traveller may journey throughout Mongolia without apprehension, and will find a hospitable reception wherever he goes: he should, however, take care that his hospitable host be not fascinated by a display of his wealth.

The Manchoo dynasty now reigning in China has succeeded in subjecting the Mongols to their sceptre, under the flattering pretext that their princes belong to the same family with themselves. By a pacific and parental system of policy, the Manchoos keep Mongolia divided in a vast number of petty principalities independent of each other. They have given laws and institutions to this

country, and obliged the Mongol princes to submit to them without restriction. In order to consolidate this system, they have deprived them of the right of defending themselves in case of attack, and of taking arbitrary vengeance on their enemies: a right which was formerly the chief cause of all the disorders which prevailed amongst the nomades of Central Asia. The Mongols would never have succumbed to a yoke which wholly deprived them of their liberty, if the emperors of China had not taken advantage of the moment of their exhaustion. The court of Peking, as we shall presently see, took (if we may so say) the Mongol princes into their pay, and gave them annual salaries, as well as considerable gratuities bearing no proportion to the slender tribute they carry to the emperor. This system can of course last no longer than China enjoys internal tranquillity, and is in a condition to hold the Mongols in subjection, as well by force of arms as by the regular payment of the salaries and the grants to their princes.

Each Mongol tribe is subdivided into banners, governed by princes; and although in this way Mongolia would appear to be very disjointed, the princes and other chiefs of the different banners meet, nevertheless, every three years, in ten diets, at which are discussed the interests of the country and matters of general government. Six of these diets are held in southern and four in northern Mongolia. The chief of each diet is looked upon as the superior of the princes present there. To these diets Mongolia is indebted for the tranquillity which has reigned there down to the present time; but should any violent political shock or revolution in China destroy the power of the Manchoos, and restore to the Mongol princes their ancient independence, it would be impossible to calculate the effects which such a change might produce in eastern Asia.

At present, the Mongol princes, who rule the banners, are divided into five classes. Those of the two first, called *Thin wang* and *Keun wang*, have the title of kings, whilst the *Beiles* and *Beiszes* are princes of inferior rank, and the *Kungs* have that of counts. The reigning *Taedzis*, though of a less elevated class, have the same rights and prerogatives as the other Mongol princes. The district governed by a Taedzi is termed his *dzassak*. In some of the Mongol banners, there are likewise hereditary princes, possessing the rank of the last three principal classes; but they have merely titles without any territory to rule. The honours of the Mongol princes descend to their male posterity only, and by right of primogeniture. The sanction of the emperor is indispensable, however, in each case of transmission. That monarch has also the right of rewarding the merits of Mongol princes, by raising them to a higher rank, or of punishing them by degradation. Thus the Mongol viceroy who commanded at Oorga, in the country of the Khalkhas, and was also entrusted with matters relative to the frontier between China and Russia, was degraded one step because the Russian embassy of Count Golowkin, which he received in 1806, had refused to submit to the ceremonial prescribed for imperial audiences. The government imputed the failure of the negociations to this prince, because he had not sufficiently instructed the ambassador in his duties; and it is well known that, in China, a diplomatist, who does not succeed in the task imposed upon him, undergoes, like any other government officer, a punishment proportionate to his offence.

A Mongol banner is nothing more than a territory forming with its inhabitants a military division. Each banner is divided into regiments, the number of which is not fixed. A regiment consists of six squadrons of 150 men, a third of whom wear cuirasses. The prince who rules the banner is bound to

regulate his decision conformably to the code for the government of Mongolia. This code contains a general view of the organization of the nomade nations subject to China. It was compiled by the Chinese government, and is completed, according to circumstances, by supplementary laws, which have the same force as the primitive ones. The seal, which each Mongol prince receives from the board of foreign affairs at Peking, must be affixed to every one of his decisions, being in lieu of signature. In ordinary matters, the prince, surrounded by his council, judges according to the code, or according to the customs of nomade nations; but in every important case, he must refer the question to the chiefs of the diet, which, through the medium of the board at Peking, submits it to the examination and decision of the emperor. Formerly, the Chinese government kept commissioners extraordinary (or political agents) in Mongolia, to watch the conduct of the princes; but as those officers often availed themselves of their elevated station to enrich themselves and oppress the Mongols, they were abolished, and the internal jurisdiction has been placed in the hands of the princes, who are retained within the bounds of submission by garrisons stationed in the fortresses of the country. These garrisons are composed chiefly of Manchoos, and of those Chinese troops which, at the period when China was conquered by the Manchoos, voluntarily joined the latter.

The revenues of the Mongol princes and Taedzis consist solely of the quit-rents which they levy from their subjects, conformably to the tenour of the code. Several of them receive (as already stated) annual salaries from the court of Peking, which equal half of those received by the princes of the eight Manchoo banners in garrison in the capital of the Chinese empire. By accepting these salaries, they virtually acknowledge themselves vassals of the emperor; those belonging to the southern provinces of Mongolia are obliged to go to Peking once in four years and to carry thither the stipulated tribute. Although the amount of this tribute is insignificant, it is important as a badge of subjection to the party from whom it is exacted, and from the considerable retribution he receives when it is presented. The emperor, for example, gives for each horse, ten ounces of silver and two pieces of satin; for a sheep, ten ounces of silver and four pieces of nankeen; for a hawk or greyhound broken to the chase, ten ounces and four pieces of satin.

The clergy form the second of the three classes of the Mongol nation; although it consists of persons in a state of celibacy, it is very numerous; they enjoy great privileges, and exercise a prodigious influence over the people. Ranks amongst the clergy are denoted according to a hierarchy, the rules of which are strictly adhered to, and which is placed under the immediate inspection of the board of external affairs at Peking. The religion of the Mongols, it is well known, is Buddhism, under the form it has assumed in Tibet by the Lamaic hierarchy. Buddhism, like Brahmanism, supposes a perpetual series of creations and destructions of the world. This purely metaphysical creed does not admit the existence of a Supreme Being, instead of whom is luminous space, which contains within itself the germs of all future beings. But this luminous space is not the highest region of the world; above it is placed a third region, which is eternal and indestructible: there resides the primitive cause of the destructions of the perishable world. Existence is regarded by the Buddhists as real evil; for whatsoever appears to exist is unreal, and simply a product of an illusion, which deceives the senses. Whilst all the intellectual particles, dispersed throughout matter, from the highest luminous region to the infernal regions, are purging themselves of whatsoever materiality they have contracted, purifying and perfecting themselves, and finally uniting toge-

ther; the universal, indestructible spirit, who preserves all things for an incalculable space of time, remains in a state of repose, until the laws of fate necessitate a new creation, from which, however, are exempted the beings which, by wholly disengaging themselves from matter, have become Buddhas, and remain absorbed in the eternity of extinction or non-existence; a state opposed to that of existence in matter. These beings dwell in the indestructible region, situated beyond the luminous space. In order to preserve the knowledge of the true doctrine and to render mankind capable of following it, these happy spirits from time to time descend on earth, clothe themselves with a body, and reveal themselves to men. The chief amongst them appear but once; these are the *Buddhas* properly so called; the others, termed *Boddhisatwas*, reveal themselves repeatedly, in different incarnations, until they attain the rank of the first, when they no longer manifest themselves to the world. The last Buddha who appeared was Shakya Moonee; he is the fourth of this age of the world; a fifth is yet to appear prior to its destruction; he is the Buddha Maëtare.

The Buddhists regard the superior members of their clergy as so many divine incarnations. In the Tibetan hierarchy, the Dalaï Lama and the Bantsin erdeni occupy the first rank; after them come the Khootukhtoos; the first two are, however, no other than the reigning Khootukhtoos. The Kambas constitute the last class of the superior clergy amongst the Mongols; their rank corresponds nearly to that of bishops in Europe. The kamba, who presides over a consistory, is termed *dzassak lama*, that is, 'directing priest.' The different degrees of the inferior clergy are the gelungs, the getsuls, the bandees or Shabees, and the Obooshees; they have merely taken a vow to lead an ecclesiastical life. They are distinguished from each other by external signs, which they receive at their consecration. The general name given by the Mongols to the clergy is *Khoobarak*; the title of lama belongs only to the superior classes. There are also nuns, denominated *Chibganza*, but there are no convents in Mongolia. These nuns are also consecrated; they have the head shaven, and wear, contrary to the directions of the code, clerical habits and a red shoulder-belt; they reside in houses, and often with men.

The lamas are looked upon by the Mongols as the literati of the nation; they are also their physicians and fortune-tellers. They preach up chiefly the influence of their *tarnis* (dharani), which are charms written in the sacred language of India. On this account it is that the common people entertain a profound veneration for the lamas, and are eager to obtain their benediction, which they bestow by laying their hands upon the head of the applicant. But as divine service is performed in the Tibetan tongue, not in Mongol, most of the lamas are plunged in the deepest ignorance. The sum of their knowledge consists in learning to recite the holy texts, and in a minute acquaintance with the ritual. Those lamas alone who have studied at H'lassa, in Tibet, possess a profound knowledge of the dogmas of their creed: they are aquainted also with magic, astronomy, and physic. Although, towards the close of the last century, all the sacred books, written in Tibetan, were translated into Mongol, it is still not allowable to perform religious service in the latter tongue, except in the convent of Makhagala soomi, at Peking. This prohibition will always retain Mongolia in a state of dependence on the higher Tibetan clergy, and it is a circumstance of vast importance to the Chinese court.

As the Mongols regard the Dalaï lama and the other Khootukhtoos as beings purified in the highest degree, by a long series of incarnations, they evince an unbounded veneration towards them. A visit paid by a Khootukhtoo to a

personage of exalted rank is looked upon as a most auspicious event. The regeneration of a Khootukhtoo does not depend upon nomination, or the will of the deceased, but solely upon the pleasure of the court of Peking, which, according to its own views, points out the spot and the family chosen by the soul of a defunct Khootukhtoo for another incarnation. Although the rules of the lamaic clergy are excessively severe, and subject the members of it to all kinds of privation and mortification, it appears singular that they enjoy in Mongolia the privilege of eating the flesh of any animal, except horse-flesh, pork, and fish.

In the neighbourhood of Oorga, in the country of the Khalkhas, resides one of the living deities, bearing the title of Jebdzun Damba Khootukhtoo. The temples, where he dwells, are built of wood; the principal one is surmounted by a gilt cupola. The habitations of the priests which surround it are circular felt tents, covered with coarse cotton. It is said that the number of these priests attached to the court of the Khootukhtoo amounts to 10,000. They perform service twice a-day, morning and noon: it is accompanied by singing and music. The evening service is performed to the sound of wind-instruments. The priests are summoned to the temple by sounding a large conch-shell, which is brought from the Indian seas. Upon entering, they seat themselves, opposite to each other, on cushions placed on the ground, and read in a drawling tone the holy books before them. Commonly, there is only an inspector of the temple in attendance, to preserve order. If the Khootukhtoo himself is present, he sits in grand state upon a throne placed beside the door and in front of the idols. The lamas, clothed with palls, are ranged on both sides, holding vessels with perfume; they chaunt the prayers very slowly; the Khootukhtoo reads with a loud voice the concluding words of each prayer; he begins the chaunt by ringing a little silver bell. Each lama has, close to his dwelling, a small chapel or peculiar temple, where he instructs his pupils, who are regarded as his spiritual children. They enter the convent commonly at the age of from four to six, by the desire of their parents and with the consent of the superior authority. Such an assemblage of habitations of the lamas and their disciples is usually surrounded with a wall, and is called in Mongol, *keet*.

The temples are in general badly lighted: a feeble ray of light merely enters by the door, and within only a single lamp burns. In front is placed, on an elevated pedestal, three images, called *Goorban erdeni*, or 'the Three Precious Ones.' The middle represents Shakya Moonee, the other two are the Buddha of the past period of the world, and that of the future. The other divinities or holy personages are either sculptured in wood or painted on rolls of cloth or satin. The offerings presented to these idols are laid out upon a long table; they usually consist of cakes of various kinds and shapes, and of flowers made of mutton-fat coloured. In winter, whole sheep frozen are placed before the deities. A cup filled with butter burns, as a lamp, upon the same table, for matches, and which ought never to go out. Another vessel is filled with embers, on which are placed pastilles, in the form of sticks, which are brought from Tibet, and which when lighted diffuse an agreeable odour. It is not the custom amongst the Mongols for the people to join in the temple-worship, which is performed by the priests alone.

The summer-dress of the Mongols is made of nankeen, blue or brown; in winter they clothe themselves in sheep-skin pelisses, which have some times nankeen over them. In rainy weather, they wrap themselves in cloaks of coarse woollen cloth. They wear about the loins a strap, to which are suspended a

knife, a purse for the pipe and tobacco, and behind a steel, with the implements for obtaining fire. The dress of the rich and poor is in general alike; that of the former is distinguished only by the fineness of the cloth and furs, and by steel and silver ornaments. Government-officers wear the Manchoo habit only on particular occasions. The Mongols shave beard and head, suffering only a tuft of hair to grow behind, which they plait in a queue. The costume of the priests differs from that of the laity; they wear pelisses and cloaks of state of a citron, yellow, or deep-red colour. Their shirts come very low down, because they have no under-garments. Their hats are of immense size, and of the same colour as the rest of the dress. They usually carry a string of beads in their hand, or suspend one round the neck. The head and beard of the priests are entirely shaven. The women dress sometimes like the men, but usually wear a long tunic, without waist, and above it a kind of wide sleeveless vest. Like the Chinese women, they all wear loose trowsers. Their caps resemble those of the men. Unmarried women belonging to wealthy families have their head-dress decorated with red coral, turquoises, and pearls, and large rings in their ears. Their hair is plaited on each side, and adorned with rings, coral, and pearls. The rich of both sexes wear likewise robes of satin; but as they eat with their fingers, their dress is almost invariably soiled with stains. Generally speaking, cleanliness is not a virtue of the Mongols: they rarely take off their nether garments till they drop in filthy rags from the body.

The uninterrupted relations which the Mongols have kept up with the Chinese, for several centuries, have more or less influenced their manners and customs. A man is not allowed to marry a woman of his own family: such a connection is considered as incestuous. On the other hand, there is no impediment to a man's marrying two or more sisters. In concluding a marriage, two circumstances are chiefly and especially considered; the coincidence of the astronomical signs under which the couple were born, and the amount which the bridegroom should pay to the parents of his bride. If the celestial sign, which presided at the birth of the bride, be in opposition with that of the bridegroom, this circumstance is regarded as hostile to the future welfare of the couple, and to the prosperity of their household, and it hinders the nuptials. The price which the husband pays for his wife is in proportion to the latter's dowry: it is regulated by law, even in the case of princes. As amongst the Chinese, the first wife named is considered as the only legitimate one; but the law allows any one to marry wives of a subordinate rank, who, in fact, are merely concubines. The sons of the latter are not looked upon as legitimate, and have no title to inherit from their fathers. Nevertheless, if a man has no male children by his lawful wife, he may, with the sanction of the government legitimate those he may have had by his other wives.

The burial of the dead is not in all cases conducted in the same manner. Reigning princes and princesses, and imperial princes and sons-in-law, are interred in the Chinese mode, and with the Buddhic rites. The corpse is laid, in a state-dress, upon a bier, which is placed over the grave till the arrival of an envoy from the court of Peking, despatched in order to offer a sacrifice in honour of the deceased; till which the burial does not take place. The sons and grandsons of the deceased are bound to pray every year, and at periods prescribed by law, at his tomb. Upon the death of other Mongols, they put on the body the dress the deceased liked best, and wrap it in felt. The lamas are the persons to decide where and in what mode the corpse shall be disposed of, whether it shall be placed in the branches of a tree, or on the surface of the ground with a slight covering of earth and stones. The body in one case corrupts; in the other it is devoured by dogs and wolves. The latter mode of interment is the most common; for a Mongol must be rich to be able to afford a coffin, or to keep a family cemetery. The lamas of superior rank are burnt on a pile of fragrant wood. The ashes are preserved in a kind of obelisk called *soobarga*. Poor priests and those of inferior rank receive no other than the commonest burial, and become like the laity the prey of dogs and wolves. Wealthy people have lamas to recite prayers for the dead prior to proceeding to bury them. The grand mass for the repose of souls lasts seven times seven days.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. I.—Bengal Bridals and Bridal Candidates.

Few opinions can be more erroneous than those which prevail in Europe upon the subject of Indian marriages. According to the popular idea, a young lady visiting the Honourable Company's territories, is destined to be sacrificed to some old, dingy, rich, bilious nawaub, or, as he is styled on this side of the Atlantic, "nabob," a class of persons unfortunately exceedingly rare: ancient subjects devoted to the interests of the conclave in Leadenhall-street, belonging to both services, are doubtless to be found in India, some dingy, and some bilious, but very few rich; and, generally speaking, these elderly gentlemen have either taken to themselves wives in their younger days, or have become such confirmed bachelors, that neither flashing eyes, smiling lips, lilies, roses, dimples, &c., comprehending the whole catalogue of female fascinations, can make the slightest impression upon their flinty hearts. Happy may the fair expectant account herself, who has the opportunity of choosing or refusing a *rara avis* of this nature,—some yellow civilian out of debt, or some battered brigadier, who saw service in the days of sacks and sieges, and who comes wooing in the olden style, preceded by trains of servants bearing presents of shawls and diamonds! Such prizes are scarce. The damsel, educated in the fallacious hope of seeing a rich antiquated suitor at her feet, laden with "barbaric pearl and gold," soon discovers to her horror that, if she should decide upon marrying at all, she will be absolutely compelled to make a love-match, and select the husband of her choice out of the half-dozen subalterns who may offer: fortunate may she esteem herself if there be one amongst them who can boast a staff-appointment, the adjutancy or quartermastership of his corps. Formerly, when the importations of European females were much smaller than at present, men grew grey in the service before they had an opportunity of meeting with a wife, there consequently was a supply of rich old gentlemen ready at every station to lay their wealth at the feet of the new arrival; and as we are told that "mammon wins its way where seraphs might despair," it may be supposed that younger and poorer suitors had no chance against these wealthy wooers. The golden age has passed away in India; the silver fruitage of the rupee-tree

has been plucked, and love, poverty-stricken, has nothing left to offer but his roses.

In the dearth of actual possessions, expectancies become of consequence; and where old civilians are less attainable, young writers rank amongst the eligibles. A supply of these desirables, by no means adequate to the demand, is brought out to Calcutta every year, and upon the arrival of a young man, who has been lucky enough to secure a civil appointment, he is immediately accommodated with a handsome suite of apartments in Tank-square, styled *par distinction*, "the Buildings," and entered at the college, where he is condemned to the study of the Hindoostanee and Persian languages, until he can pass an examination which shall qualify him to become an assistant to a judge, collector, or other official belonging to the civil department. A few hours of the day are spent under the surveillance of a moonshee, or some more learned pundit, and the remainder are devoted to amusement. This is the dangerous period for young men bent upon making fortunes in India, and upon returning home. They are usually younger sons, disregarded in England on account of the slenderness of their finances, or too juvenile to have attracted matrimonial speculations. Launched into the society of Calcutta, they enact the parts of the young dukes and heirs-apparent of a London circle; where there are daughters or sisters to dispose of "the *great parti*" is caressed, fêted, dressed at, danced at, and flirted with, until perfectly bewildered; either falling desperately in love, or fancying himself so, he makes an offer, which is eagerly accepted by some young lady, too happy to escape the much dreaded horrors of a half-batta station. The writers, of course, speedily acquire a due sense of their importance, and conduct themselves accordingly: vainly do the gay uniforms strive to compete with their more sombre rivals; no dashing cavalry officer, feathered, and sashed, and epauletted, has a chance against the men privileged to wear a plain coat and a round hat; and in the evening-drives in Calcutta, sparkling eyes will be turned away from the military equestrian, gracefully reining up his Arab steed to the carriage window, to rest upon some awkward rider, who sits his horse like a sack, and more attentive to his own comfort than to the elegance of his appearance, may, if it should be the rainy season, have thrust his white jean trowsers into jockey boots, and introduced a black velvet waistcoat under his white calico jacket. Figures even more extraordinary are not rare; for, though the ladies follow European fashions as closely as circumstances will admit, few gentlemen, not compelled by general orders to attend strictly to the regulations of the service, are willing to sacrifice to the graces. An Indian dandy is generally a very grotesque personage; for where tailors have little sway, and individual taste is left to its own devices, the attire will be found to present strange incongruities.

When a matrimonial proposal has been accepted, the engagement of the parties is made known to the community at large by their appearance together in public. The gentleman drives the lady out in his buggy. This is conclusive; and should either prove fickle, and refuse to fulfil the contract,

a breach of promise might be established in the Supreme Court, based upon the single fact, that the pair were actually seen in the same carriage, without a third person. The nuptials of a newly-arrived civilian, entrapped at his outset, are usually appointed to take place at some indefinite period, namely, when the bridegroom shall have got out of college. It is difficult to say whether the strength of his affection should be measured by a speedy exit, or a protracted residence, for love may be supposed to interfere with study, and though excited to diligence by his matrimonial prospects, a mind distracted between rose-coloured billet-doux, and long rolls of vellum covered with puzzling characters in Arabic and Persian, will not easily master the difficulties of Oriental lore.

The allowances of a writer in the Buildings are not exceedingly splendid; writers do not, according to the notion adopted in England, step immediately into a salary of three or four thousand a year, though very probably with the brilliant prospect before them which dazzled their eyes upon their embarkation, not yet sobered down to dull reality, they commence living at that rate. The bride-groom elect, consequently, is compelled to borrow one or two thousand rupees to equip himself with household goods necessary for the married state, and thus lays the foundation for an increasing debt, bearing an interest of twelve per cent. at the least. The bride, who would not find it quite so easy to borrow money, and whose relatives do not consider it necessary to be very magnificent upon these occasions, either contrives to make her outfit (the grand expense incurred in her behalf) serve the purpose, or should that have faded and grown old-fashioned, purchases some scanty addition to her wardrobe. Thus the bridal paraphernalia, the bales of gold and silver muslins, the feathers, jewels, carved ivory, splendid brocades, exquisite embroidery, and all the rich products of the east, on which our imaginations luxuriate when we read of an Indian marriage, sinks down into a few yards of white sarsnet. There is always an immense concourse of wedding-guests present at the ceremony, but as invitations to accompany a bridal-party to the church, are of very frequent occurrence, they do not make any extraordinary display of new dresses and decorations. Sometimes, the company separate at the church-door; at others, there is some sort of entertainment given by the relatives of the bride; but the whole business, compared with the pomp and circumstance attending weddings of persons of a certain rank in England, is flat, dull, and destitute of show.

The mode of living in India is exceedingly adverse to bridal tours. Unless the parties should procure the loan of some friend's country mansion, a few miles from Calcutta, they must proceed straight to their own residence; for there are no hotels, no watering places, and no post-horses:—circumstances which detract materially from the eclat of a marriage. The poor bride, instead of enjoying a pleasant excursion, is obliged to remain shut up at home, and her first appearance in public creates very little sensation, probably from the absence of expectation on the score of new garments. In up-country stations, marriages are even more common-place affairs, and the clerk of a country church would be absolutely scandalized at the neglect

of the customary observances. Some writer upon India has remarked that the ladies are over-dressed. That must have been the case in the by-gone days of splendour, when they could afford to give *carte blanche* to milliners in London or at the presidencies: much to their credit be it spoken, in the wildest jungles, they endeavour to make an appearance suitable to their rank and circumstances; but this is very frequently a matter of great difficulty. Patterns are sometimes useless from the want of materials to make them up, and materials nearly so from the impossibility of procuring patterns. Articles of British manufacture are exceedingly expensive, and often beyond the reach of narrow purses. The demand is not sufficiently great to induce a trader to keep a large assortment of goods, and he cannot afford to supply the few articles required by the small female community at low prices. The Indian market is frequently overstocked, and valuable articles knocked down at sales for little or nothing: but they seldom come very cheaply into the hands of the consumer, the climate, unlike that of Kippletringan, eulogized by Dominie Sampson, is exceedingly injurious to wearing apparel, and much waste and destruction is effected by the want of care of native dealers, who do not understand the method of preserving European manufactures from dust and decay. The contrast between the splendid dresses of a London ball-room, fresh in their first gloss, with the tarnished, faded, lustreless habiliments exhibited in Calcutta, is very striking to a stranger's eye; while, after a long residence in the upper provinces, the fair assemblages at the presidency appear to be decked in the utmost glory of sumptuous array. But although Indian weddings may be destitute of magnificence, they are generally productive of lasting happiness; they entail, comparatively speaking, little additional expense, and the small preparations which alone are considered essential, offer great facilities for early unions. A young man, depending, as he must do, for all his enjoyments, upon domestic comfort, naturally feels anxious to secure a companion to enliven his otherwise dull home; his resources out of doors are few; there may not be many houses in which he can lounge away his mornings in idle visits; the billiard-room does not suit all tastes, and however addicted he may be to field sports, during several hours of the day he must seek the shelter of a roof; his military duties occupy a very small portion of his time, and with little to interest, and nothing to divert him, he becomes anxiously desirous to taste the calm delights of wedded life. If he should be so fortunate as to be a successful wooer, the marriage speedily takes place. There are few regimental messes established in native regiments; the officers inhabit separate bungalows, and if two happen to chum together, the intended Benedict turns his friend out to make way for his bride. If he should chance to be rich enough, he may be seen at sales (for there is always some person quitting a station and selling off), purchasing looking-glasses, toilette-tables, and such unwonted luxuries in a bachelor's mansion. But they are not absolutely necessary, nor are they considered essential to connubial felicity; very frequently the whole of the preparations consist in the exit of the chum and his *petarrahs* (boxes which may be carried banghie, that is, suspended at either end of a bamboo slung

across a bearer's shoulder), and the entrance of the bride and her wardrobe, crammed, to the special injury of the flounces and furbellows, into half a dozen square conical tin cases painted green. The *trousseau* of the bride varies according to the means and appliances of the station, and of her own or relatives' purses. There are a set of men in India, very closely resembling the pedlars and duffers of Scotland and England, denominated *box-wallahs*, who enact the character of *marchand des modes*, both in Calcutta and in the upper provinces. The box-wallah himself is a well-dressed respectable personage, frequently very rich; his goods are conveyed in large tin chests upon the heads of coolies, and instead of making a tour of shopping, the lady, desirous to add to her wardrobe, sends for all the box-wallahs and examines the contents of their chests. The party thus formed presents a singular scene; nearly the whole are seated, the lady upon a chair, the merchants and their ragged attendants upon the floor; each vender pulls out his own goods, and offers them for sale, with numerous but not noisy commendations, and the spirit of rivalry assumes a very amiable aspect: all the principals speak a little English; having to deal with new arrivals, young ladies who have made a very small progress in Hindoostance, they find it to their advantage to acquire the means of bargaining with their fair customers. The prices of goods are regulated not so much by their intrinsic value, as by the stock in hand, and the demand. Ribbons, which are always called for, are never cheap; but rich silks and satins, blondes, gauzes and the like, are often sold at very low prices. Some attention to method is observed in the arrangements of the boxes; one contains a multifarious assortment of mercery and haberdashery, where we are often startled with the apparition of some obsolete manufacture, which, after having slumbered in an English warehouse during a quarter of a century, is sent out on a venture to India, under the idea that it may pass current in the upper provinces as a fashionable article. The poor deluded box-wallah is astonished and confounded at the contempt and horror which his Chamberry's, his Plowman's nets, and Picket muslins excite. In vain he endeavours to recommend them to notice; his English goes no farther than "I beg pardon, ma'am; very good thing—very handsome—no dear price—very rich lady—very poor man—you give what I ask." Frequently, during the course of the bargaining, the servants interfere in behalf of their mistresses, and procure more advantageous terms. Stationary, pen-knives, soap, lavender-water, tooth-brushes, hair-brushes, small looking-glasses, and minor articles of hard-ware, are deposited in another chest; these are taken out and displayed, until the whole floor is strewed with trumpery of various kinds, the sweepings of London shops, condemned to return to their boxes until, in some miserable time of scarcity, they are purchased for want of better things.

The bride makes her selection where there is probably little choice, and the dresses are handed over to the household tailor, the *dirzee* as he is called, who occupies a conspicuous place in the ante-room or verandah, seated upon a piece of white cloth with his work spread out around him. Should there be occasion for despatch, assistants are hired by the day; and

with these poor substitutes for milliners and dress-makers, the bride must per-force be content: probably a bonnet comes up with the license from Calcutta, but as the latter is conveyed by dawk (post), and the former must travel dawk-banghie, a less rapid mode of transportation, it is not unfrequently dispensed with. Female ingenuity is severely taxed upon these occasions, and many and wearisful are the fittings on and the cuttings out, before the hat and pelisse can be made to resemble the patterns figure in *La Belle Assemblée*.

The whole of the residents of the station, or, if it should be a large one, the greater part, are invited to witness the ceremony, and those ladies who consider white to be indispensable for a wedding, who think it proper to appear in full dress, and who are unable to obtain new vestments, exhibit to great disadvantage. A muslin gown is probably ironed out, and the betraying day-light not only reveals the spots and specks, which have been carefully ironed in, but also the discrepancies of the trimming, in which French white and pearl white, tolerably good matches by candle-light, disagree exceedingly in open day. No kind of etiquette is observed in the order of the celebration; the bridegroom, contrary to all established rule, is often seen to drive the bride in his buggy to church; the company, instead of being properly arranged, stand promiscuously round the altar, and the clerk, usually a soldier, is a person of no sort of authority. The parties are frequently very juvenile—a young ensign and a still younger partner; but such unions are not considered imprudent, for they are often the means of preventing extravagance, dissipation, and all their concomitant evils. Instances of domestic infelicity are comparatively rare in India; the value of a wife is known and appreciated, and, though there may be many bachelors from choice, the majority of Anglo-Indians are exceedingly anxious to obtain for themselves a security against the tedium and ennui of a solitary jungle, a being interested in their welfare, and not only attached to them by the tenderest and most sacred of all ties, but who supplies the place of relatives whom they may never hope to see again.

The greatest drawback upon the chances of happiness in an Indian marriage, exists in the sort of compulsion sometimes used to effect the consent of a lady. Many young women in India may be considered almost homeless; their parents or friends have no means of providing for them except by a matrimonial establishment; they feel that they are burthens upon families who can ill afford to support them, and they do not consider themselves at liberty to refuse an offer, although the person proposing may not be particularly agreeable to them. Mrs. Malaprop tells us, that it is safest to begin with a little aversion, and the truth of her aphorism has been frequently exemplified in India; gratitude and esteem are admirable substitutes for love—they last much longer, and the affection, based upon such solid supports, is purer in its nature, and far more durable, than that which owes its existence to mere fancy. It is rarely that a wife leaves the protection of her husband, and in the instances that have occurred, it is generally observed that the lady has made a love-match. But though marriages of convenience, in nine cases out of ten, turn out very happily, we are by no means prepared to dispute the propriety of freedom of choice on the part of

the bride, and deem those daughters, sisters, and nieces most fortunate, who live in the bosoms of relatives not anxious to dispose of them to the first suitor who may apply. It is only under these happy circumstances that India can be considered a paradise to a single woman, where she can be truly free and unfettered, and where her existence may glide away in the enjoyment of a beloved home, until she shall be tempted to quit it by some object dearer far than parents, friends, and all the world beside.

There cannot be a more wretched situation than that of a young woman who has been induced to follow the fortunes of a married sister, under the delusive expectation that she will exchange the privations attached to limited means in England for the far-famed luxuries of the east. The husband is usually desirous to lessen the regret of his wife at quitting her home, by persuading an affectionate relative to accompany her, and does not calculate before-hand the expense and inconvenience which he has entailed upon himself by the additional burthen. Soon after their arrival in India, the family, in all probability, have to travel to an up-country station, and here the poor girl's troubles begin: she is thrust into an outer cabin in a budgerow, or into an inner room in a tent; she makes perhaps a third in a buggy, and finds herself always in the way; she discovers that she is a source of continual expense; that an additional person in a family imposes the necessity of keeping several additional servants, and where there is not a close carriage she must remain a prisoner. She cannot walk out beyond the garden or the verandah, and all the out-of-door recreations, in which she may have been accustomed to indulge in at home, are denied her. Tending flowers, that truly feminine employment, is an utter impossibility; the garden may be full of plants (which she has only seen in their exotic state) in all the abundance and beauty of native luxuriance, but except before the sun has risen, or after it has set, they are not to be approached; and even then, the frame is too completely enervated by the climate to admit of those little pleasing labours, which render the green-house and the parterre so interesting. She may be condemned to a long melancholy sojourn at some out-station, offering little society, and none to her taste. If she should be musical, so much the worse, the hot winds have split her piano and her guitar, or the former is in a wretched condition, and there is nobody to tune it; the white ants have demolished her music-books, and new ones are not to be had. Drawing offers a better resource, but it is often suspended from want of materials; and needle-work is not suited to the climate. Her brother and sister are domestic, and do not sympathize in her ennui; they either see little company, or invite guests merely with a view to be quit of an incumbrance. If the few young men who may be at the station should not entertain matrimonial views, they will be shy of their attentions to a single woman, lest expectations should be formed which they are not inclined to fulfil. It is dangerous to hand a disengaged lady too often to table, for though no conversation may take place between the parties, the gentleman's silence is attributed to want of courage to speak, and the offer, if not forthcoming, is inferred. A determined flirt may certainly succeed in drawing a train of admirers around her: but such exhibitions are not common, and where ladies

are exceedingly scarce, they are sometimes subject to very extraordinary instances of neglect. These are sufficiently frequent to be designated by a peculiar phrase; the wife or sister who may be obliged to accept a relative's arm, or walk alone, is said to be "wrecked," and perhaps an undue degree of apprehension is entertained upon the subject, a mark of rudeness of this nature reflecting more discredit upon the persons who can be guilty of it, than upon those subjected to the affront. Few young women, who have accompanied their married sisters to India, possess the means of returning home; however strong their dislike may be to the country, their lot is cast in it, and they must remain in a state of miserable dependence, with the danger of being left unprovided for before them, until they shall be rescued from this distressing situation by an offer of marriage.

The tie between husband and wife is the only one from which Anglo-Indians can hope to derive solid happiness; that between parents and children is subject to many shocks. The difficulty, amounting almost to impossibility, of educating young people in India, occasions early separation, which, in too many instances, proves fatal to the enjoyments of a reunion. After a long absence, parents and children meet as strangers: the latter, probably consigned to some large school, have not been brought up with any very exalted ideas upon the subject of filial duty. They are keen and quick observers of the faults and follies of those whom they have not been early accustomed to regard with respect; and the former are apt to exact too much submission. Both parties are disappointed, the younger having hoped to meet with unlimited indulgence, while the elder flatter themselves with erroneous expectations of obedience. Accomplished girls, fresh from England, are unprepared for the modes and habits of Indian life; the charm of novelty does not always reconcile them to things strange, and often uncouth; while mothers, to whom all around is familiar, are astonished and displeased to find that the young ladies do not readily fall into their ways, and are more prone to dictate than to obey. Where these differences of opinion do not create strife and contention, they are productive of coldness; each person feels deeply aggrieved by the conduct of others towards them; those who possess amiable dispositions make allowances for circumstances and situation, but seldom do we see the attached and happy families which afford such beautiful pictures of domestic felicity in England.

That death and absence differ but in name, all who have been long separated from those whom they love best in the world must readily allow. Experience in India shews that even a mother's affection, perchance the strongest and most lasting sentiment, is not proof against it, or how can we account for the exceeding, and, it may be added, disgusting anxiety, continually manifested to get rid of daughters as rapidly as they are brought out? It is no unusual thing for persons who have accumulated a fortune, and who are desirous to spend the remainder of their days in luxury in England, to marry off the females of their family as fast as they possibly can, little caring to whom they are consigned, and leaving them to combat with every sort of hardship, without a hope of their ever meeting again. The condition of girls thus situated is far from enviable; overtures are made to

their parents, and accepted by them without consulting the parties who are the most deeply concerned in the transaction; the young lady is simply told that a proposal has been made in which she must acquiesce, and she goes to the altar, if not unwilling, at least indifferent: many are so strongly impressed with the comfortless nature of their situation, that they gladly avail themselves of the first opportunity to effect a change, and nothing more disagreeable can readily be imagined than the condition of the last of four or five sisters, who by some inexplicable fatality remain single. She is frequently bandied about from one family to another, seeking rest and finding none. Whether she may have matrimonial views, or if perfectly guiltless of all design, it is the same thing, she is supposed to be manœuvring for a husband, and those whom she may fascinate do not always possess the moral courage requisite to acknowledge a partiality for a girl, who has failed to secure early offers, or the reputation of having refused them. At length, when her pretensions have almost become a jest, some candidate for her hand appears, and is of course successful; it is then discovered that she is a very fine young woman, and all agree that her protracted state of spinsterhood must have been a matter of choice.

It is an amusing thing for a spectator to observe the straight-forward, business-like manner in which marriages in India are brought about. The opinion entertained by the princess Huncamunca, respecting the expediency of short courtships, seems to prevail. A gentleman, desirous to enter the holy pale, does not always wait until he shall meet with some fair one suiting his peculiar taste, but the instant that he hears of an expected arrival, despatches a proposal to meet her upon the road; this is either rejected *in toto*, or accepted conditionally; and if there should be nothing very objectionable in the suitor, the marriage takes place. Others travel over to some distant stations, in the hope of returning with a wife; and many visit the presidency on the same errand. Numbers return without achieving their object, and these unfortunates are said to be members of the "*juwaub* club," a favourite Indian phrase, which is exceedingly expressive of the forlorn state of bachelors upon compulsion. Young men who are qualifying themselves for interpreterships, or who expect staff-appointments, are often supposed to be quite guiltless of matrimonial designs; they may be attached to a large station without even entering into any of the gaities, are not seen at balls, plays, or races, and do not frequent the morning levees of ladies of distinction. Suddenly, upon obtaining the promised post, they appear at a ball, and some girl, who has been a leading belle, and who has flirted with half the station, is quietly approached. She, with more sense than sentiment, disengages herself from her butterfly-admirers, on whom the astounding fact of her approaching marriage acts like an electric shock; they look very foolishly at each other, and make a faint attempt to laugh.

The spinsterhood of India is composed of three different classes; the first consists of the daughters of civil and military servants, merchants, and others, settled in India, who have been sent to England for education, and who generally return between the ages of sixteen and twenty; these may be

said to belong to the country, and to possess homes, although upon the expectation of the arrival of a second or third daughter, they are often disposed of after a very summary fashion. In the second are to be found the sisters and near relatives of those brides who have married Indian officers, &c., during the period of a visit to the mother-country, and who, either through affection for their relatives, or in consequence of having no provision in England, have been induced to accompany them to the eastern world. The third is formed of the orphan daughters, legitimate and illegitimate, of Indian residents, who have been educated at the presidencies. This latter class is exceedingly numerous, and as they are frequently destitute of family connexions, those who are not so fortunate as to possess relatives in a certain rank in life, see very little of society, and have comparatively little chance of being well-established. The progress of refinement has materially altered the condition of these young ladies, but has acted in a manner the very reverse of improvement, as far as their individual interests are concerned. Those who have no support excepting that which is derived from the Orphan Fund, reside at a large house at Kidderpore, about a mile and a half from Calcutta, belonging to that institution; others who may be endowed with the interest of a few thousand rupees, become parlour-boarders at schools of various degrees of respectability, where they await the chance of attracting some young officers, the military being objects of consideration when civilians are unattainable. Formerly it was the practice to give balls at the establishment at Kidderpore, to which vast numbers of beaux were invited; but this undisguised method of seeking husbands is now at variance with the received notions of propriety, and the Female Orphan School has assumed, in consequence of the discontinuance of these parties, somewhat of the character of a nunnery. In fact, the young ladies immured within the walls have no chance of meeting with suitors, unless they should possess friends in Calcutta to give them occasional invitations, or the fame of their beauty should spread itself abroad. Every year, by increasing the number of arrivals educated in England, lessens their chance of meeting with eligible matches. The prejudices against "dark beauties" (the phrase usually employed to designate those who are the inheritors of the native complexion) are daily gaining ground, and in the present state of female intellectuality, their uncultivated minds form a decided objection. The English language has degenerated in the possession of the "country-born;" their pronunciation is short and disagreeable, and they usually place the accent on the wrong syllable: though not so completely barbarized as in America, the mother, or rather father-tongue, has lost all its strength and beauty, and acquired a peculiar idiom. There are not many heiresses to be found in India, and those who are gifted with property of any kind, almost invariably belong to the dark population, the daughters or grand-daughters of the Company's servants of more prosperous times, the representatives of merchants of Portuguese extraction, or the ladies of Armenian families. These latter named are frequently extremely handsome, and nearly as fair as Europeans; but though adopting English fashions in dress, they do not speak the language, and sing in Hindoostanee to their performances on the piano. They mix very little in the British society of Calcutta, and usually intermarry with persons belonging to their own nation, living in a retired manner within the bosoms of their families, without being entirely secluded like the females of the country in which their ancestors have been so long domiciled. The daughters and wives of the Portuguese, a numerous and wealthy class, are quite as tawny, and not so handsome, as the natives; they usually dress in a rich and tawdry manner, after the European fashion, which is particularly unbecoming to them: they form a peculiar circle of their own; and though the spinster portion of this community are said to prefer British officers to husbands of Portuguese extraction, unions between them are extremely rare.

REVENUE OF INDIA.

EXTRACT from the evidence of James Mill, Esq. before the Select Committee of the Commons on East-India Affairs, 11th August 1831:—

"*Q.* Have you ever considered whether it would be a great advantage to India to substitute other sources of revenue for the land-revenue, which is established in that country?—*A.* Quite the contrary; my opinion is, that a system of land-revenue, where means are taken to confine the collection to rent, and where it is not allowed to exceed the limits of a reasonable rent, is one of the most favourable circumstances in the condition of any country; because, so far as the wants of the state can be supplied from that source, such a country is untaxed.

"*Q.* Is it your opinion that the revenue system might be so improved as to render the present system of taxation the best that could be devised for that country?—*A.* That is my opinion.

"*Q.* Can you point out shortly the means by which you think the system might be brought to that condition?—*A.* The means must be left, in a great degree, to the intelligence of the local authorities. If we are agreed upon the fundamental principles, that is, the obtaining of a fair rent, the grand endeavour obviously is, to limit the collections to this rent. Now the doing this is unquestionably a matter of extraordinary difficulty. We have none but very imperfect instruments to employ: with the total absence of a moral feeling in the country to aid us, it is not shameful to be dishonest in a public trust; no discredit attaches to a man in such a situation for robbing either his fellow subjects or the government. When we consider, in addition to these circumstances, how imperfectly any one European, with an imperfect knowledge of the natives, their language, and circumstances, and with a large extent of country to attend to, can watch over the numerous individuals he employs, it will be easily understood that the difficulty is exceedingly great of limiting the exaction upon the ryot to the rent; but means, I have no doubt, will be discovered by vigilance and care, and by improvement of the judicial business generally,—the great instrument of protection in the long-run,—aided by those improvements in the education and intellects of the people, which will take place gradually, and which have been taking place; I have no doubt that means will be found of limiting the demand upon the ryot to a moderate rent, and then, I conceive, that the prosperity of that country will be as fully secured as it can be."

THE ANCIENT WORSHIP OF SERPENTS.

If it be true that the terror, with which man, in a savage state, was inspired by natural phenomena he was unable to account for, or which only accidentally presented themselves to his observation, furnished him with his primitive deities, the enormous serpents, which formerly inhabited not merely warm climates, but even the coldest countries, marshy plains, and unmolested forests, must have been amongst the first objects of his worship. And, in fact, we find, in remote antiquity, amongst most nations, a tradition that their forefathers adored serpents, which they regarded as living deities. Researches into this subject are extremely curious, and would probably lead to the conclusion that the worship of these reptiles was one of the earliest and most universal in the world, before any true religion, based upon the principles of morality and the social duties of mankind, and supported by a creed, had appeared to civilize the human race. But care must be taken, in these investigations, not to confound the ancient worship of serpents, regarded as deities of a superior nature, and that whereby the serpent was honoured symbolically only, as the type of a deity or representing one of his attributes; as was the case, for example, in Egypt, amongst the Babylonians, and amongst the Gnostic sectaries known under the name of *Ophites*. The latter, besides, were no earlier than the second century of the Christian era. Like the *Valentinians*, they acknowledged two principles, as well as the doctrine of the *Æons*, and the theogony resulting therefrom; but they were distinguished more particularly from all other sects of that period by their employing, in the celebration of their mysteries, a living serpent, as a symbolical image of the spiritual part of man, and as the type of wisdom (*sophia*). The Ophites kissed this serpent, and revered it in the same manner as the Chaldeans honoured the serpent the seducer of Eve, or like various other nations, whose religion preferred the adoration of malevolent deities whom it was desirable to conciliate.

It would appear that, in India, the worship of the *Nagas*, or serpent-gods, was general before the religions of Buddha and Brahma were imported there by colonists from the north-west, who spread themselves over the plains of Hindustan. Besides a vast number of fables and traditions, which refer to this worship, and which are frequently met with in the *Puránas*, or legends of the Hindus, there still remain many traces of it in the rites now observed by the modern people. It would, at the same time, appear probable, that the destruction of the whole race of serpents and of serpent-kings by Janaméjaya, son of Parikshit, which is mentioned in those legends as an historical fact, implies the abolition of the local and primitive superstition, and the establishment of the religious system of the *Védas* upon its ruins.

The Sanscrit word *naga* signifies 'serpent;' and it presents a striking resemblance to that of *nakhash*, which has the same signification in Hebrew. This analogy is the more curious, inasmuch as the word *nakhash* denotes originally, in the Semitic languages, to which the Hebrew belongs, nothing more than 'to divine,' 'to make presages;' and because, in every

other dialect of the same class, the serpent has a name altogether different. It was the *nakhash* which tempted Eve in Paradise: might not this be a *naga*, or serpent-god of India? The huge serpents, venerated by the primitive inhabitants of the latter country, dwelt commonly in caverns and near hollows filled with water. According to the traditional history of Kashmeer, this country was anciently a valley filled with water, forming a large lake encircled by high mountains.* A holy personage, named Kasyapa, supposed to be of divine origin, opened the Baramauleh pass, through which the water flowed out. The Hindu account does not specify the means which Kasyapa employed to drain the valley; it is not, however, improbable that Kashmeer was originally a grand reservoir, and it is even possible, as Bernier supposes, that some convulsion of nature burst the mountain-barrier which confined the valley, and afforded a vent to the water, which lost itself in the plains in the north-west of India.

The important part performed by serpents and serpent-gods in the religion and traditions of Kashmeer has often been a subject of remark. So general and so permanent was this superstition in that country, that, a few centuries back, there were seven hundred places where figures of serpents were seen sculptured, and which were objects of the natives' adoration. Such a worship might easily take root in a country recently reclaimed from the waters, and consequently abounding with venomous reptiles, which delight in humid and marshy places. Onesicritus, cited by Strabo, relates that in Abisaris, which was very probably a part of modern Kashmeer, according to the reports of the ambassadors of Alexander, there were two enormous dragons (or serpents), one of which was eighty cubits long, the other 140. Several of the kings of Kashmeer were regarded as being descended from the serpent-gods.

The veneration which the Chinese entertain for the *lung*, or 'dragon,' which is, in fact, only an enormous serpent represented with four claws, is well known. The dragon, which is now the imperial insignia, was probably the deity generally adored by the first Chinese settlers, who, on descending from the lofty mountains of eastern Tibet and the Kookoo-nohr country, found the plains of northern China inhabited by large serpents of the *boa* genus, which are still very common in the low districts in the south of that country. They regarded the serpent as the deity who presided over water and humidity, and it is probably for this reason that the Chinese god of the sea is even now called *Lung wang*, or 'dragon-king.' All the little lakes or pools without an outlet, situated in the mountains, have in Chinese the name of *Lung che*, or 'dragon-lake:' they are supposed to be inhabited by these imaginary beings, to whom temples are frequently erected in the neighbourhood. We have, moreover, an evident proof of the identity of the *lung*, or dragon, of the Chinese, with the *nagas*, or serpent-gods of the Hindus, in the Chinese account, which states that Kashmeer

* This is a fact attested by a recent traveller. "Cashmere," says Mr. Moorcroft, "has been formerly one immense lake, the subsidence of the waters of which is distinctly defined by horizontal lines on the face of the mountain."—Ed.

was formerly a *lung-che*, or 'dragon-lake:' the waters ran off, add the Chinese annalists, and the dragons quitted the country, which then became habitable.

In Ultra-Gangetic India, Japan, and most of the large islands in the archipelago of southern Asia, the worship of serpents was formerly in vogue or is so still. In the Japanese mythology, we find *Sosan-no o no mikoto*, the god of the wind, fighting with an enormous serpent. This god, who had had a long contention with his sister, *Ten sio daï sin*, or the resplendent goddess of the sun, was at length forced to submit to her, and to quit heaven and inhabit the subterranean regions. He descended first upon the earth, and on reaching the river *Fi* no kawa, in the province of Idzoomo, he heard groans, which proceeded from an aged pair and a young and beautiful girl who was with them. The god inquired of the husband and wife the cause of their sorrow, and learned that they had had eight daughters, seven of whom had been already devoured by a terrible serpent, with eight heads and eight tails, named *Ya mata orotsi*, or 'the great eight-crested serpent,' and that that very day he was to return and devour the only child they had left. The god of the wind exhorted them to take courage, and asked their daughter in marriage. The parents consenting, he directed them to prepare eight large vessels of *saki*, or Japanese wine distilled from rice, and made a kind of scaffold, with eight openings, in which he placed the vessels; he then concealed himself beneath and waited for the serpent. It soon arrived; its eyes were red like soy mixed with vinegar; firs and cypresses lay across its back, and its track formed, as it were, eight vallies between eight ranges of hills. It thrust each of its heads into one of the vessels, drank the liquor, and soon fell asleep. Sosan-no o no mikoto thereupon drew his sabre, and cut the serpent into small pieces. His sabre received several notches in the operation, and the god saw another sabre concealed in the tail of the serpent, but presuming that it belonged to some deity, he thought he ought not to keep it, and made a present of it to the celestial gods. Japanese authors, who relate this fable, say that this serpent became the great river of the same name, which is very rapid and has eight mouths, and is revered as a divinity. In former times, even in Japan, human sacrifices were offered to serpents or dragons; for instance, to that named *Kosu riô*, or 'the nine-headed dragon,' at the mountain of To kakoosi, in Sinano, young girls of great beauty were usually offered.

In Africa, the worship of serpents is, in like manner, very prevalent amongst several negro tribes. At Congo, it was prohibited, under pain of death, by an edict of Alphonso, king of Portugal; and we read in the narrative of an early Christian traveller, that "the Negroes of Congo adore serpents, which they feed with the best of their provisions: adders and vipers poison their soul with a venom more fatal than that wherewith they infect their bodies."

But not only in the ancient world was serpent-worship heretofore very prevalent; the Spaniards found it likewise established in America. In Mexico, the great rattle-snake has evidently been an object of very general adoration, and this reptile was every where found in some connexion with

the other idols of the country. Figures of this serpent, rudely sculptured in stone, are very common in the native villages of Mexico: there is one in perfect preservation at Tezcuco. Fragments of similar idols are often exhibited on the outside of the houses in the city of Mexico. An enormous head of a rattle-snake appears at the angle of the handsome building, which is the general lottery-office. The head fronts the street, and appears to have belonged to an idol seventy feet long, probably that which was placed in the grand temple.

These serpents are commonly represented coiled up and in a state of repose. They are of different sizes, and in different positions. The finest idol of this description still existing is preserved in the peristyle of the convent of the Dominicans, opposite the palace of the Inquisition, at Mexico. It is an enormous coiled serpent, raising its head and the upper part of its body as if irritated. It is represented with open jaws, and devouring a beautiful and elegantly-dressed female: her head and shoulders, horribly mutilated, are seen in the monster's mouth. The body of this colossal serpent is about eight feet in circumference, and sixty feet long. It appears to have had, like all the Mexican idols, eyes of coloured gems, which must have given it a still more hideous aspect. The details we are in possession of, respecting the sanguinary rites of the ancient Mexicans, and this figure of a gigantic serpent swallowing a woman, lead us to suppose that these people, arriving in the country before it was cleared, found it filled with large serpents. The terror with which these reptiles inspired the new settlers occasioned them to be considered as malevolent deities, whose wrath it was necessary to appease by human sacrifices; and the victims they offered were such as those savage barbarians regarded as the most precious, namely, young and handsome virgins. The worship of serpents appears to have extended throughout all that portion of the continent bathed by the Gulf of Mexico. Peter Martyr, of Anghiera, counsellor of King Ferdinand, in his work on the New World, describes an enormous idol-serpent of stone and bitumen, at Campeachy, in Yucatan, represented devouring a marble lion.

The Peruvians also adored serpents; in their houses pictures representing these living deities were frequently seen. The Spaniards, when conquering the country, discovered a temple, in the province of Topira, in front of which was a ditch, wherein was found a large image of a serpent made of different metals, which had its tail in its mouth. A man was every year sacrificed to this serpent.

It would be curious to extend these inquiries respecting serpent-worship as far as practicable; and it might be that we should then find, as has been already mentioned, that it was the most prevalent worship at the epoch of the formation of human societies.

SIR JOHN T. CLARIDGE.

THE *Bengal Hurkaru*, a Calcutta paper distinguished for no talent but that of abuse, and notoriously the tool of the Crawfurd party,* is in the habit, for obvious reasons, of attacking this Journal with almost rabid malice. In our number for February last (vol. vii. p. 73), was inserted an article entitled "Recorder's Court of Penang," which was a review of the facts in the complaint before the Privy Council preferred by the East-India Company against Sir John T. Claridge, as set forth in the printed cases of both the parties, which were borrowed, for that purpose, from the respective solicitors. The article was written by a gentleman entirely unconnected with either of the parties or with the matters in dispute, and it was not published, for prudent reasons, till the case had been fully argued before the Privy Council, and till that tribunal had recorded its sentence, which then waited, as we stated, his Majesty's approbation. This article is made the foundation of a rancorous attack upon this Journal, consisting of a tissue of the grossest falsehoods. It is said to have been written by an employé about the India House, expressly to create favourable impressions regarding the Directors,—which is wholly false; that it suppresses important facts, of which the writer could not possibly have been ignorant,—which is equally false; that the writer knew at the time that some of the charges against Sir John had fallen to the ground or been abandoned, —which is utterly false. But the crowning falsehood is the assertion, that, whereas, in February, we stated that the case was "under consideration" (we said it was decided), the Council Minute bears date the 15th December, "just six weeks prior to the publication of an assurance that the matter was then under consideration."

Now, the individual who penned this assertion may not know that the article in question was written in December, but he knows that the February Journal is published on the 31st January, at which time the Minute was not promulgated, or known by either party, since it waited the King's approbation, which was not known to us till the month of March: the decision is inserted in our Journal for April.

We shall make no further comment upon the aforegoing assertion, but content ourselves with quoting a remark made in the *India Gazette*, a liberal paper, of January 25th, which, we believe, was applied, at all events is applicable, to the *Bengal Hurkaru*: "The way in which newspaper controversy is conducted in this country (Calcutta) is so utterly disgusting,—assertions are made in such reckless contempt of truth and the semblance of truth,—that we have often allowed the grossest misrepresentations, obviously proceeding from selfish or party motives, to pass unnoticed, rather than descend to the level of the calumniator by refuting them!"

We should have adopted, in this case, the sensible rule of this editor, were it not that we wished for an opportunity to caution respectable journals in the East to be wary in adopting charges against the *Asiatic Journal*, from such a paper as the *Hurkaru*, lest they make themselves in some degree parties to an imposition on the public.

* It is asserted, in the *Calcutta Courier*, that most of the papers of the presidency are under the influence of the mercantile interest at Calcutta, and have no voice in opposition to that interest. We believe this is strictly true with respect to the *Hurkaru*.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD INDIAN OFFICER.

No. III.—THE GRAND ALGUAZIL.

Bob. Oh Lord, sir, by St. George, I was the first man that entered the breach; and had I not effected it with resolution, I had been slain if I had had a million of lives.
Ed. Know. 'Twas pity you had not ten, a cat's and your own, Pfaith. But was it possible?
Bob. I assure you (upon my reputation) 'tis true, and yourself shall confess.
Ed. Know. You must bring me to the rack first. BEN JONSON.

WHEN we next met at our old friend the colonel's table, we reminded him of his pledge, to tell us something equivalent to the tale of the Supreme Court, with which the barrister had amused us; every one admitting it to be one of the strangest combinations of the wild probabilities that are for ever occurring in the real world, as if in emulation of the inventions that fancy puts forth in that of romance.

"Mankind," observed the barrister, "are too idle to fix the precise line of discrimination between the two, which fade and melt into each other, like the colours of a changeable silk. Such incidents seem occasionally interposed, as if to rebuke the presumption of human ignorance, which assigns laws and limitations to that which is probable. It is just such trifling, as if the mathematician were to give geometrical definitions to the countless shapes into which the glaciers shoot their icy masses. And so darkling and bewildered are our judgments, when they are exercised on matters out of the beaten track of experience, that we have accused travellers and historians of falsehood, who have been, for a cycle of years, oppressed by unjust condemnation, until some brightening gleam of testimony has shone forth to redeem them into faith and acceptation. It was so with Bruce, the most interesting of travellers. For years he hung a dead-weight upon the shelves of his bookseller. It required only another traveller to find his way to Gondar, and to cut a live beef-steak from an Abyssinian ox,—and up started Bruce white-washed into fresh credit, like a certificated bankrupt. The same thing happened to the elder voyagers. Sir John Mandeville, after passing through the purgatory of lying travellers, has again emerged into credibility, with his sins purged and burnt away, and blooms like an American aloe at the end of a century. And what is more, Ferdinand Mendez de Pinto, "that liar of the first magnitude," who drew such large drafts on the credulity of his own age, finds all his bills duly honoured by the liberality of ours.

"You are right," ejaculated the colonel. "But the incredulity, while it lasts, does infinite harm to the cause of truth itself. Whip me a score of the fastidious blockheads one meets every day at the presidency, who refuse to believe any thing they cannot comprehend, and cannot comprehend any thing they have not seen!"

"It is 'wisdom at one entrance quite shut out,'" returned the barrister.

"Would you believe it?" said the colonel; "the other day, at the governor's table,—there was Captain Catlap, who, you know, is at every tea-party, eternally doling out, amongst the women, the mouldy crusts and broken bits he scrapes out of magazines and reviews—well, this puppy, who dearly loves to hear himself talk, had got close to the old master-

attendant, who, you know, though deaf as a post, pretends to hear every word that is addressed to him. The lady governess's favourite monkey had just stolen into the room, and this gave Catlap an opportunity to pester not only his deaf auditor, but those who were not deaf, with some nonsense about the natural history of monkies he had got from Buffon or Goldsmith. And then he went on depreciating the whole race—giving them some credit, indeed, for cunning and mischievous tricks, but terming them 'ludicrous satires upon humanity.' 'Pshaw!' said I.—You know what my *pshaws!* mean.—'Pshaw! You got that stuff from Buffon, who never saw ten monkies in his life, but studied the degraded mockeries of them exhibited in menageries,—their native powers dulled by imprisonment—their moral energies'—'Moral energies!' interrupted Captain Catlap, bristling up his whiskers, and his lips curled into a sardonic grin. 'Yes,' I replied, 'moral energies.' He again interrupted me, for his incredulity overpowered his politeness. 'Surely,' he said, 'you do not assert that they are rational beings, endued with discourse, and with reason, as Hamlet says, "looking before and after"?' 'I don't care a fig,' said I, 'what Hamlet says—but this *I* say, from my own personal observation and knowledge: I have lived twenty years amongst them; and the more I have seen of them, the more have I admired their proficiency in the arts of civil life—their polity—their frame of government—their laws—their science, if science be the adaptation of means to ends. And Captain Catlap,' I said, 'when, through the mere imperfection of language, we affect to degrade a man by calling him a monkey, we forget that we are inadvertently paying him a compliment; for there is no analogy that renders it at all plausible as a reproach. Never in my life did I know a monkey who was a shallow conceited coxcomb.' I could have supported my position by a series of unquestionable facts, but I would not run the risk of an impertinent contradiction, or a look of ideotic disbelief, and therefore said no more."

Here the barrister, who seemed inclined towards Captain Catlap's theory, exclaimed, with some emphasis, "my good friend, can these be your real sentiments touching that singular race?"

"Unquestionably," said the colonel. "I could fill a volume of much better biography than the press is, from month to month, teeming with in England, with the social qualities and traits of character of poor Hieronymo, a favourite monkey once attached to my household,—the companion of my toils, the solace of my leisure hours—I might say, 'my guide, philosopher, and friend.'" Here, albeit unused to the melting mood, the colonel would willingly have brushed away unnoticed the tear that stole down his cheek.

"Dead, I suppose?" said the barrister. "No, not dead," returned the colonel. "Dead, indeed, to the world, for he retired several years ago to a religious society of his tribe at Trichinopoly. Why, it was the same venerable creature who, if you recollect, warned me to lie still, whilst myriads of Juggernaut's pilgrims were trampling me beneath their feet."

We eagerly expressed our desire to hear something about Hieronymo, who had drawn so affectionate a token of sympathy from our excellent friend.

"I can only give you a few detached fragments of his character," replied he, "for his history" (shaking his head with a mysterious solemnity) "belongs to other times as well as to our's. However, let that pass.—It is an incredulous age. I am not a candidate for ridicule; so I can only give you an anecdote or two, to enable you to form your own judgments of him." We besought him to proceed.

"It's all true, by ——," began the colonel, with his wonted exordium. "It was a sad time for the Company's troops, that expedition of Lord Cornwallis against Tippoo. Never were such privations undergone, or sustained with greater fortitude. Indeed, grumbling would have been of little use. We cursed and swore occasionally, it is true, and our curses were loud as well as deep; and if the commander-in-chief had heard our criticisms on his blunders, whilst we devoted him and his whole staff to the infernal deities, perhaps the general orders day after day would not have teemed with such handsome panegyrics upon our patriotism and good feeling:—phrases which were admirable sops in the pan, to reconcile us to the hardships inflicted on us by the most infernal commissariat that ever cursed a fine body of troops. Horses and bullocks sunk by hundreds on the march; —and having died of fatigue or fever caused by fatigue, they made most execrable soup and still more abominable curries. I was then lieutenant, and had to bring up some stragglers, the baggage having been impeded by the rains, and the weakness of the cattle, which had been cast off by Tippoo himself, and for that reason purchased at an inferior price. Tim Shepperd, Jamie Craig, myself, two ensigns, and Hieronymo, whom I have already introduced to your acquaintance, had got, with extreme difficulty, on our wretched tatties, as far as the Cauvul Choultry, about half a mile from the right bank of the Cauvery, having eighteen miles further to march to Allambaddy, where we had a chance of rejoining a larger detachment, and obtaining a few rations of provisions.

"It was a large, convenient structure, divided into several apartments for the repose of travellers; and if our groupe could be deemed a fit subject of satirical delineation, an artist would have made a good hand of it. Having got our baggage under cover, and disposed our waggons, horses, and bullocks as well as we could, we supplied our ragged band of sepoys with their rice, and sat down in sage deliberation as to the means of satisfying some natural cravings of our own, which began to be somewhat importunate. I looked on Hieronymo, who on these occasions was wont to give at least some useful hint, his minute knowledge of the country frequently pointing out to us some unexpected resource or other, when our own wisdom was at fault; but I perused no consolation in his visage. A loaf of mouldy bread, half a seer of rice, and the remains of a ham nearly picked to the bone, were all we could muster to furnish forth our table. We looked, you may suppose, exceedingly grave, and for some minutes remained silent, till some one missed Hieronymo, and called out—'where's Hieronymo?—where's our Grand Alguazil?'—(I'll tell you presently why he was called by that name).

"And true it was, the little fellow was gone, nobody could say where,—for no one had seen him steal away, though a minute or two before he was one of our melancholy conclave. You must pardon the episode, if I tell you what little I could scrape together about this strange being, before he became one of my family. To describe him as the most faithful, the most intelligent of his kind, would not be doing him half justice. By every claim of zeal, gratitude, affection, he asserted a right to be classed with the higher species of which, for some wise but inscrutable purpose, his race are for awhile destined to be at once the reproach and the mimics. How the account will be settled hereafter, as to comparative merit, betwixt his tribe and humanity, must be left until that final adjustment of all things, when no false weights will disturb the scale of justice.

"Hieronymo, besides, was a mysterious being.—Don't smile.—By ——, it is true;—true as I live by bread. He was never young, and never old; always in middle age. My old friend Major Drillham, who, on his death-bed, recommended him to my protection, or rather recommended me to his, was a man of veracity, and he assured me that, in point of age, the Alguazil had far exceeded the utmost longevity of his kind, for nearly a century before he knew him; and the Grand Alguazil could not have lived with the major less than five-and-twenty years. For a long portion of time, the good old major had no other companion; and it was most pleasant to observe the more than fraternal affection that bound them to each other. From long study of their mutual wishes, a communion of language, inarticulate to our apprehensions, but sufficient for every purpose of social intercourse, existed between them. There sat old Drillham, his legs swinging across one elbow of his chair, whilst the Grand Alguazil occupied another by the side of it, watching every line and feature of his face, to discover what he wanted. If, after dinner, he gave a certain signal to Hieronymo, you saw the little page dart, half leap half run, to the verandah, for the hookah and its apparatus.—But I forgot to tell you why he was called the Grand Alguazil.

"The major was not rich, his pay and batta reaching him only in scanty dribblings, for it was stopped by a mill-dam of old debts as soon as it left the paymaster's desk. The little which the dubash left him, at the beginning of the month, the major used to deposit in some unfrequented hole and corner, where he thought it safe from depredation. The sum was small, but it sufficed for a month's frugal living, till the following one came round, and the loss of it would have driven him to sad straights. There was a little squab of a butler, in whom the major placed great confidence. He had marked the snug recess in which his master had lodged his rupees, and thought if he could help himself to some arrears of wages, there would not be much harm in it. As soon as the cash was missed, it may easily be imagined what a bustle ensued. Suspicions fell first upon one, then upon another,—the cook,—the cook's maty,—massalgee,—hookabadar; but the old major never dreamt that the butler had any part in its abstraction. Perplexed, but determined to detect the culprit, he gave orders to send for

the conjurer, one of those men to be found in every Hindoo village, who, by working on the superstitious terrors of the natives, generally contrive to elicit the guilty secret.

"'No sooner,'—thus old Drillham used to tell the story,—'did Hieronymo hear the order, than, running up to me, and looking fixedly at my eyes, which were his lode-stars on all occasions, he shook his head, and began a rapid kind of speech, which we are apt to deem nothing more than unmeaning chatter. But I understood every word of it. He assured me, on his honour, there was no occasion to send for the conjurer; that he knew the thief, but could not, for particular reasons, reveal his name, and promised me he would get back the money. So I left it in the Grand Alguazil's hands, as I always called him from that day. It was little more than half an hour, when, having significantly twitched me by the skirt of my coat, he led me to the spot whence the money had disappeared. And there,' said the old major, 'the rupees were, sure enough, safe and sound, and not a fanam missing. I learned afterwards that it was the butler who had taken it; but not till he had committed a more serious depredation. The fact was, the Grand Alguazil had carefully screened him from discovery, in the first instance, in return for numerous offices of kindness he had received from the butler. The second delinquency, which he detected with his usual shrewdness, seemed to have entirely alienated him from his friendship;—and the fellow was dismissed forthwith.'

"The Grand Alguazil, as the old major assured me, unravelled, in both instances, the guilt of the party, with a degree of judgment in which his human fac-similies would probably have been found wanting. And he was enabled to do this by his accurate observance of the man's countenance when the money was missed, and his long experience of the sympathetic discourse which is always going on between the face of a man and his heart. 'It is needless to say,' the major remarked, 'that no more larcenies were committed within my household. Their superstition came in aid of their honesty; for, deeming Hieronymo to be the corporeal residence of a brahmin, they venerated him as a superior intelligence, whose eye could discover the most hidden secret.'

"But," continued the colonel, "it was not till the poor major was no more, that the Grand Alguazil followed my fortunes—and faithfully and devotedly followed them.

"Now, this is a long digression, but it was necessary you should know something of the Grand Alguazil's habits and character before he came to live with me. But I must still digress; for I hinted that there was a mystery in his life:—and so there was, a strange, awful, solemn mystery.—Now don't smile:—better laugh outright, and tell me I lie."

We assured the colonel we did not smile, but were on the rack to hear something more about the Grand Alguazil. The colonel was pacified, and went on.

"Well, then—but it is right to tell you before-hand, that I shall indent as largely on your credulity as a paymaster on the Company's factory at

Ingeveram, when he wants clothing for his whole regiment. Now, as I told you, the Grand Alguazil lived with the major twenty-five years. The major enticed him away from Governor Verelst, who had him from Mr. Watts, who received him as a present from Lord Clive. It is quite certain,—I have it from MSS. now in my possession, which were bequeathed me by Major Drillham (he used to call them Hieronymo's title-deeds), that the Alguazil was present at the battle of Plassy, and, when the firing began to be too serious a joke, contrived to climb a tree in the tope, from whence he could discern all the operations of that wonderful day; and such was his discernment, that though several of his tribe, who followed the fortunes of Clive's little band, deserted to the stronger side, when they observed such odds as 70,000 men supported by fifty pieces of cannon against 3,000, he remained to the last confident in the ultimate triumph of that small but determined body over the hosts of Surajah Dowlah.

"I mention this," continued the colonel, "as furnishing some slight elements for the calculation of the immense age of the Grand Alguazil. But the manuscript traces it still higher. For Clive had him from Holwell, and it is quite certain that the identical Hieronymo was in existence, neither youth, nor old, long before,—at the court of Aurungzebe. But I will go no higher, for you may suspect me of playing on your credulity. So I return to the Cauvul Choultry, where, you may remember, we were sitting with no food to appease our appetites but what was so bad that famine itself would have turned aside from it with loathing. In the meanwhile, the fury of the elements was unabated, when the sudden disappearance of the Grand Alguazil from the shelter of the choultry smote our hearts, for he was a general favourite. We looked out ourselves, sent out sepoys, coolies, bearers, in all directions, but all to no purpose. I should have been the loudest in my regret, but for the secret assurance that he would speedily turn up again; and so he did. For, just as we were about to divide our mouldy loaf, and to steep it in water, out of tenderness to our teeth, and Tim Shepperd had begun to whistle, as he always did on such occasions, a few despairing bars of *Grammachree Molly*, and Ensign Craig was beating the devil's tattoo with his knuckles,—in this state of despair and destitution, we heard a rustling noise on the outside of the verandah, when in rode, dripping wet, the Grand Alguazil on the back of a fine young kid, which he was spurring and goading along, after the fashion of an experienced rough rider;—but not being able to prevail on him to mount the steps, he was holding him by the fore-legs, to prevent his escape, and chattering all the time loudly for assistance. To cut the matter short, the kid was soon killed, and his hinder quarters spitted before a good fire. 'Worth the whole commissariat!' exclaimed, or rather swore, Tim Shepperd. 'Well done, little Hieronymo!' But, as if to elude our praises, the Alguazil again disappeared. It was only, however, to return, at the expiration of another half hour, with a little basket, his frame tottering beneath the weight, containing three bottles of Madeira! How, whence, by what means he could have obtained such precious supplies, we were too hungry to inquire; for, by this time, two roasted legs of delicious kid, with what little rice we had saved, were smoking on the table, and to enquiries of the Grand Alguazil he shook his head and was silent. So, having placed a plate of rice before him (he was too rigid a brahmin to touch animal food), we set to like famished wolves.

"We had just begun to awaken the night-owl with a catch, or some noise that answered the same purpose, when a voice, apparently of one in haste and impatient to be admitted, was heard from the steps of the verandah. Whoever it was, he spoke English, though with a foreign accent,—and, in answer to the sentinel's challenge, exclaimed lustily 'a friend!' Immediately, a tall figure, wrapt in a cloak, came stumbling over the carcases of bullocks, dooly-bearers, and coolies, into the apartment, which was echoing with our carousals.

"'*Bos, fur, sus atque sacerdos*,' cried the padrè, on his entrance. 'In plain English, I have nearly broken my neck over your bullocks;—that is *bos*.—I am in pursuit of a thief;—that is *fur*: there he is,' pointing to the Grand Alguazil, who began to chatter with evident emotion. 'And I am the priest—*sacerdos*—whom he has robbed.' It was no other than the kind-hearted and amiable Schwartz. 'But who would have thought it?' continued the padrè; 'the Grand Alguazil himself! The thief-taker turned thief! *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*' Hieronymo seemed to understand every word he said—Latin and all; and to enjoy the padrè's facetiousness as much as any of us. In fact, they were not strangers to each other; for Schwartz had known Hieronymo for at least three generations of his European patrons. Ere we could give him a hospitable welcome, 'here,' said the padrè, loosening his cloak, and bringing out three additional bottles of wine, with a fine salted tongue and a dozen of fresh biscuits, 'you see, my gaberdine covers a few sins now and then;—and you, for once, gentlemen, shall be my confessors.'

"I mention these things, not as *bon mots*, which the excellent padrè never affected, but merely as specimens of his peculiar habits of conversation. Of course, this valuable accession to our society, and to the nectar that gladdened it, was truly seasonable. The padrè,—whose labours as a missionary, if not more meritorious, were at least thrice as efficacious as those of later days,—because he had studied the Hindoos too deeply to disgust them with vehement railings against their own religion and usages, as a mode of recommending or enforcing his own, and felt that the denunciation of eternal punishment to those who refused to accept the doctrines he proffered, was not the most humane or effectual way of propagating them,—was, notwithstanding, diligent in his calling. To ingratiate himself with the Hindoos, he became half a Hindoo himself—made himself acquainted with their language—and moved about, from place to place, sheltering himself in the meanest hut of a village, if ignorance was to be dispelled, or superstition enlightened, or sorrow comforted. At the period of this adventure, he had fixed his residence in a small village, concealed from our view by a tope, in the midst of which rose the few straggling huts of which it consisted. But it had not escaped the penetrating glance of Hieronymo. He knew that hunger after a long march was too serious a matter to be

trifled with and having, by a process of reasoning peculiar to himself, inferred that a European was living in the village, and if so, that there must be something within his curtelage palatable to European stomachs, he had dexterously availed himself of the padrè's small store of worldly comforts for our relief.

"In the meanwhile, the storm that had abated sufficiently to permit the padrè to walk from his hut to the choultry, burst out again with redoubled fury. I looked out; the night was as dark as a wolf's mouth. Schwartz, though anxious to return, did not venture to brave the rain that descended in torrents, and made the whole country around us a vast lake. The choultry, indeed, had been providently elevated considerably above its level, which was low, and in the monsoon season exposed to frequent inundations. 'It is a naughty night to swim in, as King Lear says,' observed the padrè, and again sat down in familiar chat with us, partaking, though sparingly, of the little collation he had brought with him.

"The conversation turned upon Hieronymo. 'A cleverer fellow,' said the padrè, 'will not be found speedily. A long chain of authentic tradition is appended to his name. It reaches (here the padrè lowered his voice to a tone of deep solemnity) beyond the period of Aurungzebe—and what is more, there is not a province or town in India, either in the peninsula or India proper, where he is not known and respected. But I must not say more at present.' Here the padrè was lost in graver meditations than assorted with our convivial feelings, and seemed willing to change the theme; not, however, without mysteriously hinting something about the wandering Jew, and indefinite durations of longevity, connecting distant ages with each other, permitted for some dark and awful purposes. It was not till long after this, that I became acquainted with some of the earlier and more wonderful passages of Hieronymo's history, but having been imparted to me under the religious injunctions of secresy, I must not blazon them.

"Meanwhile, the discourse assumed a gayer turn, and the good father, whose habits were neither austere nor ascetic, kept us alive, till a late hour, with an unceasing fund of pleasant anecdote. From time to time we peeped out. All around the choultry, the atmosphere was thick and fog-wrapt, whilst the rain descended in a vast torrent, resembling a diffused waterspout. In less than a quarter of an hour, there was an appalling roar as of tumbling waters. 'The mound is burst,' exclaimed Schwartz, 'and the river is out!' His fears were prophetic. The choultry stood like an island in the midst of a watery waste. We passed an anxious, and of course a sleepless night. Daylight disclosed the scene in all its terrors. The overflowing of the Cauvery had spread a white gleam of desolation nearly to the extent of the horizon. Not a hut was to be seen. The wasteful spirit of the element had left no vestige of man or his operations. The rain had ceased, but the depth of water was such, as to render every effort of proceeding on our march quite hopeless till it should subside. But when this would happen, was not a matter of easy calculation. The coco-trees and plaintains, indeed, still waved their stately branches, like lusty swimmers breasting the flood; but those of lower stature, all in short which are

called jungle, had totally vanished. It was a scene which would have furnished Poussin himself with hints to improve his grand picture of the Deluge. A part of our cattle, which had occupied the lower ground near the choultry, had been swept away; but the more valuable portion, with our horses, baggage-waggons, and doolies, remained fortunately uninjured.

"What was to be done? Drowning by venturing on, or starving by remaining at the choultry, presented a dismal alternative. The village and its inhabitants had been swept away. Even supposing the roads fordable, they were no longer to be tracked without a guide accurately acquainted with the risings as well as the dips and falls of the soil. Schwartz recommended us to trust in Providence; but there was an affrighted dejection in his countenance which was rather a faithless commentary upon the resignation he inculcated. Our breakfast was far from a cheerful one, for it consumed the last fragments of the night's banquet. Tim Shepperd tried a bar or two of *Grammachree Molly*, but it would not do; and he then looked as blank as a mile-stone. The ensign, whose facetiousness was at all times irrepressible, addressed the venerable padrè with a sigh: 'well, father, we shall all be in heaven before to-morrow noon.' 'God forbid, my son,' replied the missionary, in a fit of momentary inadvertence.

"'But consolation is at hand,' exclaimed Schwartz, after looking round him for a few minutes. 'Hieronymo is absent!' The omen was instantly hailed, for we all confided,—for my part I knew not why,—in the inexhaustible resources of Hieronymo. If it be true, I said to myself, that his is a charmed life,—if these traditions of his indestructibility are authentic,—he, who has seen so many generations of his own kind and of ours swept away like leaves before the hurricane, must have garnered up wisdom infinitely transcending the scanty gleanings picked up by us who are merely of yesterday. The padrè overheard my soliloquy. 'Yes,' said he, 'and Providence, my son, often shews those who are the meanest in our darkened estimates, to be the highest in his own, by making them the chosen instruments of his beneficence.' We passed many hours in this state of gloom and anxiety. Yet, paradox though it be, here were six of us belonging to the proud race calling themselves *lords* of the creation, and never abating a jot of their supremacy to any created thing, here we were crouching in abject dependence on the superior sagacity of a being despised as the mean mimic of our nature, countenanced only as a buffoon and jester, and paid in the proverbial coin of kicks and cuffs, appropriately termed 'his allowance.'

"Would you believe it?" continued the colonel.—"Now don't give me that incredulous stare. It's all true, by ——." We besought him to proceed.

"Well, I was saying," rejoined our excellent friend, "our safety depended as it were on a single cast. To keep you no longer in suspence—the Grand Alguazil returned, but not alone; for we perceived him, as he sometimes swam, sometimes paddled along in the mode known to swimmers by the phrase 'treading water,' followed by four of his own tribe, each with

a bamboo in his hand, who, strange as it may sound, shewed him the utmost deference and obeisance, and as he mounted the verandah, stood on the lower step, as an acknowledgment of submission to his orders. But it was with the padrè alone that Hieronymo communed on this occasion. 'Hieronymo,' said the missionary, 'counsels instant departure; nay, he peremptorily insists on your resuming the march. He undertakes to be answerable for our safety; and, for my own part, I require no other guarantee.' At the word, I gave orders for every thing to be got ready. At the place whence our march began, the waters did not rise higher than the diameter of the waggon-wheels, permitting the bullocks, though with difficulty, to drag them along where the soil was hard. The peril of the expedition lay in finding our way through a country abounding in tanks, and intersected by innumerable ravines and ditches dug to irrigate the paddy-fields, some of which were deep enough to swallow us up, equipage and all, and presenting no landmarks, at least none with which we were acquainted, to keep us in the direction of the beaten track, where the waters would probably be shallow enough to allow our advance.

"We felt nervous and uneasy. Tim Shepperd, though he contrived to whistle the complete air of *Grammachree Molly*, looked, as well as the rest, the picture of dismay, when he cast his eyes on the world of waters around him. It seemed like the ocean; but the ocean without the security of a ship;—the ocean traversed by means of land-pilotage only, and that too rendered dubious and uncertain in the absence of every feature which marks the surface of a country. For it happened that our route lay through a champaign level, without hills or topes, or pagodas;—in short, without one distinct or definite locality. We had accommodated the amiable priest with a dooly, the sick sepoy who had occupied it on the march being convalescent enough to wade on foot with the rest of the party, whilst we mounted our horses,—the whole being under the guidance of Hieronymo, to whom I resigned the entire command. It was pleasant to hear him, as he sat perched on the top of the first waggon, issuing orders from time to time to his little myrmidons, who preceded the train as so many Tritons, sounding the depth with their bamboos, like pilots heaving the lead, and moving along by a process resembling that of the arch-fiend on his way to Paradise, which partook of walking, wading, swimming, flying; whilst their superior looked around with an eye that bespoke at once foresight, circumspection, and determination of purpose. Once or twice, indeed, he seemed to waver, but after a short halt, motioned us to proceed. I remarked, however, that he would tolerate no noise. A whisper or murmur appeared to distract his attention; for there was not a faculty of his soul which was not intensely exercised in the conduct of our little march. It was the epitome of the courage, coolness, address with which Xenophon led his ten thousand. In four hours we advanced at least eight miles; and when the labour and fatigue of such a journey are duly considered, it must be classed amongst those surprising instances of perils encountered and difficulties vanquished, which deserve no ignoble place in the narratives of campaigns and battles.

"And yet"—here the colonel heaved a deep sigh—"the march, memorable as it was, has been passed over by every historian in silence. Even the General Orders, which issue oracles more lying than those of Delphos itself, if the Honourable Colonel Such-a-one, or some beardless lieutenant of a lord, is to be praised up to the stars, spoke not a word of poor Hieronymo. Nay, you may search all the gazettes and journals of the time, and you will not find so much as the mention of his name!"

"He shared the same fate," interrupted the barrister, "as the heroes who lived before the time of Agamemnon."

"Precisely so," said the colonel. "But though he may want his *vate sacro*, he shall not want his biographer. There it is, all ready for the publisher," pointing to a bundle of manuscript on a side-table. "Indeed, I had resolved not to publish it till after his death; but that is an event not likely to happen in our time," he observed with emphatic gravity.

"Those eight miles, however," continued the colonel, "brought us out of all danger. We halted at Manoor, which the waters had scarcely reached, and were supplied with milk, rice, and fowls, by the cuttawal, at the simple requisition of the padrè, whose name was a passport through the whole peninsula. I was particularly anxious to talk over with that amiable man the astonishing resources of the Grand Alguazil, and to elicit from him, if I could, more of his antecedent history than the few detached fragments he had already imparted. But the padrè looked much graver than usual, evidently disconcerted by my importunity. 'Urge me no further, I beseech you,' said he: 'we are sometimes snatched from earthly dangers by unearthly agencies.'

"I had forgot to tell you, that, no sooner had we reached Manoor, than the little satellites of Hieronymo, who had rendered us such important services, were seen no more. They flitted away as shadows, though my eyes were at the very moment fixed upon them. As for Hieronymo, he lived with me for a month or two after. But whether he was disgusted at the incredulity with which my narrative of his services was received, or at his being so entirely neglected at head-quarters, or whether, in compliance with a religious vow, I never saw or heard any more of him till I recognized him amongst the brahmins of his tribe at the great pagoda of Trichinopoly, where he gave me, as you remember, that important admonition which prevented me from being trodden to death by Juggernaut's worshippers. Its all true," said the colonel, as he concluded. "By ——, if you laugh, I will never tell you another story."

LETTERS ON THE TRADE WITH INDIA.

Letter II.

To the Right Honourable Charles Grant,

Sir: In the letter, which I had lately the honour to address to you,* on the trade between this country and the East-Indies, it was my object to show that no sufficient proof has been yet adduced that the measures adopted in 1814 have, as asserted by the Committee of the House of Commons, been "followed (taking that phrase to imply a following as of effect from cause) by an immense" or *any* "increase in our exports to India." I endeavoured to make out this point by showing, that although the exports have undoubtedly increased since that period, yet that such increase, being compared with the increase in the same trade prior to 1814, and in the other branches of our commerce subsequent to that date, does not form any satisfactory ground to infer that any portion of it was *occasioned by those measures*. If any benefit had arisen to the exports by the removal of the restrictions, it seemed natural to infer that it would have appeared in a ratio of increase greater than that observable in the exclusive trade, or in the other branches of trade which had experienced no such emancipation. Such not having been the case, I thought myself at liberty to demand the cause of this non-appearance, and no cause being shown, to conclude, that no such benefit had arisen. In the course of that letter, I had occasion to allude to various other occurrences, cotemporary with the opening of the trade, and without controversy calculated to produce an increased export, the effect of which, however, appears to have been greatly nullified by some latent cause; which, there is much reason to suspect, is none other than that very measure which has been so strangely held up as the only source of increase.

Leaving the facts and the observations before made to work the effect which may be due to them in the estimation of the public, I am now desirous of drawing your attention to the effect of those measures in another mode, scarcely less important than the former: I mean as they regard the *imports and exports of India*. I am not disposed here to contest the frequent maxim of the present day, that those adventures which are unprofitable will inevitably cease, and that it is therefore unphilosophical to argue that a trade is a losing one while at the same time we admit its existence; but I think it will not be denied, that *some time* may elapse before the losing trade will thus naturally expire; and when we hear such facts, as that British iron sells in Calcutta for a lower price than in Birmingham, commonly asserted, we may perhaps fairly doubt whether the time of experiment, as regards the trade with India, is even yet passed by.

Permit me then, sir, without further preface, to submit a few remarks as to the *return* which England has received for her export to India, be that export great or small. From the revenue accounts of this country we gain no information on this point, inasmuch as they include not the import of bullion, which, it is usual to *presume*, adjusts the balance between the trade of any two countries. But the accounts which are kept in India are for our present object more satisfactory, containing both merchandize and treasure. Now it is very clear that England cannot have received what India has not produced: the exports of the latter country, therefore, will give a tolerably correct measure by which to judge of the imports of the former. The accounts which have been submitted to Parliament from the East-India House contain the whole

* Vol. ix. p. 246.

trade of each presidency respectively, which, of course, includes their mutual commerce, or what would be called in England the "coasting trade." As this is chiefly of a political nature, it should be omitted in any view of the return made by India for the import received from other countries. For this purpose I have prepared a statement exhibiting, from the earliest period that it can be compiled, the commerce of Bengal with all places excepting its own dependencies and the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, to which latter exception the island of Ceylon must be added, being in many of the years included with Malabar. The commerce of Bengal, forming by far the greater portion of the Indian trade, affords a fair criterion to judge of the whole.

An Account of the External Commerce of Bengal, excepting only that with the Coasts of Malabar and Coromandel.

Year.	Import.	Export.	Excess of Import.	Excess of Export.
	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
1806-7	4,28,80,117	3,83,67,048	45,13,169	—
1807-8	3,18,79,430	3,89,97,868	—	71,18,438
1808-9	2,25,61,869	2,77,11,420	—	51,49,551
1809-10	2,89,65,690	3,52,57,141	—	62,91,451
1810-11	2,91,29,841	3,56,15,850	—	64,86,009
1811-12*	2,06,61,976	4,31,69,163	—	2,25,07,187
1812-13	2,52,12,144	3,90,85,183	—	1,38,73,089
1813-14	1,95,90,310	4,10,38,257	—	2,14,47,947
1814-15	2,39,23,247	4,09,73,166	—	1,70,49,919
				9,99,23,541
		Deduct Excess of Import...		45,13,169
		Excess of Export in Nine Years' Exclusive Trade		9,54,10,372
1815-16	3,29,21,859	5,13,29,266	—	1,84,07,407
1816-17	4,85,75,096	5,57,83,900	—	72,08,804
1817-18	6,05,60,730	6,09,02,685	—	3,41,955
1818-19	7,31,33,044	4,70,93,380	2,60,39,664	—
1819-20	2,00,47,191	5,19,81,683	—	3,19,34,492
1820-21	4,41,20,538	5,42,12,074	—	1,00,91,536
1821-22	4,48,71,224	7,51,14,282	—	3,03,43,058
1822-23	4,26,29,126	5,87,29,562	—	1,61,00,436
1823-24	3,70,24,955	5,36,43,305	—	1,66,18,350
				13,10,46,038
		Deduct Excess of Import...		2,60,39,664
		Excess of Export in Nine Years' Free-Trade.....		10,50,06,374

India being a *tributary* country (as formerly explained), our observations are first directed to the excess of her exports over the imports; and as these terms both include treasure, such excess is the "*tribute*" paid to us, the extent of which determines our rate of profit.

It appears then that in nine years, from 1806-7 to 1814-15 inclusive (after which the free-trade was in full operation), the excess of export from Bengal amounted to Sa. Rs. 9,54,10,372, and in the nine years following to Sa. Rs. 10,50,06,374, showing an apparent increased return, under the free

* The termination of the official year having been changed, this includes the trade only of eleven months.

trade, of Sa. Rs. 95,96,002. But the rupee in the latter period underwent a considerable depreciation: it is necessary then to convert these sums into sterling before their relative proportion can be ascertained. Not having been able to procure the course of exchange previous to 1813, I have taken it for the whole period at 2s. 6d. the sicca rupee (Calcutta at six months' sight on London), below which it certainly did not fall, though it is almost certain it must have frequently exceeded that rate. On this calculation the excess of export in the exclusive trade amounted to £11,926,271.

In the following statement, the value of the rupee is stated in each year of the free trade, as obtained from an official letter of the Accountant-general of Bengal, dated 1st June 1828.

1815-16.....	Rs. 1,84,07,407	at	2s.	8d. =	£2,454,321
1816-17.....	72,08,804	at	2s.	7d. =	931,136
1817-18.....	3,41,955	at	2s.	6½d. =	43,457
1819-20.....	3,19,34,492	at	2s.	7½d. =	4,191,401
1820-21.....	1,00,91,536	at	2s.	3d. =	1,135,308
1821-22.....	3,03,43,058	at	2s.	0d. =	3,034,305
1822-23.....	1,61,00,436	at	1s.	11½d. =	1,576,502
1823-24.....	1,66,18,350	at	1s.	10½d. =	1,765,700
					15,132,130
Deduct, 1818-19.....	2,60,39,664	at	2s.	7½d =	3,417,706
					£11,714,424

On this computation, the excess of export in this period was £11,714,424. The true result, therefore, is a diminution in the net export of Bengal under the free trade of £211,847,† at the most favourable computation!

There is yet another material circumstance to be noted. By the rates of exchange established by the authority of the India Board, in opposition to the sentiments of the East-India Company, territory is stated to have benefited by commerce (*in other words, India by England*) to the extent of £6,096,015, from the year 1814 up to such accounts as had been settled at the beginning of the year 1830, probably to the end of the year 1828-29.*

You are well aware, Sir, though it may require to be explained to the public, that this advantage arises from India being permitted to repay advances in England with a number of rupees actually not equal in value to the sums disbursed on her account. In whatever view, then, this difference is considered, —whether as an additional import into India (which has consequently received no return), or as an extrinsic aid in making up the export of India, without which it must have been so much less,—in either case, I say, it must be added to the defalcation in the net export of India, under the free trade. This advantage, up to 1823-24, when our comparison ceased, may be taken at £3,657,609.† Adding thereto the defalcation previously shown, and allowing for similar losses on the trade of Madras and Bombay, and for the low valuation here given to the rupee in the earlier period, we shall not be far wrong in

* Minutes of Evidence, Lords' Committee, 23 Feb. 1830, Mr. Lloyd, *viz.*—

	£5,154,135
Interest....	941,880
	£6,096,015

† £6,096,015 ÷ 15 = 406,401, average per annum. 406,401 × 9 = 3,657,609.

stating the total deficiency at FIVE MILLIONS OF MONEY, OR VERY NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE WHOLE TRIBUTE OF BENGAL AT THE TIME THE TRADE WAS "OPENED!"

I am here desirous of recalling to your attention, Sir, the general view with which these letters have been written. The writer of them will be greatly misunderstood if he is supposed to have advanced any theory whatever. I do not assert that the trade with India has not benefited by the removal of the restrictions: but only, that no proof has been yet afforded that it has. So, also, I do by no means wish it to be believed, that the return from India has positively fallen short to the extent mentioned. I but invite attention to certain views, which are calculated to generate a strong suspicion of such defalcation. I conceive, that the public is not in possession of sufficient information to come to an immediate decision on either of these points. But it is not a little step towards such a consummation, to show the fallacy of the assumptions on which the multitude are complacently reposing. This is especially desirable when considerations of a similar nature, as regards the China trade, are forcibly pressing forward. There are not a few who, with the assumption I have been combating, would endeavour to extinguish all argument on this important subject.* When the representations of the East-India Company, and of those who are convinced of the policy of their views, attempt to obtain a hearing, nothing is more common that the supposed triumphant reply, "You held the same opinions in 1813, and the result has proved you in error; you are, therefore, entitled to no consideration now." If this *pseudo* result had indeed been *proved*, it would by no means be conclusive on a question in many particulars so different, though we admit it would justly diminish our confidence in the judgment of those who had already been deceived. But it is fit, Sir, that the people of Great Britain should know that the assertions so clamorously made have no foundation in truth. The advocates for restricted trade have not been placed *hors de combat*, by the utter failure of their former anticipations (as their enemies would have it believed); but, on the contrary, they come to the battle with their former ground yet firm under their feet: and so far from any of their arguments having been falsified by the commercial events of the last twenty years, there appears to be, so far as we are at present informed, the strongest reasons for believing that they have been one and all triumphantly sustained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, faithful, humble servant.

London, 20th Nov. 1832. T.G.T.

* "The tea trade to China should certainly be laid open. The difficulty of getting such a suspicious retiring nation into a general trade, as alleged by some parties, seems very specious, but this same difficulty was objected, not many years since, to the very same trade with India, *which has since that time been doubled and trebled.*"—*Speech of Col. Evans to the Electors of Westminster, Morning Chronicle, 20th Nov. 1832.*

DESCRIPTION OF TIBET.

EXTRACTED FROM THE GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF SHERIF-EDRISI.

Prefatory Note.—Chinese authors inform us that, about A.D. 590, a king of the Too pho, or of Tibet, augmented his kingdom considerably, extending it, towards the south-west, as far as the frontiers of India. Srong bdzan sgambo, one of his successors, who reigned at H'lassa (Lassa), introduced Buddhism into the country, in 632, and gave his subjects a written character, and a civilization derived from that of India. Under him, the power of the Tibetans increased greatly, so as to create alarm amongst their neighbours, and to give them a vast preponderance in central Asia. From this period, the emperors of the Thang dynasty concluded alliances with the kings of Tibet, and gave them Chinese infantas in marriage. Srong bdzan sgambo made war successfully against the tribes who occupied, at that period, the country which bordered on Lake Khookho Nohr, whom he subjected. In 649 he defeated the king of middle Hindustan, and died the following year, leaving the throne to his grandson, who being under age, the prime minister, Loo tung dzan, acted as his tutor and as regent of the empire. During his reign, the power of the Tibetans continued to increase; and, finding it difficult to extend the limits of the empire to the north-east, Loo tung dzan determined to make himself master of the different kingdoms of central Asia. He, in fact, conquered eighteen considerable districts there; and being joined by the king of Khoten, he marched against that of Koo-chee, in Little Bucharia, and in 670, took by assault Poo hwan, an important city situated at the western extremity of the latter's country. In the same year the regent of Tibet died, and was succeeded in that dignity by his son, who actively prosecuted the designs of his father. The emperor of China, being desirous of putting a stop to the aggrandizement of the Tibetans, declared openly against them, and sent a governor-general empowered to take under his protection the four military departments which the Chinese had established there, namely, those of Kwei thsze (Kooche), Yu thëen (Khoten), Yan khe (Kharashar), and Shoo lih (Kashgar). But the Chinese were beaten, and from this date the power of the Tibetans continued progressively to increase. They obtained possession of the four departments already mentioned, although they were dependent on China. In 672, they occupied the whole of southern Tangoot, and in 680, their authority had so greatly augmented, that it extended over all the countries situated between China, the Thsung ling and Thëen shan mountains; in other words, the whole of Tangoot and Little Bucharia. They were in peaceable possession of the four military departments, when, in 692, they were unexpectedly expelled from thence by the Chinese, in conjunction with the Oriental Turks. From this time, the Tibetans had frequent wars with the Chinese, with various success. In 715, they possessed themselves of Ferghana, and forced the king of that country to take refuge in the Chinese territory. The Tibetans were, at this time, in alliance with the Arabs, who were making war in Mawaralnahr; they had even Arabian troops in their army. In 763, they invaded China, directing their march upon Chhang ngan (the modern Se ngan foo), then the residence of the emperor, who fled from the capital, which the Tibetans entered and plundered, burning the palace, and proclaiming another emperor. At the approach of a Chinese army, however, they abandoned the city, and returned to their own country, loaded with an immense booty. In 790, they defeated, in central Asia, the Turkish tribe of Hwuy hoo, or Ghoz. This

battle was fought near Pih thing (the modern Ooroomtsi), the seat of the military government which the Chinese maintained in the Toorfan country. After this victory, the Tibetans made themselves masters of Pih thing and the Chinese fortresses of Ngan se. The city of Se chhing (west of the modern Toorfan) alone withstood them, but this place subsequently fell into their hands. In 838, Darma became king of Tibet. His violence and debauchery, but chiefly his hatred of Buddhism, rendered him odious to his subjects. Under his reign, the Tibetans lost much of their power; in the north it was counterbalanced by that of the Hakas or Kirgheez. The Hwei hoo, or western Ghoz, also took advantage of the troubles of Tibet, and of the war which its monarch had to sustain against the king of Yun nan; they obtained possession of the country of Pih thing, of Se chew or Toorfan, and of considerable territories in Ngan se, which is the Kooche and Aksoo country of our time. The successor of Darma made war in Tangoot, in which he was surprised by one of the chiefs of that country, who took off his head, and sent it to the emperor of China. This event happened in 866. From this date, the power of the Tibetans, which for two centuries had domineered throughout the interior of Asia, was almost entirely destroyed. The provinces they had possessed on the north of Tibet fell to the lot of the Hwuy hoo, Ooigoors, or Ghoz; and the kings of Nan chaou, or Yun nan, got possession of several countries in the south-east which had belonged to the Tibetans. But the most fatal blow to their power was the establishment of the kingdom of Hea or Tangoot, in the north-west of China, the princes of which continued to aggrandize themselves at the expense of Tibet. It appears, however, that the kings of this country continued to retain, for a long period, the western part of Little Bucharia, as far as the frontiers of Ferghana, and that their authority was dominant there in the eleventh century of our era.

The aforegoing remarks will serve as an introduction to the succeeding fragment, extracted from the great Cosmography of the Arabian geographer, known in Europe by the name of Sherif-Edrisi, who completed that curious work in 1155. It would appear that the author extracted it from the writings of some antecedent Arabian and Persian authors, since, as we shall presently see, he describes central Asia as it was, in its political aspect, during the early portion of the ninth century, that is, at the period of the Tibetan power. In this point of view, the work of Sherif-Edrisi, which has hitherto been known to us merely by a meagre abstract printed at Rome in 1592, becomes very curious, since it contains a description of that part of Asia which subsequently was not merely devastated, but it may be said wholly subverted and changed, by the Mongols of Chingheez khan. In the following translation, I have enclosed in parentheses the proper names which are differently written in the abridgment of Edrisi published at Rome, from the complete manuscript of his Cosmography in the Royal Library at Paris.

TEXT OF EDRISI.

"This ninth part of the third climate contains the country of تبت *Tubet*, a part of that of تغرغر *Tagharghar* [بغرغر *Bagharghar*], and a portion of the country of خزلجيه *Khazaljiah*. Amongst the number of the most celebrated places in the country of Tibet must be included the town of *Tubet* itself, and the cities of شنفج *Shanfœj* [شح *Shihh*], دخان *Dakhân* [وخان *Wakhân*], سفينه *Sefeench* [سقيته *Sakeetah*], بودان *Boodân* [بروان *Berwân*], اوج *Ooj*

[محاح *Mahhâhh*], رمحاخ *Remahhâkh* and زلحقه *Zalhhakeh* [ذاخو *Dzânekhoo*]. Amongst the cities belonging to the khâkhân of Tagharghar (Bagharghar), is the town of the khâkhân, called تنبع *Timbeah* [ينبتع *Yembetah*, in the Latin version *Tantabec*], the town of ماشه *Máshah*, خرمق *Khormok* [or *Jormok*], and باخوان *Bâkhooân*. Between the dependencies of exterior China are طخا *Thakhá* and دارخون *Dârkhoon*. Lastly, in the country of Kazaljiah are برساجان العليه Upper *Bersâjân* and تراكت *Teráket* [تواكث *Tewâketh* and نواكت *Newâket*]. There are lakes of fresh water; running streams and pasturages of Turkish tribes, for the summer and winter seasons. It being our intention to describe these different places, and to indicate their distances and limits, we have consulted the best authorities that have spoken respecting these regions, and the narratives of the Turks who have visited them or have been in their vicinity. From these authorities we can state, that exterior China adjoins the shores of the eastern sea, the country of *Tagharghar* (Bagharghar), and on the side of Ferghana the country of Tubet. Tubet borders on China and different parts of Hind (India). On the north it touches Khazaljiah, on the east Tagharghar. The capital of the last country is تنيع *Thaniah* [تنتبع *Tantabeah*], having twelve iron gates. The inhabitants are Sadducees (زنادقه); there is also a race of fire-worshippers amongst the Turks of Tagharghar. The khâkân resides in the town of Thaniah; it is of great importance, surrounded by solid walls, and built on the banks of a great river running to the east. From this city to Upper Bersâjân, a dependency of Ferghana, the distance is two months' journey. The country of Tagharghar extends to the oriental Sea of Darkness. From the town of Thaniah to that of Bakhooân are twelve days' journey, in a north-west direction. This is one of the most beautiful cities of Tagharghar. It is governed by a prince of the family of the khâkân of Tagharghar. The prince has an army, guards, castles, and great revenues. The town is well fortified; in the markets are to be found artificers in iron and wood, working in an astonishing manner. It is situated on the borders of a river running to the east: it is surrounded by well-cultivated fields and meadows, being the pasturages of the Turks in the spring. Fruits are imported and exported. The greatest part of the iron worked there is carried to Tubet and China. In the neighbouring mountains is to be found the animal bearing the musk, being a kind of deer, of which we have spoken in the description of the second climate, where we have stated in what manner it produces the musk: for this reason it is needless to repeat it here. From the town of Bakhooân to that of Khormok are four days' journey, in a south-west direction. The country is covered with habitations, and highly cultivated. The city of Khormok is very strong, and surrounded by a wall of earth, between which is a deep ditch seventy cubits wide. The city is closed by four iron gates. In the market are manufactured no other articles than arms. The governor resides here, with his horsemen and other troops, in the name and by order of the king of Tubet. From Bakhooân to Tubet it is fourteen days' journey, and from Khormok to Upper Bersâjân ten, (عشر مراحل *ten stations*, says the printed abstract).

"The town of Tubet is very large; it gives its name to the neighbouring country, which is that of the Turki-Tubetans. The inhabitants keep up relations with those of the district of *Yem* or *Tiem*, in Ferghana, and of the dominions of the khâkân. They travel in most parts of these regions, where they sell iron, silver, coloured stones, tiger-skins, and musk from Tubet. The town is built on an elevated plain (علي نشر عاليه), on the lower side of which runs a river to the east, which falls into the lake of *Berooân*. The town of Tubet is surrounded by walls; it is the seat of a king, who has an army, horses, and a great number of valuable articles. The population are very industrious, and export cloths, which are thick and strong, but at the same time soft and delicate. They sell considerable quantities of them, because they prefer silk stuff. Slaves and musk are likewise exported and sent to Ferghana and Hind. There are not in the habitable world slaves of finer complexion, stature, and shape; they may be compared to those of the Turks. The Turks steal them from each other, and sell them to the merchants. A young girl of this race is often bought for 300 dinars (or £141 sterling).

"The country of Tagharghar is situated between Tubet and China; it is bounded on the north by the land of the خيرخز *Kheerkhiz*.

"Amongst the towns of Tubet is بشنخ *Beshinkh* (before شنفج *Sanfaj*). It is of a middle size, situated on the top of a mountain, and enclosed by a stone wall, having only one gate. In this city are manufactured different articles for the Turks. Its commerce with the neighbouring countries is considerable; merchants from Câbul, Dekhan, the mountains, Wahsh, and Râst, arrive here in order to purchase iron and musk from Tubet. They report that in the neighbouring mountains of Beshinkh grows plenty of *sunbul* (spikenard); that the animal bearing the musk loves shady places, where he nibbles the *sunbul*, drinks the water of the stream which flows to Beshinkh, and that in this manner the musk is produced. They say, likewise, that there is in this mountain a cavern exceedingly deep, at the bottom of which is heard the humming noise of a running stream, but that it is not possible to penetrate so far in the precipice as to reach the water, the noise of which is only heard. God alone knows the truth. A plant growing in plenty in this mountain is the rhubarb; a very great quantity of it is sent to the eastern and western countries, where it is sold under the name of نهر تينخ *nahr Teenkh* (read *Beshinkh*) and نهر شرماخ *nahr Shermâkh*.

"From Teenkh (*Beshinkh*) to the *lake of Berooân* it is five days' journey to the east. There are villages and places shaded by trees, which belong to the Turk-Tubetans. They have likewise there excellent fortified castles. The lake of Berooân is very spacious; its length is forty farsangs, and its breadth seventy-two miles (ميلا). Its water is fresh, and it abounds in fish: the inhabitants of Berooân and Ooj are employed in taking them.

"Berooân and Ooj are two towns dependent upon Tubet; they are situated on the shore of the lake just mentioned, and distant from each other twelve farsangs of Sind, of which each is equal to five miles (ميلا).* These two towns are of the same size, and built on rising grounds near the lake, the water of which the inhabitants drink. There are markets and manufactures, which render the citizens of the two towns independent of foreign imports.

* The common farsang, in Edrisi's work, is three miles, and the mile 400 geometrical cubits.

" Many rivers of considerable size flow from different sides to the lake of Berooân. Not far from the town of this name is a mountain curved like the letter د (*dal*); no one can attain the summit without considerable trouble. The sides of this mountain touch the chain of Hind. Its high table-land has a very fertile soil. There is built on it an edifice of a quadrangular form; when you direct your steps to it and approach it, you will feel a sentiment of joy and a kind of intoxication, as if you had drunk wine. They say still, that those who endeavour to mount to the top of the building continue to laugh till they precipitate themselves in the interior [and then are never seen again]. But I think that this is a story destitute of all probability; notwithstanding, this fable is known to every body.

" The town of طخا *Thakhâ* [كخا *Kckhâ*] belongs to China; it is situated beyond the mountains which surround this country; it is in a flourishing state, of middle size, and carries on a profitable trade. From Ooj to Thakhâ it is ten camel-journeys to the east. From Thakhâ to the eastward is situated the Chinese city of دارخون *Dârkhoon*, of small size. This is the frontier of the Chinese possessions to the north, on the border of the country of the Turks of Tagharghar.

" تغاس *Taghâs*, or اطاس *Athâs*, is a place situated on a hill and fortified against the attacks of the Turks; from thence to Tubet it is ten journeys, and to Berâjân six, through the country of the Turks. This last town belongs to them, and is mostly a place of refuge for this people. From *Bersâjân* to *Nawâket* [or *Tewâkketh*], on the frontier of Khazaljiah, it is ten caravan-journeys. The extent of the desert of the Turks is five marches, but we shall speak of this hereafter. From *Mashâ* to the Khâkân of Thagharghar, to whom this well-peopled and industrious town belongs, are five days' journeys. From these to Bakhooân are eight days' journeys to the west. This is the whole contents of the ninth section of the third climate."

In the preceding fragment, reference is made to four dominions or kingdoms, namely, those of Tibet, the khâkhân of Tagharghar, of Khazaljiah, and of China. The first and last require no comment: their names alone sufficiently denote what are meant. With respect to the khâkhân of Tagharghar, the name of the country and people is certainly incorrectly written in the original: the abridgment made at Rome writes it Baghargbar, and in Masoudi the name is invariably written تغزغز *Taghazghaz*. As the people in question here are the *Ghoz*, and as it is demonstrated that the Ghoz are the same as the Ooigoors, or Hwuy hoo of the Chinese, I conceive that the name is also wrong pointed in Masoudi, and that we should read يغرغز *Ighoor Ghoz*. This conjecture becomes the more probable from Masoudi's informing us that it was the king of the Taghazghaz Turks who came, in 883, to the aid of the emperor of China against the rebel Bânshooa (Hwang chaou), and delivered him. In point of fact, it was Le kho yung, chief of the Sha to Turks, who, according to Chinese authors, assisted the emperor on this occasion; and as the Sha to tribe was of the same origin as the Hwuy hoo, or Ooigoors, or Ighoors, it is evident that they are the same Turkish nation as that, the name of which is erroneously written, in Masoudi, Taghazghaz. The Ighoor Ghoz, at that period, occupied the northern part of Little Bucharia. As to the country of *Kazaljiah*, we may ascertain its position from that of the two cities which

Sherif Edrisi places there. Upper Bersâjân was situated on the lower part of the river Talas, a short way above its embouchure in Lake Sikherlik. With regard to *Nawakat* or *Nawakit*, this city still exists in the country of the Khassaks of the right, or the Kirgheez of the great horde. The geography of the dynasty now reigning in China states: "these Khassaks possess the cities of Talas, Galachook, Bolak, *Nawakat*, and Khaotak. Nawakat is situated in the south-east of their country, on a river of the same name."

The possessions of the Tibetans, at the date of the authors from whom Edrisi drew his account, still extended over the south and west of Little Bucharia, and the Chinese empire then terminated, on the west, at Toorfan and Pîh thing, which is the modern Ooroomtsi and the Bishbalik of the Mongols. To the north of the territories of the Ighoor Ghoz and the Chinese in central Asia, was the empire of the Kirgheez, which comprehended the country situated between the rivers Ele and Irtysh, and which extended to the banks of the Upper Yenisei and Lake Baikal.

According to our author, several large rivers flowed in the country of Taghazghaz and the Tibetans, to the eastward, and fell into a large lake of fresh water, to which he has given the name of the Lake of Berooân. These rivers are those of Khoten, Yarkand, Kashgar, and Aksoo, which form the *Ergeou*, or Tarim, which unites with the Kaidoo, and they fall into Lake Lob-noor, called in ancient Chinese authors *Phoo chhang hae*. This, however, is not the lake of Berooân, but the *Bosteng-noor*, or Bostoo of our time, on the shores of which is situated the city of Kharashar, which is the Berooân of Sherif-Edrisi. In the country of the Ighoor Ghoz we recognize, in the cities of *Bakhooân* and *Khormok*, those of *Poo hwan* and *Kho mok*, in Chinese authors. The former was situated in the vicinity of the modern Aksoo, and the other between this place and Kooche, since we have seen, a little before, that it was the most westerly possession of the King of Kooche.

I do not hesitate to identify the Chinese city of دارخون *Dârkhoon*, or rather *Darkhwan*, with that of Toorfan or Se chew, which was at the northern extremity of exterior or outer China. The word *Toorfan* still denotes 'the residence of a prince;' and I conceive that *Dârkhwan*, in Persian, means nothing else than the *dâr*, or 'residence,' of the *khwan*, or Chinese mandarin, who commanded in that country.

MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. II.—Agra.

In this age of tourists, it is rather extraordinary that the travelling mania should not extend to the possessions of the British Government in India; and that so few persons are induced to visit scenes and countries in the East, embellished with the most gorgeous productions of nature and of art. The city of Agra is well worthy of a pilgrimage from the uttermost parts of the globe: yet a very small number amid those who have spent many years in Hindoostan are tempted to pay it a visit; and the civil and military residents, together with casual travellers passing through to the places of their destination, alone, are acquainted with a city boasting all the oriental magnificence which imagination has pictured from the glowing descriptions of eastern tales. The Smelfungus tribe is very numerous in India; necessity, and not "a truant disposition," has occasioned the greater portion of the servants of the Company to traverse foreign lands; and the sole remark frequently made by persons who have sojourned amid the marble temples and citron groves of Agra, consists of a simple statement, that "it is exceedingly hot." Bishop Heber, who possessed a true relish for the sublime and beautiful, and who delighted with all a poet's enthusiasm in the picturesque, has not done Agra justice in his interesting narrative. He was ill during the brief period of his sojourn there, and had come immediately from Delhi, the stately rival of the city of Acbar. This is the more unfortunate, as his work, being very popular, and considered good authority, has led a favourite writer of the day to pourtray ruin and desolation as the prominent features of Agra; whereas, though somewhat shorn of the splendour it possessed in the times of the Moghul emperors, it is still a place of wealth and importance, inhabited by rich natives, both Moosulman and Hindoo, and carrying on an extensive trade. Should steam-navigation ever be introduced with effect upon the Ganges and Jumna, there can be little doubt that the seat of government will be, at some time, removed from Calcutta to a more central station, and the probabilities are greatly in favour of Agra being the selected spot. In this event, improvements of vast magnitude may be expected to take place in the upper country. The hill-stations especially will be benefited by the influx of visitors; they must necessarily be enlarged, roads must be made, bridges constructed, gardens cultivated, and public buildings erected, until they will offer the accommodations of European watering-places, in addition to the far superior attractions of their scenery. Persons weary of Cheltenham, Baden, Spa, and other springs of fashionable resort, may take a trip to the Himalaya, and visit the source of the Ganges by way of variety. Even now, it would be perfectly practicable for a tourist, in search of novelty, to climb the heights of the Asiatic mountains to the limits of eternal snow, that untrodden barrier which has defied, and will defy, the adventurous foot of man, and return to England, without experiencing a single day in which the thermometer shall have risen beyond the bounds of moderate heat. By landing in Calcutta in the middle of October, four months of cold weather is secured, a period sufficient

to admit of easy travelling through the upper provinces, *viâ* Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Bhurtpore, Delhi, and Meerut; from the latter station it is only a few marches, or a three days' journey by dawk (post), to Landour, a sanatarium perched upon the crags of the Himalaya. This place, and Mepoorisse, another hill-cantonment, should form the head-quarters during the eight months of heat endured in the plains; and in the following October, passing through the central provinces, and visiting Jyepore, Nusscerabad, Ajmere, and Mhow, the tourist may proceed to Bombay, and take his passage home before the commencement of the hot weather.

To a lover of the picturesque, Agra is one of the most delightful stations in India; but as persons of this description form a very small portion of the community, a residence amid the splendid monuments of Moghul power is not considered desirable, in consequence of the alleged heat of the climate, and the high prices demanded for the bungalows. It possesses a garrison, consisting of one European or King's corps, and three of Native Infantry, with their requisite staff, under the command of a brigadier. The military cantonments are the ugliest in India, being situated upon a wide bare plain, enlivened only by a few Parkinsonias,* trees which are too uniformly covered with yellow flowers to appear to advantage when not mingled with others of more varied foliage. The Jumna is completely hid from view by intervening sand-banks, which also shut out the beauties of the Taaje Mahal, with the exception of its silvery dome; and the exteriors of the bungalows, with few exceptions, are hideous. They are usually built of brick, a material amply supplied by the ruins in the neighbourhood; the gateless, and sometimes fenceless compounds, have a desolate appearance; and a handsome church is the only redeeming feature in the scene. The houses, however, have good gardens, though the latter are not made ornamental to the landscape; and their interiors are remarkable for the elegance of the fitting-up, an abundance of marbles furnishing chimney-pieces, cornices, and plasters of a very superior kind of chunam; and instead of bare white-washed walls, the apartments are decorated with handsome mouldings and other architectural ornaments. The civil lines, at the distance of two miles, are much more beautifully-situated, amidst well-wooded ravines, which, during the rainy season, are covered with a verdant carpet of green, and watered by numerous nullahs. The roads are excellent, and kept in the finest order by the labours of gangs of convicts, who are employed upon the public works of British India. Many of the houses belonging to the families of civilians are *puckha*, and built in the style of those of Calcutta; others assume a more fanciful aspect, the centre being composed of an abandoned mosque, with wings spreading on either side. The distance between the military and civil lines at Agra constitutes a very considerable obstacle to the social intercourse of the station: throughout India, there exists a degree of jealousy on the part of the former, which renders them tenacious of appearing to shew too much deference to the superior wealth of the judges and collectors, whom they fancy must look down upon a poorer class. There are, of course, a few instances of civilians in high appoint-

* So called from having been introduced in India from the Cape by Colonel Parkinson.

ments, who hold themselves far above their less fortunate military compeers, —a set of persons who have obtained the cognomen of "Buhàdur," a very significant phrase, borrowed from the title of honour bestowed by natives upon great men, or assumed by those who desire to give themselves consequence;—but, generally speaking, the civilians, being fewer in number, are glad to pay attention to all the military in the neighbourhood; and at least during my residence at Agra, they made far less difficulty in coming over to the balls in the cantonments than was raised by the families of officers, who frequently declined invitations to the civil lines on account of the distance, or because they would not receive civilities which they were unable to return. This sort of pride is very detrimental to the society of small communities, and at Agra it always appears to be in full operation, the station never having had a reputation for gaiety.

Excepting in Calcutta, and there the occurrence is rare, evening parties are not given in India. Balls and suppers are of course very frequent, but entertainments of a less magnificent description would be considered mean, and an affront to those invited. Strangers are, however, sometimes asked in a friendly way to tea, and a visit of this description affords a novelty not unamusing to persons who have just arrived in the country. It is necessary to enter into some details respecting the modes of living adopted by European residents in India, in order to explain the nature of these tea-drinkings.

The hour of dinner makes a very material difference in the disposition of the day. Those who do not take that meal until after sun-set, sit down to a tiffin at two o'clock, which, being composed of hot dishes, is to all intents and purposes a dinner, and is usually made the principal repast. It is customary, after leaving the table, to undress and lie down until the sun declines, and at the conclusion of the evening-drive, dinner is served, a meal which is frequently suffered to go away almost untasted; indeed it is considered a mark of high-breeding to sit without eating, though the guests would be shocked if three courses, at least, were not provided for them; the quantity of curry and rice, which has been devoured at home, may be accurately measured by the consumption of the delicacies abroad, which in a very fine lady will not exceed half-a-dozen grapes: in fact, it might be supposed that the company, like the bride in the Arabian tales, who ate rice by the single grain, were in the habit of supping with goules. This is called dining at night. Other persons pursue a different, and perhaps a more rational plan; they dispense with tiffin altogether, and sit down to dinner at four o'clock; the repast may easily be prolonged until it is time to go out, or the sun is sufficiently low to permit an adjournment to the verandah; and on returning from the evening excursion, the family find the tea prepared. Unless the servants, however, shall have been well trained, and habituated to English customs, they will load the table with hot viands, meat, vegetables, and pastry, sometimes laying the cloth, and at others spreading their hot dishes upon the bare mahogany. These tea-drinkings somewhat resemble the entertainments given in America, and might be made exceedingly social, did not pride and dignity forbid; not more than two or three persons are invited at a time, and when the parties are not intimate,

nothing more *triste* can be imagined; they sit looking at each other until the guests, annoyed to death, find a decent pretext to withdraw. Great reform is absolutely called for in the mode of visiting in India, where, according to the present system, pains appear to have been taken to render it as formal and inconvenient as possible. Morning calls ought to be abolished by an order of council, for where it is dangerous to be out after ten o'clock, even in a carriage or a palanquin, during eight months in the year, ladies must often pay visits at the hazard of their lives. If early dinners were more general, the station, or at least that portion socially inclined, might meet at each other's houses after the evening-drive, either alternately or according to some other regulation. The gate of a compound being closed, is a certain indication that the family, who cannot so easily as in England profess to be not at home, do not desire to receive visitors; carriages roll away without offence taken by their inmates, and those who might not desire to have their houses filled with company, could adopt the same precaution to secure themselves from interruption. The faint attempt made during my stay at Agra to introduce a better system, though a decided failure, owing to the want of courage requisite to invite numerous guests to a slight entertainment, deserves honourable mention, and perhaps may induce more enterprizing persons to improve upon the plan. There are no subscription-balls at Agra, and dancing depends upon the hospitalities exercised by private individuals; a play is occasionally performed at the theatre, a building of no exterior beauty, and whose properties are of a very inferior order; and races have been established, which, however, bear no proportion to the celebrity acquired by those at Meerut and Ghazeepore.

It is in the city of Agra and its environs, that intellectual persons must seek gratification. The Taaje Mahal is usually deemed the most attractive object, and, considered in its character of a mausoleum, it has not its equal in the world. The reader of eastern romance may here realize his dreams of fairy land, and contemplate those wondrous scenes so faithfully delineated in the brilliant pages of the Arabian Nights. Imagine a wild plain, broken into deep sandy ravines, the picture of rudeness and desolation, a tract as unpromising as that which Prince Ahmed traversed in search of his arrow. In the midst of this horrid wilderness, a palace of deep red stone, inlaid with white marble, and surmounted by domes and open cupolas, appears. It is ascended by flights of steps; in the centre is a large circular hall, with a domed roof, and a gallery running round, all in the most beautiful style of oriental architecture. This is the gate of the Taaje Mahal, a building which, in any other place, would detain the visitant in rapture at the symmetry and grandeur of its proportions, and the exquisite elegance of the finishing; but the eyes have caught a glimpse of a delicious garden, and the splendours of this noble entrance are little regarded. At the end of a long avenue of graceful cypresses, whose rich foliage is beautifully mirrored in marble basins, fed with water from numerous sparkling fountains, the Taaje arises, gleaming like a fairy palace. It is wholly composed of polished marble of the whitest hue, and if there be any faults in the architecture, they are lost in the splendour of the material, which conveys the idea

of something even more brilliant than marble, mother-o'-pearl, or glistening spar. No description can do justice to this shining edifice, which seems rather to belong to the fanciful creations of a dream, than to the sober realities of waking life—constructed of gathered moonbeams, or the lilies which spring in paradise. The mausoleum is placed upon a square platform of white marble, rising abruptly to the height of about twelve or fifteen feet, the steps being concealed, which is perhaps a blemish. The place of actual sepulture is an apartment within this platform; round it on three sides are suites of apartments, consisting of three rooms in each, all of white marble, having latticees of perforated marble for the free transmission of air, and opening to the garden. At each of the four corners of the platform, a lofty minaret* springs, and the centre is occupied by an octagonal building, crowned by a dome, surrounded by open cupolas of inferior height. Nothing can be more beautiful or more chaste: even the window frames are composed of marble, and it would seem as if a part of Aladdin's palace had been secured from the general wreck, and placed in the orange groves of Agra. The plan of the building, which is purely Asiatic, is said to have been the design of the founder, who placed the execution in the hands of foreigners of eminence. The interior is embellished with beautiful mosaics, in rich patterns of flowers, so delicately formed, that they look like embroidery upon white satin, thirty-five different specimens of cornelians being employed in a single leaf of a carnation; while agates, lapis lazuli, turquoise, and other precious materials, occur in profusion. The mausoleum, washed by the Jumna, looks out upon that bright and rapid river, and its gardens of many acres, planted with flowery forest trees, and interspersed with buildings and fountains, stretch to the banks of the stream. It is truly a place which a votary of Mohammed would form from his ideas of the paradise of the true-believer, haunted by beautiful birds of variegated plumage, and filled with blossoms of every scent and hue. No lover of ancient or modern times ever testified more genuine attachment to the memory of the object of his affection, than that which is recorded by this enchanting edifice. It was created under the auspices of the Emperor Shah Jehan, the son of Jehanguire, and the father of Aurungzebe, who, however failing in his duty as a son, in his character of a husband and a father stands unrivalled. When his beloved wife Moom Taze Mhal lay dying, in the passionate anguish of his heart he assured her, that as, while existing, she surpassed in loveliness and virtue all the women of her time, so after her decease she should possess a monument which should be unequalled in the world. He fulfilled his promise. It was his intention to have built a mausoleum of similar magnificence upon the opposite side of the river, for himself, and to have connected both by a marble bridge across the Jumna; but the troubles of his reign did not allow him to complete this superb design, and his bones repose beside those of the object dearest to him while on earth. To Shah Jehan's strong paternal affection we are indebted for our first settlement in Hindoostan; he gave a grant of land in Bengal to an English

* These minarets, though beautiful in themselves, have a formal appearance as they stand, and look too much like high and slender castles upon a gigantic chess-board.

physician travelling through Agra, as a token of his gratitude for the restoration of one of his daughters, whose malady was subdued by the stranger's skill and attention.

In wandering over the princely gardens of the Taaje Mahal, the monarch's virtues alone can be remembered, and it is with feelings of no common gratification, that those who are not wholly engrossed by passing objects, add a flower to the fresh coronals daily strewed upon the monarch's grave. The natives of Agra are justly proud of the Taaje Mahal; they are pleased with the admiration manifested by strangers, and gratified by the care and attention bestowed to keep it in repair: upon Sunday evenings especially, crowds of Moosulmans of all descriptions, rich and poor, visit the gardens, and contribute not a little, by their picturesque groupes, to the attraction of the scene.

At the distance of about a mile from the "palace-tomb," for that is the signification of its name, stands the fort of Agra, a place of great strength in former times, before the introduction of fire-arms. One side is defended by the river, the others are surrounded by high battlemented walls of red stone, furnished with turrets and loop-holes, and in addition to several postern entrances, a most magnificent building, called the Delhi-gate. Perhaps Lord Byron himself, when he stood upon the Bridge of Sighs, his heart swelling with reminiscences of Othello, Shylock, and Pierre, scarcely experienced more overwhelming sensations than the humble writer of this paper, when gazing, for the first time, upon the golden crescent of the Moslems, blazing high in the fair blue heavens, from the topmost pinnacle of this splendid relique of their power and pride. The delights of my childhood rushed to my soul; those magic tales, from which, rather than from the veritable pages of history, I had gathered my knowledge of eastern arts and arms, arose in all their original vividness. I felt that I was indeed in the land of genii, and that the gorgeous palaces, the flowery labyrinths, the orient gems, and glittering thrones, so long classed with ideal splendours, were not the fictitious offspring of romance. Europe does not possess a more interesting relique of the days of feudal glory, than that afforded by the fort of Agra. The interior presents a succession of inclined planes, so constructed (the stones with which they are paved being cut into grooves) that horses, and even carriages may pass up and down. The illustrations of fortified places, in Froissart's Chronicle, offer an accurate representation of these ascents, where knights on horseback are depicted riding down a steep hill, while descending from the walls.

The fort is of very considerable extent, and contains many objects of interest and curiosity. The Mootee Musjid, or pearl mosque, disputes the palm of beauty with the Taaje Mahal, and is by many persons preferred to that celebrated edifice. Neither drawing nor description can do it justice, for the purity of the material and the splendour of the architecture defy the powers of the pencil and the pen. An oblong hall stretches its arcades along one side of a noble quadrangle, surrounded by richly sculptured cloisters, whence at intervals spring light and elegant cupolas, supported upon slender pillars. The whole is of polished white marble, carved even

to the very slabs that compose the pavement, and when moonlight irradiates the scene, the effect is magical.

Acbar was the first of the Moghul emperors who, preferring Agra as a residence to its neighbour Delhi, embellished and beautified the city; his name, as the "mighty lord," is of course held in great reverence by the inhabitants, and his tomb, a gorgeous pyramidical structure, at about five miles distance, is scarcely less an object of admiration than the Taaje. The durbar, or hall of audience, a magnificent apartment, is converted into an arsenal; but the marble palace remains nearly in the same state in which it was left by the Jauts, when the city was taken by Lord Lake. After the beautiful buildings already mentioned, this palace, though very rich and splendid, has comparatively little to recommend it. If, however, wanting in the external attractions of its prouder rivals, it is not less interesting on account of the recollections attached to it, having been the residence of some of the most celebrated conquerors of the East. It is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Jumna, which its balconied chambers overlook. The hall, formerly ceiled with silver, is still a fine apartment, but the smaller suites of rooms, being more singular, are more interesting to a stranger. These are mostly of an octagonal form, leading out of each other, or connected by a smaller antichamber; they are composed of white marble, the walls, floors, and roofs being all of the same material, the former decorated with mosaics of flowers rudely executed in many-coloured agates and cornelians. The windows open upon narrow balconies, having very low parapet walls, which overhang the Jumna: the bosom of the river is gay with boats, and the opposite bank finely planted, and adorned with bright pavilions glancing from between the trees, or raised upon some jutting point of land. From these suites, flights of marble stairs lead to the roof, which is flat, and commands a still nobler view. The plan of the palace is very curious as seen from this elevation; with the exception of the range of buildings fronting the river, it is laid out in small quadrangles, each with its garden or its bath in the centre. One of these, destined for a retreat during the hot winds, is particularly curious. It contains a square apartment of tolerable dimensions, unprovided with windows. The walls are lined with fantastic ornaments of spar, silver, and other glittering materials, intermixed with small oddly-shaped pieces of looking-glass; the pavement is cut into channels, for the purpose of allowing a perpetual flow of running water in the hot season. Here the emperors were wont to retire during the most sultry hours, substituting the glare of torches for the light of day, and admiring, doubtless, the barbaric splendour with which they were surrounded.

The palace of Agra has been frequently irradiated by the presence of the "Light of the Harem," the beautiful Nourmahal, one incident in whose eventful life has been immortalized by the pen of Mr. Moore. The marvellous adventures of her history might fill a volume. Shere Afkun, the husband who stood between her and a throne, was one of the paladins of Eastern chivalry, and the deeds imputed to him, by authentic records, are only to be paralleled in the pages of romance: he seems to have formed

his character after that of Rustum Khan, or some other poetical hero equally celebrated. He is said to have rushed unarmed upon a lion, and quelled the monster single-handed; and when, after a hundred victories in perilous adventures, in which his cruel master involved him, for the purpose of procuring his death, in the last struggle with twelve assassins, he yielded rather to the determined hatred of the king than to the weapons of his murderers; throwing away a life embittered by ingratitude. Nourmahal, by her intrigues for her children's elevation, her caprice, and her revenge, endangered the sceptre of her imperial husband a thousand times, yet maintained her ascendancy over him to the last. Once he was wrought upon, by the representations of a faithful friend, to consent to her death, but could not refuse a farewell interview: the consequences were such as had been predicted; she regained her influence, and the realm was again distracted by civil dissension. Highly accomplished, according to the fashion of her country and the age in which she flourished, Nourmahal was indeed the 'light of the harem;' her inexhaustible fancy devised new schemes of pleasure for each day and hour, and in her seductive society a luxurious monarch forgot his duties as well as his cares. Nourmahal can make no pretensions to excellence as a wife, for if not consenting to the persecution of her first husband, she tacitly sanctioned his rival's pretensions; while to her second she brought discord and ruin; but as a parent and a child she seems to have acted in an exemplary manner.

On the opposite bank of the Jumna, near the stately gardens of the Rambaugh, said to have been originally planted and laid out by Jehanghire, stands one of the most beautiful specimens of oriental architecture which India can boast, the tomb of Utta ma Dowlah, the beloved father of the empress Nourmahal. Anxious to ensure its durability, she proposed to erect this monument of silver, as a less perishable material than stone; but some judicious friend assured her that marble would not be so liable to demolition, and accordingly, time alone has injured a building which the Jauts were not tempted to plunder. It is lamentable that the British Government should have limited its expenditure to the repairs of the Taaje Mahal, and that this gem of art should be suffered, for want of the necessary repairs, to fall into decay; its surrounding garden a wilderness, destitute of fences, and the exquisite monument left to a few poor natives, who lament over the neglect sustained by the great lord, once the pride and glory of the East. The care of the dead forms a beautiful trait in the Moosulmaun character. Kingdoms have passed away, and dynasties failed, and while nothing of the magnificence of the silent tenants of the tomb is left save the name, their graves are still honoured and respected, and flowers are strewed over them, and lamps are burned, by those who have long submitted to foreign dominion. Utta ma Dowlah's tomb is one of the most attractive spots in the immediate neighbourhood of Agra. It is within the compass of a morning or evening drive, and the gardens of the Rambaugh, in its close vicinity, are as splendid as those we read of in the Arabian tales. From the roof of this monument one of those views are obtained, which once seen can never be forgotten. The blue waters of the Jumna wind through a rich champaign country, with gardens stretching down on either side to its rippling current;

opposite, the city of Agra, with its bastioned fort, its marble palace, splendid cupolas, and broad ghauts, intermixed with trees, stands, in all the pomp of eastern architecture; below, in silvery pride, the lustrous Taaje Mahal is seen; and far as the eye can reach, country houses, decorated with light pavilions springing close to the margin of the streams, diversify the landscape.

The tomb of Acbar, like that of Utta ma Dowlah, is falling into a state of dilapidation. Its splendid gate is threatening to fall, and the once luxuriant park is now wild and desolate. It is on the road to this celebrated mausoleum that the decay of Agra is most visible; at every step we pass the remains of houses, which shew how far the city formerly extended. Secundra, a village in the close vicinity of Acbar's tomb, also has fallen from its high estate, and exhibits a succession of ruined buildings. Its name affords one of the numerous evidences of the fond belief entertained by the natives of Hindoostan, that Alexander the Great crossed the Indus. As he could only have traversed India as its conqueror, it is extraordinary that they should cling so tenaciously to the idea; but numerous towns, which he is supposed either to have founded or visited, are named after him *Secundra*, and the people imagine that they possess his remains: a tomb at the summit of Secundermallee, a mountain in the Carnatic, being said to be that of Alexander. Probably the invasions of some of his successors may have led to the error: but it is one too strongly cherished to be abandoned, for all castes reverence his memory, and boast his exploits as if they had cause to be proud of both. The mausoleum of Acbar is of a character admirably suited to the splendid barbarian to whom it is dedicated. It is more difficult to describe than the Taaje Mahal, to which, however, it does not bear the slightest resemblance. Superb colonnades of white marble sweep on either side a gigantic pyramid of red stone. Below, in a dark vault, illumined only by a single lamp, lies the body of Acbar, but each of many stories arising above contains his sarcophagus, placed over the spot where his remains are interred; and the lofty building terminates in a square roofless chamber of white marble, whose walls are perforated in exquisite patterns, and which enclose the last and the most beautiful of the marble coffins. Narrow flights of stairs lead to a terraced platform surrounding low corridors, and decorated at the angles with open cupolas faced with blue enamel and gold; a second flight leads to another platform of smaller dimensions, similarly embellished, and a third and a fourth story succeed. The view from each is magnificent, and the design, though certainly grotesque, is rendered majestic by the air of grandeur imparted by the immense size of the building. At Futtehpore Seeri, and at Deeg, distant a few marches from the city of Agra, are equally splendid remains of Moslem glory. Bhurtpore also, the strong-hold of the Jauts, and Gwalior, a fort supposed to be impregnable until stormed and taken by a young British officer, the residence of Scindia, are within an easy journey, together with Muttra and Bindrabund, the seats of Hindoo superstition, which possess several extremely curious and ancient temples. The profusion of marble, with which Agra abounds, has been brought from Oodipore, and the adjoining district of Bundelkhund has furnished its more precious stones.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

EFFECTS OF BREVET RANK.

We have received copy of a representation addressed to the Hon. the Court of Directors by Col. Henry Faithful, of the Bengal artillery, dated Cawnpore, 20th September 1831, with an appendix, containing a variety of illustrative documents respecting the supersession of that officer by the operation of a rule promulgated in Government General Orders of May 5th 1829, by which the rank of colonel regimentally was to be granted, at the expiration of one month, to every lieutenant-colonel commandant; and every officer obtaining a regiment subsequent to June 5th 1829, was to be promoted to the rank of colonel regimentally, from the date on which he should succeed to the situation of commandant of a corps: whatever general officers might be required for the Company's staff were to be taken from the senior colonels of their service, to whom temporary rank of brigadier general was to be given.

The documents are voluminous, but we shall endeavour to make a faithful epitome of the case.

On the 18th June 1831, the death of Colonel T. Robertson, of the Bengal Engineers, and the promotion of Lieut. Col. D. Macleod, a cadet of 1794, caused the issue of a brevet to all his Majesty's lieutenant-colonels serving in Bengal, whose commissions were antecedent to the 28th September 1827 (the date of Colonel Macleod's rank as lieutenant-colonel), by virtue of a regulation in the King's army, in January 1805, whereby his Majesty directs that the local rank of colonel shall be conferred upon all lieutenant-colonels of King's troops serving in India, who, as lieutenant-colonels, were senior to the Company's officers who should have obtained the rank of colonel, in consequence of their succeeding to regiments, and that the said rank of colonel should have a priority of date to that of the Company's officers, in reference to the dates of their respective commissions as lieutenant-colonels; and it was further directed that, where a lieutenant-colonel of the Company's service should succeed to that rank of colonel, such King's lieutenant-colonel as should be senior to the former, or of equal date, should, as matter of course, obtain the local rank of colonel in India, with a date conformable to that of the respective commissions of lieutenant-colonel.

The brevet so issued embraced six King's officers, including Lieut. Col. Shelton, 44th Foot, who entered the army ten years later than Colonels Faithful and Macleod, and whose commission of lieutenant-colonel is dated 6th September 1827, twenty-two days earlier than that of Colonel Macleod, but nearly three years later than that of Colonel Faithful: in consequence of this, fifty-six Company's lieutenant-colonels were superseded (including Colonels Macleod and Faithful, cadets of 1794 and 1795 respectively), the last of whom was of twenty-eight years' standing in the Indian army. This officer, the most fortunate of the number, at the present rate of promotion, would not obtain a regimental colonelcy in less than four years, or after a service of thirty-two years; "and as every lieutenant-colonel in the Indian army is entering his twenty-eighth year of servitude, that term must gradually extend to forty-five or fifty years, the usual average when augmentations and changes of organization do not give a temporary spur to promotion."

The object of Colonel Faithful, in his first representation (addressed to the Commander-in-chief in India), was to suspend the issue of the brevet; and his present memorial to the Court is intended to solicit that, through the

Court's influence, the Regulation of 1805 and the Government Order of 1829 may be revoked and annulled. He observes, that "the right to promotion in the rank of colonel (when that step shall be regimentally obtained) will not, I imagine, be disputed. It is equally apparent, I think, that even in the line, promotion is *essentially* by gradation. I disclaim all desire to diminish the inappreciable advantages enjoyed by the line, in his Majesty's army; yet, it will surely not be contended, that with upwards of FIVE OFFICERS above the rank of lieutenant-colonel to a regiment, besides the benefit of promotion to colonel, the royal prerogative confers on all officers appointed aide-de-camp to his Majesty, and the still greater benefit of rapid elevation to lieutenant-colonel conferred by a company in certain of the corps of Guards,—further privileges, when in India, should be superadded, annulling the tardy promotion, regimentally attained, by the officers of your Honourable Court's army, which has only *one officer* of and above the rank of colonel to each regiment. Your officers are (with scarcely an exception) of far older standing in the army than the officers of his Majesty's service, whose present privileges are so embarrassing to this Government, and such sources of dissatisfaction to the Indian army. It is fully apparent, that the peculiar advantages in promotion which the line possessed, alone afforded the ground for the restrictive regulation of 1805-6, obtained by the lieutenant-colonels with his Majesty's regiments on the Madras establishment, whose very rapid rise to that rank enabled them to advance a pretension of supersession totally untenable, as Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bell, of the Madras artillery, promoted to a colonel regimentally on the 4th of April 1804, had then been twenty-five years in the service."

After referring to some tables, constructed for the purpose of shewing, as they assuredly do, the inequitable operation of the existing system, Colonel Faithful proceeds: "Subsequent to my representation on the 15th July 1831, I have been promoted to colonel in my regiment; although this may shelter from further supersession, it places me in the peculiar position of serving as a colonel 'de jure' under junior lieutenant-colonels of his Majesty's army, who were advanced to the local rank of colonel, not as being my seniors, but for their own protection against a nominal supersession by a far older officer, Colonel Duncan Macleod. My case continues, notwithstanding actual promotion, without prospect of immediate redress, although those fortunate individuals, who were included in the local brevet of the 18th of June 1831, can pretend to no claim to rank over me, beyond what the singular Regulation of May 1829 confers."

Without the revocation of the Regulations referred to, and a restoration of the Indian army to the position it would hold had those Regulations never existed, Colonel Faithful describes the prospect of Company's officers, as regards promotion to high rank and relative command, as deplorable: "the Regulation of 1829, condemning both the regimental colonel of 1829 (*Caldwell, of fifty-one years' standing*) and the junior of the same rank (*T. Wilson*, of thirty-six years' standing, promoted in the year 1830) *equally to wait*, for the rank of major-general, until his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to issue his brevet to promote the junior colonel of the line, now in the royal army, an officer of twenty-four years' standing; so that, reasoning on the common course of brevets, and of mortality, it is next to impossible that any of your Honourable Court's colonels can attain the rank of major-general."

Colonel Faithful thus concludes: "It is, I should hope, unnecessary to repeat a disclaimer of all desire to infringe a shade on the just rights and pretensions of the officers of the royal army. Your officers have never indulged a jealous or envious feeling towards their more fortunate brethren in arms, who, during the progress of a long war, enjoyed rapidity of promotion, and honours unprecedented, although they must, too frequently, have experienced the absence of both in their own persons. In advocating the claims of your Indian officers, your Honourable Court will not fail to observe, and to urge, that *their duties are not alleviated by home employment, or temporary retirement from active service, by a resort to a half-pay list*; they are condemned, as a service ADMITTING NO NON-EFFECTIVES, to toil during the whole course of their military career (it would be more correct to say existence, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred) in a debilitating climate, and to range over an extensive empire, as the calls of the state may demand. If, therefore, incessant employment on foreign service were ever entitled to indulgent consideration, the pretensions of the Indian army would not be surpassed by any similar body in a period of the British history. But with my views and those of the majority of my brother officers, the question at issue does not involve indulgence, but strict and impartial justice; which, I trust, your Honourable Court will advocate, in the full assurance that his most gracious Majesty, who evinces so uniform and lively an interest in the happiness and welfare of every class of his subjects, however remote and humble their condition, will not withhold his royal favour and protection in a case, the hardship and injustice of which are so apparent and oppressive."

We have only to say, for our own part, that, fully sensible of the trials and privations to which the Company's officers must be exposed, in such a climate as India, under the most favourable circumstances, and aware of the severe operation of the system of retrenchment upon that distinguished body, every unnecessary pressure they endure is, in our opinion, cruelty, nay, barbarity. In the present case, relief, it is evident, must proceed, in the first instance, from the Crown; and when we consider that that relief must be attended with the sacrifice of a certain degree of advantage by the King's army, we doubt whether any sanguine expectations as to the result of this representation should be encouraged.

CHARGE AGAINST THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor.

Sir: It has been asserted, by a person present on the occasion, that Mr. Buckingham, during one of his examinations before the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate his claims upon the East-India Company, stated that the Bengal Government had garbled and falsified a letter addressed by him to that body, and that, instead of the genuine letter, the garbled and falsified document had been forwarded to the Court of Directors. He also referred the Committee to a letter printed in the *Oriental Herald*, which he averred to be authentic.

It may be presumed that Mr. Buckingham will, in his place in the House of Commons, take measures to substantiate the charge, or give the Court of Directors an opportunity of disproving, if they can, the allegation.

Obediently yours,

* * *

VISIT TO THE CAUCASIAN WALL.

To the eastward of Derbend are the relics of a great wall, which, it is said, extends along the whole chain of the mountains of Tabasseran. It is probable that the existence of this wall, and other fortifications which formerly closed the different defiles of the Caucasus, may have given rise to the fable of a vast wall extending from the Caspian to the Black Sea. The wall of Derbend became known in Europe through the campaign which Peter the Great undertook, in 1722, against the Persians. Some Russian officers visited it during the last summer, and we give an extract of their account of it, to which we prefix a few historical observations.

The general tradition amongst the inhabitants of the Caucasus attributes the construction of the wall, which extends from Derbend as far as the lofty Caucasian mountains, to *Iskander Dzool-karnayn*, or the 'Two-horned Alexander' (the horns of Jupiter Ammon), of whom the Orientals have made a mythic personage, different from Alexander the Macedonian, the destroyer of the Persian monarchy. Asiatic authors, of a somewhat more rational character, assign, however, to this curious monument a more probable origin. King Kobád, they say, who reigned in Persia at the commencement of the sixth century, having had to sustain protracted wars against the Turks and Khazars, dwelling to the north of the Caucasus, concluded a peace with the khakhan of these people; in order to cement the treaty, he demanded the hand of the khakan's daughter. Learning that this prince would consent to a double alliance, he sent him the daughter of one of his relations, whom he had adopted, and who had been brought up in his palace, as if she was his own daughter. The khakhan, not suspecting this artifice, caused his daughter to be conveyed to Kobád. The two sovereigns had subsequently an interview at Bersilia, where entertainments were mutually given, and they manifested a warm reciprocal friendship. Soon after, the king of Persia ordered some of his officers to set fire, during the night, to the khakhan's camp. Next day, the latter complained to the king of this hostile act committed by his people. Kobád feigned utter ignorance; and a few days afterwards, he caused the camp of the khakhan to be again set fire to. Their sovereign renewed his complaints; on this occasion Kobád made excuses, and succeeded in appeasing him. The king of Persia next caused inflammatory substances to be thrown into his own camp, which was composed of reed-huts, and in the morning he complained to the khakhan, observing, "your people frequent my camp; I can suspect them alone." The khakhan swore that he was wholly ignorant of the fact. Kobád thereupon said to him: "brother, my troops and yours are dissatisfied with our peace, which deprives them of glory in battle, and the advantage of plunder. I fear that they are so much so, that it will end in our coming to hostilities again; and what advantage shall we have derived from our reconciliation, which has been sealed by a double alliance? In order to prevent this disagreeable rupture, it will be desirable that you should consent to my erecting a wall, which may separate our two empires. I will make a gate in it, through which no one shall pass without our permission." The khakhan consented to the project, and returned to his own country. Kobád immediately made preparations for the construction of the wall. As there was some doubt, however, as to where the first stone should be laid, the angel *Jebrael* (Gabriel) pointed out the spot where formerly Iskander Dzool-karnayn had built a similar wall; in consequence, Kobád built his wall on the ancient foundations, which still existed, but as they were covered by the sands of the sea, which prevented their being traced, it was necessary, in the first place, to uncover them. Kobád employed all his efforts for this purpose, and in erecting a wall to the south. When this was completed, he began another, from the sea to the extreme boundary of Tabasseran, distant ninety *aghash* from Derbend. He placed in it gates of iron, where they were necessary or practicable, and finished the whole in the space of seven years. By this work, not only Derbend, but his whole kingdom, was protected against the incursions of the Khazars, inasmuch that 100 men, at each gate, might stop 100,000 enemies; and thus Shirwan and Azarbaishán enjoyed durable tranquillity.

Kobád, having thus guarded the frontiers of his empire by fortifications, sent back the daughter of the khakhan, with whom he had slept once only, being unwilling that any son by her should mount the throne of Persia. The khakhan was obliged to digest this affront offered to his daughter and himself: the wall stood in the way of his revenge. Kobád, having entrusted the guard of this rampart to the bravest of his warriors, returned to Azarbaishán and Irak. Succeeding monarchs of Persia continued to fortify Derbend and the wall, and Nooshirwán built several towns on this frontier, as well as on the western, that of the Greeks. Derbend had been built by Iskander Dzool-karnayn; and previous to Kobád, the southern part of that city had been freed from the sand by Yezdejerd, son of Bahrám Goor (A.D. 440 to 457); but Nooshirwán completed the work, and fortified it entirely, about eighty years previous to the flight of the prophet (A.D. 542). Other historians relate that Kobád and Nooshirwán, after completing the works at Derbend, sent various colonies to those parts, and built many towns and strong castles there, the chief of which was Elpen or Kilmikham. They erected 300 towers on the wall, which extended from Derbend to the gate of Allán, that which closed the valley of the Terek at Dariel.

The aforegoing are the particulars which have been recorded by Arabic and Turkish historians respecting the construction of the famous Caucasian wall. These particulars were unknown to the Russian officers who visited it this year, and who furnished the following details regarding their excursion,—unhappily too short,—to reach the western extremity of this wall in the high mountains.

"We set off," they say, "on a fine morning in June, from Derbend, attended by a troop of armed Tartars, who served as a guard to us, in order that we might not meet the fate of Colonel Verkhovski, who was killed, in 1819, by the traitor Amalat Bey, during a similar expedition undertaken to examine the ruins of the Caucasian wall. We first proceeded to visit the *Cavern of the Devs*, situated five versts to the south of the city, in a ravine of the Koh Kaf, or Caucasus. In the neighbourhood of Dash Kessem (stone-quarry), the mountain floods have pierced the mass of rocks and formed for themselves a deep bed, in which they unite into a little stream, which is very inconsiderable in summer. According to the belief of the Tartars, this ravine is inhabited by *divs*, or *devs*, as they pronounce this Persian word. Our guides having lost the way, we missed the path that led to it. Wearied with traversing on horseback thickets full of prickly shrubs, we dismounted, and let ourselves slide down to the bottom of the slope towards the bed of the rivulet, the only way by which one can get to *Devym yal*, or 'the habitation of the devs,' called also *Vezir haram*, that is, 'destruction of the vizir,' who, according to the tradition of the country, was killed there at the period of the invasion of the Persians. We walked over stones covered with moss, and beneath an arched passage formed by branches, when we found ourselves suddenly in front of the cavern. The rivulet here forms a little creek, and a gigantic rock stands, like a sentinel,

before the entrance. The cavern is eight paces wide, and less than half that in height. Its form is oval; behind it is another of less size. Troughs for mangers have been made in the walls; the floor is covered with bones, for the place is constantly frequented by robbers and beasts of prey. A Cossack officer, who was with us, killed a hyæna here last year. Generally speaking, the Cavern of the Devs is narrow, and does not appear to have been made to harbour giants. Its portal alone, surrounded by ravines, rocks, trees, and tresses of ivy and wild vine, is picturesque and worth visiting.

"Beyond the village of Jalaganni, we were offered to be shown another curiosity, the cavern Emjeklar ('the breasts'). To reach it we were once more obliged to dismount and to descend with great labour, holding by the bark of the trees, into a deep valley. We there found, at the foot of the rock, and beneath the shade of mulberry trees, a small cavern, about two yards in diameter, with an arched roof, from which are suspended two hemispheres of stone, bearing a tolerable resemblance to the breasts of a woman; drops of water fall from thence into a reservoir, which they have hollowed out in the course of time. The women in the neighbourhood are persuaded of the medicinal quality of this water, insomuch that, when the milk leaves them, they come hither, sacrifice a sheep, mix a little earth with the water which drops from these breasts of stone, and drink it, fully convinced that by this specific their milk will return.

"From Jalaganni, we proceeded due west. We were obliged to make the circuit of a scarped rock, along which runs the *dagh bari*, or wall of the mountain, which comes down from a citadel placed upon its very crest. Before we reached the ruins of the wall, we were taken to the northern side of the mountain to see a celebrated spring. 'Behold,' said our bearded Cicerone, 'the *Ooroos boolagh*,' or Spring of the Russians; of this spring did the Russian Padishâh, Peter, drink, when he first made the conquest of Derbend!' After following the example of our monarch, and quenching our thirst at his spring, we approached the ruins of the wall, on which the tooth of time has been exerted, and which a rank vegetation contributes gradually to destroy. It is covered with a compact coat of ivy, and overshadowed with oaks, walnut-trees, and mulberry-trees. The wall is, however, still in pretty good preservation, and its exterior by no means belies its high antiquity. A profound silence reigned here, rarely broken by the note of a bird. The ground, which at this time appeared red, owing to the immense quantity of strawberries, is commonly trodden only by the horses of the robbers of Tabasseran.

"The Caucasian wall commences at the southern angle of Fort Narym Kalah, and runs in a direction east and west, over the heights and along the ravines. At the scarped rock, of which we made the circuit, about five versts from Derbend, are still to be seen the ruins of four small fortifications, the last of which is in the best state of preservation. They are placed equi-distant from each other, probably on account of the waters; they are not of the same size, varying from 80 to 120 feet in length. Their width diminishes towards the west; the towers at the angles are sometimes six, sometimes only four. These fortifications added to the wall probably served, in former times, as watch-towers, store-depôts, habitations for the commandants, and points of union and support in case of hostile invasion. The wall exactly resembles, in height, thickness, and mode of construction, that of Derbend. The latter, however, is adapted to the nature of the ground, because the object has been to give, as much as possible, a horizontal direction to the upper part. In those places where the wall follows the slope of an eminence, the upper bricks project beyond the lower ones. The bricks are two feet and a half long, one and three-quarters wide, and one foot thick. They are merely placed one upon another, without any cement; but the inner part of the wall is filled up with flints and stones, united with a mixture of clay and lime. The towers are low, filled with earth, and of the same height as the wall. In this particular consists the difference between the Asiatic and Gothic architecture; for the towers of the latter invariably rise above the walls, are not solid, and consequently are provided with loop-holes in the lower stories. It is eminently worthy of remark, as a convincing proof of the high antiquity of the Caucasian wall, that no trace whatever of an arch is to be seen in it. The same fact was observed by Denon in the pyramids of Egypt. One of our companions entered the conduits of the forts, which were intended to supply them with water. He was forced to crawl on all fours, and every moment ran the risk of breaking his head or of suffocation in these troughs. He satisfied himself that the architects who built the wall had no idea of the construction of arches, although, in the gates of Derbend, this mode of building is observable, which is probably of later date: they are not, however, ogee or pointed arches, but semi-circular, such as are not known in Arabian architecture. The corridors of the wall are covered either with wide, flat bricks, or projecting ones, and in part also by a sharp, tiled roof. The stones used in the construction of the wall were probably taken from quarries now choked up and covered with trees, though tradition pretends that they were brought from the sea-shore. This account is altogether improbable, not only by reason of the difficulty of transporting them across almost impassable mountains, but chiefly from the fact that in the stones of the wall are not perceived any of those petrified shells, which compose the base of the calcareous stone from the shores of the Caspian Sea.

"After examining minutely the fort of Kejal Kalah, situated twenty versts from Derbend, and in perfect preservation, although its summit and interior are covered with trees more than a century old, we proceeded to the opposite side of the wall, in order to gain the Arab route. Kazee Moollah, the chief of the mountaineers now in revolt against Russia, had an intention of repairing the fortifications of Kejal Kalah, and of taking post there, after being repelled from Derbend; but he found it in too bad a condition, and the spring, which he had noticed when he was young, had disappeared. We dined at the village of Metaghe, the site of which, on a lofty mountain, is very picturesque; and we returned, *viâ* Sabnava, to Derbend. In our way we observed, on one side, upon a lofty crest, the towers of the city of Khamakh, formerly celebrated but now fallen into ruins. It has exchanged its ancient renown for one of another kind: for, throughout these parts, the term *khamakly* (belonging to Khamakh) signifies 'a fool;' and it is asserted, that amongst the inhabitants of the village which now occupies the site of the city, not a single individual of common sense can be found, just as it was formerly amongst the Abderites."

THE WOMEN OF PERSIA.*

Mr. Atkinson has just published, under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Fund, a translation of what he terms a Persian *jeu d'esprit*, founded upon female customs and superstitions. "It pretends," he observes, "to be a grave work, and is in fact a circle of domestic observances, treated with the solemnity of a code of laws, by five matron lawgivers, assisted by two others." The title of the original manuscript is *Kitábi Kulsúm Naneh*; the word *kitáb* signifying a book or work, and Kulsúm Naneh being the name of the principal lady-judge, whose maxims, regarding the important incidents of domestic government, are therein recorded.

We have lately had occasion more than once to notice works which afford a very close insight into Eastern manners and the *penetralia* of Oriental society; and this agreeable little volume is another help to our understanding of the household details, the domestic customs and the familiar superstitions of the people of the East; it shews "the actual state of Persian life behind the curtain," though the picture is apparently drawn by the sportive pencil of a caricaturist: a circumstance which, indeed, imparts a feature of additional interest to the work.

Of the numberless vulgar errors which still prevail in the West respecting Oriental manners, the notion generally entertained with respect to the treatment of women in the East is not the least absurd and erroneous. "It is quite clear," observes Mr. Atkinson, "that, whilst Europeans generally think them treated in the most barbarous and monstrous manner, with regard to their liberty and rank in society, the Persians themselves look upon their women as virtually invested with more power and liberty, and greater privileges, than the women of Europe." Europeans who have really mixed with the best Asiatic society,—such as Sir John Malcolm, in Persia, and Colonel Tod, in Hindustan,—bear testimony to the real power, influence, and estimation, which females enjoy in the East; and the celebrated Mírza Abú Taleb Khán, a Persian gentleman who travelled in Europe, enumerates eight particulars in which his countrywomen have a greater degree of freedom than European wives, one of which consists in "the greater deference Asiatic ladies find paid to their humours, and a prescriptive right of teasing their husbands by every pretext." It is true, the Eastern ladies are secluded, but there are customs which render this seclusion less severe than is supposed: for example, a lady may pay a visit to a female friend, and remain from her husband's or father's house for a week, without being accompanied by a jealous attendant of either. Dadeh-Bazm Arà, one of the seven matrons of the *Kitábi Kulzúm Naneh*, lays it down indeed (though she cites no better authority than Iblis), that "the man who does not allow his wife to visit holy places and mosques, and the houses of her friends, male and female, with whom interviews may have been con-

* Customs and Manners of the Women of Persia, and their Domestic Superstitions. Translated from the original Persian Manuscript, by James Atkinson, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. C. Bengal Medical Service. London, 1832. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. Murray. Parbury, Allen and Co.

certed, and who prohibits other innocent and agreeable proceedings, proper and expedient for her own satisfaction and comfort, will be condemned hereafter to severe and merited punishment; and in such case, it is *wájib* (right or expedient) that the relations of the wife carry the husband before the kází and claim a divorce." It is true, likewise, that polygamy is allowable; but hear Mírza Abú Taleb Khán: "*from what I know*," the poor man says, "it is easier to live with *two tigresses* than with *two wives*." The work before us says, that the man who takes more than one wife will certainly repent his folly.

Proceed we to the work, which, in several parts, reminds us of Dean Swift's jocose *Directions to Servants*. It is thus introduced:

Through whom came knowledge, and the powers of mind?
Through whom but Eve, the mother of mankind!
And, though her sons have shone from age to age,
Blazoning with glory History's ample page,
In arms, in wisdom, and in arts renowned,
Yet has superior skill her daughters crowned;
Still they, pre-eminent, their sway retain
O'er life's home-joys, and learning's rich domain.
Still they preserve, with undiminished pride,
Their ruling influence, either sex to guide;
And hence, our own best interests to befriend,
On woman's nobler genius we depend.
Hence social maxims flow with better grace
From those endowed with charms of form and face;
From ruby lips, with pearls divinely set,
From eyes of languid softness, dark as jet;
And hence domestic precepts, rules, and laws,
Pronounced by beauty, must command applause.
Here Persia's matrons, skilled in worldly lore,
Assert the power their mothers held of yore:
In council deep, grave matters they debate,
And household cares, and mysteries too, relate;
Proudly in solemn conclave they unfold
By what nice conduct husbands are controlled;
Tell of the spells which check connubial strife,
And all the vagaries of a woman's life.
These moral laws the sex's homage claim,
And shed renown on *Kulsúm Naneh's* name.

The work was written, we are told in the Introduction, not for the use of the lords of creation (though some of its rules seem specially intended for husbands), but for the edification of the female sex; and the matrons, whose sage dicta it contains, were profoundly skilled in the means "of making mankind subservient to the will of the softer sex."

The scene of the chief recreation of Persian ladies is the bath. The following are some of the sage directions respecting this recreation, or rather religious duty:

In going to the hammám, it is considered absolutely requisite that the woman, the moment she reaches the first door of the hot rooms, should crack a few walnuts with the heel of her shoe, and then walk with naked feet into the bath: this is wájib. She must then, with great care, sit down in a basin in

which various aromatic ingredients are mingled. Others say, if the shell of the walnut which the woman cracks on reaching the first door of the bath is burnt to smoke under the teeth of a person who has the tooth-ache, the pain will cease.—There are many things which must be specially observed in visiting the hammám. The woman must enter the bath with only her cincture on, and when the kísa* and soap are used, it may be taken off. It is wajíb to wash the head three times with soap; and respecting the application of the núra,† it is improper for any young girl to use that depilatory. When women wish to use the núra, they must request a female friend to rub it on; it is quite wrong to apply it with your own hands. It is wájib for them to sit in a circle, and apply the núra to each other reciprocally, conversing good-humouredly all the while. This is generally a mirthful meeting, and all kinds of tittle-tattle considered perfectly wájib. It is also wájib to take kalyúns into the bath to smoke; and previous to visiting the bath, every woman of spirit and liberality orders her servants to get ready a delicious collation to be taken there, such as lettuce and vinegar, every sort of roast and boiled, and all the fruits in season, with sherbet and scented water.‡ This is wájib: and the women must sit down together and partake of the collation, and laugh and talk with all the hilarity and cheerfulness of youthful hearts. Others say, that when women come out of the bath they ought to dress in gay apparel, and if they have any engagement, they must first proceed to the house of their friend or lover. And if they meet a handsome young man on their way, they must cunningly remove a little of the veil which covers their face, and draw it off gradually, pretending "it is very hot, how I perspire; my heart is wounded:" and talk in this manner, and stand a little, till the youth smells the perfume of ottar, and he looks captivated, and sends a message describing the enchanted and bewildered state of his mind.

Then we have the following characteristic passage:

Soft speech, and languid looks, and gay attire,
Beauty improve, and joyous thoughts inspire:
Perfumed with musk, in silk and gems arrayed,
Resistless are the charms of wife or maid;
Since richly dress'd, with smiles that ever please,
A lovely woman wins the heart with ease.

In the chapter on the mutual conduct of wives and husbands, we have similar rules respecting the liberty to be allowed the former. A husband must never fail to comply with his wife's wishes, since women are gentle and tender, and must not be treated with harshness, or distressed by refusals. He should give her money without limit; "if he be even a day-labourer, and does not give his wages to his wife, she will claim them on the day of judgment." When she thinks proper to give an entertainment, the husband is not to interfere; and if the female guests choose to remain all night, they must be allowed to sleep in her room, whilst the husband sleeps apart and alone. The matrons observe, that the woman who possesses such an accommodating husband is truly fortunate: whence it may be inferred that the case is rare. Any opposition on the part of the husband, or the husband's relations, the conclave suggest, should be overcome by "at least once a day using her fists, her teeth, and kicking and pulling their hair;" and Kulsúm Naneh says, the wife must continue this outrageous conduct till she has fully established her power, "and on all occasions she must ring in her husband's ears the threat of a divorce; she must make his shoe too tight for him, and his pillow a pillow of stone, so that at last he becomes weary of life, and is glad to acknowledge her authority." All this is very unlike the vulgar notion of the marital despotism of the East.

* The kisá is a kind of small sack made of goats' hair, which they put upon their hands and use in the manner of a flesh-brush. A cloth bag to fit the hand, roughly stitched all over, is commonly used in India for the same purpose.

† In eastern countries the hair under the arms, &c. is always removed. Núra is quick lime, or a composition made of it with arsenic, for taking out hairs by the roots.

‡ Tavernier says, the Persian women pass their time in taking tobacco in different forms, and when in the bath, they are richly attired, and have delicious collations. They make their attendants shampoo their arms, legs, and thighs, till they go off to sleep, and thus lead most voluptuous lives.

The matrons enforce strongly the duty of women having gossips:

For a woman to be without familiar friends of her own sex is reckoned a heavy misfortune, and there is no one so poor who does not struggle hard to avoid so great a curse. Kulsúm Naneh and the other members of the learned conclave agree in thinking, that a woman dying without friends or gossips has no chance of going to heaven; whereas happy is that woman whose whole life is passed in constant intercourse with kind associates, for she will assuredly go to heaven. What can equal the felicity of that woman, whose daily employment is sauntering hand in hand with friends, amidst rose-bowers and aromatic groves, and visiting every place calculated to expand and exhilarate the heart? That woman, at the day of resurrection, will be seen dancing with her old companions on earth, in the regions of bliss. Kulsúm Naneh says, the very circumstance of living in such a state of social freedom and harmony always produces a forgiveness of sins. And Khála Ján Aghá, Bájí Yásmin, Shahr Bánú Dadeh, and Bíbí Ján Afróz, concur in opinion, that if a damsel dies before she has established a circle of intimates, to whom she can communicate her most secret thoughts and actions, the other world can never be to her a scene of happiness and joy.

The women of the different cities or provinces are thus described:

The lovely damsels of Shiráz,
Are skilled in Kulsúm Naneh's laws,
Adding to charms that wisdom blind,
The richer treasures of the mind.
Their glowing cheeks have tints that cast
A shadow o'er the rose's bloom;
Their eyes by Laili's unsurpassed,
Give splendour to the deepest gloom.
Black brows, just like the bended bow,
O'erarch those stars of living light;
And mingling with each other, show
The glance of beauty still more bright.
Their musky locks have each a spell;
Each hair itself ensnares the heart;
Their moles are irresistible,
And rapture to the soul impart.
But Georgia is a garden sweet,
And beauty's own romantic seat;
The dark-browed maidens there possess
The boon of perfect loveliness.
Stag's eyes in sleepy languor roll,
And captivate the softened soul;

Long silken lashes shade the ball,
And tresses o'er the shoulders fall
In many a heart-bewildering ring,
Glossy and black as raven's wing.
Their forms with fine proportion graced,
Full-bosomed, slender round the waist,
With tapering limbs of snowy whiteness,
Eclipsing even the moon in brightness.
—Circassian damsels, too, display
Superior charms, and ever gay,
Chase sorrow from the heart away,
Though often they are bought and sold,
By mothers given for paltry gold;
Yet is not their's a slavish part,
Beauty still holds in chains the heart.
And they, in princely hall or bower,
With wedded dames have equal power;
For they have never failed to look
In Kulsúm Naneh's matchless book,
And, studying there, obtained that blessing,
More than all others worth possessing.
Daughters of Persia! still is yours
The art to charm, while life endures;
But search Búshír to Khorassán,
There's none like those of Isfahán!
For wit and pleasantry, and loving,
Ever the joys of life improving.
But they are jealous, and make man
Know who's supreme at Isfhhán!
Since they, upholding woman's cause,
Her rights, and Kulsúm Naneh's laws,
Have, heroine-like, the resolution
To put them well in execution.

What are the women of Tabriz?
Not beautiful, and yet they please.
Please? Yes, by heavens, and they command,
And always keep the upper-hand.
Their tempers, sharp as Damask sword,
Throw bitterness in every word;
Yet man, obsequious to their will,
Controlled, and unresisting still,
Bends patiently beneath their sway,
Anxious to live as best he may.
Thus, whether beautiful or plain,
Woman asserts her lordly reign,
Which proves her intellectual power—
For wisdom is the sex's dower!

From these extracts, the reader may form some notion of the *Kitábi Kulsúm Naneh*. A considerable portion of the work consists of superstitious rules and ceremonies, like those contained in the *Qanoon-i-Islam*, which to a general reader may not be interesting; but the work altogether is a very acceptable one, and indeed highly spirited and amusing. The frontispiece, lithographed by the author himself, represents a beautiful Persian girl.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The first general meeting of the Society for the eleventh session was held on the 1st December 1832, at two o'clock P.M., and was numerously attended; Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq., member of council, in the chair.

The minutes of the last general meeting, held the 21st of July, having been read and confirmed, the list of donations to the library and museum, received during the recess, was read, and the donations themselves were laid before the meeting. The following are among the most important, *viz.*

From the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company, a valuable selection of the works which have been published at different times, under its patronage or at its expense, for facilitating the literary labours of Oriental scholars; the collection amounted in the whole to upwards of forty volumes.

From the Société Asiatique of Paris, copies of the various works printed at the expense of the Society, and edited by different members, including those by MM. de Chézy, L'Oiseleur des Longchamps, Burnouf and Lassen, Abel-Rémusat, Klaproth, &c., to the number of thirteen.

From the Church Missionary Society, twenty-three works, chiefly for the purposes of education, printed at the presses of the Society in Ceylon and Malta, including the Book of Common Prayer, the New Testament, and the Book of Psalms in Singhalese; Vassali's Maltese Grammar; the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in Maltese; a spelling-book in Amharic; and a vocabulary of the Eyo or Aku dialect of western Africa.

From Professor Frederick Wilken, principal librarian to H.M. the King of Prussia, a large-paper copy of his edition and translation of Mirkhond's History of the Gaznevides, which the Professor has dedicated, by permission, to the Royal Asiatic Society.

From the authors, through the Hon. M. Elphinstone, a Murat,hee and English dictionary, compiled by Capt. Molesworth and Lieuts. T. and G. Candy.

From Mrs. Perring, the model of a Point de Galle canoe, completely rigged, with outrigger and bamboo log; a set of twenty-six models of various classes of the Ceylonese, carved in wood and painted; also a pouch made of the fibres of the ola plant, containing specimens of the betel-nut and areca leaf; two polished sections of the elephant's grinder, and a specimen of Chinese grasscloth. Miss Perring also presented a Persian velvet purse embroidered with gold.

From H. J. Domis, Esq., F.M.R.A.S., his Netherlands Majesty's resident at Sourabaya, the model of a prow of the Eastern Islands, called *paduwakan*, completely rigged; the model of another prow called *sekong*, completely fitted, with double outrigger and balance log; an ancient Javanese musical instrument, composed of three pieces of bamboo cane, called *amkeong;* a Macassar kruidhoom or dagger; a powder-flask made of buffalo's horn; and nine bamboo arrows.

From the Rev. Joseph Roberts, Cor. M.R.A.S., the model of a tabernacle, or open ark, in which the image of the deity is carried in the religious processions of the Hindus; a temple-bell and a lamp,

From F. Pemble Strong, Esq., a sample of twenty-two pounds of coffee, grown by him in a small experimental plantation near Calcutta. (Specimens of this coffee having been submitted to some brokers conversant with the article, they have reported it clean and good-flavoured, decidedly preferable to Malabar coffee, which is chiefly used for mixing with Mocha, and stated that its present market-value would be about 63s. per cwt., that of Java being 56s. to 60s., and Malabar 58s. to 62s. It is conjectured to have been grown from the Bourbon plant.)

From Miss Forbes, a very neat fac-simile of a Phœnican inscription found near

Citta Vecchia, in the Island of Malta; with a copy written in Hebrew characters and a version in Italian, furnished by the Rev. Signor Marmara; the whole written by Miss Forbes. Also a drawing, by Miss Forbes, of an antique brass plate, of a small size, recently dug up near Citta Vecchia. It represents two male figures seated under an arch, with a bust on a pillar between them, and has two characters (undeciphered) in the centre of the base.

From the Rev. Dr. Wiseman, a MS. on palm leaves, in the Singhalese character, and a very curious and perfect fac-simile of the *Divan*, or sacred books of the Sabeans or Christians of St. John. The original of this document, which is in the archives of the College de Propaganda Fide at Rome, was brought to Europe by F. Ignatius à Jesu (the first person who made Europe acquainted with that sect), and this fac-simile was made at the expense of Dr. Wiseman for the Society, with the permission of Pope Leo XII. It is a roll, about twenty-six feet in length, representing all classes of beings recognized in the Sabean doctrine, accompanied by explanations in the cursive Syriac character, which have not yet been translated; the substance of them, however, is added in Latin, and it is hoped that Dr. Wiseman may shortly have sufficient leisure to undertake a translation of them.

From Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., a papyrus manuscript in the enchorial character.

From John Reeves, Esq., two tail-feathers of the *phasianus Reevesii;* a rosary of the Chinese priests of Buddha, made of the stones of the *pimela alba* (Lour.), *Canarium album* (Linn.), usually called the China olive, carved to represent the *shih pă lo han*, or eighteen disciples of Buddha; a Japanese box made of plaited bamboo, containing specimens of the edible birds'-nests used in China; two bags of Japanese rice, sometimes called pincushion rice; 102 pieces of Chinese cash, from A.D. 745 to the reigning monarch; a counting-board used by the Chinese money-changers; a box of ornamented China ink; a specimen of the tea made for the peculiar use of the emperor of China, which appears to be the pekoe of the hyson plant; also specimens of brick tea, tea in bunches and balls; four small cannisters containing tea, which are sold in China at a dollar each, equal to five guineas per lb.; and a specimen of the plant from which rice-paper is made (resembling the pith of the *æschynomene paludosa?*).

From Sir Edward Thomason, a part of an elephant's tusk, in the centre of which an iron musket-ball had been lodged, without any marks of a passage being visible on the surface of the ivory. The workmen were cutting up this tusk, for manufacturing purposes, at the very moment of Mr. Baber's being present in the factory, when the ball was discovered in it.*

From M. Klaproth, his work on the ancient alphabets, and strictures on M. Champollion's discoveries in hieroglyphics.

Donations were also received from the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Geographical Society, the Literary Society of Batavia, the Royal Irish Academy, Baron de Sacy, the Chevalier de Hammer, Colonel Harriot, &c. &c.

It was unanimously resolved,

That the cordial thanks of the Society be presented to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company, for their liberal donation of forty valuable works in Oriental literature, comprising original texts and translations, which have been published at the expense or under the patronage of the Hon. Court.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the other donors respectively.

Mr. J. F. van Overmeer Fisscher, a gentleman who has resided for a considerable time in Japan, was elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The paper read was communicated by the Rev. Joseph Roberts, and was illustrated by the model of the tabernacle, or open ark, mentioned above as having been presented by that gentleman to the Society.

* A specimen of a similar kind may be seen in the museum of the Honourable East-India Company. In both, the ivory had so perfectly closed over the orifice at which the ball entered, that no junction is perceptible.

It comprised observations on some remarkable coincidences to be traced between the religious ceremonies of the Hindus and those of the ancient Assyrians, Egyptians, &c., and also between the deities respectively worshipped by those nations. The author quotes, in the first instance, several passages of Scripture descriptive of the tabernacle of the Jews, and the manner in which it was used, comparing them with the practice of the Hindus in the present day, and then proceeds to indicate the analogies existing between the deities; as for instance, the Chium mentioned by the prophet Amos (ch. v. verse 26), supposed by Calmet to be the Chiven or Siva of the Hindus; the Astarte of the Assyrians, and the wife of Siva; the Phallus of the Greeks and Romans, and the Linga of the Hindus; the Osiris of Egypt, and the Siva of India, &c.; drawing from all these facts, collected from various authorities, the conclusion, that they exhibit coincidences of so striking a character as to render it highly improbable that they could have resulted from any thing but the identity of their origin.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Roberts for the communication of this essay.

Some papers relating to the proposed land Arctic expedition, in search of Captain Ross, having been submitted to the meeting, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Baber, seconded by Colonel Doyle, that they be laid on the table for the inspection of the members, and that the secretary be requested to receive the names and contributions of such gentlemen as might be disposed to support the undertaking.

The meeting then adjourned to the 15th instant.

The general meeting was held on the 15th of December, at the usual hour; Andrew Macklew, Esq., member of council, in the chair.

The following donations were presented, *viz.*

From the Rev. Narses Lazarien, a brief account of the Armenian College of St. Lazaro, near Venice, and *Souvenirs d'un Séjour à Brousse en Bithynie.*

From M. Adrien Balbi, F.M.R.A.S., his *Abrégé de Géographie,* just published, and a statistical table, comparing the world with the British empire, published in 1832.

From Dr. Rosen, Lebid's Moallaka, edited, with Latin and German versions, by C. R. S. Peiper; and Dobell's Travels in Siberia.

From Lieut. A. Blin, of the French Native Infantry, Pondicheri, his Tamil and French Vocabulary.

A paper by C. M. Whish, Esq., of the Madras civil service, communicated by the Madras Auxiliary Royal Asiatic Society, and entitled "On the Hindu Quadrature of the Circle," was read.

The materials for this paper are principally drawn from four *Sástras*, entitled *Tantra Sángraha*, *Yuktabhásha* (a commentary on the first), *Karana Paddhatih*, and *Sadratnamalah*. Mr. Whish, in the first place, quotes several rules for finding the proportion of a circumference to a given diameter, extracted from the works of Aryabhata, who lived in the fifth century of our era; from the *Silávati*, the author of which wrote six centuries later; the *Surya Siddhanta*, and other authorities, which exhibit approximations so wonderfully correct, that European mathematicians, who seek for such proportion in the doctrine of fluxions, or the more tedious continual bisection of an arc, must admire the means by which the Hindus have been able to extend the proportion to so great a length. He then proceeds to show that a system of fluxions peculiar to these authors alone among the Hindus has been followed by them in establishing their quadratures of the circle, and that by the same method the sines,

cosines, &c. are found with the greatest accuracy. This position is illustrated by eight different infinite series, taken from the *Sástras* above-named, the date of the first of which he proves to be A.D. 1608. Mr. Whish concludes this essay with a simple and curious proof of the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid, extracted from the *Yuktabhásha* (the second *Sástra* above-mentioned), and which, he observes, was probably the form by which Pythagoras discovered this celebrated problem.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Whish for this communication, and the meeting adjourned to the 5th of January 1833.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 4th July 1832, the president, Sir Charles Grey, took an affectionate leave of the Society, in a speech delivered with much feeling, but of which no report appears in any of the Calcutta papers.

Sir Edward Ryan, on the part of the members present, who were unusually numerous, expressed their deep sorrow on the occasion. He observed that, during five years in which the chair had been filled by Sir Charles Grey, he had taken a warm interest in its welfare, and had never willingly been absent from its meetings. The Society was indebted to him for a valuable cabinet of mineral and geological specimens, and had just received a further token of his munificent regard in a valuable addition to its library. Nor had their president lost sight of its welfare when travelling to different parts of India. He had presented specimens, collected with his own hands, from Himalaya and Penang. Strangers, who had visited India in pursuit of science or literature, had ever met with his most courteous attention, and shared his hospitality. His name would now be enrolled among the distinguished men, adding lustre to the list, —although at the head of them was that of its founder, Sir Wm. Jones,—who had presided over the Society during half a century, and the esteem and respect of its members would follow him to England.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India.—At a meeting of this Society, held at Bombay on the 29th May, reports were received of a variety of successful experiments to introduce exotic plants and fruits.

A letter from the chief secretary to government, dated 20th March, was read, forwarding copy of a letter from the consul-general in Egypt to the Court of Directors, on the subject of his success in introducing the eggs of the silk-worm and the white mulberry-plant, from Italy, into a populous district near Antioch, and promising, as requested, to send a supply to Bombay. Mr. Barker further details his experience of the successful method of conveying plants and fruit-trees by sea, packed in damp moss, which, though confined in the ship's hold for five months, have sometimes, on being unpacked, been found quite fresh and in blossom. The fruits mentioned are apples, pears, and quinces. The following is Mr. Barker's account of the experiment:—"In regard to the means I possess of conveying live plants of the white mulberry of Italy to Bombay, you will indulge with me in the expectation of the success of my endeavours when I inform you, that when in Aleppo, for four years successively, I received annually, from Messrs. Martin, Burdin, and Co., of Chamberry, in Savoy, two to three hundred grafted trees of all the fruits of Europe, which were sent to me packed in damp moss, without requiring any watering or care on board ship, but thrown into the hold, like any package of dry goods, and after having been thus necessarily deprived of light, air, earth, and water, for five months, I have sometimes, on unpacking them, found the tree in

blossom. It has been planted, and I have, in two or three instances, eaten of the fruit of that very blossom. Of apples, pears, and quinces, I hardly ever lost one individual, and only from five to six per cent. of cherries, plums, peaches, and apricots." It has recently been ascertained, that moss in abundance is to be met with in the vicinity of Malcolm Peit, on the Mahabuleshwur hills.

A sample of cotton picked clean in the field, from Dharwar, was contrasted with the same article in its usual dirty state, in order to show the necessity of insisting on the American mode of field-picking, and the impossibility of freeing cotton from impurities by any after-process without injuring the fibre. The difference in cleanliness and quality of the several specimens of cotton is very apparent, and the advantage of clean gathering is more so; and nothing can so greatly improve the value of Indian cotton in the English market as the general introduction of that practice, when the difference of the cost of gathering will be more than covered by the improved price to be obtained for it.

A variety of prizes were awarded to mallees (native gardeners) and others for fruits and plants produced at the show.

VARIETIES.

Captain Wade's Expedition into the Punjáb.—Captain Wade's party had an opportunity of witnessing at Lahore the grand and imposing sight of the festival of *Bessent*, which was kept there with more pomp and circumstance perhaps than in any other part of the Hindoo continent. When the maharajah (Runjeet Sing) is at Lahore, the place where the ceremonial is observed is a shrine about two miles and a half east of the city. Early in the day, all the troops, cavalry and infantry, were seen filing from the different cantonments to take up their position in the road by which his Highness proceeds to the shrine. About one o'clock P.M., Captain Wade's party were summoned to join the cavalcade. They found the maharajah in the midst of a brilliant cortége of his surdars and attendants, seated on elephants, near the Delhi gate of the city. On joining him, the procession moved. The whole was lined on either side by his troops, who were all dressed in yellow. The corps saluted their chief as he passed by them, and being all regular troops, the order with which they proceeded gave more an idea of a grand military spectacle in the European style, than of a religious ceremonial on the part of the followers of Baba-Nanak. On reaching the shrine, the maharajah took his seat under a canopy, and after his priests had expounded some passages of the *Grant'h*, or sacred book, to him, he commenced receiving the salutations of his court, and the ministers and agents of foreign states. The latter formed a strong *corps diplomatique*, that strikingly shewed the power and influence of his government. Independently of the Ferghees, there were ambassadors from Cabul, Kandahar, and Sindh, besides the sons of exiled kings and dethroned princes. The latter gentry seem to be as rife in the Punjáb as they are in the western world. On the following evening, Captain Wade and his party were invited to an entertainment given in the Semman Booj, or angle of the palace, built in days bygone by the emperors of Delhi. The court, where the maharajah received his guests, was brilliantly illuminated, and though of a different order of architecture to the Devan-i-Khas of Delhi, had a more splendid appearance from its loftiness, size, and walls covered with gilded ornaments, inlaid throughout with a variety of mirrors. The rites of Bacchus were not forgotten on the occasion. It brought to his Highness's recollection the meeting at Roopur, and he spoke with great glee of the festive moments which he had passed there.

The country lying between the Hydraotis and Acesines, to the south-west of Lahore, is an extensive woody tract destitute of trees and villages, excepting near the banks of the river. It is not, however, without inhabitants. The whole track is peopled by a nomadic race known by the general name of *Jens*, who are divided into several tribes. That portion of the tract visited by Captain Wade belongs to the K,herls. They are peculiar in their manners, appearance, and usages; and Captain Wade having expressed a desire to see some genuine specimens of them, his Highness sent for two of their chiefs, with whom they had a long conversation, during which they gave their English friends a good insight into their history. They are Mussulmans, and are a tall athletic race. They say that they came originally from the western Rajpoot states, of which there seems a corroboration in the fact of their observance of the practice of female infanticide; their large stature perhaps is to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the maturity of age at which they marry, men and women seldom contracting marriage before the age of twenty. They live entirely on milk, and occasionally flesh, being strangers to agriculture and the enjoyment of its produce. The country occupied by these people must, however, have formerly exhibited a different state of society, for every now and then were seen elevated spots, the old sites of villages, some of them very high and large, but our travellers could not obtain any satisfactory date to their history. Large bricks are discovered in making excavations among them, which would lead a stranger to suppose that he had traced the cities of Alexander; but these bricks are very common in various parts of the Punjáb in similar sites, and are also to be found on the left bank of the Sutlej. They are about eighteen inches in length, twelve broad, and three thick, quite unlike the bricks in modern use.—*Cal. John Bull.*

Eccentric Ignis Fatuus.—Lieutenant Burnes describes a curious phenomenon observed at the confluence of the Indus and Kabúl rivers, half a mile from Atok, in the following words: "An *ignis fatuus* constantly shews itself in this place; two, three, and even four lights are visible at a time, and continue to shine through the night. It appears, at first sight, to be the reflection of the water on the rock, well smoothed by the current; but then it only shews itself in one particular spot, and though the whole banks are so smoothed, it is confined to a few yards. There was and could be no deception. The natives cannot account for it, and its continuance during the rainy season is the most inexplicable part of the phenomenon in their estimation. The valiant Mán Sinh, who carried a war of revenge against the Mahomedans beyond the Indus, fought a battle on this spot, and the lights are considered by some as the departed spirits of the slain. For my own part, I cannot solve the mystery regarding this 'will o' the wisp,' which I only credited after having seen it."

Twilights of India.—We wish to direct the attention of meteorologists to the increasing twilights of India, which are now as distinct as in Europe, and increasing in length. In hot climates, where the sun dips suddenly, twilights are thus necessarily excluded. They have been for some time becoming more and more distinct: a proof of that change in climate, which is now observed to prevail all over the world.—*Scott's India Gazette.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Vol. II. London, 1832. Murray.

The second volume of the Journal of the *Geographical* Society (which has been joined by the Old African Institution) contains a variety of valuable papers, the proportion of which relating to Eastern parts is larger than in the first volume. Amongst these are two papers on the geography of the Maldive Islands (one by Capt. Horsburgh and the other by Capt. Owen); an account of the Cossyahs; a sketch of the progress of interior discovery in New South Wales, by Mr. Allan Cunningham; Notices of New Zealand, from documents in the Colonial Office, &c. The miscellaneous papers include a continuation of extracts from the Moorcroft MSS.

The most elaborate original paper is Colonel Leake's inquiry "Is the Quorra, which has lately been traced to its discharge into the sea, the same river as the Nigir of the ancients?" The author, availing himself of the improved state of our geographical knowledge of Africa, has investigated with great skill the extent of acquaintance possessed by the ancients with the interior of that continent, and resolves the question in the affirmative. This is a paper which will be highly appreciated by those who have directed their attention to the geography of Africa.

Mr. Cunningham's Summary of the Progress of Interior Discovery in New South Wales is likewise a very interesting paper; it is the best digest of the results of the different expeditions we have yet seen.

The extracts from the late Mr. Moorcroft's papers, relating to Khoten, Cashmere, and Ludakh, are curious; but none of the papers he had with him at the time of his death, and which must contain the most valuable facts collected in his travels, have yet been recovered.

There is much information in this volume respecting Egypt and Western Africa. It contains some authentic particulars respecting the failure of another expedition to the latter country, the object of which was to proceed from the Quorra to the Bahr-Abiad. The travellers, Messrs. Coulthurst and Tyrwhitt, undertook the journey at their own expense. The latter (a young man about twenty) was compelled to return home through illness; and the former, after being forced back from the Eboe country, died on his passage from Calabar to Fernando Po, in April last, at the age of thirty-five. He was of a very respectable family, educated at Eton, and called to the bar; but his heart had been set on African discovery from infancy.

The History of England. By the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh. Vol. III. Being Vol. XXXVII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1832. Longman and Co. Taylor.

The loss of Sir James Mackintosh, as a statesman and public character, is so serious, that the mere circumstance of his having left a literary work unfinished seems a trivial matter. His history of England was, however, likely to be the fruit of considerable research and reflection, and we own that our curiosity was greatly interested respecting the manner in which this liberal and enlightened personage would have treated certain portions of our modern annals, which are closely connected with our constitutional history. The work, however, has been left by him incomplete; and although the continuation of it discovers no deficiency, the work will not be Sir James Mackintosh's. He had proceeded as far as the middle of the reign of Elizabeth; his MS. breaks off at p. 211 of the present volume, just as he was about to relate the St. Bartholomew massacre. The MSS. and memoranda left by Sir James relative to English history, including a view of English affairs at the Revolution of 1688, are in the possession of the proprietors of the *Cyclopædia*.

The present volume commences with the accession of Elizabeth, and ends with the eventful year 1588. The portion written by Sir James Mackintosh includes some of the most trying incidents of Elizabeth's reign, especially her detention of the Queen of

Scots. The arguments on this difficult question are summed up with great temper and impartiality; and Sir James, in a note, draws a parallel between the cases of the Queen of Scots and Napoleon Buonaparte, which is tolerably close. He observes: "the imprisonment, though in neither case warranted by the rules of municipal or international law, was in both justified by that necessity from which these rules have sprung, and without which no violence can rightfully be done to a human being."

The Works of Lord Byron, with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By Thomas Moore, Esq. Vol. XII. London, 1832. Murray.

The principal pieces contained in this volume are *Francesca of Rimini* (an episode in the *Divina Commedia* of Dante), *Stanzas to the Po*, *The Blues*, *Marino Faliero*, and the *Vision of Judgment*; the rest are occasional pieces. They were almost all written at Ravenna in 1820 and 1821. The first piece the noble author has translated line for line and rhyme for rhyme, to try the possibility of *doing* it into what he calls "cramp English." The *Blues* and the *Vision of Judgment* were, it is well-known, first published in the *Liberal*: the notes to the *Vision* contain some interesting matter respecting Lord Byron's connection with that short-lived periodical work. Generally speaking, the notes and illustrative matter in this volume constitute a most amusing portion of it, and give a character of novelty to oft-read pieces.

Six Months in the West-Indies, in 1825. By Henry Nelson Coleridge, M.A. Third Edition, with Additions. Being Vol. XXXVI. of the *Family Library*. London, 1832. Murray.

This little work has been already much read, much admired, and much condemned. The notions which the author entertains respecting the slave-question and missionaries necessarily expose him to the animadversions of emancipators. The work, he says, "was written in a deep conviction of the immense importance of the West-Indies to our maritime superiority, and of the truth of the political views of which, in respect of the conduct of the abolitionists, the events of every day and hour more and more persuade me;" and he considers this as "an awful crisis of our country, when the right hand of the colonial power of England is hacked at with a pertinacious hatred, of which there is no example in the history of domestic treason or foreign hostility."

Selections from the Old Testament: or the Religion, Morality, and Poetry of the Hebrew Scriptures, arranged under Heads. By Sarah Austin. London, 1832. E. Wilson.

The object of the author of this work has been "to put together all that presented itself to her own heart and mind as most persuasive, consolatory, or elevating, in the Old Testament, in such a form and order as to be easy of reference, conveniently arranged and divided, and freed from matter either hard to be understood, unattractive, or unprofitable (to say the least) for young and pure ears." The object is an excellent one, and the mode of execution has our warmest approbation.

Semi-Serious Observations of an Italian Exile, during his Residence in England. By Count Pecchio. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

Observations made upon our country and our national characteristics, by foreigners, are always read by us with interest: if they are favourable, they excite the same sort of pleasure which is experienced by the fair, when their beauty is reflected from their looking-glass or from the admiring eyes of the other sex; if they are unfavourable, they are not always disagreeable, and there is a *piquant* species of curiosity which makes us eager to learn what a stranger thinks of us. To all the ordinary recommendations of such works, Count Pecchio's adds those which are not always found in them,—sprightliness, taste, good sense, and a tact which is the result of extensive observation in other countries besides Italy and England.

Garry Owen, or the Snow-Woman; and Poor Bob, the Chimney Sweeper. By Maria Edgeworth. London, 1832. Murray.

History of the late War; including Sketches of Buonaparte, Nelson, and Wellington. London, 1832. Murray.

Gospel Stories: an attempt to render the chief Events of the Life of our Saviour intelligent and profitable to Young Children. London, 1832. Murray.

These little works are intended for Christmas presents for young readers. Miss Edgeworth's *Garry Owen* has been eagerly devoured by a young friend, who authorizes us to pronounce it highly interesting. The *History of the late War* is a simple narrative of events, adapted to the comprehension of children. The *Gospel Stories* is a highly commendable and successful attempt to recommend the incidents of Scripture History to youthful minds.

East-India College, Haileybury.

On Thursday, the 6th Dec., 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 committee upon their arrival at the college proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and all the professors, and the oriental visitor.

Soon afterwards they proceeded to the hall, where, the students being previously assembled, the following proceedings took place.

Mr. James Maberly read an English essay. The thesis was, "The Rise and Decline of the Arabic Power in the Middle Ages, with its Effects on Science and Literature."

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

The students read and translated in the several oriental languages.

The prizes were then delivered by the chairman according to the following report.

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College.

Fourth Term.

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

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

Ravenshaw, medal in mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Chester, highly distinguished.

Third Term.

Maberly, medal in law, prize in classics, prize in political economy, prize in Persian, English essay prize, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Wood, great credit.

Second Term.

Grote, prize in classics, prize in Bengali, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Silver, prize in history, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Shank, prize in mathematics, prize in Bengali, prize in Hindustani, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Second Term.

Clarke, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Swinton, prize in law and with great credit, &c.

First Term.

Chapman, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Radcliffe, prize in Persian, and with great credit, &c.

Hart, prize in classics, prize in law, and with great credit, &c.

Young, prize in mathematics, and with great credit, &c.; also prize in Persian writing, and prize in Devanagri writing.

Lautour, prize in Bengali, and with great credit, &c.

Frere, prize in English composition, and highly distinguished, &c. also a prize in drawing.

Loch, highly distinguished, and prize in Bengali writing.

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

BENGAL.

1st Class.

1. Ward ..... Four Terms.
2. Maberly ..... Three ditto.

2d Class.

3. Ravenshaw..... Four Terms.
4. Grote ..... Two ditto.
5. Chester ..... Four ditto.

3d Class.

6. Loyd ..... Four Terms.
7. Macdonald..... Ditto.

MADRAS.

1st Class.

1. Mason ..... Four Terms.

2d Class.

2. Irvine..... Four Terms.
3. Silver ..... Two ditto.

3d Class.

4. Wood ..... Three Terms.

BOMBAY.

3d Class.

1. Burton ..... Four Terms.

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 Saturday the 19th of January, 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.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Records of Travels in Turkey, Greece, &c., and of a Cruise in the Black Sea, with the Capitan Pasha, in the Years 1829, 1830, and 1831. By Adolphus Slade, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

Memoir of Central India, including Malwa and adjoining Provinces. By Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., &c. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 8s.

Customs and Manners of the Women of Persia, and their Domestic Superstitions. Translated from the original Persian MS., by James Atkinson, Esq. 8vo. 5s. (Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.)

The East-India Sketch Book, comprising an Account of the Present State of Society in Calcutta, Bombay, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. £1s. 1s.

The Khaunie Kineh-Walla, or Eastern Story-Teller: a Collection of Indian Tales. By John Shipp. 18mo. 6s.

The String of Pearls: a Collection of Oriental Tales. By G. P. R. James, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo. 15s.

Oriental Scenes, Sketches, and Tales. By Miss Emma Roberts. Sm. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Life of Sir David Baird, Bart.; including his Correspondence with the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Wellesley, Lords Melville and Castlereagh, &c. &c. By Theodore Hook, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

The Travels and Researches of Alexander Von Humboldt, being a condensed Narrative of his Journeys in the Equinoctial Regions of America, Asiatic Russia, &c. By W. Macgillivray, A.M. 18mo. 5s.

A Memoir of Capt. Peter Heywood, R.N., Midshipman on board the *Bounty* at the time of the Mutiny. By Edward Tagart. 8vo. 9s.

The East-India Register and Directory for 1833; compiled from Official Returns, by G. H. Brown and F. Clark. 10s. (Or the Presidencies separate—Bengal, 6s.; Madras, 5s.; Bombay, 5s.)

BRITISH-INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.*

No. II.—BAIRD.

IT has been sometimes a paradox, with which ingenious men have amused themselves, to denounce the multiplication of books, so remarkable a characteristic of our age, as of evil portent to the interests of literature. And we ourselves, astounded by the rapid progress of modern book-making, have been almost tempted to exclaim, "oh, for a second Caliph Omar, and another Alexandrian conflagration!" But we did not sufficiently advert to the counteracting processes of the cheesemonger and trunk-maker, by which things are kept nearly at their level, and decay and renovation are made to succeed each other with the same regularity in the literary as in the natural world.

If, however, we were called upon to point out a genuine specimen of what may be emphatically termed book-making, we could not refer to a more appropriate one than the Life of Sir David Baird, at this moment lying on our table. It is composed after the most approved recipe of writing the life of a general officer:—take your general officer, soon after his birth; be sure that his fondness for a military life breaks out in his childish sports and gambols; send him with an ensign's commission to his regiment, and despatch that regiment on foreign service. This affords you a fair opportunity to lug in the history of the war in which the regiment serves; and when he obtains a command, copy verbatim every general order, and if in India, give at full length all his public correspondence with the secretary of government, inserting every official letter to and from the different officers who were associated with him in duty. Sprinkle here and there a few topographical descriptions from Hamilton's *Gazetteer*, reserving a pretty copious appendix, as a lumber-room for documents too voluminous for the body of the work; and thus, with tolerable management, you will furnish forth two goodly octavo volumes of what is facetiously styled *biography*.

We have heard Mr. Theodore Hook named as the author of this work; but, out of mere tenderness to his reputation, we profess ourselves incredulous of the fact. Whoever the author is, it is clear that he has availed himself of the resources we have pointed out, with little stint or compunction. Luckily for him, his hero commanded part of a detachment sent to the assistance of the unfortunate Colonel Baillie. This was too inviting an opportunity to be neglected of tracing the political affairs of southern India from the year 1769, a good eleven years before the 73d regiment, in which Captain Baird had a company, arrived there. Then comes the treaty between Hyder and the British Government; the bad faith of the latter, their hostilities with the Mahrattas, and the alliance of that warlike tribe with Hyder, to revenge themselves upon the East-India Company for supporting the claims of an usurper to the dignity of the peishwaship. "The outraged Mahrattas, then," says the author, "having resolved upon revenge, formed a coalition, not only with Hyder Aly Cawn, but with many other

* The Life of General the Right Honourable Sir David Baird, Bart., G.C.B., K.C., &c. &c. In two volumes. London, 1832. Bentley.

powerful princes and rajahs (*qu.* who?), for the purpose, if possible, of expelling from amongst them a race of people whom (to use the words of an able writer upon the subject) 'no concessions could satisfy, and no treaties could bind.'"

This "able writer" was Burke; but the passage which the biographer had in *his* mind is that beautiful invective—perhaps the finest piece of historical painting extant—which is to be found in his celebrated speech on the debts of the Nabob of Arcot. "When, at length, Hyder Ali found that he had to deal with men whom no concessions could satisfy, whom no treaties could bind, and who were the determined enemies of human intercourse itself, he resolved," &c. Then, after a magnificent description of Hyder's irruption into the Carnatic, which will endure for ever as a monument of the might and majesty of his genius, occurs his masterly allusion to the supineness and inactivity of the Madras Government:—"whilst the authors of these calamities were idly gazing upon the menacing meteor which blackened the horizon,"* &c. It is thus travestied by Sir David Baird's biographer: "while these things *were in progress*, the Madras Government remained in a state of stupid security, and Hyder, who had been availing himself of every opportunity for making the most extensive warlike preparations, found his way through the ghauts, and burst like a mountain-torrent into the Carnatic, driving all before him."

We do not quarrel with the writer for not being so eloquent as Burke; but might he not, whilst his work was *in progress*, have extracted the whole passage, instead of tantalizing us with mutilated fragments or tame paraphrases of that splendid piece of rhetoric, which it is a sort of profanation not to present *ipsissimis verbis*, without abridgment or variation? for the fact itself derived no heightening from Burke's imagination. It is strict historical description, clothed indeed in tints which genius alone could impart to it, but, like the equally beautiful picture of the plague of Athens, by Thucydides, conveying no more, in respect of fact, than the tamest chronicler would have conveyed in his narration.

The fate of Colonel Baillie's detachment, in whose sufferings and captivity Baird was a sharer, has been often told. As soon as Baird's company had effected its junction with that unfortunate detachment, the whole body was intercepted and hemmed in by the combined columns of Hyder and his son Tippoo, and exposed to a destructive fire of artillery. Yet, vast as was the disparity of the parties, the enemy were nearly repulsed, and Hyder was only dissuaded from retreating by Lally, who represented to him that his falling back would bring him in contact with Sir Hector Munro, who was in his rear. At this critical moment, two tumbrils belonging to the British detachment unfortunately exploded, and a victory, the more splendid from the tremendous disadvantages of the conflict, was snatched from their hands as they were about to grasp it. Thus deprived of ammunition, under a murderous fire of cannon and rockets, they were closed in on every side. Colonel Fletcher had carried off the grenadier company of the 73d to support the rear-guard, and was never heard of

* Burke's Works, 8vo. vol. iii.

more. The cavalry, elephants, and infantry of Hyder, who kept up an incessant fire of musketry, all pouring in at once upon this little band of heroes, completed their overthrow. Baillie formed his men into a square, and received and repulsed thirteen attacks. Seeing, however, that farther resistance was hopeless, he tied his handkerchief on his sword as a flag of truce, and ordered Baird (second in command) to cease firing. The truce was apparently granted, but as soon as the British had grounded their arms, Tippoo's cavalry, himself at their head, rushed upon them, cutting down every man within their reach. Baird, whose company were literally cut to pieces by these barbarous wretches, having received two sabre-wounds on the head, a ball in his thigh, and a pike-wound in his arm, fell senseless on the ground, and as soon as he recovered, found himself surrounded by the dead and dying, amongst whom the merciless enemy was still employed in the work of carnage. His movement having attracted their notice, one of them raised a spear to despatch him, but another unfortunate fellow shewing some signs of life at the same instant, the new object called off the man's attention from Baird, and by this accident he escaped the dreadful field of Perambaukum to revenge its devastation, at no distant period, on the heads of the conquerors.

The wounded and bleeding English were doomed to linger out a wretched existence, being paraded and marched under the rage of a burning sun; and Baillie, who was severely wounded, was dragged into Hyder's presence on a cannon, whilst his sufferings were still more embittered by seeing many of the heads of his late companions in arms presented to that brutal chieftain. As a refinement of cruelty, the duty of presenting the bleeding heads was imposed on the English prisoners! Baird for some time escaped the misery of this scene. He had been found by one of Hyder's troopers, who had the singular humanity to give him some water to drink; but, as a reward was offered for every prisoner brought in, he was marched a considerable way, till, having sunk under pain and fatigue, the soldier's patience was exhausted, and he was left to die. At last, his eyes opened upon a serjeant and a private of his own company, who, though both disabled, helped him along, stripped of every thing but his shirt and trousers, and procured him some water,—a cordial, under such circumstances, which cannot be too strongly appreciated. They crawled on, in the hope of reaching Sir Hector Munro's camp, concluding that it was at no great distance. But Sir Hector, who had learned to be "wise by others' harm," having heard the state of things from some fugitives from the scene of action, instead of advancing to Baillie's support, went to the right about, leaving that unfortunate officer and his devoted little army to their fate, and did not halt till he reached the Mount at Madras. Lord Macleod, indeed, used his utmost endeavours to urge Munro to move forward to Baillie's relief, but in vain.

Poor Baird and his companions, however, still moved on in the direction of Munro's camp, while the enemy were flying about in small bodies; till, disheartened and exhausted by loss of blood, they resigned themselves to their fate, laying themselves at the foot of a banyan-tree, where Baird, in spite of

his sufferings, slept soundly for some hours. Finding that Munro had shifted his quarters, it was now thought advisable to take the direction of the French camp, which they reached before night, deeming it more eligible to surrender themselves to the French than to fall into the hands of Hyder. Here, however, they were disappointed, for the French officers sent them, under a guard, to Hyder's camp, in spite of every remonstrance. Baird was conducted into Hyder's tent, where he found Colonel Baillie and the rest of his brother officers, who had been savagely paraded before Hyder, that his eyes might be feasted by the exhibition; but Baird was spared that painful scene, and was placed in confinement with them, a scanty allowance of rice being served out for their subsistence. The twenty-three officers who were not wounded were sent to Bangalore in irons; the wounded officers to Arnee: a separation which was carried into effect so rapidly, that they had not an opportunity to exchange a word. But Baird and his six companions were moved about with the army. Tippoo, during the march, complimented Baillie on his gallantry, and exhorted him to keep up his spirits, assuring him that it was his father's wish that he should want nothing, and requesting him, if he had any cause of complaint, to send to him, promising to redress the grievance: a cruel mockery; for, after that time, he never came near the prisoners, nor were there any means of forwarding a complaint or remonstrance. And this Tippoo knew well; nor, after Hyder's death, did that abominable hypocrite shew them the slightest kindness, to abate the rigour of their imprisonment, though they were now wholly at his own disposal. So inhumanly were their wounds neglected, that whilst they were languishing in their tent, their sores "were crawling with maggots," to use the author's strong, though incorrect, phraseology. They remained in this condition a fortnight, when the subject of this memoir, with three others, was separated from Baillie, and marched to Seringapatam.

In their prison, they were allowed, in lieu of provisions, one gold fanam (about 6d.) a day. In six weeks, they were joined by a party of their wounded countrymen from Arnee, increasing their number to twenty-five. On the 29th January 1781, Captain Lucas and Ensign Macauley, and on the 8th of March, Baillie, Rumley, and Lieutenant Fraser, were brought from Arcot, in irons, with Skardon, the resident at Pondicherry, and Ensign Brunton, of the Company's service. But Skardon was the only one lodged with the others. He was allowed only *six cash* per diem, one seer of rice, and a little ghee. It is a beautiful feature of this dreadful captivity, that every man seemed occupied in the task of alleviating the sufferings of each other, of those especially who were worse off than themselves. On the 10th of May, all the prisoners, with the exception of Baird, were put in irons weighing nine pounds each. As they were about to put the irons on Captain Baird, whose wound on the right leg was still open, Captain Lucas represented in strong terms to the myah that death would ensue, were the intention persisted in. The myah replied, that the circar had sent irons for each prisoner, which must be put on. Lucas then offered to wear the two sets himself, to relieve his friend. The myah, touched with compassion,

sent, as he said, to the killadar, "to open the book of fate." The answer was, that Baird's fate was good. The irons were not, in consequence, at that time put on.

The unhappy captives wore out four years in this dreadful captivity. The death of Hyder produced no amelioration of their condition. The first act, after Tippoo's accession, was to circumcise all the handsomest and youngest of the European soldiers, as a mark of conversion to the Mahomedan faith: a barbarity which was inflicted after administering to them a strong narcotic, called *majum*, which deprived them of their senses during the operation. At length, after a gloomy captivity, embittered by every kind of inventive cruelty, and privations which no persons under similar circumstances had ever endured, and during which Baillie and Mathews had paid the debt of nature, the prisoners were released, peace having been concluded between Tippoo and the British. We can only insert an extract or two:

Baird, who was convinced that this mandate (for striking off their irons) had been issued only because the keeladar had determined to put into execution the barbarous threats which he had some time before fulminated against him, positively refused to stir unless he was informed of the true reason of his being sent for. The Myar, seeing that he was determined, and knowing that the season for violence was past, announced to him, that peace had been proclaimed—that he had orders to conduct him to Colonel Braithwaite, who had letters for him.

Letters! Home! Friends! Liberty!—all in a breath—who can attempt to describe the crowd of happy thoughts and delightful images that these few words conveyed to his mind?—Those who knew and loved him best, describe the animation of his noble countenance, when, in after-life, his eyes glistened at the recollection of this sudden reverse, when all that was dear to him was restored, at the very moment in which he expected to be doomed either to death or eternal captivity.

When Baird and his companions were conducted to the keeladar, there was a considerable crowd gathered about the Kutcheree, or Court-house, amongst whom were several of the poor lads who had been compelled to become Mussulmans, and to take service in Tippoo's army. The moment they saw Captain Baird, and comprehended the object of his being brought thither, they ran to him, and entreated, on their knees, that they might not be exempted from the general liberation and left behind, and when the keeladar, addressing Captain Baird, told him that, in consequence of the conclusion of peace, he was free! Captain Baird said, "I hope that ALL the British are to be included." "Ah!" replied the keeladar, "not so much as a dog shall be left behind." "Then," said Captain Baird, taking hold of one of the English boys in the Mussulman dress, "I claim these;" upon which the keeladar, treacherous to the last, made a sign to the guard, who instantly surrounded the boys, and drove them away. They were seen no more.

Captain Baird was then conducted to Colonel Braithwaite's prison, where, according to the promise of the Myar, he had the inexpressible delight of receiving the first and only letters from his family and friends, that had reached him for three years and eight months—the tedious period of his horrid captivity; besides which, he found an essential supply of money, from the officers of his regiment, for his own use and that of his gallant companions belonging to the 73d, who had been his co-mates in prison.

"This tumult," says the writer of a journal, in which these horrid facts are recorded, (the tumult of joy occasioned by the prospect of deliverance) "having in some degree subsided, a proposal was made, and most heartily embraced, to collect all the ready money in our possession, without the least regard to shares or proportions, and to celebrate our approaching deliverance with a regale of plantain fritters and sherbet—the only articles of luxury we could command, on account of our extreme poverty.

"By nine o'clock at night, supper was announced, consisting of sixty dozen of plantain fritters, and a large chatty of sherbet; every one being seated on the ground, the repast was received with the utmost content and satisfaction. Friends and toasts were drunk as long as our chatty stood out; and such was the agitation of our minds, that there was not one of us who felt the least inclination, or, indeed, who possessed the power, to compose himself to sleep.

"We now waited with the utmost impatience for the return of day, and were impressed with a strong desire that our irons might be knocked off immediately; but to our great mortification, there arrived, about seven in the morning, only one armourer. Every one struggled to have his fetters knocked off first: promises, threats, bustling and jostling, every expedient that could be imagined was put in practice, in order to obtain that which would come unsought, in the course of a few minutes, or hours at farthest. The same men who had suffered for years the rigours of imprisonment and the menaces of a barbarous policy, with invincible patience and resolution, as well as with general sympathy, were so transported by the near prospect of liberty, that the delay of a few moments seemed now to be more insupportable than even the tedious languor of our long, most alarming, and anxious confinement. About two or three in the afternoon our irons were all knocked off, and we were conducted to the keeladar."

Their limbs being released from restraint, they joined their former companions, Baird and the others, and proceeded with them to Soomna Pettah; on their arrival at which place, having an opportunity of conversing with the soldiers, they had the gratification of receiving every mark of affection and respect from their humbler companions in arms.

At Soomna Pettah they were permitted to walk about, and bathe in the river. Every object and every recreation, however simple, became a source of ardent delight. All the satiety which the free enjoyment of the beauties of nature generates, had been overcome by years of restraint and abstinence; and the mere sight of the country, with all the advantages of scenery and climate, from which they had been so long excluded, excited of itself alone the most agreeable emotions in their hearts and minds.

One physical fact is curious, but natural; although their irons were knocked off, it was a long time before these liberated prisoners recovered the use of their limbs, so as to walk with perfect freedom. "Never," says the writer of the journal, "was the inveterate power of habit more forcibly displayed, than on this occasion; we could never get the idea of being in fetters out of our heads. No effort of our minds, no act of volition, could, for several days, overcome the habit of making the short and constrained steps to which we had been so long accustomed. Our crippled manner of walking was a subject of laughter to ourselves as well as to others."

The dreadful disaster of Perambaukum might have been avoided, had Colonel Baillie continued his march by night, instead of halting till daylight;—a fatal determination, which gave the enemy an opportunity to draw off his cannon to a strong point, which the British detachment had to pass in the morning, whilst it announced to Tippoo their exact position, and suggested to Hyder the necessity of advancing, to take advantage of their unexpected halt. Mr. Hook, indeed, sums up his account of that calamitous day by the somewhat Hibernian truism, that "the day would have been won by the English, if the fortune of war had not been decidedly against them." Vol. i. p. 22.

Baird, on his return to India, as lieutenant-colonel, commanded a brigade of sepoys in Lord Cornwallis' campaign against Tippoo; and obtained considerable reputation from taking an effective part in the storming and capture of Severndroog, one of the most serious obstacles to the reduction of Seringapatam. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, he made good his entrance into the fort, through a jungle on the opposite side of the mountain, at the very moment when the storming party had carried the place on the other. Thus the fortress hitherto deemed impregnable fell into their possession, after a storm in open day, *without the loss of a single man.* But the military fame of Baird attained its consummation at the storming of Seringapatam, in 1799. On this occasion, he volunteered the leading of the storming-party. As the columns rushed forward, and entered the bed of the river, they were of course perceived by the enemy, who opened on them a tremendous fire of musketry and rockets. Observing that the troops, galled by the fire, had swerved from the marks which directed their passage over the river, General Baird dashed forwards by the shortest passage, whilst the shot fell around him like hail, and having gained the opposite bank, just as the first column had reached it, he rushed onwards close to the forlorn hope, which had effected a lodgment in the breach, and in six minutes the British colours were seen floating in the breeze. The result is well known, and belongs rather to history than biography.

Baird seems to have had his full allowance of those grievances, with which almost every officer in our service is doomed to struggle. Having been appointed to the command of Tanjore, he was involved in an unpleasant conflict with the civil resident, who was supported by the Madras Government; and Baird's conduct, which was manly and independent, occasioned his removal with his regiment from Tanjore (the only lucrative employment he ever held) to Pondicherry, an execrable climate and an unprofitable command; but when he reached Trichinopoly, he found there another order, changing his route to Wallajabad. Here he remained about a year; when he received an order from Madras *to break up his regiment* (71st), and draft the men fit for service into the 73d and 74th, directing him to proceed, with the colours, officers, band, and drummers, to the presidency. He was severely stung by this ungracious procedure. He had been in the 71st from the day it was raised; had risen through a long series of services to its command, and had brought it to a perfect state of discipline. It was an affecting scene. Baird's emotion would not suffer him to read the order to his troops. The young men were severely affected by the prospect of being drafted into other regiments and being left behind. "My poor fellows," said Baird, "not a word—the order must be obeyed." And

then, to conceal emotions of which he had no reason to be ashamed, he ordered the band to strike up the Scottish air:

> The king commands, and we'll obey,
> Over the hills and far away.

This barbarous custom of transferring the effective men of one regiment to another is now abolished; and no man is liable to be drafted into another regiment but with his own consent.

But Baird had other mortifications to undergo. When he rejoined the army in India, having been promoted in England to the rank of major-general, he was appointed to command the first European brigade, consisting of H.M.'s 12th, 74th, and 94th regiments. The Nizam's force, consisting of 6,000 troops, and a large body of cavalry, joined the army, nominally under the command of the Nizam's son, but in fact under the command of Colonel Wellesley. The circumstance of conferring on an officer, so much his junior in rank, a superior command, called forth from General Baird a strong remonstrance to General Harris, but without effect. On the fall of Seringapatam, the command of that fort had devolved on Baird, who proceeded to make every requisite arrangement for the tranquillity and regulation of the town; but whilst he was thus engaged, Colonel Wellesley arrived at the palace with an order from General Harris to Baird, to deliver over to *him* (Colonel Wellesley) the command of Seringapatam. "Before the sweat was dry on my brow, I was superseded by an inferior officer," was the indignant comment of Baird, in a letter written to a brother officer on that occasion. The transaction gave rise to a public correspondence, which, as usual, left the grievance unredressed. He was justly incensed at this abominable favoritism, in the repeated preference shewn to his junior, Colonel Wellesley (by nominating him to distinguished commands, whilst he himself was left in his original situation of commandant of a brigade), and more especially by his supersession in the command of Seringapatam; but, on all occasions, he paid unreluctant homage to the splendid talents and illustrious achievements of his more fortunate brother in arms.

That eminent individual felt a strong personal anxiety to evince his regard for General Baird; and whilst this disagreeable correspondence was pending, he wrote a handsome note to him, accompanied by Tippoo's state sword, requesting Baird's acceptance of the splendid trophy, to which he said he was convinced he had the best right. These kind intentions, however, were crossed by the prize-committee, who requested, through the commander-in-chief, that the sword might be returned to them, as it was theirs, and not Colonel Wellesley's, to give; and they added, that their object in pressing the restitution of the sword was, that they might present it themselves to General Baird, *by the hand of the commander-in-chief himself*. An order was accordingly issued from head-quarters for the general and field-officers to assemble in General Harris's tent, where his excellency had the pleasure of presenting the sword to General Baird, in the name of the army, "as a testimonial of their high admiration of his conduct and courage in the assault." Besides this honourable trophy, the

field-officers, who had served under him at the storming of Seringapatam, resolved to present him with a dress-sword of the value of two hundred guineas, bearing the following inscription: "*Seringapatam taken by storm, 4th May* 1799," on one side, and on the other, "*Presented by the Field-officers who served under Major-General Baird on that occasion.*"

These marks of esteem, from men who loved and knew him, were highly appreciated by General Baird; but, strange to say, they were his only rewards.

To the Editor.

Sir:—To any one well acquainted with several of the events related in the life of Sir David Baird, by Mr. Theodore Hook, it must be obvious that the ingenious biographer has laid himself open to the charge of not dealing fairly with many of the facts, of which he has become the historian; while the errors in various matters of detail are numerous and glaring. The well-known story of the great Sir Robert Walpole and his son Horace is here somewhat in point. When the boy proposed to his father, who was sick, to amuse him by reading history,—"No, child," said the sagacious statesman, "not history, for in that there can be little or no truth."

The biographer had access, he tells us, to the voluminous papers and correspondence of Sir David Baird: that alone will not qualify any one to collate and *comment* judiciously, who may be personally ignorant of the whole course of events of which those papers treat, and ignorant too of the principles by which the selection made in India of military men for situations involving complex duties ought to be and generally is regulated. But there seems reason to suspect that Mr. Hook has culled matter for his work from other sources; that he has drawn on low periodicals and Sunday papers, for anecdotes resting upon no authority beyond the absurd rumours of ill-informed scribblers.

Mr. Hook insinuates, or, perhaps it might be more germain to the case to say, alleges, that there existed a sort of confederacy of Courts of Directors, their Governments in India, and their Commanders-in-chief, to treat Sir David Baird with unmerited neglect and harshness; nay, we find it implied, that Tory (*proh pudor!*) as well as Whig Cabinets sunk their mutual antipathies in a common league, to resist the fair pretensions of Sir David, to withhold from him, contrary to usage in all similar cases, the legitimate rewards of his service.

All this would be, indeed, extraordinary, could it be shewn to have any real foundation in fact. It might be natural enough for the self-importance of Sir David Baird to covet and to claim commands, and distinctions, and honours; but candour requires us not to censure those who, having to judge of the whole of the circumstances of a claim, fairly decide upon it, conformably, as they feel, to the dictates of equity and to the obligations of public duty: but of this more hereafter.

That, in this country, honours have been lavished on several whose title was far, very far inferior to that of this gallant soldier, is, alas, but too true, and is disgraceful alike to the minister who confers, and the sycophant who unmeritedly receives.

Sir David Baird was a gallant soldier, and always humanely attentive to the interests and wants of those placed under his command; these constituted the

main features of his character. He had the misfortune of being without the advantages of a liberal education: his biographer, adverting to this defect, quaintly tells us (p. 2), "that he was too volatile to attend *closely* to study." Sir David was of a cheerful disposition, but never *volatile*. It is then stated that he "was blessed with a great share of natural talent." This is quite true, but from want of culture, his mind never acquired expansion: generalization was beyond his reach. Had his natural talent been duly cultivated, he might probably have aspired to distinction in the civil and political arena, as he did in the military. These observations premised, let us open the volumes and begin at the beginning.

The 73d Highlanders, of which regiment Sir David was then captain-lieutenant, landed at Madras in January 1780. For many years preceding, there had not been a King's soldier from the Himalaya range to Cape Comorin. In the year 1787, there was encamped on the Red-hills, near Pondicherry, for the siege of that fortress, a gallant and well-appointed army, of nearly 20,000 men, all coast troops, and in the highest state of discipline. To such officers, still alive, as served with that army, a confident appeal can be made on the subject: passing in mental review the various armies that from that day to this have raised the renown of their country on the plains of India, it may be safely affirmed, that the force in question has no where, or at any time, been surpassed in efficiency.

In the interval between the fall of Pondicherry and the irruption of Hyder's Pindarees, in July 1780, into the Carnatic, that army had lost nothing of its discipline and ardour; and, most assuredly had measures been promptly taken by the Madras Government, on receipt of intelligence of the invasion, to assemble, in a judicious position, the same force by which Pondicherry was conquered, that force, if properly led and directed, would have soon made Hyder repent his invasion, notwithstanding the immense advantages he gained by his rapid and secret movements. But the councils of Madras were then swayed by a set of men, who, negligent of their public duties, attended to little else than corrupt usurious loans and dealings with the Nabob of Arcot and other natives. Similar dealings have continued to a late period to dishonour the British name and character,—continued in defiance of the discountenance and express prohibition of the East-India Company and of their governments abroad. Chepauk, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Travancore, Northern Sircars, Oude, and Hyderabad were the chief holds whence profligate jobbers, to the palpable injury of the public interests, brought discredit upon themselves, and no small degree of frequent embarrassment on the governments.*

It was in 1785 that a shield was first thrown around the jobs and jobbers by William Pitt—an odious and an immoral measure, that cannot fail to lower his character in the estimation of every man of honour in all succeeding times: and yet we hear, even *at this day*, of patronage extended and encouragement given to similar sordid practices, by India boards, and Committees of Lords and Commoners. Oh, the shame of it!

But, to return from this digression (important, however, as respects some matters that bye and bye will come under notice); there will be found in the biography (pp. 19—25), a succinct account of the means by which a division of the Madras army, on its march to unite with the main body at Conjeveram,

* Burke, in his celebrated speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts, says of the Madras jobbers at the period of Hyder's invasion, that they were "men whose names were dragged from obscurity only by the enormity of their crimes;" and the chief Tanjore jobber of that day he thus qualifies: "a wretch, who ought long ago to have fattened the region-kites with his offal."

was met by Tippoo and Hyder, overpowered and defeated; numbers being slain, and numbers made prisoners, among whom was Sir David Baird.

Waving investigation of Mr. Hook's account of the operations preceding and *during the fatal action* at Perambaukum, one observation seems called for, namely, that,—whatever other mistakes Sir Hector Munro may have fallen into, he decided most wisely in retiring, instead of advancing to attempt the succour of Colonel Baillie, as is said to have been advised by Lord Macleod; an advance that, under the circumstances, must have proved immediately ruinous to the remaining force at his disposal. This is placed beyond the possibility of doubt by subsequent rigorous examinations of relative positions and of time.

To the mass of readers it will probably appear utterly unimportant whether the biographer has or has not been mistaken or misinformed, with respect to some of the details into which he enters, from the day of the defeat of Colonel Baillie until the release of Sir David Baird from the prison of Seringapatam; some, it is presumed, there may be of a contrary opinion.

We are presented (p. 41) with a ground-plan of the prison, into which two and forty officers had been admitted; of these six died. The plan has been inspected by a quondam inmate, who pronounces it to be correctly done. In the same page, Mr. Hook informs us, that the prisoners were permitted to appropriate enough of their funds to buy one bottle and two-thirds of a bottle of arrack each per week. Happily for the prisoners, this was not the case; for a very short period a permission was so given, but for three years of their term of imprisonment the entrance of arrack was strictly interdicted.

Without a thought of palliating in any degree the barbarity capriciously and deliberately exercised towards these prisoners, a respect for truth requires that a remark of Mr. Hook's (p. 43) be combated. On the 10th of May, the prisoners, except Captain Baird, were put in irons; "and this," says he, "seemed to be generally considered the first step of a deliberate system, which had been adopted, of ending their existence without absolute violence; and so it really proved to be." This is injuriously unjust towards Hyder's government, and quite void of the truth. The plan of ironing officers once formed, the Seringapatam prisoners, so far from having to complain, were rather treated with peculiar lenity and marked indulgence. They were not ironed until May 1781, while the officers imprisoned in Bangalore had been clapped into irons on their arrival there, in October 1780. All these officers lived to quit their prison in March 1784; a tolerable proof that destruction of life was not meditated through ironing. Now, not only were the Seringapatam prisoners indulged as described, but on every occasion when an officer fell sick, and communication was made of it to the killedaur, orders were instantly issued to remove the irons, and they continued removed, until perfect convalescence took place; of this many instances occurred.

In a note (p. 40), we are told, and told truly, that while in prison, Sir David Baird *never* yielded to despondency. No, certainly, nor did any of the inmates of that prison ever yield to so irrational and dastardly a feeling; a feeling so unbecoming the lofty bearing of a British soldier, and so opposed to the spirit of resignation which should mark the Christian, who knew himself under the eye of heaven. The tyranny which fettered him must, he well knew, be temporary, for he was confined not as a criminal, but as a prisoner of war, and war could not last for ever.

The story (p. 44), given for effect possibly, as of what occurred between Captain Lucas and Captain Baird, sadly partakes of the burlesque; it cannot

be said of it, "*se non è vero, è ben trovato.*" It is certainly not true, neither is it sprightly.

Many things in these volumes remind us of an anecdote of Boswell and Johnson. Boswell, attempting an apology for some one indifferent to truth in narrating, observed, "suppose, Sir, we believe one-half of what he says." —"Yes, Sir," retorted the moralist; "but we do not know which half to believe."

Mr. Hook will not, I trust, consider me as any where imputing to him an intention to mislead; he no doubt believes what he states.

In p. 46, we are told that the captives were *astonished* at the intention of sending more captives among them, "since they were already crowded to *suffocation.*" Now, the prison was *open to the winds of heaven*, from one end to the other; a fact, too, which the editor himself has noticed in p. 41.

In p. 47, it is stated, "that all applications to the killedaur for medicine and medical attendance were wholly disregarded." This is not so; medical attendance could not have been then applied for, and for a plain reason, that there was in the prison a skilful and experienced medical gentleman, Dr. White, who could get by purchase in the town a variety of medicines, mercury, rhubarb, antimony, cassia oil, &c.; no difficulty was ever experienced in bringing these and others into the prison. Sad experience has since taught us, that a Seringapatam dysentery, even under every favourable circumstance of attendance and medicine, admits not easily of cure; for which reason it is that the place has been abandoned as a station for troops.

The voracity ascribed to Sir David Baird (p. 48), when recovering from dysentery, was common in degree to all. True, however, it is, that his perhaps surpassed that of any other; of this an amusing specimen may be given. The bread used in prison was unleavened, and made in the form of a slipper, from which it took its name; he who could afford a *slipper* for breakfast was a lucky fellow. Baird eagerly longed for a hearty meal of this bread, but had not wherewithal to gratify his longing without running in debt,—not an easy matter. One of the prisoners (still alive) offered to bear the expense of five whole slippers, on condition of their being devoured within the hour, *there* consisting of twenty-two and a-half minutes; if he failed he was himself to pay for his bread; butter was allowed, but liquids of all sorts were excluded. Every morsel to the last crumb was swallowed within the prescribed time; many bets depending upon the feat, in the circle of wondering chained starers. And here we may advert to a very sorry jest, which had obtained currency long since; namely, that when it was first rumoured that the prisoners in the Mysore country were chained two and two, Sir David's mother exclaimed: "then God help the puir man that's chained to my Davy!" This idle tale is introduced solely for the purpose of affirming that, supposing so monstrous a cruelty to have been projected towards the Seringapatam prisoners, and that the option had been given to choose one's chum in chains, it is confidently believed, that more than one-half would have given the preference to Sir David Baird: stiff in opinion and self-willed he was, but not in the least fidgetty.

In p. 48, we are informed "that Hyder sent some of his principal officers to endeavour to induce the English to enter his service:" some tumid remarks follow, but they might have been spared, for nothing of the kind took place.

We then come to the strange paragraph (p. 50), in which the captives, *en masse*, are depicted as sunk in stupid despondency; while Sir David, borne aloft on the wings of hope, shakes despair from him, as the dew-drop is scattered by the lion's mane: a victory achieved by Sir David, with reverence be it

said, by God's blessing; by the dear might of Him, "who came to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison-house."

If a gentleman were describing to a lady his sufferings in captivity, with the view of moving her pity, in the fond hope of exciting "the kindred feeling," he might be forgiven if he talked, in doleful heart-stirring phrase, "of most disastrous chances," "hair-breadth 'scapes," and being driven to the brink of despair in chains and slavery; in such a case it might pass,—we have high authority for the thing. But in a grave history it is bad taste, *outré* and repulsive: this mock-falsetto moves to laughter rather than tears.

Had a stranger looked in upon the morning amusements and occupations of these *desponding* captives, or listened in the evening to the melodious swell of *Kate of Aberdeen*, and other Scotch songs, to the chanting of the divine strains of the *Comus* of Milton, "which lap'd the prison'd soul in Elysium," or to the lively Irish *lilts*, which, by their brisk and *bruyant* contrast with the slow sweetness of Scotch music, drew forth such bursts of applause even from the rude guards—who were heard exclaiming, "*Shawas! shawas! keeau acha tumasheh! taajeb loag saheban!*" 'well done! well done! what delightful sport! you are, gentlemen, wonderful people!' We may guess what such a stranger would think of a book, which represented men whom he had seen so employed as plunged to the neck in the slough of despond; as having abandoned the last refuge of the wretched—even hope! Why, he would consign it to the same shelf with Mendez da Pinto!

Anxiety and impatience of restraint there must have been; but a descent towards despair, never, never: so far indeed from it, that, on every question connected with the war, the bright and sanguine side was that which was uniformly cherished. One or two growlers there were, but more for the sake of maintaining a consistency in peculiarity than from any felt despondency. Was it not certain that a peace once concluded between England and France, would of necessity lead to a peace between Tippoo and the Company? Could there be one officer ignorant of this? Where then [illegible] was the ground for despair? Not only so, but the [illegible] General Mathews to the prisoners, which Mr. Hook publishes, is a cheering document announcing, on the faith of an intelligent officer recently captured, the almost certain probability of a speedy peace.

If Mr. Hook means, if his meaning really be, that the prisoners were liable to have their throats cut, or to be poisoned, he ought to have said so; but no suspicion of the sort was entertained by those prisoners; no, not even after they received intelligence of poisoning at Mysore and Kavel-Doorg. How the writer of this came to be so cognizant of the secrets of the prison-house, he forbears for the present to explain.

The whole of the story with respect to Lieutenant Stringer is too highly coloured:—it is stated (p. 59) "that, on this occasion, the prisoners had one very serious cause of alarm, namely, the fear of [illegible] pen and ink, the use of which was prohibited *on pain of death!*" On pain of death! amazing absurdity! One really knows not which most excites astonishment, the strange fatuity of Mr. Hook's informant, or the strange credulity of Mr. Hook himself, in giving it a place in his book. Had a search been made, and papers found which might have led to a discovery of correspondence, no doubt the agents employed in its conveyance would have been punished. The sole inconvenience to the prisoners would have been the loss of papers; but even such a discovery would not long have prevented their getting a fresh supply of

paper. The guards over them willingly lent themselves to introduce privately whatever might be wanted, if to be got in the bazars. Ink was manufactured by themselves, and the pens were made from quills plucked from the wings of the larger birds, which now and then they were enabled to purchase.

Then follows a shocking account of a savage proposition to murder the poor maniac Stringer, which was checked, according to the biographer, by the resolute opposition of Sir David! No such proposition was ever made, and of course the humane part which is assigned to Sir David,—as "our allies" on the opposite shore would say,—is "*absolument controuvé.*"

We have afterwards an exhibition somewhat theatrical, scarcely one word of which is accurate; but the *dénouement*, as there given, could not by possibility have occurred. Stringer the maniac, we are informed, told his story to the myar (*anglicé* town-major), speaking of course in Hindostanee, not one syllable of which language, or of any other Indian language, was then, or at any future time, known to Sir David Baird. Notwithstanding which total ignorance of what was spoken, he is represented as standing close to Stringer, listening to his harangue, addressing the myar(!), seizing the bread from the maniac's hand and eating it, and by these prompt and judicious movements terminating this most serious affair!* Such is history! But I will not believe it; "no, not if five justices' hands were at it, and witnesses more than the pack of Autolycus could hold."

Mr. Hook informs us, that Stringer never recovered his reason; but he *was* restored to *his* reason, which never had been strong. Some years afterwards, the writer of this letter drew up for him, in the fortress of Vellore, at his own particular request, a memorial to Government, which he copied and forwarded.

In p. 63, we again meet with strange inaccuracies; such as that Baird, when desired to accompany the myar to the killedaur, positively refused to stir, unless he was informed of the true reason of his being sent for. It was not so: the conclusion of peace had been, previously to this visit of the myar, well known.

The scene described as taking place in the presence of the killedaur (p. 65) is true, so far as it goes, but not adequately just to the firmness and manly demeanour of Captain Baird on the occasion.

We have now brought Sir David Baird out of prison, after a dismally tedious incarceration of three years and eight months, during which lengthened period he never turned over the pages of any book, nor employed himself in any way in intellectual improvement; for that end opportunities were not wanting, had the disposition to use them been present. But I now close this letter, and shall in my next pursue the examination, in their order, of some other matters in these memoirs.—I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

3*d January* 1833.

INVESTIGATOR.

* During the excitement of this *échauffourrée*, those who had papers in which reference was made to correspondence, acted wisely in concealing or destroying them; but those who used paper for literary purposes solely, left all open in their baskets. One gentleman had made considerable progress in a dictionary in *five* languages, for the fate of which he felt no apprehensions.

COLONIZATION IN INDIA.

A LATE missionary in India, Mr. James Peggs, who has distinguished himself by a very zealous exposure of the enormities which disgrace modern Hinduism, has lately published a new edition of a work,* in which he has compiled, with highly-praiseworthy industry, from a vast variety of sources, a prodigious mass of statements respecting the superstitious practices, and abominable rites, which have been attributed to the Hindus. This compilation,—as we believe we hinted in our notice of a former edition of the work,—is not, and does not profess to be, the result of a calm and critical examination of the truth of the statements, which are, no doubt, faithfully transcribed from the respective writers, who are responsible for their accuracy. Nothing, therefore, is imputable to Mr. Peggs, on the score of fidelity; but, in point of judgment, we think the course he has pursued, however it may be commended by superficial persons, is open to exception; and as he is a reasonable man, and once received a reproof of ours in a friendly and excellent spirit, we will tell him why we think so.

From his personal knowledge of India and from books, Mr. Peggs must know how much misrepresentation prevails respecting Indian topics; from his familiarity with official papers relating to the different subjects treated in his work, he must know that a book, as large as his own, could be compiled of extracts diametrically opposed to those which he has adopted. Calm, sober-minded, and impartial men, those whom Mr. Peggs ought to be especially anxious to convince, sitting down to the perusal of his book, when they find so little discrimination and judgment displayed in it, will throw it aside as the production of a heated sanguine partizan, or of a mere advocate, intent only upon making the cause against which he argues as black as he can. If Mr. Peggs limits his ambition to exciting the feelings and horror of the mass of readers, without a rigid and scrupulous consideration whether the exciting pictures be true or false, we would observe that, should such a course be esteemed fair and right, we doubt its policy; for every ameliorating measure must undergo some sort of legislative or judicial scrutiny, and the ultimate exposure of misapprehension often leads to re-action.

We have been the more induced to make these remarks upon Mr. Peggs' book from the manner in which he has treated the subject of colonization in India, which he terms "one of the greatest antidotes to the evils considered in his book." And from what source does the reader think he has borrowed a vast number of the facts from which he deduces that conclusion? From Mr. Crawfurd's pamphlet on "Free Trade and Colonization in India!" Mr. Peggs is a very sedulous reader of this Journal, and he therefore must have seen the gross errors we have pointed out in that pamphlet—errors which only an unusual stretch of candour and Christian forbearance can

* India's Cries to British Humanity, relative to Infanticide, British Connection with Idolatry, Ghaut Murders, Suttee, Slavery, and Colonization in India: to which are added some Hints for the Melioration of the State of Society in British India. By JAMES PEGGS, late Missionary at Cuttack, Orissa. Third Edition, revised and enlarged with a Book on Colonization in India. London, 1832. Simpkin and Marshall.

attribute to accident; and he must have seen, in the evidence taken before the Parliamentary Committees, what has been said on the subject of colonization in India by more competent witnesses than Mr. Crawfurd, persons at least as free from bias, and whose opinions are decidedly hostile to that measure. To our astonishment, Mr. Peggs (like Mr. Crawfurd) has quoted Bishop Heber's journal in support of colonization, as if he did not know that the very idea was scouted by the bishop and pronounced absurd!

Here, again, we must impress upon Mr. Peggs, that it is not by collecting together and arraying all the passages that can be gleaned from different works, on one side of a question only, that the ends of truth are served; it is by presenting fairly both sides of a question, and distinctly showing the weakness of the weakest side.

It is with pain and regret, that we perceive a growing desire on the part of the religious and benevolent classes of the community,—happily, in this country, very numerous,—to join the free-trade and anti-monopolist party in their insidious attacks upon the existing system of Indian government. Do those well-meaning persons we refer to know that it is openly avowed in Mr. Crawfurd's pamphlet, that the connection between India and England is neither profitable nor beneficial to either, and pretty broadly hinted that it must be dissolved? Do they know that it is the cherished theory of many, that our commercial interests (which is all the theorists care about) would be much promoted by India's entire separation from England? Have they formed any conjecture as to the probable result of such separation to the interests of religion in India? The disparting of Britain and India,—whether the latter became independent, or, which is more probable, succumbed beneath the heavier yoke of a native or a rival European power,—would be, in our opinion, the knell of Christianity in the East.

That "colonization in India," supposing it practicable, which is to be demonstrated, would put down the outward symbols and rites of idolatry and superstition there, we suppose likely; that it would put them down in a secure and wholesome manner, we suppose very unlikely. Colonists and free-traders are not exactly the sort of moral reformers we highly esteem, because we have seen many examples of their failure, as moral teachers, and none of their success. Perhaps Mr. Peggs could tell us what moral good has been effected by free-trade and colonization in the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. II.—Feminine Employments, Amusements, and Domestic Economy.

A pleasant paper, which appeared some years ago in the *New Monthly Magazine*, in enumerating the sources of female happiness, proved incontestably that they were infinitely more abundant than those which were open to the male portion of the community belonging to a certain class. The writer, it appears, never could have been in India, or he would have excepted the cases of his Eastern acquaintance; for, unhappily, in the climes of the sun, it is exceedingly difficult to find expedients either to trifle with or kill the enemy; and nearly unmitigated *ennui* is the lot of the majority of luckless women who, in a less subduing atmosphere, might have amused themselves very respectably by winding silk, cutting paper, or tatting. Manufactures of bread-seals and bead-bracelets do not flourish in India, partly from the difficulty of obtaining patterns and materials, and partly from the absence of stimulants to industry. Anglo-Indian ladies have not the same constant intercourse with each other, which prevails at home; the work-table does not bring parties of young people together, united by a similarity of pursuit, and emulous to outdo each other in some ornamental piece of stitchery; they cannot watch the progress of each other's undertakings, and excepting in some few cases, where the mind and the fingers are equally active, and where the heat of the climate is beneficial to the constitution, idleness is the order of the day. During the greater part of the year, the slightest exertion is a toil; and habits acquired in the sultry season are not easily laid aside at the arrival of the brief period of cold weather. The punkah also is very inimical to occupation; there is no possibility of enduring existence out of the reach of the influence of this enormous fan, and while it is waving to and fro, weights are requisite to secure every light article upon the table: should they be unadvisedly removed, away flies the whole apparatus to different parts of the room, and the degree of irritability produced by trifling circumstances of this nature, superadded to the excessive heat and the perpetual buzzing and stinging of musquitoes, can scarcely be imagined by those who have never experienced the difficulty of pursuing any employment under the infliction of so many annoyances. Still, however, the grand cause of female listlessness may be traced to the comparatively little communication which takes place between the ladies of different families. Morning visits, excepting those of mere ceremony, are left to the gentlemen, who proceed from house to house in their daily tour, with perseverance which defies the thermometer.

This being the state of affairs, it might be supposed that conversation will assume a higher tone than when needles and thimbles, satin-stitch and chain-stitch, supply the *materiel*: and where there are no old maids, to whom (where they abound) credit is given for the invention of every gossip's tale, it might be presumed that scandal would be wanting. It is grievous to be obliged to vindicate the tabby race at the expense of that part of the creation who are styled its lords; but, sooth to say, there is no

watering-place, country town, or village, in England, which can match an Indian station, whether at the presidencies or in the Mofussil, for censoriousness; and it is equally matter of fact, that the male residents, young and old, married and single, if not always the actual authors of the slander, are the purveyors, disseminators, and reporters. It is to them that the ladies are indebted for all the news, private and public, at the place; they report the progress of flirtations, and hazard conjectures upon their probable issue. They are narrow observers of what is passing at every house, and carry a detailed account to the neighbouring families, not failing, of course, to put their own colouring upon every thing which they relate, or to add (for the sake of heightening the effect) a few incidents necessary to give piquancy to their narratives. Nor do these gallant cavaliers disdain to attend to trifles which are generally deemed to belong exclusively to the feminine department; they condescend to report upon flounces and furbelows, descending to all the minutiæ of plaits and puckering, and criticising the whole paraphernalia, from the crowning comb to the shoe-tie. Their descriptive powers are particularly called forth by the appearance of new arrivals. Woe to the unfortunate matron or spinster, who shall be the first to bring out any striking change of fashion! she is the mark for every witling; not a tongue is silent; it is an offence to the whole community to convict it of being behind the modes of London or Paris, and the attempt to instruct is resented as an imposition. Pretty girls often sit at their first balls without partners, none of the young men having nerve enough to dance with persons, whom they and their associates have so unmercifully cut up: however exactly they may be dressed after the most approved costume of a leading milliner at home, they are considered *outré* by the old-fashioned figures with whom they are doomed to mingle; and though their patterns are gradually adopted, nothing can be more ungracious than the manner in which persons convinced against their will conform to any thing new and strange. In all this the gentlemen are the ringleaders; it is the dread of their ridicule which influences the weaker sex. It may be said that their sarcasms are encouraged by their female friends, and their gossiping tales well received; but as they are clearly the majority, it must be in their power to introduce a better system. Complaints are eternally made of the frivolity of the women, but persons well-acquainted with society in India may be permitted to doubt whether they should be made to bear the whole burthen of the charge. A female coterie is a thing almost unknown; the dread of exposure to the heat of the sun prevents ladies from congregating together in the morning, and at dinner-parties and balls they are wholly engrossed by the gentlemen. It is thought very extraordinary, and rather disgraceful, to see a lady enter a room without the arm of a male escort; the usual complement is two. At morning calls, the master of the mansion, as soon as it is announced that there is a *Bibby Saib* (a lady) coming, is expected to rush to the door of the house, and hand the fair visitor in, though she may be accompanied by one or more gentlemen. Ladies are never seen walking together in a ball-room; and though the most elegant female can scarcely preserve a graceful appearance while supported

on each side by a male arm, it is the custom in India, and the exhibition must be made upon pain of incurring the imputation of desiring a *téte-à-téte*. Attention and flattery will usually reconcile a woman to the loss of the society of her own sex, but by many the privation is severely felt; they miss the warm and cordial greetings, the delight of a reunion after brief absences, and the pleasing confidential chatting, to which they have been accustomed in their native land. On the score of gaiety, much is lost by the separation of the female portion of an assembly from each other, for nothing can be more formally decorous than the appearance of an Indian ball-room, where the promenaders move round in lugubrious order, and where cold and distant recognitions alone pass between intimate acquaintance. The handings, and shawlings, and fannings, of male attendants, which a lady must change perpetually if she would avoid the appearance of retaining regular *cavalieri serventi*, are poor substitutes for the groups of gay girls with whom she was wont to join in animated converse. At length, perchance, estranged from her own sex by long habit, she acquires a distaste for female society, and, should she return to England, will talk of India as a paradise, and feel neglected and miserable when no longer surrounded by a troop of gentlemen.

In the Upper Provinces, this state of affairs is universal; but in Calcutta, a little change takes place: during the cold season, ladies spend their mornings with each other, and shop and visit together; those also who do not dance, occupy the same sofas in a ball-room: but there always appears to be a want of congeniality amongst them; a civil sort of indifference seems the prevailing feeling,* for there is less of rivalry and jealousy than is to be met with elsewhere: a circumstance easily to be accounted for, since the majority are married women, and, generally speaking, models of propriety of conduct. A few there are, certainly, as must be the case in all large communities, who afford food for scandal, either by actual levity of demeanour, or a careless gaiety too closely approaching it; but all persons who have seen the world will acknowledge, that the strict rules of propriety are less frequently violated by the Anglo-Indian ladies than by those comprising the gay circles of society in Europe.

To many persons, the circumstance of having nothing to do, will compensate for the dearth of amusement; and indolent habits, if not natural to the disposition, may be acquired. An active spirit will of course always find employment for itself; but more than ordinary powers, both of mind and constitution, are requisite to struggle against the influence of the climate, and the difficulties which an imperfect knowledge of the Hindoostanee language throw in the way of household management. After breakfast, the ladies of a family usually employ themselves, while awaiting the arrival of visitors (whose calls take place as early as ten o'clock), in superintending the labours of their *dirzees* (tailors)—a severe trial of patience. Though very neat workmen, few amongst them are equal to the task of

* The writer does not intend to insinuate that there are no such things as female friendships in India, or that instances of real and cordial affection subsisting between individuals of the softer sex are of rare occurrence; it is the general tone and manner which is here described, and which is sufficiently obvious to surprise a stranger.

cutting out, and they do not profess to fit on, a business which is left to the lady and her ayah. If a pattern dress be given to them, they copy it with accuracy, but have no idea of the method of reducing or enlarging the dimensions, to suit the peculiar figures of their employers. Like the brethren of their craft in other countries, they require to be sharply looked after, being much addicted to the abstraction of those remnants of odds and ends, which in England go under the denomination of cabbage. These perquisites of their office are turned to great advantage in the manufacture of skull-caps, called *topees*, which are invariably worn by their fellow-domestics when off duty, and which, especially if formed of gay silk, lace, or embroidery, find a ready sale. Many droll scenes take place between ladies and their *dirzees;* the horror, consternation, and rage of the former, when they discover that some precious garment has been spoiled beyond repair, and the blank looks of the latter, while their handy-works are held up in judgment against them, are frequently so exceedingly ludicrous, that they cannot fail to excite the risibility of the bystanders. Happy may the unfortunate tailor think himself, if the arrival of a visitor should suspend hostilities, and give his justly-incensed mistress time to cool. Nor is it the *dirzee* alone who excites his lady's wrath; servants, those fruitful sources of plague in all civilized countries, sometimes contrive, in India, to occasion an infinity of trouble. In justice, however, to this maligned race, it must be admitted that reasonable people, acquainted with the customs of the natives, or willing to be instructed in them, may escape many of the pains and penalties usually connected with a large establishment. It is astonishing how easily the multitude of domestics necessarily attached to an Anglo-Indian household may be managed, and in almost every instance it is the fault of the master or the mistress if the servants be disreputable or inattentive to their duties. Kind treatment, and the accurate payment of wages at stated periods, are alone necessary to secure the attachment of numerous dependents; and it is much to be regretted, that ill-temper, and disregard of prejudices, should in so many instances produce a contrary effect.

An establishment, in the Bengal presidency, is composed of various descriptions of Moosulman and Hindoo servants, all of whom have their respective offices. The *khansamah*, or head of the household, must be a Moosulman, and it is of great consequence that he should be an active and respectable man, for upon his exertions the comfort of a family must in a great measure depend. He acts in the capacity of major domo, purveyor, and confectioner, superintending the cooking-department, making the jellies and jams, and attending to all the more delicate and elaborate details of the *cuisine*. All the other servants are, or ought to be, under his immediate control, and when he is made answerable for their conduct, things usually go on very smoothly. In addition to the khansamah, whose place at table is behind his master's chair, there are other attendants of his own class, called *khidmutgars*, one being attached to each individual of the family. Strictly speaking, the duty of these men is merely to attend at meals; but they will cook upon occasion, and indeed are fond of shewing their skill in the art, and also, where economy is considered, act as the

abdar (butler), who cools the wine, &c.; or as the *hookah badar* (pipe bearer), and chillum-manufacturer; but servants are often especially retained for these purposes, and when that is the case, the master of the mansion, either abroad or at home, is attended by his *khansamah*, *abdar*, and *hookah-badar*, all splendidly dressed, and standing at the back of his chair. One or two cooks, according to the style of living, and the same number of *mussaulchees* (scullions), complete the table-servants, who must all be Moosulmans; the Hindoos objecting, on account of their religion, to have any thing to do with the kitchen, carrying their scruples so far, as to refuse to touch a clean plate, in consequence of its having been defiled by a portion of a slaughtered animal. The *sirdar bearer*, a Hindoo, acts as valet to the master of the house; he has the care of the oil and wax-candles, and sees to the lighting of the lamps, the dusting of the furniture, and making the beds; he is assisted in these concerns by one or two mates (according to the number of individuals belonging to the family), who pull the punkahs, and in a large establishment, where four or eight are kept, carry the palanquin. The *mēter* (sweeper), a very essential person, is a low-caste Hindoo, above all prejudices, who sweeps the floors, clears away dirt, and will take care of a dog or other unclean animal. These, with the *ayah* (lady's-maid), the *metrauee* (her assistant), and the *dirzee*, compose the servants employed in in-door offices, to whom, however, the *bheestie*, or water-carrier, may be added, who supplies the bathing-rooms with water. The *chuprassies* are running-footmen, employed to attend a carriage or a palanquin, to go upon messages, carry letters, bottles, books, or other light articles which they can take in their hands. They are usually, if Hindoo, high-caste men, brahmins being frequently candidates for this office, and in the upper provinces of Hindoostan are seldom seen without swords by their sides. The messengers of Bengal, called *hurkarus*, are a very inferior description of persons, performing the same duties: they sit in the anti-rooms, and are always ready to answer to the "*qui hi?*" (who waits?). The out-door servants are almost innumerable; every horse must be supplied with a groom and grass-cutter; few houses are destitute either of a garden or a small piece of ground, which requires the care and attention of one or more persons (*māllees*); then there is the *dobhy* (washerman), the *bery wallah*, who has the charge of the goats or sheep; men or boys to look after the poultry; extra water-carriers, and other extras, *ad infinitum*. In Calcutta, every house must have a porter, or *durwān;* and in the provinces, a *chokeydar*, or watchman, at night.*

When the family assemble for the day, the servants in attendance salaam as each person enters the breakfast-room. The *khidmutgars*, of course, are at their posts, and might be deemed sufficient for the purpose, but the tea-kettle being under the especial superintendence of one of the bearers, he is seldom found willing to entrust it to other hands, scrupulously performing

* In large establishments in Calcutta, a sircar or steward is kept, who receives no pay, but takes a per-centage out of all the money passing through his hands. The wages of other servants vary from ten rupees to three per month; they feed and clothe themselves, and live in small houses in the compound; a few of the bearers sleep in the house, wrapping themselves up in cloths, and spreading a mat under them, upon the floor.

the duties of his office; and although there may be half a dozen other servants in the room, he is seen to fill the tea-pot, or at any rate to bring in the kettle from an iron tripod, called an *ungeeta*, the substitute for an urn, which is filled with lighted charcoal, and kept either outside the house, or in an open verandah. During breakfast, the mālee makes his appearance with his baskets of fruit and vegetables, and a small bouquet for each lady placed upon the top. The fruits, &c. are neatly arranged in plantain-leaves, and as he offers his basket round the table, each person takes something, custard-apples, guavas, chillies, sallad, or cresses. After breakfast, the khansamah, who has made his bazaar early in the morning, either lays out his purchases in an ante-room, or sends them into the lady upon dishes or in baskets: after they are inspected, he takes his orders and retires. The bed-rooms and bathing-rooms being properly arranged for the day, the bearers, with the exception of those left to pull the punkahs, betake themselves to their repose, lying down in all directions in the ante-chambers, well covered up to secure them from musquitoes, and looking like so many corpses swathed in grave-clothes.

Such is the state of affairs until the hour of tiffin; the chuprassies in attendance announcing guests, and ushering them in and out. As soon as the sun begins to decline, the water-carrier appears with his *mussuck*, and sprinkles the verandahs, and the *chubootur*, a terrace raised in some elevated place. The *mēters* come in with their brooms, and sweep the floors; the bearers draw up the *chiks* or blinds, and beat the flies out, taking care to shut them again before they light the lamps, an operation which is performed the instant it gets dark: every sleeping-apartment is supplied with a lamp duly placed upon the dressing-table, or in a wall-shade, at the closing in of the brief twilight. Where there is an active and steady khansamah to see that these things are regularly and thoroughly done, the lady of the house has very little trouble; but indifference to comfort and appearance, upon her part, will invariably occasion idleness and slovenliness on that of the servants, exhibited in dusty, worm-eaten furniture, ragged mats, dirt and dilapidation of every kind; for a single day's neglect is quite sufficient to allow the multitudinous hosts of insects, which form the grand destructive power, to gain a-head. An ill-kept house in India is the most deplorable, comfortless-looking place imaginable; it is overrun with vermin of every kind; "rats and mice, and such small deer" disport themselves over it at all hours; frogs croak in the corners, and bats nestle in the cornices. The damps gathered on the mats produce plentiful crops of the endless varieties of the fungus tribe, and should not the red ants succeed in devouring their white brethren, not a door-post will remain in its proper position, while you cannot remove a chair or a table, without the risk of disturbing the family of a centipede. It is a good plan, even where the servants are most active, to walk quietly through the rooms, and order every article of furniture to change its place; for, at every thorough cleaning, the first rudiments of a rats' nest (where dogs and cats are not kept) may be detected; scorpions, either in an advanced or infant state, are certain to be found under the mats, together with such an incredible quantity of lizards' eggs, that you wonder

whether the flies themselves could furnish food for the numberless broods, were they permitted to burst the shell. A lady desirous of preserving neatness and order throughout her dominions, will sometimes visit the cook-room, which is generally at a distance from the house, and take a peep, *en passant*, at the poultry-yard, and the domiciles of her servants. Native attendants have a pride in appearing to advantage, and will take care that nothing shall offend the lady's eye. The cook-room ought to be kept extremely clean; it is generally rather a small place, and so scantily furnished, compared with an English kitchen, that it is marvellous how it can be made to supply the endless number of dishes which issue from its humble roof: but the greater part of the preparations being carried on outside, and there being always several ranges of hot hearths in the interior, the difficulties are not so great as may be imagined at first sight. The principal fuel in use is charcoal, and the meat is roasted *over*, and not *in front of*, the fire: an arrangement to which connoisseurs in the gastronomic science object.

Those ladies who are either Indian-born, or who have lived long enough in the country to acquire a perfect knowledge of its modes, language, and customs, frequently leave little for the khansamah to do; attending themselves at the godowns (store-rooms), and giving out each article for the day's consumption; seeing wood and charcoal weighed, oil measured, and eggs numbered. A saving in expense is no doubt effected by these exertions, but as, unhappily, they are usually attended by violent scolding matches, after the true Hindoostanee fashion, such minute attention to household affairs is not very desirable. By permitting the khansamah to gain a small profit on his bazaar-accounts, the service is made acceptable to a respectable man, who cannot afford to support a family in a becoming manner upon his bare wages, and a domestic of this description will in almost every case be found exceedingly faithful, attached to the person of his master, and ready to submit to inconveniences* (which natives generally are not willing to bear), if necessary, to secure the comfort of the family he serves.

In India, we may almost invariably read the character of the master in the countenances and deportment of his servants. If they be handsomely but not gaudily dressed, respectful but not servile in their demeanour, quiet, orderly, and contented, they bear evidence of the good qualities of their superiors; but where servants exhibit any signs of terror or of absurd obsequiousness, where they never approach without their hands folded as if in prayer, and almost touch the earth in their salaams; where they are dirty, ragged, noisy, and constantly changing, the head of the house may safely be pronounced tyrannical, unreasonable, or a bad paymaster,—a description of persons who will never succeed in retaining respectable domestics. A very short residence in the country is sufficient to render the natives well-acquainted with the characters of the Europeans around them; and if once a disgraceful notoriety be obtained, none save thieves and outcastes will take service where ill-treatment is sure to follow: hence the origin of the

* Such as removing to some remote district, a native of the Upper Provinces to Bengal, or *vice versâ*; going to the hills (the Himalaya), or on board ship.

too numerous complaints of persons, who never can meet with a domestic to suit them, who refuse to yield to the customs of the country in which they are doomed to dwell, and consequently are attended only by those who are indifferent to loss of caste or of character.

The difficulty regarding female domestics is certainly very great. It is generally considered essential for the ayah to be a Moosulman woman, as none but a low Hindoo would take the office; and it may safely be averred, that not one respectable woman out of a hundred is to be found in this class. The single circumstance of her mingling unveiled with the male domestics, is sufficient to shew that she has lost all claim to reputation; she has seldom any good quality left, excepting honesty; she is idle, slatternly, and dissipated, and frequently even too lazy to see that her assistant performs her duty. Few ayahs are at the slightest pains to make themselves acquainted with the mysteries of the European toilette; they dress their ladies all awry, and martyrdom is endured whenever they take a pin in hand: they have no notion of lacing, buttoning, or hook-and-eyeing, and only shew themselves skilful in the bathing-room, and in brushing and braiding the hair. Folding up dresses is an art wholly unknown, and Griselda herself would find it difficult to keep her temper in the midst of crushed flounces, broken feathers, and gauzes eaten through and through by cock-roaches. European women, if attainable, demand enormous wages; they soon learn to give themselves airs, and require the attendance of natives during the hot weather: the Moosulman ayah is usually found the lesser evil of the two, and when she happens to be clever and active, she is a treasure beyond price.

It is advisable to make the khansamah engage all the inferior servants, and hold him answerable for their conduct; but there is one privilege usually enjoyed by him to its fullest extent, which it were better to abridge,—the selection of the dinner. He of course provides according to the notions of an Asiatic, who considers abundance to be essential to magnificence, and has no idea of modern European refinement. Anglo-Indians, for the most part, have left England too young to have lost their school-relish for ample fare: to people who know better, it is frequently more easy to fall into new customs than to combat prejudices, for they have not only those of their servants to encounter, but those also of the whole community, who have been too long accustomed to see tables groaning beneath the weight of the feast to be satisfied with the light viands served up at a London board. The receipt for an Indian dinner appears to be, to slaughter a bullock and a sheep, and place all the joints before the guests at once, with poultry, &c. to match. The natives are excellent cooks, and might be easily taught the most delicate arts of the *cuisine;* but as their own recipes differ exceedingly from ours, they can only acquire a knowledge of the European style from the instructions of their employers: their hashes, stews, and haricots, are excellent, but a prejudice exists against these preparations amidst the greater number of Anglo-Indians, who fancy that "black fellows" cannot do any thing beyond their own pillaws, and are always in dread of some abomination in the mixture: a vain and foolish alarm, where the servants are cleanly, and where no one ever objects to curry.

For these, or some other equally absurd reasons, made dishes form a very small portion of the entertainment given to a large party, which is usually composed of, in the first instance, an overgrown turkey (the fatter the better) in the centre, which is the place of honour; an enormous ham for its *vis à vis;* at the top of the table appears a sirloin or round of beef; at the bottom a saddle of mutton; legs of the same, boiled and roasted, figure down the sides, together with fowls, three in a dish, geese, ducks, tongues, humps, pigeon-pies, curry and rice of course, mutton-chops and chicken-cutlets. Fish is of little account, except for breakfast, and can only maintain its post as a side-dish. There are no *entremets,* no removes; the whole course is put on the table at once, and when the guests are seated, the soup is brought in. The reason of the delay of a part of the entertainment which invariably takes the precedence in England, is rather curious. All the guests are attended by their own servants, who congregate round the cook-room, and assist to carry in the dinner; were the soup to enter first, these worthies would rush to their masters' chairs, and leave the discomfited khansamah at the head of his dishes, without a chance of getting them conveyed to table by his *mussaulchees* under an hour, at least. The second course is nearly as substantial as the first, and makes as formidable an appearance: beef-steaks figure amongst the delicacies, and smaller articles, such as quails or ortolans, are piled up in hecatombs. At the tables of old Indians, the fruit makes a part of the second course; but regular desserts are coming, though slowly, into fashion.

There is always a mixture of meanness and magnificence in every thing Asiatic; the splendid appointments of silver and china, which deck the board, have not their proper accompaniment of rich damask,* but appear upon common cotton cloths, the manufacture of the country. All the glasses are supplied with silver covers, to keep out the flies, but the glasses themselves are not changed when the cloth is removed. It will easily be perceived that there is an air of barbaric grandeur about these feasts, which reminds a stranger of the descriptions he has read of the old baronial style of living; but, unfortunately, the guests invited to assist at the demolition of innumerable victims, want the keen appetite which rendered their martial ancestors such valiant trencher-men. The *burra khanas,* as they are called, at Calcutta, certainly afford a festal display, in which the eye, if not the palate, must take pleasure. In a hall paved with marble, supported by handsome stone pillars, and blazing with lights, sixty guests, perhaps, are assembled; punkahs wave above their heads, and chowries of various kinds, some of peacocks' plumes, others of fleecy cow-tails, mounted upon silver handles, are kept in continual agitation, to beat off the flies, by attendants beautifully clad in white muslin. At every third or fourth chair, the hookah, reposing on an embroidered carpet, exhibits its graceful splendours, while the fumes of the numerous chillums, the steam of the dishes, the heat of the lamps, and the crowds of attendants, effectually counteract the various endeavours made to procure a free circulation of air. The petticoated

* It is supposed that, as there are no mangles in India, damask table-linen would lose its glossy hue; but the heavy irons used by the dhobys answer all the purposes of those huge machines.

bottles, which make the circuit of the tables, instead of decanters, form one of the peculiarities of an Indian table; their ugliness is compensated by their utility, as the wine is kept cool by the wetted cloths which are somewhat fancifully arranged round the necks of the bottles: port, claret, and Burgundy, are characteristically attired in crimson, with white flounces; while sherry and Madeira appear in bridal costume. Mr. Hood's pencil would revel in the delineation of these grotesque appendages. The verandahs present a bustling scene, which, to unaccustomed eyes, is both curious and attractive. There the *hookah-badars* are busy preparing fresh chillums, the *khidmutgars* are putting the tea-equipage in order, and the fires of the *ungeetas* draw groups around them, for at no season of the year is a native averse to the genial warmth of the bright red coal, over which he bends with delight, while Europeans, in despite of punkahs, are fainting from excess of heat.

Suppers are the fac-similes of dinners, excepting that there is only one course, and a greater abundance of *Multāānee* soup, which seldom appears excepting at tiffin and supper. Where large parties assemble, a whole sheep is considered necessary to make the stock of this liquid curry, which differs materially from its European namesake; lime-juice and curds forming the principal condiments. It is no uncommon thing to see hot sirloins, rounds and ribs of beef, saddles and haunches of mutton, at suppers, in the upper country, while those of Calcutta exhibit geese and turkies. The delicacies of an entertainment consist of hermetically-sealed salmon, red-herrings, cheese, smoked sprats, raspberry jam, and dried fruits: these articles coming from Europe, and being sometimes very difficult to procure in a fresh and palmy state, are prized accordingly. Female taste has here ample room for its display; but a woman must possess the courage of an Amazon to attempt any innovation upon ancient customs, amid such bigoted people as the Indians, Anglo and native. To abridge the number of the dishes, or to diminish the size of the joints, would infallibly be imputed to the meanest motives; the servants would be ready to expire with shame at their master's disgrace, and the guests would complain of starvation. Ladies, who have passed five-and-twenty or thirty years of their lives in Europe, comprise so small a portion of an Indian circle, that they have not the means of effecting any important reform; the majority being merely supplied with school-experience, or from long habit or example wedded to the old regime; while the whole of the male population, masters and servants, are ready to raise a furious outcry against modern fashions and female dictation. The receipt of a celebrated wit, for dressing a cucumber, is unconsciously followed with great precision with respect to an Indian entertainment; for after all the pains and expense bestowed upon them, the dinners and suppers given by the Anglo-Indians are, literally as well as figuratively speaking, thrown away: not a fiftieth part can be consumed by the guests, the climate will not admit of keeping the remainder, for in the cold season it will get dry, and in the hot weather decomposition speedily takes place, while it is only the very lowest caste of natives who will eat any thing which comes from an European table. In Calcutta, there are multitudes of poor Christians, to whom the remnants of the rich man's feast are very acceptable; but in the upper provinces, even beggars would turn away from the gift.

The gratification to be derived from these dinner-parties depends entirely upon the persons who occupy the next chairs, for they are usually much too large to admit of general conversation, nor are there many topics of general interest, excepting in circles exclusively military, in which speculations upon line steps, and the restoration of batta, form subjects for discussion which never appear to tire. Nothing that occurs in India ever creates a sensation, at least in the same degree which is experienced in Europe at an elopement, a new appearance, a successful play, or the arrival of a distinguished stranger. Rammohun Roy attracted more attention in London than Lord Wm. Bentinck, or any preceding governor-general, did in Calcutta. Intelligence from the mother-country must be of a very stirring nature to excite the sobered feelings of an Anglo-Indian; and in any great revolution occurring at home, the length of time which must elapse, before an account of the events which have taken place can reach India, renders it doubtful whether a counteraction has not produced some fresh change; a protracted period of uncertainty destroys interest, and confirmation or contradiction meet a cold reception: numbers are wholly indifferent to foreign events, and care nothing for the destinies of kings and ministers belonging to a distant quarter of the globe. New novels and new poems, those fertile subjects of discussion at parties in England, if spoken of at all, are mentioned coldly and carelessly; they come out to India unaccompanied by the *on dits* which heighten their interest in the land of their production; if anonymous, none know, or care to know, the name of the author; they do not elicit lively disquisitions upon their merits or demerits, nor are people ashamed, as in England, to confess that they have not read a popular work. Books meet a ready sale in India, and their perusal forms the chief amusement of leisure hours; but they are rarely made the subject of conversation. The literature of the day finds its way to India at nearly the same time as the reviews which usher it into the world; but whole circles do not, as in England, run mad about some new publication; there are only a certain number of copies to be procured; a new edition cannot be supplied upon demand, and it would be surprising indeed if enthusiasm were not subdued by so many chilling circumstances. There are no picture-galleries, no exhibitions, no opera to converse about; the musical and dramatic entertainments, being amateur, are scarcely legitimate subjects for criticism, and the observations they elicit too frequently degenerate into personalities. In the dearth of native topics of this description, Anglo-Indians are not willing to be enlightened on affairs of the same nature at home; and new arrivals, who fancy that they shall gain the general ear by vivid accounts of the new wonder they have left in England, are wofully disappointed. Persons who rave about Paganini, Sontag, or Taglioni, are much in the same predicament as the narrators of tiger-hunts at home; they are voted bores, and soon discover that, unless they are prepared to fall into the opinions and prejudices of their new associates, they will sink into nobodies. At the same time, such is the perversity of human nature, that people who are

unable to furnish accounts of *debutantes* of eminence, new pictures, new music, or new books, are subjected to very severe comments, and stigmatized immediately as springing from some obscure class in England.

A canal through the isthmus of Suez, and regular steam-communication, may effect a great change in Indian society; but until this shall take place, none save stupendous events will have power to awaken it from its lethargy. Lord Byron tells us that the cold in clime are cold in blood; and certainly the burning rays of an Indian sun are insufficient to produce those lava-floods in the veins of an European, which are the birthright of the children of the soil. The strongest excitements are necessary to arouse an Anglo-Indian into action; the sports of the field are reckoned tame and uninteresting, unless they are beset with danger and death, and hence the difficulty of satisfying those who return after long absence to England: "what," say they, "are the poor triumphs of the first of September, compared to the noble warfare which we carry on against the monsters of the wood, where the sharp roar of the tiger is followed by its deadly spring, where the steady rush of the buffalo is fraught with destruction, and the noble charge of the wild boar demands that eye, and hand, and nerve, should be equally steady and unfailing?" Stimulants of inferior power have little influence over the mind of an Anglo-Indian, whose slumbering energies can only be called forth upon great occasions.

ALLEGED SEVERITY TOWARDS A NATIVE INDIAN FUNCTIONARY.

Mr. John Sullivan, late collector and magistrate of Coimbatoor, in his evidence before the Commons' Committee on East-India Affairs, 27th September 1831, made the following statement, respecting the treatment of a native named Ramia, his head sheristadar for fourteen years, and in whom he had the greatest possible confidence.

Mr. Sullivan states that, a few days after he quitted office, Ramia was taken into custody by the authority of the succeeding collector, Mr. Thomas, on charges of peculation, preferred against him by people instigated by a desire to get his place; that his property was sequestered, and security to the amount of £20,000 was demanded of him, before trial, and before he was even made acquainted with the charges; that when Ramia heard that people had trumped up charges against him, he implored that they might be produced, and he (Mr. Sullivan) made the most earnest solicitations on his behalf, telling the government that if the province of Coimbatoor had attained a considerable share of prosperity, it was mainly owing to Ramia's talents and exertions; that no notice was taken of these applications, but ultimately the man was summarily convicted, by the collector himself, of embezzling the revenues to the amount of 10,000 rupees, and sentenced to repay that sum with a fine of equal amount; that Ramia was not present at the trial, nor was any one witness confronted with him; that the Regulations gave him a right of appeal, and he accordingly appealed, but the Government, instead of ordering the process prescribed by the Regulations, took upon itself to dispense with them, and indorsed Ramia's petition "frivolous and vexatious," whereby the man was left without any remedy; and that, although he has appealed, through Mr. Sullivan, to the Court of Directors, he still remains under restraint and his property under sequestration.

ON ARABIAN HORSES.

The collective term whereby the Arabs designate horses in general is *khayl*. They distribute them commonly into five great races, all originally from Nejed, and they have been studious, from time immemorial, to preserve with religious care the purity of the races. Some authors trace them back to the most remote period of paganism, assigning as their sire the famous stallion Mashoor, the property of Okrar, chief of the tribe of Beni Obeyda. Others assert merely that they are the issue of the five favourite mares of the prophet, named Rabdha, Noama, Wajza, Sabha, and Hezma. Whatever be the fact, the following are the names of the races, which, according to the vulgar notion, are derived from different districts of Nejed, where they were born: —Sakla wooyeh, Kohayleh, Manakieh, Jelfiyeh, Thooeysiyeh. The first is subdivided into Jedran, Abriyeh and Nejm-el-subh. The second into Ajooz, Kerda, Sheykha, Dabbah, Ebn ghooeysheh, Khumeyseh, and Abu moarraf. The third into Shemaytha and Ashayr. The fourth presents a single branch only, that of Estemblath. The fifth has none. Besides these principal races, the Arabs have several others less esteemed, namely those of Henaydi, Abu arkoob, Abayan, Sheraki, Shooeyman, Hadbeh, Wedna, Medhemeh, Khabitha, Ameriyeh, and Sada thookan. The different races have not any characteristic marks whereby they can be distinguished from each other. They can be recognized only by means of certificates* of their genealogy, drawn up by their proprietors, and attested, in which the issue, masculine and feminine, are specified with great exactness: so that an Arabian horse offered for sale is usually provided with his title of nobility.

The noblest conquest ever made by man, was that of that proud animal the horse, which partakes with him the fatigues and the glory of war: but no nation knows so well how to appreciate it as the Bedouins. We must visit the deserts of Nejed, its native country, and those of the Hejjaz and of Yemen, where this animal multiplied at an early period, to judge of the interest with which it inspires them, and to learn the different races to which it may belong, and which the princes of Asia, as well as those of Europe, have always been desirous of naturalizing and propagating in their territories. The fraternal affection, the decided predilection, which the Arabs entertain for their horses, are founded not only on their utility to them in their active and wandering life, but also on an ancient prejudice, which induces them to regard horses as beings endowed with noble and generous sentiments, and an intelligence superior to that of other animals. Thus they are accustomed to say: "after man, the most eminent creature is the horse; the best employment is that of rearing it; the most agreeable posture is that of sitting on its back; the most meritorious of domestic actions is that of feeding it." They add, after their prophet: "as many grains of barley as are contained in the food we give to a horse, so many indulgences do we daily gain by giving it." Mahomet said, moreover, to his disciples: "I particularly recommend to your attention the brood-mares, because their back is a seat of honour, and their belly an inexhaustible treasure." The following is the same legislator's account of the formation of the horse: "When God wished to create it, he called the south wind, and said, 'I desire to draw from out of thee a new being; condense thyself, by parting with fluidity:" and he was obeyed. He then took a handful of this element, now become tangible, blew upon it, and the horse was

* See copy of a certificate of an Arabian horse, *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xx. p. 679.

produced. 'Thou shalt be for man,' said the Lord, "a source of happiness and wealth; he will render himself illustrious by ascending thee.'"

History has commemorated the names of celebrated horses of antiquity, both Arabian and Persian. Amongst the latter, Raksh was that of Rostam, one of the heroes of the *Shah Nameh*. Shebdeez was the steed of Khosroo Parvez, the Sassanide king of Persia, and Gulgoon that of Sheereen, wife of that prince. Dahes was a famous Arabian horse, and Ghabra a mare of the same race, not less renowned. The former's master was Kays ebn Zohayr, of the tribe of Dobian; the latter belonged to Hammal ebn Bedr. These two warlike animals, contending in a race, during the sports and amusements of a national festival, occasioned a disastrous war between the two tribes by whom they were respectively possessed, which lasted forty years. D'Herbelot speaks* of the *Kamel-el-sanateyn*, a work which treats of the keeping and physicking horses. Another work still more curious has the title of "Summary of all that can be desired to be learned respecting the different Races of Horses." According to this author, these races sprung from a stallion and a mare named Zad-al-rakeb and Serdet Shekban, which belonged to Muthayer ebn Oshaym, one of the most ancient chiefs of the tribe of Yemen. It is in the same book that mention is made of the Safenat, horses of the species of those which were offered as a present to Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The author gives a table, according to which there exist 136 races of Arabian horses, three Persian, nine Turkoman, and seven Kurd.

Arabian horses are in general of a delicate constitution, but accustomed to the fatigues of long marches, light, active, and of surprizing swiftness. They have little belly, small ears, and a short, scanty tail. These are the distinctive marks by which they may be recognized at first sight. It may be added, that they are almost invariably exempt from apparent deformities, and so gentle, so docile, that they allow themselves to be rubbed down and managed by women and children, with whom they often sleep in the same tent. Till the age of four years, they are ridden without a saddle, and not shod. They will endure thirst for days together, and are commonly fed with camel's milk alone.

The physical qualities which the Arabs prize most in a horse, are the following: neck long and arched; delicately formed ears, almost touching each other at the ends; head small; eyes large and full of fire; lower jaw lean; muzzle bare; wide nostrils; belly not too broad; sinewy legs; pasterns short and flexible; hoofs hard and ample; chest broad; rump high and rounded. Whenever the animal combines the three beauties of head, neck, and rump, they regard it as perfect. This is what Horace has laconically expressed in this verse:

Pulchræ clunes, breve quod caput, ardua cervix.

It will not be useless to remark, that, amongst the natural signs of the horse, several are esteemed by the Arabs sinister and unfavourable, and some they believe to be capable of producing happiness to the owner of the horse. It is needless to give this double enumeration.

The different colours of Arabian horses are clear bay (*ahmar*), brown bay (*edhem*), sorrel (*ashekwar*), white (*abiadh*), pure grey (*azrak*), mottled grey (*raktha*), and bluish grey (*akhdhar*). Blacks and light bays (*aswad* and *ashehab*) are unknown in Arabia; they are found only in Persia, Tartary, and Turkey.

The races of Nejed are commonly regarded as the noblest; those of the Hejjaz as the handsomest; those of Yemen as the most durable; those of Syria as the richest in colour; those of Mesopotamia as the most quiet; those

* *Biblioth. Orient.* art. *Faras.*

of Egypt as the swiftest; those of Barbary as the most prolific, and those of Persia and Kurdestan as the most warlike.

Eulogies of the horse abound in Oriental writings, including the *Old Testament* and the *Coran*. The description of the war-horse in the *Book of Job* is well-known.

The *Moallaka* of Lebid and that of Amr-el-Kays contain highly-wrought descriptions of the horse. In the latter it is said: "he has the reins of a gazelle and the legs of an ostrich; he trots like the wolf and gallops like the fox; his haunches are large and strong; when you look at him behind, his tail, which trails on the ground, covers the space between his legs; when he stands beside my tent, the glittering polish of his back is like that of marble, on which perfumes have been rubbed for a young bride on her wedding-day."

The most pompous encomium on the horse that could possibly be made, by exhausting all the resources of the Asiatic style, is unquestionably that which occurs in the collection of fugitive pieces of Ghefoori, a Persian poet but little known, but whose elegant and fertile muse might rival those of Nizami and Anwari. "This courser," he observes, "is so full of mettle, that one might say it was quicksilver that flowed in his veins. At the sight of his graceful and elegant figure, the antelope hangs its head in modest confusion. The warlike leopard would exchange the terrible claws with which he is armed for his hoofs. Like the earth itself, always well-poised in his motions, not less rapid than the torrent which has forced its bounds, he equals fire in ardour and wind in swiftness. His forehead, shaded with a fore-top which Aurora seems to have taken delight in painting with her own delicate hand, is the seat of pride. Audacity sparkles like lightning in his looks: his nostrils are inflamed: he has the courage of the lion, the docility of the dog, and the strength of the elephant."

Hore-racing was much in vogue amongst the ancient Arabs, as it is still amongst their descendants; but the national and solemn exercises, denominated *Messabeka*, have at all times occasioned bloody quarrels between the tribes, whose chiefs upon those occasions disputed the honour of pre-eminence. Horse-races existed in Persia, and do so still, under the name of *Asb-divani*. The present shah, who has a numerous stud, usually attends them: his favourite horses appear first in the list, mounted by young and elegant jockies; and he proclaims the conquerors, distributing the customary prizes with his own hand.

The Persian and Turkoman horses, whose figures are much alike, differ from the Arabians in this, that they are more corpulent and their coat is not so soft to the touch. Moreover, it is an opinion pretty generally received in the East, that the latter are specially distinguished from the others by the repugnance they evince towards clear water, whilst that which is turbid pleases them to such a degree, that they never fail to prance about in any they may pass through.

The finest horses of Arabia are now met with amongst the Anazes, and particularly amongst the Rovalas, a principal branch of that great tribe of the desert; those of Persia in Khorasan; those of the Kurds on the northern and eastern frontiers of the same kingdom, and those of the Turkomans towards the shores of the Caspian Sea and in Syria.

Speaking of horsemen, it is proverbially said; "the Arab is without grace, he mounts mechanically; the Persian is dextrous and impetuous; the Kurd awkward but intrepid, and the Turkoman proud and terrible."

LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF ENSIGN GEORGE HOLFORD WALKER, OF THE 5TH REGT. M.N.I., WHO FELL ON THE 3D OF MAY 1832, IN ACTION WITH THE MALAYS.

No hoary sexton's spade
His timeless grave has made,
No yew-tree's dusky gloom
Broods o'er his early tomb,
Nor, through the churchyard way,
Following the precious clay,
Dropping the kindred tear,
With solemn step and slow,
Did glide the silent pageantry of woe.*

In yonder distant wilderness
He found a soldier's grave,
Where the cassia sheds its spiciness,
And the broad palm-branches wave.
He sleeps on the wild and distant shore,
Where the elephant stalks and the eagles soar,
And the sandal breathes its balmy sighs
On the lonely bed where our hero lies:
They laid his lovely head
Where his brave heart's blood was shed,
And strangers wept, as they laid it there,
For the early doom of the brave and fair!

There was no wrinkle on his brow,
No blight upon his cheek;
And the deep, dark, blue-eyes' glow,
His kindling soul did speak;
And o'er his locks of burnished gold
His eighteenth summer scarce had rolled;
Yet, his young temples had renown
Already wreathed with laurel crown:
A boy in years—but manhood's breast
Has ne'er a manlier heart possessed.
Youth, valour, health, and fame were his,
And all he knew of life was bliss!
Youth, hope, and health and valor's flame
One stroke cut off—but left him Fame.

Sad thoughts are wandering o'er the wave
To hover o'er his distant grave;
The soul-wrung sigh and bitter tear
Deplore in vain his closed career:
Not yet—not yet, can sorrow raise,
From the loved dust, her weeping gaze,
To those fair realms of life and light,
Where, amid choirs of spirits bright,
The soul so early freed adores
The doom our earthly grief deplores.

MARGARET HODSON.

* Although but eighteen years of age, his gallant conduct had been eulogized in Col. Herbert's despatch of the 25th March, and again on the 3d May, when his death is recorded.—See *Asiat. Journ.* for November and January.

EDUCATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—A subscriber for many years past to your useful publication, I have had an opportunity of observing that every subject connected with the happiness of the people of India is considered to possess a claim upon your attention; and, under this impression, I am inclined to suppose that the following observations on the preparatory education of judicial officers, as well native as European, may not be regarded unfit for insertion in your journal.—Sir, your obedient humble servant,

Dec. 1832. A RETIRED BENGAL CIVILIAN.

Of all the many important topics connected with the prosperity of British India, there is none more deserving the attention of the legislature, than that of the professional education of young men sent out from England in the civil service. It has, at length, been determined to employ native gentlemen of talent and education, in judicial and revenue offices, to a greater extent than heretofore; a measure, the justice and wisdom of which will hardly be disputed by any one competent, from experience and long residence, to form a judgment on the subject. The higher judicial and revenue offices will, however, still continue to be held by British officers, and it becomes a point of paramount importance to inquire and ascertain, whether the education of the young civilians, destined to fill employments intimately connected with the happiness of millions, has in times past been sufficiently attended to, and if not, to enact such legislative provisions as are calculated to render them, in future, fully competent to their calling. If it be necessary to continue the exclusion of the natives from the most lucrative, and the most honourable employments, it is at least the special duty of the British legislature to take care that those sent out from England to rule over them are properly qualified. To debar the natives from aspiring to high office, and at the same time to be careless and indifferent whether their lords and masters, sent from the mother country, are by natural capacity and education competent to the employments destined them, would be the height of injustice.

I am not going to enter upon the question, whether the allotment of patronage to the East-India Directors might not be so modified as to admit of more competition, and consequently a larger quantum of talent in the young men nominated: the following observations are only applicable to the question of education after nomination.

It is almost superfluous to observe, that, in every liberal profession, education preparatory to practice is considered essential. In some, as in the church, and in the medical profession, it is not even allowable to enter upon duties, in the due execution of which the souls and bodies of our fellow-creatures are interested, until a course of education, the sufficiency of which is ascertained and ensured by examination, has been submitted to. In other professions, such as the law, the army, the navy, commerce, banking, &c, though the legislature has not prescribed any definite course or fixed period or professional instruction and study, and does not require previous examination (except in the engineers, and in the higher grades of the navy) as a *sine qua non*, without which those professions cannot be exercised, yet the long period, during which the lawyer, merchant, officer, &c. are unavoidably confined to

subordinate situations, is considered to afford ample opportunity to ensure knowledge and practical efficiency. Ten, fifteen, or even twenty years often elapse before any very serious responsibility is imposed; in the mean time, knowledge is acquired, experience accumulated, and the faculties and energies are gradually fitted to the more important duties connected with those professions. The stimulus of competition and emulation calls forth all the capabilities, however mediocre the natural talent. Let us now consider how it has been, and *still is*, in the East-India civil service.

I went out to India at sixteen, left the college of Fort William at eighteen, and sat in a court of justice, disposing of the liberty and property of my fellow creatures, at nineteen! Within half a year after I had first began to read books of law and jurisprudence, English, Hindoo, and Mahommedan, was I invested with powers of fine and imprisonment, and with authority to decide causes to the amount of five hundred rupees (£60, or taking the real value of money in India, compared with that of England, equal to £100). May Heaven forgive the mistakes and false judgments which my ignorance and inexperience probably occasioned!

To qualify me for this office, had I been obliged to go through a course of judicial education, or any previous examination in law or equity?—No. I have already observed, that, in England, as regards some professions, the legislature enforces previous education; in others, though education be not obligatory in law, yet the length of time during which young men are kept in subordinate situations of little responsibility, affording opportunity for acquiring knowledge preparatory to practice, makes up for the deficiency. This time I assuredly had not; for, in less than six months after I had been first appointed assistant in a court of justice, was I called upon to adjudicate in courts civil and criminal. Can such a system be consistent with the welfare of any country, much less of a country where the languages, the customs, and the habits, the prejudices, the modes of caste, and the tenures of property are so various, so strange, and so complicated? It is true that the young civilian is, at present, detained in England until the age of eighteen, beginning his career as assistant to a judge or collector at nineteen or twenty, and is now rarely called upon to commence adjudication until twenty-one. But admitting that under the existing system he becomes a judge not quite so young and raw as heretofore, can any one, however gifted by nature, be competent to administer justice at the age of twenty-one, or twenty-two, without previous legal education? Is legal knowledge innate? Is he who is regarded but just competent to administer his own affairs, fit to be entrusted with the care of the persons and property of tens, nay, hundreds of thousands? I have said, however gifted by nature, but it is well known that natural talent has never been considered an indispensable qualification to a writer's appointment; and even were it so, no intellectual quickness can make up for deficiency in that legal knowledge and experience, the acquisition of which depends upon professional education, and long and assiduous attendance and observation in courts of justice.

These observations mainly refer to the department of justice in India; but pursuant to some late alterations, the investigation and adjudication of landed rights and tenures form so important a portion of the duties of a collector of revenue, that the necessity of previous instruction in the theory and practice of jurisprudence, is almost as indispensable for the revenue as for the judicial officer. It has also been lately deemed advisable to transfer the functions of magistrate to the collector; on this account, and because collectors are often translated to judgeships, and judges to collectorships, it becomes important to

provide for the legal education of all civil servants, whether classed in the judicial or revenue departments.

As regards a liberal education, comprising the groundwork of every sort of knowledge that a private gentleman could wish his son to be instructed in, Haileybury College affords, I believe, the means of such acquirement, and in addition thereto, the young civilian arriving in India brings with him the rudiments of the languages most necessary to be learned, and if he have common ability and assiduity, can in the course of two or three years render himself so good a linguist, as to be able, in a great degree, to guard against the deceits and machinations of the artful, intriguing native-officers, who will every where surround him. The wisdom of government, in thus affording means and opportunities of instruction to their civil servants, has been justly applauded; but this I venture to affirm is not enough.

General jurisprudence, a knowledge of the laws and customs of India, both Hindoo and Mahommedan; of the laws and regulations of the British government; of the modes of procedure in the courts, both native and European: of the various tenures of property in India, both real and personal; of the usages of caste; of the laws of evidence, as well English as Asiatic; should all form an indispensable part of education, and this education should be *obligatory*, and no one allowed to hold the office of judge, collector, deputy-collector, or register, until proved by examination to possess competent knowledge on these subjects.

That the qualifications of the gentlemen, to whom the civil administration of India is entrusted, should be rendered more suitable to the important duties of their highly responsible offices, can hardly admit of dispute: it comes then to be considered, whether the requisite additional instruction should be given in England, or in India. The result in my mind of much consideration on this point is, that (as it is done in the native languages) the instruction should be afforded partly in India partly in England. I would propose that Directors' nominations to the commercial branch of the service should, for the future, be entirely distinct and separate from the other civil nominations, from the very commencement; that young men, nominated to the civil administration of India, be obliged to attend lectures at Haileybury College on general jurisprudence, Hindoo and Mahommedan law, and the laws and regulations enacted by the governments of India, undergo periodical examinations, and be detained in England until it appears they are well-grounded therein.

In order to give the young civilian more time for legal studies, he should not be admitted to Haileybury until the age of seventeen, nor until he can pass an examination in the classics and mathematics not less difficult than the first examination at Oxford; also in French, History, and Geography.

The advantage of this will be, that, when admitted to Haileybury, being more forward in classics and general learning than has hitherto been the case, he will have more time to devote to that peculiar knowledge which concerns his future profession. Thus, the time of arrival in India would be between the ages of twenty and twenty-three, the very best period of life in which, whether considered in a physical or moral point of view, he can begin his career in that country; and this is preferable to arriving between eighteen and twenty-two, as is now the case. Were the later period made the rule, his religious and moral principles would be found more fixed and matured; there is then more strength of mind to resist temptations; at the same time, curiosity and love of knowledge being still keen and ardent, there is (I speak from no inconsiderable experience) as much facility at that age in acquiring lan-

guages, perhaps more so, than at any other. Young men going out at an earlier age, are more liable to be corrupted by artful natives; their minds perverted and their bodies enervated. Haileybury College has, it is true, sent to India a great many young men of superior talent and high principle; at the same time it must be confessed, that not a few youths, infirm in will, weak in conduct, rash, imprudent, and reckless, unfit to guide themselves, much more to govern others, are sent to assist the civil administration. The more advanced age would give government the advantage, not only of a higher standard of morals, but also of manners and deportment in their employés. There is perhaps no people in the world more easily attracted by courtesy, or sooner disgusted by the want of it, than the higher class of natives in India; if, therefore, young men were sent out two or three years later, would not their demeanour be more staid and polite, and the native gentlemen less liable to annoyance from the inconsiderate abruptness of boyish impatience, or the vexatious sallies of uncontrolled irascibility? But it may be said, "what signifies a little wildness at first? it will wear off with time, and the young men notwithstanding make very good judges and collectors." Admitting this to be true of the greater part, yet I cannot see why our subjects in India should be at all exposed to such unavoidable yet not the less vexatious accompaniments of youth and indiscretion. Defer the period of commencing service but a little, and the evil becomes in a great measure obviated. Some, indeed, are fearful that young men, not going out before the age of twenty, may become so habituated to the pleasures of society in England, as to render India utterly distasteful to them. I see no reason for such apprehension. Just released from the trammels of college, they embark for India before there is time for any such deep impressions: besides, any love of home, any regrets for the social enjoyments of England, would assuredly, in every young man who has the least spirit or ambition, vanish in those high hopes of honour and emolument, that sense of duty, and above all, those noble feelings of extensive beneficence, which the vast and interesting field of civil employments in India is so well calculated to engender and cultivate.

Supposing this alteration in the course of education at Haileybury to have been adopted, the young writer would arrive in India possessed of the liberal education of an English gentleman, having acquired the rudiments of those languages through which alone he can ever execute his professional duties; initiated in the first principles of general jurisprudence, and instructed in the Hindoo and Mahommedan codes of law as modified by the laws enacted by the Indian-British government. Under the present system, he is expected, indeed obliged, on his arrival in India, to advance and perfect himself, as far as lies in his power, in the knowledge and practice of the languages: the government should also render it incumbent on him to continue his application to the legal studies he had begun, in England, and in addition thereto, to go through a course of study on the law of evidence, as followed in Indian courts, compared with the English law of evidence; on the modes of procedure in the Indian provincial courts; on the various tenures of property, real and personal, in that country, and on usages of caste. Lectures should be given and consequent examinations held by one, or perhaps two professors, not at Calcutta (unless the college there be better guarded, than it used to be, against extravagance and dissipation), but at Allahabad or some other principal station in the interior; and no civilian should be permitted to hold the office of judge, magistrate, collector, sub-collector, or registrar, until such examination has been duly passed.

At the same college, where these lectures are given and examinations held, native gentlemen, aspiring to judicial offices, should receive instruction on the subjects of Indian forensic procedure, on the elements and institutes of general law, and on the laws of the British government, as modifying the pre-existing laws and usages of the country. Examinations should take place periodically, and no native be appointed to a judicial office, until furnished with a certificate of having passed such an examination. An institution on this plan would be eminently useful to the country, and particularly gratifying to the native gentry; they would feel pride in acquiring that knowledge, which must, they are aware, raise them in the opinion of every European gentleman. Native judges, when prepared by a course of legal study and professional discipline, and stimulated to honourable conduct by mutual emulation, and the hopes of honour and emolument, would be found a very different description of persons from what the generality of them have hitherto been. Not only would the administration of justice be bettered, but the advance of such a body of men in moral and intellectual endowments, would have the effect of raising the standard of morals and intellect amongst the whole people.

If it be the intention of the Indian government, that the English language should gradually supersede the use of the Persian, in the courts of justice and offices of revenue, this may be effected by making instruction in the English language simultaneous with juridical education, and ordaining a certain degree of proficiency in such language to be an indispensable qualification for holding appointments, judicial or financial, to aspiring natives.

The Mahommedan conquerors of India, introducing their own system of judicature and jurisprudence, with all the apparatus of Qāazees, Mooftees, and Mouluvees, established the Persian as the written language, to be used both in the courts of justice and revenue offices. Long as we have held the country, is it not advisable now to dispense with Persian, and substitute English, not for any foolish parade of conquest, but with a view to simplicity and facility? In almost every Indo-British tribunal, three languages are at present made use of. The variety and magnitude of the obstacles that impede all our most honest and earnest endeavours to administer justice in India, have been often expatiated upon; to obviate, in any degree, those impediments, by lessening the number of languages through which justice is imparted, cannot but be an object of very great importance.

The administration of justice is confessedly one of the highest duties of every government. To render the European and native judges, to whom such duty is entrusted, fully qualified and equal to their functions, is assuredly an object of the greatest moment: the expense of affording such instruction as is here recommended, would not be considerable, and it cannot be supposed that a beneficent and enlightened government would, from any motive of over-rigorous economy, refuse its sanction to a measure indispensably necessary for the improvement of a system of judicature, hitherto so imperfect and inefficient.

SCENES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

No. III.—Etawah.

In the days of Moghul power, the native city of Etawah was a flourishing place, the abode of Omrahs and grandees belonging to the imperial court; but with the downfal of Moslem dominion it has sunk into insignificance, and possesses few, if any, attractions, excepting to the artist, who cannot fail to admire a splendid ghaut, one of the finest on the river Jumna, and several picturesque buildings, which latter, however, are falling fast into decay. The cantonments in the neighbourhood are peculiarly desolate, and exhibit in full perfection the dreary features of a jungle-station. Upon a wide sandy plain, nearly destitute of trees, half a dozen habitable bungalows lie scattered, intermixed with the ruins of others, built for the accommodation of a larger garrison than is now considered necessary for the security of the place, a single wing of a regiment of sepoys being deemed sufficient for the performance of the duties of this melancholy outpost. The civilian attached to it, who discharges the joint office of judge and collector, is seldom resident, preferring any other part of the district; and the few Europeans, condemned to linger out their three years of banishment in this wilderness, have ample opportunity to learn how they may contrive to exist upon their own resources. The bungalows of Etawah, though not in their primitive state,—for upon the first occupation of these remote jungles, doors and windows were not considered necessary, a *jaump*, or frame of bamboo covered with grass, answering the purpose of both,—are still sufficiently rude to startle persons who have acquired their notions of India from descriptions of the City of Palaces. Heavy ill-glazed doors, smeared over with coarse paint, secure the interiors from the inclemencies of the cold, hot, and rainy seasons. The walls are mean and bare, and where attempts are made to colour them, the daubing of inexperienced workmen is more offensive to the eye than common whitewash. The fastenings of the doors leading to the different apartments, if there be any, are of the rudest description, and the small portion of wood employed is rough, unseasoned, and continually requiring repair.

The intercourse between the brute denizens of the soil and their human neighbours is of too close a nature to be agreeable. If the doors be left open at night, moveable lattices, styled *jaffrys*, must be substituted to keep out the wolves and hyenas, who take the liberty of perambulating through the verandahs; the gardens are the haunts of the porcupine, and panthers prowl in the ravines. The chopper, or thatch of a bungalow, affords commodious harbour for vermin of every description; but in large stations, which have been long inhabited by Europeans, the wilder tribes, retreating to more desolate places, are rarely seen; squirrels or rats, with an occasional snake or two, form the population of the roof, and are comparatively quiet tenants. In the jungles, the occupants are more numerous and more various; wild cats, ghosaumps, a reptile of the lizard tribe as large as a sucking pig; vis copras, and others, take up their abode amid the rafters,

and make wild work with their battles and their pursuit of prey. These intruders are only divided from the human inhabitants of the bungalow by a cloth, stretched across the top of each room, from wall to wall, and secured by tapes tied in a very ingenious manner behind a projecting cornice: this cloth forms the cieling, and shuts out the unsightly rafters of the huge barn above; but it proves a frail and often insufficient barrier; the course of the assailants and the assailed may be distinctly traced upon its surface, which yields with the pressure of the combatants, shewing distinctly the outlines of the various feet. When it becomes a little worn, legs are frequently seen protruding through some aperture, and as the tapes are apt to give way during the rains, there is a chance of the undesired appearance of some hunted animal, who, in its anxiety to escape from its pursuers, falls through a yawning rent into the abyss below. Before the introduction of cloths, snakes and other agreeable visitants often dropped from the bamboos upon the persons of those who might be reposing beneath; but although, where there are no dogs or cats to keep the lower story clear of intruders, the dwellers of the upper regions will seek the ground-floor of their own accord, they cannot so easily descend as heretofore: there is quite sufficient annoyance without a closer acquaintance with the parties, for night being usually selected for the time of action, sleep is effectually banished by their gambols. The noise is sometimes almost terrific, and nervous persons, females in particular, may fancy that the whole of the machinery, cloth, fastenings and all, will come down, along with ten thousand combatants, upon their devoted heads. The sparrows in the eaves, alarmed by the hubbub, start from their slumbers, and their chirping and fluttering increase the tumult. In these wild solitudes, individuals of the insect race perform the part of nocturnal disturbers with great vigour and animation. At nightfall, a concert usually commences, in which the treble is sustained by crickets, whose lungs far exceed in power those of the European hearth, while the bass is croaked forth by innumerable toads. The bugle horns of the musquitos are drowned in the dissonance, and the gurgling accompaniment of the musk rats is scarcely to be distinguished. In the midst of this uproar, should sleep, long-wooed, descend at last to rest upon the weary eyelids, it is but too often chased away by the yells of a wandering troop of jackalls, each animal apparently endeavouring to outshriek his neighbour. A quiet night, in any part of India, is exceedingly difficult of attainment; the natives, who sleep through the heat of the day, protract their vigils far beyond the midnight hour, and however silent at other periods, are always noisy at night. Parties from adjacent villages patrol the roads, singing; and during religious festivals or bridal revelries, every sort of discordant instrument, gongs, and blaring trumpets six feet long, are brought in aid of the shouts of the populace.

Such is the usual character of a night in the jungles, and it requires nerves of no ordinary kind to support its various inflictions. Fortunately, the beds, as they are constructed and placed in India, afford a secure asylum from actual contact with invaders, the many-legged and many-winged host, which give so lively an idea of the plagues of Egypt. The

couch occupies the centre of the floor, and is elevated to a considerable height from the ground; the musquito-curtains, which are tightly tucked in all round, though formed of the thinnest and most transparent material, cannot easily be penetrated from without, and though bats may brush them with their wings, lizards innumerable crawl along the walls, and musk-rats skirt round the posts, admission to the interior is nearly impossible: on this account, as well as for the great preservative which they form against malaria, it is advisable to sleep under a musquito-net at all seasons of the year.

The noisome broods, nurtured in the desolate places around Etawah, have not yet been taught to fly from the abode of the European; but to counterbalance the annoyance which their presence occasions, the brighter and more beautiful inhabitants of the jungles fearlessly approach the lonely bungalow. In no other part of India, with the exception of the hill-districts, are more brilliant and interesting specimens of birds and insects to be seen: extremely small brown doves, with pink breasts, appear amid every variety of the common colour, green pigeons, blue jays, crested wood-peckers, together with an infinite number of richly-plumed birds, glowing in purple, scarlet, and yellow, less familiar to unscientific persons, flock around. A naturalist would luxuriate in so ample a field for the pursuit of his studies, and need scarcely go farther than the gardens, to find those feathered wonders, which are still imperfectly described in works upon ornithology. Here the lovely little tailor-bird sews two leaves together, and swings in his odorous nest from the pendulous bough of some low shrub. The fly-catcher, a very small and slender bird of a bright green, is also an inhabitant of the gardens, which are visited by miniature birds resembling birds of paradise, white, and pale brown, with tails composed of two long feathers. Nothing can be more beautiful than the effect produced by the brilliant colours of those birds, which congregate in large flocks; the ring-necked paroquets, in their evening flight as the sun declines, shew rich masses of green, and the byahs or crested-sparrows, whose breasts are of the brightest yellow, look like clouds of gold as they float along. Numbers of aquatic birds feed upon the shores of the neighbouring Jumna, and the tremendous rush of their wings, as their mighty armies traverse the heavens, joined to other strange and savage sounds, give a painful assurance to those long accustomed to the quietude of sylvan life in England, that they are intruders on the haunts of wild animals, who have never been subjected to the dominion of man. There is one sound which, though not peculiar to the jungles, is more wearying than in more thickly-inhabited places, on account of the extreme loudness of the note, and its never ceasing for a single instant during the day,—the murmuring of doves: the trees are full of them, and my ear, at least, never became reconciled to their continued moaning. At sunset, this sound is hushed, but the brief interval of repose is soon broken by the night-cries already described.

The roads around Etawah, if such they may (by courtesy) be called, are about the very worst in the world: they are the high-ways leading to the neighbouring stations, Mynpoorie, Futtyghur, Agra, and Cawnpore, and afford no picturesque views within the range of a day's excursion. There

is little temptation to drive out in a carriage in the evening, the favourite method of taking air and exercise in India; a few mango-groves, skirting villages surrounded by high walls of mud, probably as a security against the incursions of wild beasts, alone diversify the bare and arid plains, while the ruts threaten dislocation, and the dust, that plague of Hindoostan, is nearly suffocating. The gardens afford a more agreeable method of passing the short period of day-light which the climate will permit to be spent in the open air. They are large and well-planted; but the *mallees* (gardeners) are extremely ignorant of the European methods of cultivation, not having the same opportunity of acquiring knowledge as at larger stations. The pomegranate is of little value except for its rich red flowers, for the fruit—in consequence, no doubt, of either being badly grafted or not grafted at all—when ripe, is crude and bitter; it is greatly esteemed, however, by the natives, who cover the green fruit with clay, to prevent the depredations of birds. The pomegranates brought from Persia never appeared to me to merit their celebrity: whether any attempt has been made to improve them, by a graft from the orange, I know not, but I always entertained a wish to make the experiment. Sweet lemons, limes, oranges, and citrons, offer, in addition to their superb blossoms and delicious perfume, fruit of the finest quality, and grapes which are trained in luxuriant arcades, not only give beauty to a somewhat formal plantation, but afford a grateful banquet at a period of the year (the hot winds) in which they are most acceptable. Amongst the indigenous fruits of these jungles is a wild plum, which has found an entrance into the gardens, and which, if properly cultivated, would produce excellent fruit; in its present state, unfortunately, it is too resinous to be relished by unaccustomed palates. The melons, which grow to a large size, and are abundant in the season, are chiefly procured from native gardens, on the banks of the Jumna, as they flourish on the sands which border that river. Mangos and jacks occupy extensive plantations, exclusive of the gardens, and are left, as well as custard apples, plantains, and guavas, to the cultivation of the natives, the ground in the neighbourhood of a bungalow being chiefly appropriated to foreign productions. The seeds of European vegetables are sown after the rainy season, and come to perfection during the cold weather; green peas, cauliflowers, and Cos lettuce, appear at Christmas, sustaining, without injury, night-frosts, which would kill them in their native climes. Either the cultivation is better understood, or the soil is more congenial to these delicate strangers, since they succeed better than the more hardy plants, celery, beet-root and carrots, which never attain to their proper size, and are frequently deficient in flavour. To watch the progress of the winter-crop of familiar vegetables, and to inspect those less accurately known, cannot fail to be interesting, although the climate will not permit a more active part in the management of a garden.

The oleanders, common all over India, are the pride of the jungles, spreading into large shrubs, and giving out their delicate perfume from clusters of pink and white flowers. The baubool also boasts scent of the most exquisite nature, which it breathes from bells of gold; the delicacy of

its aroma renders it highly prized by Europeans, who are overpowered by the strong perfume of the jessamine, and other flowers much in request with the natives. The sensitive plant grows in great abundance in the gardens of Etawah, spreading itself over whole borders, and shewing on a grand scale the peculiar quality whence it derives its name: the touch of a single leaf will occasion those of a whole parterre to close and shrink away, nor will it recover its vigour until several hours after the trial of its sensibility. Equally curious, and less known, is the property of another beautiful inhabitant of these regions; the flowers of a tree of no mean growth arrive to nearly the size of a peony; these flowers blow in the morning, and appear of the purest white, gradually changing to every shade of red, until, as the evening advances, they become of a deep crimson, and falling off at night, are renewed in their bridal attire the following day. When gathered and placed in a vase, they exhibit the same metamorphosis, and it is the amusement of many hours to watch the progress of the first faint tinge, as it deepens into darker and darker hues.

Around every shrub, butterflies of various tints sport and flutter, each species choosing some particular blossoms, appearing as if the flowers themselves had taken flight, and were hovering over the parent bough: one plant will be surmounted by a galaxy of blue-winged visitants, while the next is radiant with amber or scarlet. Immense winged grasshoppers, whose whole bodies are studded with emeralds which no jeweller can match, shining beetles, bedecked with amethysts and topazes, and others which look like spots of crimson velvet, join the gay carnival. These lovely creatures disappear with the last sun-beams, and are succeeded by a less desirable race. Huge vampire-bats, measuring four feet from tip to tip of their leathern wings, wheel round in murky circles; owls venture abroad, and the odious musk-rat issues from its hole.

The remaining twilight is usually spent upon the *chubootur*, a raised terrace or platform of chunam, generally commanding an extensive prospect. Chairs are placed for the accommodation of the females and their visitors, and the road beneath often presents a very lively scene. Native conveyances of all kinds, and some exceedingly grotesque, pass to and fro; fukeers are conveyed from the city to their residences in the neighbouring villages in a sort of cage, not larger than a modern hat-box, in which the wonder is how they can contrive to bestow themselves; these miniature litters are slung on a bamboo, and carried by two men; covered carts drawn by bullocks, camels and buffaloes returning home, with occasionally an elephant stalking majestically along, are the most common passengers; but native travellers of rank, attended by numerous trains of well-armed dependants, wedding and religious processions, composed of fantastic groupes, frequently attract the gazing eye, amusing by their novelty.

As night draws on, packs of jackalls may be dimly descried on the roads, looking like dark phantoms; and even while the bungalow is blazing with lights, the wolf may be seen prowling at a little distance, watching for some unguarded moment to snatch an infant from its mother's lap. Such catastrophes are not uncommon: frequently, while seated at tea, the party has been startled by the shouts of the servants, too late aware of the intruder's presence. Pursued by cries and the clattering of bamboos, the wretch is sometimes known to drop its prey; but in general he succeeds in carrying it off to some inaccessible spot. These occurrences take place just before nightfall, when the appearance of a wolf is not suspected, and if he should be seen he may be mistaken for a pariah dog. When the natives retire to their houses, every aperture is secured by strong lattices, and none venture to sleep outside who are not capable of protecting themselves. Europeans do not seem to consider wolves as worthy game; when a tiger makes his appearance in the neighbourhood of a cantonment, all the residents, civil and military, are astir, and it seldom happens that he is suffered to escape the crusade which is formed against him; the more ignoble animal is left to the natives, who, however, seldom claim the reward given by government of five rupees per head, in consequence of a superstition which prevails amongst them, that wherever a wolf's blood is spilled, the ground becomes barren: this notion is unfortunate, since they display both courage and conduct in the attack of fiercer beasts of prey. No sooner were the yells of two hyenás heard in the cantonments of Etawah, than a party of half-naked men, armed only with bamboos, went up to the lair which they had chosen, and after a severe struggle secured them alive. The victors bound their prizes to bamboos, and carried them round to each bungalow, where of course they received a reward in addition to that given by the judge.

The hyena of a menagerie affords a very faint idea of the savage of the jungles; these creatures, though severely injured, retained, even in their manacled state, all their native ferocity, unsubdued by long fasting and blows. A gentleman present, anxious to exhibit his skill with the broad-sword, brandished a tulwur, with the intention of cutting off their heads: but he was disappointed; one of the expected victims snatched the weapon from his hand, and broke it in pieces in an instant; they were then less ostentatiously despatched.

It is unfortunate that beauty of prospect cannot be combined in India with the more essential conveniences necessary for the performance of military duties; while nothing can be more ugly than the tract marked out for the cantonments of Etawah, the ravines into which it is broken, at a short distance, leading to the Jumna, are exceedingly picturesque, affording many striking landscapes; the sandy winding steeps on either side are richly wooded with the *neem*, the *peepul*, and a species of the palm, which in the upper provinces always stands singly, the soil being less congenial than lower grounds near the coast: in these situations, it is more beautiful than when it plants itself in whole groves. Sometimes, an opening presents a wide view over wild jungle; at others, it gives glimpses of the Jumna, whose blue waters sparkle in the beams of the rising or setting sun. These ravines can only be traversed upon horseback, or upon an elephant, and they must be visited by day-break to be seen to advantage. However beautiful the awakening of nature may be in other parts of the world, its balmy delights

can never be so highly appreciated as in the climes of the east, where its contrast to the subduing heat of burning noon, renders it a blessing of inestimable value. The freshness of the morning air, the play of light and shade, which is so agreeable to the eye, the brightness of the foliage, the vivid hue of the flowers opening their variegated clusters to the sun, rife with transient beauty, for evening finds them drooping; the joyous matins of the birds, and the playful gambols of wild animals emerging from their dewy lairs, exhilarate the spirits, and afford the highest gratification to the lover of sylvan scenes. Every tree is tenanted by numerous birds; superb falcons look out from their lofty eyries, and wild peacocks fling their magnificent trains over the lower boughs, ten or twelve being frequently perched upon the same tree. The smaller birds, sparrow-hawks, green pigeons, blue jays, &c. actually crowd the branches; the crow pheasant whirrs as strange footsteps approach, and wings his way to deeper solitudes; while flocks of parroquets, upon the slightest disturbance, issue screaming from their woody coverts, and, spreading their emerald plumes, soar up until they melt into the golden sky above. At the early dawn, the panther and the hyena may be seen, sculking along to their dens; the antelope springs up, bounding across the path; the nylghau scours over bush and briar, seeking the distant plain; the porcupine retreats grunting, or stands at bay erecting his quills in wrath at the intrusion; and innumerable smaller animals—the beautiful little blue-fox, the civet with its superb brush, and the humble mungoose—make every nook and corner swarm with life. Gigantic herons stalk along the river's shores; the brahmanee ducks hover gabbling above, and huge alligators bask on the sand-banks, stretched in profound repose, or watching for their prey.

As the jungles recede from the dwellings of man, they become wilder and more savage; large *jheels* (ponds) spread their watery wastes over the low marshes, and are the haunt of millions of living creatures. Small hunting parties frequently encamp during the cold season on the banks of these glassy pools, where, in addition to every description of smaller game, the wild boar, though not so common as in Bengal, may be ridden down and speared by the expert sportsman. The native-hunters (*shikarrees*) go out at all periods of the year, and are frequently retained in European establishments for the purpose of ensuring regular supplies for the table.

The equipments of these men would astonish the hero of a hundred *battus;* they are armed with an old rusty clumsy matchlock, which they never fire except when certain of their quarry, making up in skill and patience for the inefficiency of their weapons. They go out alone, and never return empty-handed; and young men desirous of obtaining good sport, and of securing the shy and rare beasts of chase, prefer seeking their game attended by one of these men to joining larger parties, who are frequently disappointed of the nobler species, and are compelled to be contented with snippets.

The nylghau, when stall-fed, is more esteemed in India than it deserves, as the flesh resembles coarse beef, and when made into hams is apt to crumble; smaller venison, on the contrary, is not prized according to its

merits, Europeans preferring the half-domesticated tenant of an English park to the wild flavour of the dweller in the jungles. There is the same prejudice against pea-chicks, which few are aware are considered a dainty at home (the grand criterion of Anglo-Indians), and they are neglected, though affording an excellent substitute for turkeys, which are dear and over-fed. This American importation does not thrive very well in India; so many die before they arrive at maturity, that the native breeders are obliged to put a high price upon the survivors, which are often sold for fifteen rupees each: they are generally encumbered with fat, and are in fact vastly inferior to young pea-fowl, which combine the flavour of the pheasant with the juiciness of the turkey. Guinea-fowl find a more congenial climate in India, and in many places run wild and breed in the woods. Common poultry also are found there in an untamed state; they go under the denomination of jungle-fowl, and are quite equal to any feathered game which is brought to table.

The river Jumna is well-stocked with fish, and during the rainy season numerous nullahs supply Etawah with many excellent sorts, including the finest, though not the largest, prawns to be had in India. The mutton and beef is of the best quality, the former being usually an appendage to each resident's farm. Native butchers feed cattle and sheep for European consumption, taking care, however, not to kill the former until all the joints shall be bespoken. A family who entertain will not find a whole bullock too much for their own use, slaughtered at Christmas; and the salting pieces reserved for the hot weather, when cured by experienced hands, will keep good for a whole year. The expedient in less favourable seasons to procure salt-beef, when fresh killed, is to boil it in strong brine, and serve it up the same day.

There is no regular supply of European articles at Etawah; the residents are not sufficiently numerous to encourage a native to traffic in beer, wine, brandy, cheese, &c.; these things, together with tea and coffee, several kinds of spices, English pickles, and English sauces, must be procured from Cawnpore, a distance of ninety-six miles. A crash of glass or crockery cannot be repaired without recourse to the same emporium, excepting now and then, when an ambulatory magazine makes its appearance, or the *dandies* belonging to boats, which have ascended the Ganges from Calcutta, hawk about small investments, which they have either stolen, or purchased for almost nothing at an auction. On these occasions, excellent bargains are procured; boxes of eau-de-cologne, containing six bottles, being sold for a rupee, and anchovy-paste, mushroom-ketchup, &c. at less than the retail price in England; the true value of Brandy or Hollands is better known, and these articles are seldom sold much below the current-price at Cawnpore. The female residents of Etawah must depend entirely upon their own stores, for they cannot purchase a single yard of ribbon, and are frequently in great distress for such trifling articles as pins, needles, and thread; shoes, gloves, everything in fact belonging to the wardrobe, must be procured from Cawnpore, the metropolis of the Upper Provinces.

In the cold season, strings of camels laden with the rich productions of Thibet and Persia pass on their way to Benares and Patna; some are freighted with costly merchandize, shawls, carpets, and gems; others carry less precious articles, apples, *kistmists* (raisins), dried apricots, pomegranates, grapes, and pistachio-nuts. Upon the necks of these camels, beautiful little Persian kittens are seen seated, the venders finding a ready sale for their live cargo both at European and native houses. These silken-haired bushy-tailed cats make the prettiest and the most useful pets of an Indian establishment; they are capital mousers, and will attack snakes and the larger kind of lizards; a bungalow, tenanted by one of these long-furred specimens of the feline race and a terrier-dog, will soon be cleared of vermin. They are in great esteem all over the country, and will fetch from eight to fifty rupees, the latter price being offered at Calcutta, where they are not so easily procured as in the upper country. The common cat of Hindoostan is exceedingly ugly when unmixed with foreign breeds; but there is a very pretty and curious variety in the Indian islands, with a sleek coat and a short flat tail, square at the end. The Persian merchants also bring very beautiful greyhounds to India for sale, but they are always extremely high-priced, being much in request; the native, or pariah dogs, are a degenerate and useless race of mongrels, and infinite care is taken to preserve foreign breeds, which require great attention, the climate being very unfavourable to all except the hardiest sort of terriers.

The unsheltered site of Etawah affords ample opportunity for the contemplation of the changes of the atmosphere; in no part of India do the hot winds blow with greater fury. This terrible visitation takes place in March, and continues during the whole of April and May. The wind usually arises about eight o'clock in the morning, and if coming from the right point (the west), and strong enough to cause sufficient evaporation, the *tatties* are put up—thick mats, made of the roots of a fragrant grass (*cuscus*), upon bamboo-frames, fitting into the doors or windows; all the apertures in a contrary direction being closely shut. These tatties are kept constantly wet, by men employed to throw water upon them on the outside, and the wind which comes through them is changed into a rush of cold air, so cold sometimes as to oblige the party within to put on additional clothing. While the wind continues steady, the only inconveniences to be borne are the darkness—that second plague of Egypt common to Indian houses—and the confinement; for those who venture abroad pay dearly for their temerity: the atmosphere of a gasometer in full operation might as easily be endured; exhaustion speedily follows, the breath and limbs fail, and if long exposed to the scorching air, the skin will peel off. Yet this is the period chosen by the natives for their journies and revelries; they cover their faces with a cloth, and with this simple precaution brave the fiercest blasts of the simoom. These winds usually subside at sunset, though they sometimes blow to a later hour, and are known to continue all night. If they should change to the eastward, the tatties are useless, producing only a hot damp steam. In this event, the only means of mitigating the heat is to exclude the wind by filling up the crevices, hanging thick curtains (*purdahs*) over the doors,

and setting all the punkahs in motion: inefficient expedients, for, in despite of all, the atmosphere is scarcely bearable; excessive and continual thirst, languor of the most painful nature, and irritability produced by the prickly heat, render existence almost insupportable. Every article of furniture is burning to the touch; the hardest wood, if not well covered with blankets, will split with a report like that of a pistol, and linen taken from the drawers appears as if just removed from a kitchen fire. The nights are terrible; every apartment being heated to excess, each may be compared to a large oven, in which M. Chaubert alone could repose at ease. Gentlemen usually have their beds placed in the verandahs, or on the *chubootur*, as they incur little risk in sleeping in the open air, at a season in which no dews fall, and there is scarcely any variation in the thermometer. Tornadoes are frequent during the hot winds; while they last, the skies, though cloudless, are darkened with dust, the sun is obscured, and a London fog cannot more effectually exclude the prospect. The birds are dreadful sufferers at this season; their wings droop, and their bills are open as if gasping for breath; all animals are more or less affected, and especially those which have been imported to the country. Our Persian cats were wont to coil themselves round the jars of water in the bathing-rooms, and to lie on the wet grass between the tatties, where they frequently received a sprinkling from the copious libations poured upon the frames without. If, tired of confinement, they ventured into the verandah, they would speedily return, looking quite aghast at the warm reception they had met with abroad.

The breaking-up of the hot winds affords a magnificent spectacle; they depart in wrath, after a tremendous conflict with opposing elements. The approaching strife is made known by a cloud, or rather a wall of dust, which appears at the extremity of the horizon, becoming more lofty as it advances. The air is sultry and still, for the wind, which is tearing up the sand as it rushes along, is not felt in front of the billowy masses, whose mighty ramparts gather strength as they spread; at length the plain is surrounded, and the sky becomes as murk as midnight. Then the enchained thunder breaks forth; but its most awful peals are scarcely heard in the deep roar of the tempest; burst succeeds to burst, each more wild and furious than the former; the forked lightnings flash in vain, for the dust, which is as thick as snow, flings an impenetrable veil around them. The wind, having spent itself in a final effort, suddenly subsides, and the dust is as speedily dispersed by torrents of rain, which in a very short time flood the whole country. The tatties are immediately thrown down, and though they may have previously rendered shawls necessary, the relief experienced when breathing the fresh air of heaven, instead of that produced by artificial means, is indescribable. All the animal creation appear to be endued with fresh life and vigour, as they inhale the cooling breezes; the songs of the birds are heard again, and flocks and herds come forth rejoicing. Before the watery pools have penetrated into the parched earth, so rapid is the growth of vegetation, patches of green appear along the plain, and those who take up their posts in the verandah for an hour or two, may literally see the grass grow. In the course of a single day, the sandy hillocks will be covered with verdure, and

in a very short time the grass becomes high and rank. While the clouds are actually pouring out their liquid treasures, the rainy season is not unpleasant; punkahs may be dispensed with, and the venetians may be removed without danger of being blinded by the glare; but the intervals between the showers are excessively hot, and the frequent changes of the atmosphere, and the malaria arising from the surrounding marshes, render it dreadfully unhealthy. Fever and ague are the common complaints; the former is often fatal, and the utmost vigilance is requisite to avoid the danger to which both natives and Europeans are continually exposed, since infection is frequently brought from distant places in currents of air.

The effects of these partial tornadoes is very curious; they are almost seen to traverse the plain, their course resembling that of a swollen river or a lava-flood. Persons at a very short distance may stand without, feeling the agitation of the elements, and behold the devastation which they cause; trees are torn up by the roots, roofs are stripped of their tiles, and the choppers of out-houses fly off like gigantic birds, being carried several yards beyond the place where they originally stood. I once witnessed a very amusing scene of this nature: the servants of a neighbour, anxious to preserve their master's property, on the roof of the cook-room taking wing, rushed out of their houses, and with great vigour and alacrity seized the ends of the flying bamboos ere they reached the ground, running along with their canopy until its impetus had ceased, and then restoring it to the deserted walls on which it had formerly rested.

The rains usually continue from the first or second week in June until the middle of October, and in some seasons are extremely violent; the desolation on the rivers' banks is frightful; whole villages are plunged into the flood, a catastrophe seldom attended by loss of life, as the natives usually have timely warning, and escape with their goods and chattels, taking care, however, like the Sicilians in the neighbourhood of Ætna, to build again in places equally exposed to inundation. Bungalows often sustain considerable damage during a very wet season; the pillars of the verandahs sink and lose their perpendicular, and out-offices and servants'-houses are frequently washed away, leaving nothing but fragments of mud-walls behind. The thunder and lightning which accompany these cataracts are terrific, filling the heavens with blue and crimson light, and carrying death into the plains, where herdsmen and shepherds frequently perish. The final fall is generally the heaviest, lasting three or four days, and bringing cold weather along with it. A sudden and grateful change of climate takes place upon the departure of the rains; the sun is deprived of its noxious power, and renders the heavens bright without being sultry; exercise may be taken on foot until ten o'clock in the day, in the upper provinces, and in a carriage at all times without inconvenience. While the weather is cloudy (generally during a few days in December), it is exceedingly practicable to walk out in the middle of the day in Etawah, and higher up, at Kurnaul, this gratification may be enjoyed for two months.

The climate all over India, even in Bengal, is delightful from October until March; all is brightness and beauty outside the house; summer gardens glow with myriads of flowers, native and exotic, while within, fires, especially in the evening, are acceptable, and blankets are necessary to ward off the inclemencies of the night. This is the gay season, and even Etawah loses part of its dulness, being visited by regiments on their march to and from other stations, who sometimes make it their halting-place for a couple of days. A canvas city starts up, as if by magic, on the bare plain; bullocks, camels, horses, and elephants are grouped amid the tents; sheep, cows, goats, and poultry, following the fortunes of their owners, occupy temporary farm-yards in the rear; and bazars are opened for the sale of all the necessaries of life. At day-break, the striking of tent-pins, the neighing of horses, the lowing of herds, and the grunt of the camels, mixed with the long roll of the drums and bugle-calls, give warning that the march is about to commence, and when the sun has risen, troops of hideous white vultures are seen feeding on the offal, where all the day before had been crowd and bustle.

JOURNEY OF THE ARMENIAN KING HETHUM TO MANGOO KHAN,

PERFORMED IN THE YEARS 1254 AND 1255, AND DESCRIBED BY THE HISTORIAN KIRAKOS KANDTSAKETSI.

Translated from the Armenian, with Notes.

THE pious friend of Christ, Hethum, king of the Armenians, who resided at Sis, in Cilicia, had, in the first instance, sent his brother Sembat, who was his general (*zoraravar*), to the Khan Gioog, with presents, and he returned with honour and letters of good reception.

Note.—Hethum I. was the son of Constantine, of the Reubenian race, and constable and bailiff of Armenia. He obtained the throne of Lesser Armenia by espousing Zabel (or Isabel), the daughter of King Leo II., who had left no other children. He was crowned A.D. 1224, and abdicated, in 1269, in favour of his son Leo III. Soon after, he retired from the world, and became a monk, under the name of Makar. Hethum I. was contemporary with Chinghiz Khan, and in his reign the Mongols, under the command of Charmaghan, invaded Armenia, and totally ruined it, after it had been devastated by Sultan Jelal-eddin Khwarizm Shah. In 1242, Charmaghan died, and was succeeded in the command by Bachu noyan, of the Mongol tribe of Yasoot. The latter defeated, in the first instance, the Seljukidian princes of Iconium, and in 1244 approached the frontiers of Lesser Armenia. Hethum, in order to avoid the fate of all his neighbours, despatched ambassadors to Bachu, and proposed a treaty of alliance, which was agreed to, and religiously observed on both sides. Two years later, Ogoday, the great khan of the Mongols, died, and was succeeded by his son Gioog or Gayook Khan. The latter was of a rapacious character; he sent collectors throughout all the countries subject to his sceptre to levy taxes there. Two of these collectors, Arghun and Kara bugha, came into Armenia, and oppressed this country with the weight of enormous taxes. It was in order to put a stop to these exactions, that Hethum I. had despatched his brother Sempad or Sembat to the grand khan.*

When Mangoo Khan mounted the throne, the great *basiliopator* (in Armenian, *takavorahaern*) and general, Batoo, who was in the country of the

* The details of these transactions may be found in Mr. Avdall's History of Armenia, vol. ii. cc. 13—16.

north, with an innumerable multitude, who, with him, occupied the banks of a large and wide river, named Ethil, which falls into the Caspian Sea, sent to desire King Hethum to visit him as well as Mangoo Khan.

Note.—Mangoo Khan, eldest son of Toolee Khan, succeeded Gayook, through the support of Batoo, in 1248. Batoo was the son of Joojee Khan, and grandson of Chinghiz Khan; for this reason Armenian authors give him the title of *basilioputor*. He was the founder of the dynasty of Mongol princes who reigned in Kapchak and in Southern Russia. The proper name of Batoo was صاین خان *Sayn Khan*, that is, in Mongol, 'the good prince!' Batoo had his principal camp on the Volga, called amongst all the nations of Asia *Ethil*, *Etel*, or *Edzil*. The Christian monks, who visited Tartary in the middle age, call this river *Ettilia*. In Eastern authors, the name is written آتل *Atel*. According to a brief history of Chinghiz Khan and his family, written in Jagatay-Turkish, and entitled كتاب تواريخ خان چڭغز نيڭ اصل, the encampment of Sayn Khan was at a place called اوچ قنداق *Uch Kundak*.

Hethum, who feared him, departed secretly, and in disguise, on account of the apprehensions he entertained of the Turks, his neighbours, governed by the prince, who is called *Horomots Suldan*, or 'sultan of the Rooms.' It was then Aghadin (Ala-eddin). The Turks hated Hethum, on account of the succour he had received from the Tatars (Mongols). He traversed rapidly the territory of the sultan, and in twelve days he reached the city of Kars. He there saw Bachu nuyan, general of the Tatar army, which was in the east. He visited other great personages, by whom he was entertained with honour, and he halted at a place situated at the foot of the Arakadz, in front of Mount Aray, in a town named Vardenis, where was the palace of a prince called *Koorth*. This prince, who was an Armenian, was a Christian, as well as his sons Vache and Hasan. His wife, Khorishah, was of the race of the Mamigonians, daughter of Marzban, and sister of Aslan bek and Gregory.

Note.—Hethum, in order to proceed from Sis in Cilicia to Kars in Armenia, was obliged to traverse the possessions of the Seldjukide sultans of Iconium or Room.

The following are some details respecting the valley of Arakadz, situated near Mount Aray: they are from an Armenian, born in that very district. The distances are in Russian versts, 104⅔ to the degree. The celebrated convent of Echmiadzin is about 2½ versts from the left bank of the Karpi, which falls into the Araxes. Exactly east of the convent, and on the right of this river, is the village of Aloobekloo. In proceeding from Echmiadzin towards the N.N.E., you leave to the left of the road the Persian village of Yooz basha, where there is the convent-mill; in four versts more you get to Moolla Doorsoon. From thence the road runs to the north; in three versts more are some Tatar encampments placed at the foot of a mountain which is on the left, and which has the name of *Artar Thavit*, or 'the Noble Davith.' The tradition of the country says that it was a solitary robber who, when he was hungry, would devour human flesh. Three versts further you cross the Karpi, anciently called K'hasagh, over a stone bridge, and arrive at the Armenian village of Ooshaghan, situated on the right of the river. Here you enter the deep valley in which flows the Karpi, here called Abaran. After going eight versts, you get to the great village of Ashtarak. The eastern side of the valley is there formed by Mount *Aray*, vulgarly called *Arakadz*. Four versts further to the north, and also on the right of the Karpi, is the village of Mognee, with a miraculous convent under the invocation of St. George. After two versts to the north, there is the convent of Oanna Vank, and four versts to the north-west from thence, we see the site of the ancient city of Karpi or Garpi. If you proceed from the convent of Oanna Vank towards the north, three versts, you come to the monastery of Soobsarkis, with a village named *Sirgheil*, or 'the corner.' In three versts more, in the same direction, you reach Saghamos Vank, or the Convent of Psalms. A piece of the true cross is preserved there. The convent is situated at the foot of Mount Abran, which is traversed by the Karpi, the source of which is in the northern flank of the lofty mountan of Ala gheuz, covered with perpetual snow.

In proceeding from Aloobekloo to the west, you meet first, after five versts, some Persian villages; then, in ten versts more, that of Goordoogoolee. About half of the latter distance, you leave a little lake on the right, called *Aigher gol*, or 'Lake of the Stallion.' The peasants in the neighbourhood assert that it is without bottom. On the left of the road is a marsh named in Armenian *Tsevchoor*, and in Turkish *Kara su*, that is, 'black water.' A river of the same name issues out of it, which is tolerably large and full of fish; it falls into the Araxes. To the south of Goordoogoolee, in the plain, is the great hill of Shahriar, where, it is said, the Emperor Julian the Apostate fought a battle. Ten versts from Goordoogoolee is the village of Geehloo, from whence a road leads to Kara Kalah, on the left of the Araxes. When you cross the river there, you come to the village of Kokhp, or Koolpi, situated at the foot of the peaked Kara ogloo, where are the famous mines of sal gem, which supply almost all the countries situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

Hethum remained in this place until they had brought him the wealth of his palace, which was requisite for the presents he had to make, and which was forwarded to him by his father, the prince of the primates, Constantine, who was old. Hethum had left in his stead his sons Leo and Thorose, his wife, the pious Zabel, being dead. The name of Zabel is the same as that of Elizabeth, namely, 'the week of God;' and conformably to the true interpretation of her name, she reposed on the will of God. This princess, the daughter of the great king Levan (Leo), the first that was crowned, was kind, indulgent, and a friend of the needy.

When the great patriarch, Constantine, learned that the king had passed without accident, and was in Great Armenia, he despatched to him the *vartabied* (doctor) James, a wise and eloquent man, whom he had sent formerly to John, the king of the Greeks, who possessed Asia, to form a contract of friendship and alliance. He was very aged, and returned thence with honour. The Lord Stephen, bishop, and the vartabied Mikhitar of Skerra, a desert place in the eastern part (of Cilicia), went there likewise. The priest Basil, who was sent from Batoo; Thorose, a regular priest, who had come with him; Karapet, priest of the king's palace, a gentle and well-informed man; and many princes whom the king had brought with him, took the route through the country of the Aghovans (Albania), and by the gate of Derbend. They visited Batoo and his son Sartakh, who was a Christian, and were overwhelmed with honour by them. The latter then sent Hethum on to Mangoo Khan, by a very long road, beyond the Caspian sea.

Note.—*Sartakh* or *Sertak Khan*, سرتاق خان, whose name we find written also شيرتاق خان, *Sheertak Khan*, was, as we see, the son of Batoo. He was for a long time in the suite of Mangoo Khan, until the latter sent him into the western country to command there. Bar Hebræus informs us that he loved the Christian religion, that he was baptized, learned to read, and became a deacon. Setting off from the Volga to visit Mangoo Khan, he died on the way.

We shall presently see that King Hethum made a tour of the northern part of the Caspian Sea.

They set off on the 6th Marieri, which is the 13th May. After passing the river Ayekh, they arrived at Hor, which is half-way between Batoo and

Mangoo Khan; they then passed the Ertithz, entered the country of Aymani, and arrived in K'hara K'hatay.

Note.—Marieri is the tenth of the ancient mouths of the Armenians. The river Ayekh is the Yaik or Ural of the present day. The position of Hor is difficult to determine; it is probable, however, that this place is to be found near Mount Tarbagatay and Lake Alak toogool nohr, in the country of the Dzoongars, for that is nearly midway between the lower Volga, on which Batoo and Sartakh encamped, and Kara korum, the residence of Mangoo Khan. The travellers besides went from Hor to the east, to cross the *Ertithz*, which is the Irtysh of the present day, called by the Mongols *Ertis* or *Erdzis*. Aymani is no doubt an error of the copyist for Naymani. This nation, who were of Turkish origin, dwelt in fact beyond the upper Irtysh, as far as Dzabkan.

Under the name of K'hara K'hatay, or Black K'hatay, is here comprehended Mongolia, which was subject to the K'hitans or K'hatays, and after them to the Yu jes, who subsequent to them ruled in Northern China, which was the true K'hatay, or empire of the K'hitans.

They saw Mangoo Khan, the splendid and glorious lord, on the 4th of Hori, which is the 13th of September, the day of the consecration of the cross. They offered presents to him; the king was honoured by him according to his rank, and he remained ten days with his son. He had given to him a diploma, attested by a seal, to prevent any one troubling either him or his country. He received likewise a letter of enfranchisement of the churches throughout the country. He departed on the fiftieth day, which was the 23d of Sahmi, or 1st November. In 330 days he arrived at Ghoomsghoor, thence by Ber balekh, and Besh balekh, and through a desert country, in which were wild and naked men, with horse-hair on their head. The breasts of the females were extremely large and pendant. They were stupid creatures. They also met with wild horses, of pale and yellow colour; they are larger than the horse and the ass. Wild camels, with two humps, were seen there likewise. From thence they came to Arlekh, Koolook, Enkak'h, Jam balek'h, K'hootaviayn, and Anki balek'h; they then entered Turkestan, and arrived at Tse-koprook, Dinka balek'h, and Phoolat; they passed Sootkól, or the Sea of Milk (*Ghatn dzov*), and came to Halooalek'h and Ilan balek'h. They passed the river Ilan soo, and then crossed an arm of Mount Taurus, and arrived at Talas, the residence of Hoolav, brother of Mangoo Khan, who had for his allotment of territory the country of the east.

Note.—From Karakorum, King Hethum proceeded towards the south-west, and did not return the same way he came. As, at this period, Mangoo Khan had sent his brother Hoolav or Hoolagoo Khan, at the head of a large army, to invade Persia and the territories of the khalif, it is probable that he despatched Hethum to him, to concert with him relative to the measures to be taken against the Musulmans, the natural enemies of the Christian states of Asia. It is difficult to fix the position of Ghoomsghoor; it would even appear that there must be some mistake in the original Armenian narrative, where we read that, in fact, Hethum took "*yergék hariwr yersoon orn*," or three hundred and thirty days, to arrive there from Kara korum. I conceive we should read thirty-three days; for from Ghoomsghoor the king of Armenia came to Ber balek'h, which is the modern city of Bar kool, situated to the south of the lake of that name, and to the north of Hami or Khamul. Bar kool is at present a departmental city of the Chinese province of Kan sŭh, and bears as such the Chinese title of Chin se foo, or city of the first class which retains the west in obedience. The country of Bar kool was conquered in the reign of K'hang he, in 1715, and the department of Chin se foo was established there under K'hëen lung in 1773. It comprehends two *hëen* or cities of the third class. The first, E ho hëen, was part of the capital itself, and the other, Khe thae

hëen, is distant from it about 690 *li* to the west, and formerly bore the name of Middle Dzirmatae.

From Ber balek'h, or Bar kool, Hethum came to Besh balek'h; this is the celebrated city of بش باليق *Bish balcek* (Pentapolis), of the ancient country of the Ouigoors, and the Pih thing too hoo foo of the time of the Thang dynasty. In the time of the Ming dynasty, the city of Bish baleek gave its name to that whole portion of Central Asia, bounded to the south by the country of Khoten, to the north by the Eleuths or Dzoongars, to the west by Samarkand, and to the east by the district of Ho chew, a city now destroyed, situated 1070 *li* west of Hami. At a later period, Bish baleek was known under the name of *Ooroomtsi*, which it still bears amongst the inhabitants of the country. The Mandchoos occupied this city in 1755, at the period of their war against the Galdan dordze of the Dzoongars. It was then comprehended within the limits of their empire, and named in 1773 a departmental city, with the title of Teïh hwa chew, or city of the second class, which has worked a change for the good. It has three cities of the third class under its jurisdiction.

From Bish baleek the route pursued by King Hethum was nearly due west; it is the same which now leads from Teïh hwa chew to the borders of the river Ele; but the cities which then existed along the route have been long destroyed, without leaving a trace of them behind. It would appear, however, that the city called by the Armenian traveller Jam balek'h, is the modern fortress of Dzing or Dzeng, which has in Chinese the name of Fung jun phoo. It is situated on the river Dzing, which flows from the Celestial Mountains to the north, and falls into the lake Khaltar oosike nohr, or Boolkatsi nohr. It belongs to the modern department of Koor kara oossoo. From Dzing the route formerly led to the plain of Boro tala, intersected by a river of the same name, which flows from the east, and falls into the same lake. Thence the course is to the south-east, and crosses the lake now called by the Mongols *Tsagan sayrin nohr*, that is, 'White Lake of Tranquillity,' and by the Kirgheez and Turkish tribes in the vicinity *Sootkool*, that is, 'Lake of Milk.' This is the *Soot kol* of our traveller, which does not differ from the *Ghatn dzov*, or 'Sea of Milk,' although the original Armenian appears to distinguish them by saying: "*yev antzial enth Soot kól, yev enth Ghatn dzovn*, 'he went by Soot kól and by the Sea of Milk.' I think we should read; "*Soot kól aen inkn Ghatn dzovn*;" 'Soot kól, that is to say, the Sea of Milk.'

The city named in the narrative of the journey *Halooalek'h* is no doubt the same as *Almaligh*, المالیغ, or the 'City of Apples,' situated on the lower part of the river Ele, at some distance from its embouchure in Lake Balkhash nohr, called Tengheez by the Kirgheez.

From Almaligh, the route of Hethum resumes a western direction. From this city he must have passed Ele. He reached from thence Ilan balek'h, or the 'City of Serpents,' now destroyed, the ruins of which must be sought on the banks of the Ilan bash soo, or 'River of the Serpent's Head,' which falls into the left of the Chooy or Tsooy. There is no doubt that the Ilan bash soo is the same river as the Ilan soo, or that of the Serpents, of the original Armenian. From thence the royal traveller came to *Talas*, after having crossed a branch of Mount Taurus. These are the lofty mountains now called Khoobakhae, which separate the basin of the Chooy, and of its tributary, the Khorkhotoo, from that of the Talas. In order to traverse this chain, it is necessary to pass the defile of Khoombor Dabahn, and enter the valley of the Khara and the Choong kool, affluents of the Talas. The latter river is very considerable; it comes from Mount Edemek, flows from the south-east to the north-east, and loses itself in Lake Talas gol or Sikbirlik. On its lower part was situated the city of Talas, which must not be confounded with that of Tharaz in Transoxiana, on the right bank of the Syr daria. At Talas, Hethum found Hoolav, or Hoolagoo Khan, هولاگو خان, brother of Mangoo, who was on his expedition against Persia. We know from the Chinese annals that this prince passed Talas with his army on the 28th day of the second moon, 1255, and it is precisely at this period that Hethum was there likewise.

From hence they turned from west to north, and king Hethum reached Khootoogsh, Berkand, Soolghan, Ooroosoghan, Kaykand or Kamots, Khendakhoyr, and Sengakh, where there is mount Kharchook, whence came the Seljukides. Here commences the Taurus, which runs to Parcheen, where it ends. From thence (the beginning of Taurus) he visited Sartakh, son of Batoo, who had gone to Mangoo Khan. He returned to Sengakh, then he went to Savran, which is very large, to Kharchook, Hasoon, Sauri, Otrar, Zoornook, Dizak, and from thence in thirty days to Samarkand, to Saripooch, Kerman, Bookhara, passed the great river Jehoon, and got to Mermen and Sarakhs, then to Thoos, which is before you get to Khorasan, and which is called Ranghastan; he entered Mazanderan, thence came to Bostan, and then the country of Erraz, on the frontier of Moolhed. He passed through Damaghan, and the great city of Rey; thence he reached Khezooin (Kazbin), Avakhr, Zangian and Miana. From hence, in twelve days, he arrived at Tavriz; after twenty-six days more, and having passed the river Eraskh (Araxes), he arrived at Sisian, the residence of Bachu nuyan, the general of the Tatar army. The latter sent Hethum to Khoja nuyan, whom he had left in command of the army in his stead, and went himself, taking the principal part of his troops, to meet Hoolav, brother of Mangoo Khan, who had come from the east.

Note.—From Talas, King Hethum proceeded to the north-west to meet Sartakh, who came from the north of the Caspian Sea, and followed the southern route to present himself before the grand khan of the Mongols; that is, the identical route which Hethum had pursued. Most of the cities he passed in the way exist no longer. Mount Karchook, the native country of the Seljukides, is the chain now called Kara tau, to the north of Tharaz, and from whence flow the Kara soo and the Achigan, between which this city is placed, and which unite above that of Savran, to form the Ard, which, at Otrar or Farâb, falls into the right of the Syr daria or Sehoon. Sengakh or Sagnakh is situated lower down than Otrar, on the Mooskan, another affluent on the right of the Sehoon, which comes from the western extremity of Mount Karchook. Zoornook, or Zarnook, is a city situated below Otrar, on the left bank of the Sehoon. From thence he went by Samarkand to Bookhara. It would appear that he passed the Jehoon at Amool; his Mermen is Marv Shaján. From this city, his itinerary presents no difficulty whatever, and we may trace it on our maps of Asia. The country of *Moolhed* is that of the Moolahids, or Assassins.

At length, the pious king Hethum reached the house of prince Koorth, in the town of Vardenis, where he had left his officers and his baggage. He there awaited the return of the priest Basil, whom he had again sent to Batoo, to communicate to him the letters and order of Mangoo Khan, and to cause him to issue orders conformably to their tenour. The vartabied James, whom he had left in Cilicia, for the affairs of the church, and the vartabied Mikhitar, who had returned from Batoo whilst he had been gone to Mangoo Khan, came in search of him. The bishops, vartabieds, priests, and Christian lords, who came to see him, were all received in a friendly manner, for he was a gentle, prudent, and well-informed man; he gave presents according to his ability, and sent all away contented. He bestowed likewise ecclesiastical dresses for the ornament of the churches, because he was a great friend of the mass and of the church. He received Christians of all nations, and he besought them affectionately to live all together as brothers, and as followers of one creed, as Christ ordained, saying: "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another."—St. John, xiii. 35.

King Hethum related to us many strange and wonderful things which he

saw and heard of amongst the barbarous nations. He said that, beyond the Khatayans, there is a country where the women are rational in the manner of men, and the men irrational like great dogs, and covered with hair: they do not allow dogs to come into their country. These dog-men hunt, and the dogs and their women live upon the produce. From the intercourse of the dogs and the women, the males are born with the shape of dogs, and the females with that of women.

Note.—This fable really circulated amongst the Mongols at the date of their universal dominion. We find it related in the Chinese books of that period, which denominate the country of these dogs *Ken kuŏ*, or 'Kingdom of Dogs.' The following account of it occurs in the Chinese Encyclopædia, entitled *San thsae thoo hwuy*, or 'Affairs of Man,' book xii. folio 27: "In the Kingdom of Dogs, the men have the body of a dog; their head is covered with long hair; they go without clothing, and their language is like the barking of dogs. Their women are all of the human race, and understand the Chinese language; they dress in sable skins. These people live in caves; the men eat their victuals raw, but the women cook theirs. These women contract marriage with the dogs. In ancient times, a Chinese arrived in this country; whereupon the women, who desired to fly from thence, gave him about ten small sticks, and requested that, in returning to his own country, he would let one of them fall every ten *le*. The dogs, observing that their homes were deserted, set out in pursuit of this man, but could not come up with him. To go from Yng thëen foo (Nan king, under the Mings) to this country, is a journey of two years and two months."

There is likewise a sandy island there, where grows a precious bone, in the form of a tree; it is called 'fish-tooth,' and when it is cut, others grow in its place, just like trees.

In the same country there are also many idolaters, who adore an image of earth extremely large; its name is *Shakmonia* (Shakya mooni); they say that it is god, who came there 3040 years before, and that he has still thirty-five tomans of years' existence: a toman is 10,000. In the end he will be deprived of divinity. There is another besides, named *Madri* (Maitari), in honour of whom they have made a figure of earth, of incredible size, in a beautiful temple. All the nation, with the women and children, are priests; they are called *Tooyin;* they shave the head and beard. They have yellow cloaks, which resemble those of Christian priests, but they do not wear them on the shoulders, but over the breast. They are very abstemious in respect to food. They marry at the age of twenty, and fulfil the matrimonial duties till fifty, for they regard this as highly necessary to the preservation of health.

The sage king related many other things respecting the savage nations, which we pass over, because I could never enumerate them all. He arrived in the country of the Armenians the eighth month after he had quitted Mangoo Khan; this was in the year 704 of the Armenian era, or A.D. 1255.

CONFESSIONS OF AN EURASIAN.

EXTRACT THE THIRD.

"WHY did I leave India—the land of my fathers, or to speak more literally, the land of my mothers—the peaceful orbit, within which my youthful pursuits, my humble satisfactions, had cheerfully revolved? Why was I deceived by that absurd solecism,—the idea of returning home? I felt no restless solicitings, no feverish aspirations tempting me to an unknown world,—the theatre of vices and passions, to which I was then a stranger. London! thou sepulchre of the heart's happiness—chaos, that blendest every folly with every crime! Thou giddy maze, where antipathies mingle and all contrarieties are huddled together—city of palaces and dungeons—where homeless penury starves within a few paces from the saloon in which stye-fed opulence is feasting—where avarice and cunning are on the watch for their dupe and their victim—where, at the same moment, the miser is pinching his appetite to save a dinner, and the adventurer his brains to get one! How often, when elbowed by thy unfeeling throngs, or almost crushed beneath thy whirling equipages,—how often have I wished for the wings of the dove, that I might fly back to those sunny climes, which in the foolishness of my soul I had abandoned!

"I began by degrees to trace the impelling causes, which had made my existence a tissue of errors;—at first dimly, but as the faculty of self-examination became stronger, clearly and distinctly. It was mainly the habit of a reasoning process, which never conducted me far enough, but stopped short, as if the chain had been suddenly snapped. Thus I saw the proposition on one side only—and that only on which a false or partial light was reflected. The voyage to England—the overruling event that imparted the deepest colour to my fortunes,—was conceived and adopted from the conviction that the home, for which so many English bosoms throbbed, would unfold the same satisfactions to mine. But I had shut out from my view the essential point of the consideration—that they were revisiting the country of their birth, the soil in which their earliest affections were planted, and whose kindly charities welcomed their return. Whereas, the home which I coveted was but the husk and shell of its enjoyments; a new and untried state of being, sterile of that home-felt delight, that made it a luxury even to draw their breath amidst the chilly vapours of a land enveloped in fog and withered by the east wind. Why, also, did I blindly rush into matrimonial life! Had I been capable of debating so critical a question, by taking in all its consequences;—had I cast my eyes upon the wrecks of human hope, and the shattered fragments of earthly happiness, with which that dangerous coast is strewn,—they would have been so many beacons to warn me from approaching it. I put my faith, however, in bright eyes and a fair complexion, as safe guarantees for chastity of soul and purity of conduct.

"Fool, dolt that I was, the same half-reasoning habit blinded my circumspection as to the family connexions of the amiable creature with whom I had linked my destinies. Had some kind Apollo plucked me by the ear to

admonish me that a respectable family was an essential preliminary in such an engagement, I should not probably have played so contemptible a part in the conjugal farce. The daughter of an *extra*-clerk in the India House! It is enough, I said. My Eurasian education had imperfectly supplied me with the analogies of the English language. To be the *extra*-clerk, I repeated, is to be *above* every other clerk—to be at the head of those who guide and keep in motion the springs and wheels of the mighty machine, which diffuses, as from a stupendous reservoir, the healing streams of a beneficent administration amongst eighty millions of God's creatures, inhabiting the fairest portion of the globe. I took it for granted, therefore, when I first saw my future father-in-law, as he sate at his dusty desk in his dingy office, with a pen stuck in his ear, that I was about to marry the daughter of one of those functionaries, amongst whom the government of India was parcelled out—and jumped to the conclusion, that within the dusty desk of that dingy office reposed the wealth and prosperity at least of a large province, and that it was only to take the pen from his ear, and, with a single stroke of it, the fate and fortunes of that province would be decided. The syllogism was to my mind a complete one; and it determined me to that egregious folly in a moment.

"I was led too into the minor and more ludicrous mistakes of my life by the same defective process of reasoning. What an eclipse, for instance, overshadowed my discernment when, on my first visit to the India House, I actually paid my obeisance to the corpulent gentleman in a scarlet gown, with a gold-laced hat, and a pot of porter in his hand, taking it for granted that he was the chairman of the Honourable Company! Yet how natural the inference to an inexperienced Eurasian! How could I suppose that a man in so menial a capacity at the India House should have been clad in the habiliments of a Roman senator, whilst the directors themselves, who by a single despatch could blow the flames of war over Hindostan, at whose bidding rajahs were deposed or placed on the musnud, should deliberate on those momentous questions in plain coats and trowsers those too not unfrequently the worse for wear! The pot of porter, however, ought to have guided me to a correcter inference. Still, was it quite improbable that a frame, exhausted by morning labours and nightly vigils for the good of India, should occasionally betake itself to that invigorating refreshment? Nor was the inference wholly unwarranted; for a future visit to Leadenhall Street, when my senses were assailed by the fumes of rich soups, chocolate, coffee, tea, trays laden with which were flying about in every direction the whole of the morning, I was told, in answer to my inquiries, they were for the refreshment of the directors.

"I pondered on that foolish mistake more than I ought to have done, and according to my mutilated mode of reasoning, drew consequences from it that were still more foolish. I taught myself to imagine that my mistake of the fat messenger for the chairman of the honourable court, having through some channel reached that gentleman, had brought down on me, not his displeasure alone, but that of his twenty-three colleagues. For, had I not arrived in England on a high diplomatic mission? Had I not been deputed

to represent the wrongs, and to bear the petition of the Eurasian body for relief from the galling proscription that shut upon them the gates of advancement, and fettered the honourable ambition which in a free country every man might rightfully cherish for the highest offices and dignities of the state? The fact was of sufficient notoriety. Yet, month after month elapsed, and I received no invitation to confer with the chairman, the deputy-chairman, nor with the committee of shipping, nor with the secret committee, nor with any individual director, on the important objects of my deputation. Strange, that a political portent so new and alarming, as the rising of the whole Eurasian body in the dignified attitude of insulted nature, though for the recovery of rights they never had, and the redress of grievances they never felt, should be overlooked by those whose especial province it was to watch every speck or cloud in the Eastern horizon.

"Eurasian timidity alone restrained me from proceeding at the head of our body domiciled in London, and demanding an audience of the Court of Directors. Besides, on examining our numerical strength for that object, we found we could only muster about half a dozen;—a number not sufficiently imposing to awe the directors into the measures we were anxious to carry; so the matter was abandoned. Still, however, I felt it would be deserting the great cause that had been confided to my exertions, were I to omit any practicable means of influencing the directors in our favour. Amongst the many deficiencies of an Eurasian education, is the shrinking bashfulness, that ties the tongue within the mouth when we have any thing important to urge, or any point to carry. Yet an opportunity at last occurred of an interview with one of the directors, which I hoped might turn out advantageously to the common cause. I had taken care to qualify myself as a proprietor of India stock, which I held to a considerable amount. Three stars were affixed to my name on the books, and I was told by the kind friend who advised me to that effect, that it was a constellation that would prove propitious to any objects I might wish to promote at the India House.

"A worthy gentleman became on a sudden so solicitous for the happiness of his fellow-subjects in India, that he besought the ladies and gentlemen who were in possession of India stock to make him one of the directors. He called upon me, and solicited my vote. 'A civil, well-spoken gentleman,' I said, as he came bowing into the room: 'I will give him my vote, but he shall pledge himself to support the Eurasians.' The words almost died on my lips. At last, though with some hesitation, I gave him to understand that I was an Eurasian. Here I paused. 'My dear sir,' he replied, 'persons of all religious sects are entitled to vote at the India House, provided they are duly qualified: Catholics, quakers, baptists, anabaptists." Here I perceived that he had mistaken Eurasianism for one of the numerous *isms* into which the Christian world is divided. When I explained to him, however, the meaning of the designation, and the objects we were seeking, he assured me that as soon as he should be placed in the direction, and *could feel his way* (these were his words), he would give the Eurasian cause his most strenuous assistance. Delighted with this assurance, I gave him my vote, and being well supported, he became a director.

"'Now is the time,' my friend said, who had advised me to the purchase of my India stock, 'now is the time for you to push the Eurasian cause. See whether he *can feel his way* as yet to promote it. In the meanwhile, as a matter of course, he will give you a cadetship, for mind, you have three stars to your name. And my boy Joseph is just the age—so pray ask him for the appointment, for there are two at this moment in his gift.' Inspired with Eurasian zeal, and the laudable desire of promoting the interests of my friend's family, I obtained an interview with the director. How strange, that my Eurasian timidity should on such an occasion make me falter! I contrived, however, though in broken sentences, to remind him of his pledge to the Eurasians, so soon as he should feel his way. 'Right, right, Mr. Middlerace,' he replied; 'the moment I can feel my way, the *thing* shall be arranged.' 'The thing!' I said to myself. 'Is the Eurasian cause a thing?' Not willing to harass him with further importunities on the same topic, I proceeded to the next, and in plain language asked him for the cadetship. He was the most civil person imaginable. 'Cadetship!' said the director, 'most assuredly. Cavalry or infantry—which, Mr. Middlerace?' I answered, it was all the same to my friend; it was a matter I would leave to himself. And whilst I was stammering this out, the civil gentleman went on making me bow after bow, with a courtesy so bewitching, that I found myself unconsciously so near the door, as actually to have reached the passage before he had done bowing. Never shall I forget the retrograde fascination, if I may so call it, by which I was charmed into an exit. I have since heard it termed 'bowing a person out of the room;' but the process described by that phrase is associated with some degree of insult, or at least of contempt; whereas, in my instance, it was done with a politeness so truly enchanting, that I took it for one of the refinements by which high-bred persons facilitate the egress of their visitors without the formality of taking leave.

"Eager to communicate to my friend the kind gentleman's promise of a cadetship for his son, though I must say, I expected a heartier expression of interest in the Eurasian cause, I told him all that had passed. I was surprised to see him shake his head at the good news I brought him. 'But,' said I, 'here is a distinct assurance: can any thing be more explicit?' He replied only by a second shake of the head. Half provoked at his incredulity, I asked him what more he required than so positive an assurance, accompanied by the question—'cavalry or infantry?' implying, as strongly as language could imply, that a cadetship in one of those services was actually awaiting his acceptance. My friend, instead of replying, burst into a horse-laugh, which I perceived he had been for some minutes endeavouring to repress.

"But was the Eurasian cause to languish from my want of activity or resolve? I was determined to see the chairman himself, to explain our views, and to beseech his powerful patronage of our suit. I had to wait in the ante-chamber amongst a crowd of applicants, in whose features I thought I could peruse the grievance to be remedied, the advancement that was sought, and the hope deferred by which the heart was sickened. At

length my name was called, and I was ushered into the presence of a tall and dignified but easy and polished person, sitting at a table covered with papers. From some undefined notion of a respectful humility, I stole across the room with the stealthy pace of a cat, and stood full before him. Though somewhat startled at the suddenness of the apparition, he motioned me to a chair. 'Mr. Middlerace—I believe,' said the chairman. 'The son of a late respectable officer, Colonel Middlerace.' I made a slight acquiescence, and then commenced an effort, but in broken sentences, and with a due allowance of hems and haws, to open the subject of my mission. In truth, I am to this hour unconscious of what I actually said. Enough, however, escaped me to guide his apprehension to the subject of the conference I had solicited.

"'You have been deputed,' he said, with a suavity of manner that won my heart, 'to present the petition of the Eurasians of India for the redress of their grievances?' I bowed assent, and unfolded a copy of the petition in which those grievances were enumerated. 'Of course,' he continued, 'the Eurasians, yourself amongst the rest, are exceedingly wretched?' I stared, not having expected the question. 'Wretchedly oppressed,' he went on; 'liable to be killed and plundered with impunity.' I replied in the negative. 'Then you are protected by the law from robbery and assassination? Very good, so far. Forbidden, perhaps, to marry or fall in love?' I answered, that an Eurasian might fall in love as often as he pleased, and marry any body who would have him. 'Good;' said he, 'these are requisite ingredients in civil liberty, and I am glad to find that your oppressors have left them to you. Then, I take it for granted, that the bazars are closed upon you, and that you must either consume bad provisions or go without any.' I assured him he was in an error. We lived on the best of the land, and had plenty of money to spend. 'Humph!' Never shall I forget his ejaculation. 'I am afraid, then, the case of the Eurasians, however deplorable, is without a remedy; for they have nothing to complain of.' 'Nothing, sir, to complain of! To be shut out from the high offices to which every man in a free state naturally aspires!' and I was beginning to declaim some sentences of the petition. 'All very true,' replied the chairman—'and do you, Mr. Middlerace, yourself aspire to the painful office of governor-general, or would you accept it, were it offered to you?' I said, 'certainly not; it would make me miserable.' 'Then, in a free state,' said he, 'every man naturally aspires to be miserable!' He looked at me in the face as he said this, and having perused in it the ingenuous avowal of the truth to which, by this Socratic process, he had completely extorted my assent, shook me cordially by the hand, and advised me with such evident kindness of heart to think no more of Eurasian grievances, that I returned home for ever weaned from the absurd pursuit of seeking redress for wrongs, which existed no where but in the petition for their removal."

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"My wants were few, and I had abundant means to satisfy them. Shut out, by the unconquerable shyness of my habits, from those intercourses which, by the seduction of example, lead a man into ruinous expenses, my fortune accumulated almost beyond my wishes. Wealth was a dubious blessing to a solitary being like myself, who had no friends to sympathize in his good fortune, but the mercenary wretches who pursue it as sharks follow the ship, with a greedy expectancy of the offal that may be thrown out from it. Yet I felt myself made for social enjoyment, and experienced an aching loneliness and chillness of heart, which a pleasing and disinterested friendship, had it been my lot to have formed one, would have soothed and comforted. Nor was it long before my imagination grasped the treasure of which it had so long dreamed. It had been my duty occasionally, whilst I was in the employ of the house of agency at Madras, to carry government specie on board one of his Majesty's ships then in the roads:—a confidential employment, which introduced me to the acquaintance of the lieutenants and other officers, by whom I was frequently invited to the hospitalities of the ward-room.

"I was one morning pacing along one of the walks of St. James's Park, revolving, in no very pleasant mood, the friendless and solitary condition in which fortune had placed me, when I met a person of well-dressed and fashionable appearance, who looked at me in the face with a stare of recognition. We exchanged the usual civilities, and shrinking, as it was my wont to do, from unauthorized familiarity, I made him a low obeisance, and took my leave. I remembered him as the Honourable Lieutenant Featherington, of the navy, and as one of the ward-room party whom I had now and then seen, or perhaps conversed with, during one of the visits I have mentioned. But he held me fast by the arm, chatting with all the ease imaginable, but running so rapidly from one topic to another, that I could not get in a word, even when he was obliged to stop for want of breath, and as if we had been all our lives sworn friends and companions. In this manner he dragged me several times up and down Bond Street, and during the whole time, all the quota I contributed to the conversation consisted only of a few of the shortest monosyllables. It struck me, however, that several persons, as they passed us, addressed him with "my lord." And so he was;—for having succeeded to the title, and to what remained of the estates, of his father, he was now, as he told me, Viscount Featherington.

"I know not how to account for a certain mystic reverence that, from my youth upwards, I have always felt towards those titular personages, unless it was through the imperfection of my Eurasian education. But I had accustomed myself to invest them with attributes beyond those of mere humanity, as if it was by condescension only they suffered themselves to be classed with the species. In India they appeared, indeed, now and then, like the fabled birds of Araby, to awe and astonish us, in the shape of governor-generals or governors; but to walk arm-in-arm in familiar converse with a being of this description, was a dream that never visited my imagination in its most aspiring moods. Yet it seemed odd that several of the gay saunterers, as they passed us, gave him a knowing wink of the eye, and then looked at me with so unrestrained a curiosity as nearly put me out of countenance. Nor was their symbolical speech the more intelligible,

when I heard one of them remark to his companion, as they stopped at the window of a caricature-shop, 'who's that Featherington has taken in tow? Some Jew, for a cool five hundred, I'll swear.' 'Jew!' said the other; 'he's no Jew. That olive complexion may prove an olive-branch of peace between Featherington and his duns. Why, it's some young slip of a nabob out of a tawny-ketch, with more rupees in his pocket than brains in his head. I'll swear to sire and dam, or there's no faith in mahogany.' Eurasian ass that I was! My eyes were as much closed to the light as an owl's; and the jargon of Bond Street as dark and mysterious to my apprehension as the Syriac or Coptic.

"The young peer shook me heartily by the hand at parting. 'We must meet again,' said he. 'It is not often I can enjoy the pleasure of conversing with a sensible man, who has seen so much of mankind as yourself. Dine with me to-morrow, my good fellow, at six.' So saying, he put his card into my hand, which I received with a look that would have told him, had he minutely observed it, with how overwhelming a sense of his condescension the invitation was received. In truth, it fared with me as if a cubit had been added both to my moral and physical stature. To be the chosen companion—perhaps the familiar friend—of one of the nobles of the land—to burst the barriers of that Eurasian awkwardness which had hitherto rebuked the secret ambition I had cherished in solitude and silence, of obtaining an introduction into the circles of elegance and fashion—was the consummation of all that the beneficence of fortune had yet in store for me. Wealth! what was it, if I was doomed to live amongst the vulgar underlings, with whom the untoward circumstances of my mixed birth had hitherto linked me—beings whose mirth was inspired by ale, whose wit was enlivened by gin—whose converse was as heavy and stupifying as the fumes of their pipes! I was perplexed, however, with the compliment he had been pleased to pay me. 'It is not often I can enjoy the pleasure of conversing with a sensible person, who has seen so much of mankind as yourself.' Went it not so? I said to myself. What could he mean? My share of the conversation was sustained only by the few assenting monosyllables I now and then contrived to wedge in,—and I had seen much of mankind, it was true, but had observed and studied them just as a turnpike-keeper observes and studies those who pass through his gate! Still, why should his lordship think it worth his while to flatter me? The easier and more pleasant inference was, that he had actually discerned the good sense and knowledge of the world, for which he gave me credit, in the appropriateness of that very monosyllabic discourse to which I had confined myself: for a wise brahmin once told me, that all the practical wisdom of life consisted in knowing when to say 'yes' or 'no.'

"Lord Featherington, who was yet single, resided in splendid lodgings at a milliner's in Regent Street. He had been on shore long enough to lose the bluntness of the nautical character, or, as he himself quaintly expressed it, 'to wash the pitch and tar off his hands.' It struck me as a singular but rather a flattering circumstance, that it was a *téte-à-téte* party, for only two covers were laid—and I was still more flattered, when my noble host assigned the reason for not having invited a party to meet me. 'I had not time, my dear Middlerace, to beat up for guests worthy to meet you; and as for those made-up puppies we met yesterday—*chénilles le matin, papillons le soir*—grubs in the morning, butterflies at night,—I know their trivial conversation would be as little to your taste as it is to mine.' The dinner was neat and elegant; the wines exquisite. The Promethean fire of champaigne emboldened me to overleap the monosyllabic limit to which my former conversation was confined. He allowed me my full share of the talk; and such was the careless amenity of his manners, that I felt myself much more at my ease with a peer of the realm, than I was wont to feel with the extra-clerk, my father-in-law, whom I was now and then, for decency's sake, compelled to visit at the dusty villa, in the shape of a tea-caddy, which he occupied at Islington. Wine inspires confidence even in the most cautious; and my heart, now that I had conquered the first ceremonious reserves arising from the difference of rank between us, stood on the brink of my lips.

"In a short time, every secret of my soul was revealed to him; all the whispered suggestions of my ambititon, all the fevered hopes of my pride; every wheel, every pivot of the moral mechanism that constitutes a man's identity, the *moi* of Madame de Staël's Commentary on Kant's philosophy. He laughed at me for the Eurasian bashfulness that rebuked me, as I frankly acknowledged, every moment of my life. Even my olive tinge became enlivened into a brilliant *brun*, as he rallied me on the false shame which had to this moment made me consider myself a scare-crow amongst women: for I had always attributed Bridget's acceptance of my hand to have been mainly prompted by the command my purse would give her over sarsnets and gros de Naples. With the earnestness of a devoted friendship, he assured me my complexion was now completely in vogue;—that Apollo himself, were he to choose a skin for his re-appearance on earth, would array himself in one not a shade lighter than my own. 'But admitting,' said the Viscount, 'that your colour is objectionable, let me entreat you, dear Middlerace, to remember the superiority of intellectual powers to attributes that are personal only!' I listened with delight to his syren-song. A large mirror was before me, and at every glass of claret I drank, methought my face had less and less of the oriental sallowness which had hitherto, as I absurdly imagined, excluded me by the fiat of nature from the hope of rendering myself agreeable to women. It ended in his solemnly pledging his honour that he would introduce me to a young lady of rank at an early opportunity. He had touched a string which vibrated to my inmost soul. To live amongst the great, to be allied to them by domestic ties, to breathe the atmosphere of fashion, was the intoxicating dream that had haunted my waking and my sleeping fancies. How could I repay this gratuitous, this unlooked-for kindness? And it was a poor, pitiful return I made him; but it was at least of some value I trusted in his eyes, as a grateful acknowledgment of his friendship, when I complied with his request for the temporary accommodation of three thousand pounds, to enable him to complete a purchase which was requisite to the *arrondissement* of the

paternal estate that had devolved to him.—Ephraim Middlerace, thou type of blockheads, thou prince of dupes, thou ass of the first magnitude!

"Our intimacy ripened every day. It gave me renewed opportunities of manifesting my sense of Lord Featherington's condescensions by farther advances of money. For the aggregate amount he gave me his bond—and what security could be better than the bond of a viscount? At length I became a regular disciple in the college of fashion. I exchanged the awkwardness of an Eurasian lout for the impudence of a Bond Street coxcomb."

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Here follow several pages of self-upbraiding—of bitter retrospect—of shuddering anticipation of the future. It should seem, from the Eurasian's diary, that he married, under the auspices of his titled patron, a demirep of fashion with the prefix of "honourable" to her name. Her taste for sarsnets and gros de Naples was of course more refined than that of his first wife; but it was in the same ratio the more expensive. Her mornings were spent in a conclave of milliners and sempstresses, her evenings in the usual dissipations of the town. The Honourable Mrs. Middlerace was condescending enough to introduce her husband to her parties. At these parties, the Eurasian had sufficient discernment to perceive that his *entrée* excited a general titter amongst the women, and somewhat louder expressions of mirth amongst the men; in short, that he was laughed at universally, and what was much worse, that the Honourable Mrs. Middlerace herself joined in the laugh. But late hours, the laborious *ennui* of a woman of fashion, tight lacing, thin drapery, all acting upon an enfeebled constitution and declining years,—for the Honourable Mrs. Middlerace, long before she bestowed her hand on the Eurasian, had been laid by on the shelf as a damaged article,—at length restored him to the independence and ease of celibacy, but with wasted resources, and a heart half-broken by the scorn and contempt of the unfeeling wretches, whose follies he had mimicked, and whose distresses in many instances he had generously relieved.

About this period, his diary appears unusually barren, both of incident and reflection. Sufficient, however, may be collected, from several miscellaneous but desultory entries, to show that his mind had become gradually strengthened by the coarse discipline of misfortune, and that the soft and credulous milkiness of his nature, which had exposed him to so long a series of trickery and imposture, had been exchanged for a more manly confidence in himself and a salutary distrust of others. He became anxious from this time to return to India—his real home; and though we have no longer the aid of his diary, which he has long since discontinued, we know that he still lives beloved and respected, at the head of a flourishing mercantile firm at Calcutta; and that, nothing disheartened by his former conjugal misadventures, he has lately won the heart and obtained the hand of a rich Eurasian heiress; an event which has enlarged the capital and extended the credit of Ephraim Middlerace and Co.; while, considered as one of three matrimonial experiments, it bids fair to be the most auspicious of them all. We cannot forbear also mentioning, as an instance of the native good sense of Mr. Middlerace, that he frequently recounts his Eurasian adventures, and indulges a hearty laugh at his own expense.

TRANSLATIONS INTO THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of a translation into Arabic of Dr. Hooper's *Anatomists' Vade Mecum*, by Dr. John Tytler, printed at Calcutta by the Committee of Public Instruction, has been recently transmitted to the Royal Asiatic Society,* and is deposited in its library. The execution of a task so arduous, demanding a rare union of qualifications, and the motive to which must have been so purely disinterested (since neither fame nor profit could have been contemplated), affords alone a sufficient ground for inviting public attention to the merits of Dr. Tytler's work. We have another reason, however, equally valid.

In an elegantly-written preface, Dr. Tytler has explained, so justly and so forcibly, the utility of translating European works of science into the Oriental languages, and has laid down such sound and judicious rules for their translation, that his observations deserve the utmost publicity.

Dr. Tytler remarks that little has hitherto been done in translating European science into the languages of the East, although such a mode of instruction possesses decided advantages over oral tuition. "A teacher can instruct but a limited number of scholars; his influence is confined both in space and time; when the period of instruction is over, the effect of it is very apt to be lost; and where, as in India, he has to deal with scholars whose opinions and prejudices, from their early infancy, are in direct opposition to his lectures, any explanation of his doctrines is apt to end in a disputation, in which both parties consider themselves as bound in honour to stand out, and the passions of the scholar are armed against the admission of truth. The influence of books is very different. They travel through all parts of the country, and can be studied, at all times, by all classes of people, old as well as young; and when their contents are forgotten, they may be re-examined. I may add, as perhaps the most advantageous circumstance of all, that thousands are able to purchase a few books, who might be utterly unable to afford the expense of a teacher."

The obstacles in the way of this useful system of instruction, he admits, are great. First, translations *into* a language are incomparably more difficult than translations *from* it, and require a far more extensive knowledge; secondly, besides the knowledge of the language, that of the science to be transfused into it must be added; thirdly, in addition to the knowledge of the language and of the science, a translator must be acquainted with the history and antiquities of the latter, "for, as we go farther and farther back in time, we gradually find European science coinciding more and more with that of the East, till at last they unite in the same origin;" fourthly, the labour is inconceivably great of finding proper and idiomatic terms in which to render European ideas on scientific subjects; and lastly, when the task is completed, no reward for it can commonly be expected.

The principal canon, which Dr. Tytler lays down for translations of European scientific works for the use of Eastern nations, is, that the lan-

* Presented by Dr. Tytler, through Major-General Sir Henry Worsley, K.C.B.

guage chosen as the vehicle should be one of the classical or learned tongues, which, he observes, are, upon the whole, in much more extensive use than the vernacular. "The language of the vulgar does not possess terms for the learned, and to coin what are wanted would be to make a new language unintelligible to every class of people whatever." The Eastern nations, moreover, regard their classical languages with reverence, and pay respect to a book simply because it is written in them. There is also this advantage attending translations into a learned language: "when once a book is translated accurately into Sanscrit or Arabic, almost the most uninformed native can re-translate it very tolerably into Bengalee, Hindee, or their cognate dialects, on the one hand; or into Oordhoo and Persian on the other."

Another rule relates to technical terms, in the rendering of which consists the principal difficulty of a translator. In the work under consideration, Dr. Tytler found that there are two classes of technical words in the possession of the Arabs; one consists of words purely Arabic, forming an integral part of their language, and which he calls "Anti-Mohammadan;" the other are Grecisms, or translations made by the Arabs from the technical words of the Greeks: for example, the Anti-Mohammadan name for the *aorta*, expressed by the word اورطي (which is literally the Greek ἀορτή), is ابهر, signifying 'artery.' With respect to technical terms for which no equivalents exist, two methods, he observes, may be employed; first, to write the European word in Oriental characters,—as has been done in translations from the Greek into the Arabic; or secondly, to translate the scientific term etymologically, that is, "to invent a new Oriental term, whose etymology, according to the rules of inflection, shall correspond with that of the term in English, so as to express the same idea, and form a corresponding system of scientific nomenclature." The first method, he observes, is revolting to the Arabic language, which abhors the introduction of foreign terms, partly from the inflexibility of the Mohammadan character, but chiefly from the peculiar structure of the language itself." Dr. Tytler, in his translation, where Arabic equivalents were wanting, has translated the terms in the English work, etymologically and grammatically, into Arabic. This must have been a process of less difficulty, from the anatomical terms in our language being, not arbitrary but significant, borrowed from the Greek and Latin.

Dr. Tytler has employed, amongst other arguments, an ingenious one to justify the translation of a work upon a subject so opposed to the habits of Eastern people, by observing, that anatomy "has a most powerful influence in counteracting prejudices that arise from birth, or station, or caste, by demonstrating that, however mankind may differ in these externals, their internal organization is the same: before the knife of the anatomist, every artificial distinction of society disappears; and if all the individuals of the human race be equal in the grave, they are still more so on the dissecting-table." We doubt whether this is not inverting the order of mental operations: the book must be read before this argument can have effect.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this Society was held on the 5th January; the Right Honourable Henry Ellis, member of council, in the chair.

The following, among other donations, were laid on the table, *viz.*

From Mrs. Davids, three engraved seal-stones, and a Mocha stone; a Turkish aspre, and six impressions, in wax, from Oriental seals. From John Scott, Esq., M.D., M.R.A.S., the stuffed specimen of a spring-bok from the Cape of Good Hope. From the Royal Society of London, the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1832. From Lieut. Col. Charles Hopkinson, C.B., M.R.A.S., a set of three *chacras*, or circles of steel, used by the Sikhs as missile weapons with considerable skill. From Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq., M.R.A.S., specimens of buffalo's horn, drawn out by steam; hairs from an elephant's tail; and a bamboo cup.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to these and the other donors, among whom were Professor Fræhn, Mr. Henry Marshall, &c.

David Shea, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's College at Haileybury, was balloted for and elected a resident member of the Society.

The Rev. N. Wiseman, D.D., Principal of the English College at Rome, was balloted for and elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The reading of a memoir of the Primitive Church of Malay-ala, or of the Syrian Christians of the Apostle Thomas, by Captain Charles Swanston, of the Madras army (communicated by the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary Royal Asiatic Society), was commenced at this meeting.

19th January. A general meeting was held this day; Sir Alexander Johnston, vice-president, in the chair.

The Chevalier Clot Bey, principal surgeon to his Highness the Páshá of Egypt, accompanied by Mr. Briggs, the Páshá's agent in this country, was introduced to the meeting by the chairman, who, in an animated address, explained the circumstances under which the Bey (who is a native of France) entered into the service of Mehemet Ali, and the important results already brought about by his means in the establishment of hospitals and medical seminaries in the Páshá's dominions. Nearly three hundred young Arabs have already been qualified, under the Bey's direction, for practising medicine and surgery, and the whole of the hospitals and students are placed under his control: the latter receive appointments in the Páshá's service according to their merits, and wear distinguishing uniforms. As a mark of the Páshá's high consideration for the talents and eminent services of this gentleman, he conferred on him the rank and title of Bey, without requiring even the nominal relinquishment of his faith and country; and on his return recently to France, on a short leave of absence from his duties (for the purpose of placing twelve of the most accomplished of his pupils, among whom are two Ulemas, under the care of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Paris, to complete their professional education), he was received with marked cordiality by his own sovereign, who, Sir Alexander observed, never allows an opportunity of rewarding distinguished merit to escape him, and who presented Clot Bey with the cross of the Legion of Honour. Sir Alexander concluded his address by eulogizing in warm terms the liberal and enlightened conduct of the Páshá of Egypt, in making use of

individuals of any nation or belief, who were enabled, by their talents and acquirements, to assist in promoting the civilization of his subjects, by diffusing the knowledge of the sciences and useful arts among them. Sir Alexander remarked, that he thought it no more than justice to say thus much respecting the Pásha on the present occasion, considering his Highness in the character of an honorary member of this Society.

The Chevalier Clot Bey expressed his acknowledgments for the cordial reception he had experienced from the Society, and observed that, although he had, previously to visiting this country, formed a very high opinion of the British nation and character, every thing he had seen during his stay had tended to confirm those views, and he very much regretted that the time he could spare was so limited as to prevent him from acquiring more extensive information on many subjects; but he would not fail to represent to the Pásha the estimation in which his measures were held in this country. He concluded by tendering his services to the Society, on his return to Egypt, in any way in which they could be made available, requesting that he might be furnished with notes or questions on any points deemed worthy of inquiry. The Chevalier specially adverted to the handsome terms in which his exertions had been spoken of by the chairman, and apologized for addressing the meeting in the French language, not being sufficiently acquainted with English to make himself understood in it.

Mr. Johannes Witzleius Pereira, a native of Ceylon, was introduced by Lieut. Colonel Colebrooke to the meeting. This gentleman, who has attained considerable proficiency in the English language, and possesses an extensive knowledge of the literature of Ceylon, is about to translate an historical work from the Singhalese into English, under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Committee.

The undermentioned donations were laid on the table at this meeting:

From the Right Honourable Henry Ellis, M.R.A.S., four spears, two clubs, and five arrows, from the South Sea Islands. From Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq., M.R.A.S., the complete costume of the Coorg Rájá (in miniature), comprising a cocked hat; tippet, and pair of epaulettes, in black silk; and the same in purple velvet; a shirt of fine cloth; a loose blue cotton ditto; a pair of drawers of striped silk; and a handsome jacket of striped silk, lined with green ditto. From W. T. Hooper, Esq., of the East-India House, a small but interesting collection of natural history from the Nilgiri Hills, comprising thirty-one specimens of birds, among which are several ducks; the goatsucker; two owls, and a woodcock shot on the hills; eight quadrupeds; two bats, and three snakes. From the Cambridge Philosophical Society, its *Transactions*, Vol. IV. Part 3. From M. Bulos, the *Révue des Deux Mondes*; and from Colonel Sykes, his *Zoology of Dukhun*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

John Forbes Royle, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's medical service, on the Bengal establishment, and superintendent of the botanic garden at Saharunpúr, was balloted for, and elected a resident member of the Society.

The reading of Captain Swanston's memoir of the Primitive Church of Malay-ala, &c. was continued.

This memoir is divided into six chapters, with an appendix of notes, and is illustrated by coloured drawings of the costume of the metropolitan, the priests, and the laity of the Syro-Christian church.

The author commences his history by adverting to the universal belief among the Christians of the East, that St. Thomas preached the Gospel in India, and suffered martyrdom at the place now called St. Thomas's Mount;

and he gives what appears to him the most probable account of the mission of the Apostle, divested of the fables which are blended so much with the early traditions relating to this subject; namely, that after having preached Christianity in Arabia Felix and in the Island of Socotora, he came to India, and landed at Cranganore in A.D. 51. His first converts were some members of a Jewish colony, which had settled near that town many years before. His success was very great, and among the Hindus who joined his communion were some of the head brahmans in the neighbourhood. Having made some arrangements for the government of the infant establishments, he proceeded to Meliapur, and was still triumphant; but the envy of the brahmans at length doomed him to martyrdom, which event took place in A.D. 71. Eventually, the Christians of Meliapur were compelled to fly to Malabar, to escape the persecutions of the Hindu princes, and spread themselves over the provinces of Quilon, Travancore, Cranganore, &c.

The first foreign bishop who took charge of the Syrian Christians, according to the most authentic records, was Mar Thomas, in 345. Under the direction of this prelate, who was originally a merchant, Christianity made great progress in India, and its professors obtained important privileges from the native sovereigns of the country. The original plates, on which are engraved these grants to the Christians, are now in the college at Cottayam; the inscription on one of them, supposed to be the most ancient, is in the nail-headed or Persepolitan character, with four signatures in an old Hebrew character, resembling the alphabet usually called Palmyrene; and that on another is thought to have no affinity with any character now known in Hindustan.* In 825, two pastors were sent from Syria, and were succeeded by others, for a long period of time. The nation became at length so powerful as to elect sovereigns of its own faith; but it gradually declined till the arrival of the Portuguese in 1500, which event terminates the first chapter of the work. The second extends from the appearance of the Portuguese to the synod of Udiamper, in 1599; it dwells principally on the attempts of the Portuguese to impose their doctrines on the native Christians, which eventually caused disunion, with all its attendant evils, among them; and from the year 1567, they were split into two factions, and involved in perpetual troubles by the jealousies and quarrels of the rival bishops. The third chapter comprises a history of the transactions from the synod of Udiamper to the expulsion of the Jesuits, in 1665. After an account of the proceedings of the synod, which formally established the supremacy of the Pope, and of the subsequent tyranny of the archbishop, Don A. de Menezes, it goes on to narrate the means adopted by the Jesuits for the furtherance of their ambitious views in this quarter, and the removing of their authority by the Christians of Travancore and Cochin, in 1653. The papal government, however, sent a new legate to endeavour to reclaim them, and although withstood for a considerable time, the seeds of controversy were unfortunately again sown, and divisions took place in the Syrian church, which made way for the influence of the Roman prelate. This state of things lasted till the arrival of the Dutch, who expelled the Portuguese from the coast, and with them fell the spiritual power of the Roman priesthood over the native churches.

The reading of the paper terminated, on the present occasion, at this epoch.

The meeting was then adjourned to Saturday, the 2d of February.

After the meeting, M. J. J. Rifaud, a French gentleman, who has resided

* These plates were lost during the government of the Portuguese in Malabar, but were recovered, to the great joy of the people, by General Macauley, while resident at Travancore, in 1806.

for twenty-two years in Egypt, and made about six thousand drawings of subjects of every description, illustrating its natural history and antiquities, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants, exhibited his original sketches to the members assembled, together with specimens of the lithographed plates to accompany a work which he contemplates publishing by subscription. The work will extend to five octavo volumes of text, and the number of plates will be at least three hundred. The great variety of subjects, and the skill displayed in their representation, excited great admiration. M. Rifaud announced his intention of attending at the Society's house for a few days in the ensuing week, to allow the members and their friends a further opportunity of inspecting his drawings.

Oriental Translation Fund.—At a late special meeting of the Oriental Translation Committee, at which were present the Earl of Munster, Sir George Staunton, Bart., the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, Sir Wm. Ouseley, Sir Henry Willock, J. Atkinson, Esq., Colonel W. Blackburne, T. H. Baber, Esq., Chas. Elliott, Esq., the Rev. J. Forshall, Godfrey Higgins, Esq., the Rev. Professor Lee, Capt. James Michael, John Shakespear, Esq., and Dr. Rosen; the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster in the chair;

Mr. Graves C. Haughton tendered his resignation of the office of honorary secretary to the Committee, which he had filled since the month of November 1831. The ground of Mr. Haughton's resignation was the precarious state of his health, which had suffered materially from the close attention to the business of the Committee, required in consequence of an entire revision of the manner in which it had previously been transacted having been found absolutely necessary. The Committee, in consequence, came to an unanimous resolution expressive of its deep regret at the loss of Mr. Haughton's important services; and that gentleman having, at the request of the Right Hon. the Chairman, attended the meeting, which received him with marked attention and cordiality, the purport of this resolution was verbally communicated to him with great feeling, by the the noble Earl, and was acknowledged in an appropriate manner by Mr. Haughton. The Committee having requested Mr. John Shakespear to take charge of the office which had become vacant, that gentleman acceded, in the most liberal manner, to the wishes of the Committee, and from his well-known talents and acquirements as an Oriental scholar, the efforts of the Committee, it may be safely anticipated, will not relax under his direction.

Mr. Haughton still retains the office of secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of the Physical Class of this Society on the 15th August, Sir Edward Ryan, president, in the chair, the following letters were read:—

From Capt. P. Gerard, dated Kotgurh, 23d July, announcing that he had despatched to the address of the Society a box containing 164 paper parcels of fossils from the Himalaya, by direction of his brother, Dr. Gerard, their discoverer. He further acquaints the Society, that Dr. Gerard had forwarded from Cabul the first of his promised papers on the Valley and Section of the Spiti, illustrative of these fossils, and that the remainder is expected from Bokhara.

From W. Cracroft, Esq., dated Chirra Punji, 25th June, announcing further discoveries of coal-beds in the Kasya hills. The present site is near a place

called Monthan, where the coal-seams occur between the sandstone beds, accompanied as usual with bituminous shale, limestone, and indurated clay. The coal strata altogether are six feet in depth; this locality is so far interesting, because it has been hitherto a desideratum to obtain coal near the foot of the hills equally good with what is found above: the specific gravity of this coal is stated to be only 1·31.

From G. Swinton, Esq., chief secretary to Government, communicating a letter from the Rev. Wm. Vernon Harcourt, secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, by direction of the central committee, transmitting a copy of their First Report, and requesting his assistance in extending to India the operation of the plan detailed therein, by the formation of a committee to correspond with the Association, to promote its objects, and to aid it in carrying on upon a common system, in the most distant parts of the empire, the extensive investigations which it meditates. Copies of the Report have been also addressed to Sir E. Ryan, Major Benson, Dr. Christie, Captain Herbert, and Messrs. Calder and Prinsep, who have been requested to coalesce with Mr. Swinton as members of the Indian committee.

Mr. J. Calder brought to the notice of the Society, as connected with the communication just made known, that, since the death of Dr. Voysey, the situation of geologist and naturalist to the grand trigonometrical survey had remained vacant. He trusted that the present surveyor-general would not lose sight of the great advantages to science of such an appointment, when he should be preparing to continue his grand arc through the unexplored regions of Central Hindustan.

From G. Swinton, Esq., forwarding, on the part of Colonel Watson, specimens of Kasya iron ore, smelted iron, and coal; also some native caoutchouc, manufactured into bottles and thin sheets, at Chirra Punji. The latter may become a valuable article for many purposes; the sheets are very thin, pliant, and impervious to air or water. The coal is of the slaty kind, sp. gr. 1·447, and impervious to air or water. The coal is of the slaty kind, sp. gr. 1·447, containing volatile matter 36, carbon 41, and a copious white ash 23 per cent.

The paper read was a Description of the *Canis primævus* of Nepal, by B. H. Hodgson, Esq. This interesting paper gives a particular account of the wild dog.—*Ind. Gaz.*

VARIETIES.

Expedition of Captain Burnes and Dr. Gerard.—The *India Gazette* of Calcutta contains the following letter from Captain J. A. Burnes, "written on Russian paper, purchased in the bazar at Peshawur," and dated "Balkh, June 11, 1832:"—"I had the pleasure to receive yours of the 20th April on the 1st June, at Khoolloom, where I had need of such consolation, and was in the hands of Moorād Bēg of Koondooy, the Ozbekh chief, who fleeced poor Moorcroft. I had never intended to pass by Khoolloom, but, at the urgent advice of Jubhur Khan, we joined a party supposed to have influence at Koondooy, and were thus ensnared. However, 'all's well that ends well.' I proceeded forthwith to Koondooy, leaving Gerard and all my party at Khoolloom, and so personified the character of a poor Armenian, that I quite humbugged Moorād Bēg and all his court, got a present of a dress of honour, and an escort to take us out of the country. I must not omit, however, to say that I bribed one of his dewans to tell my tale; he was the officer of the custom-house, and twenty tillars threw him at my feet. It was a little better arrangement than disgorging 25,000, as did our predecessor (Moorcroft) for his ransom.

"We are just starting for Bocharah, which we shall reach on the 1st July,

crossing the Oxus on our third march. Our journey across the Hindoo Coosh was most exciting, and it is a fearful undertaking. We wound for days among dells and ravines, which hid the sun from our view, and rose over us to a perpendicular height of two and three thousand feet. All geographers have laid the snowy mountains down erroneously; they run south and north of Bameean. I had my nose frost-bitten in crossing them, and nearly lost my sight from the glare; but both nose and eyes have now returned to their natural state, to my very great delight.

"We could only travel in the mornings, when the snow was frozen over, for at mid-day we sunk up to the middle, and floundered from one side to another. I trust, however, that our hardships are now drawing to a close, and that we shall be able to stand the torrid deserts of Tartary as well as the frigid clime of the Indian Caucasus. These mountains are almost without inhabitants, and our camp was 'the torrent's bed' throughout the journey.

"What our progress will be after reaching Bocharah I cannot at present say; but after visiting Samarkand, we shall bend our steps to Khiva and Astracan. I shall be, indeed, sorry when the journey draws to a close, since I have never passed a happier time in all my life, with all our fatigue and hardships.

"I now write you from Balkh, or as the natives all call it, the 'Mother of Cities.' Its climate is considered insalubrious, but it looks a very nice place, and produces such fruit, that verily the apricots are too beautiful to be eaten—they are as large as apples. The sight of cherries, too, is something new to an Indian."

The Ornithorhynchus.—In September last, Dr. Weatherhead communicated to the committee of the Zoological Society extracts from a letter which he had recently received from Lieut. the Hon. Lauderdale Maule, of the 39th regiment, now in New South Wales. They referred to the habits and economy of the *ornithorhynchi*.

"During the spring of 1831," writes Lieut. Maule, "being detached in the interior of New South Wales, I was at some pains to discover the truth of the generally accepted belief, namely, that the female *platypus* lays eggs and suckles its young. By the care of a soldier of the 39th regiment, who was stationed at a post on the Fish River, a mountain stream abounding with *platypi*, several nests of this shy and extraordinary animal were discovered. The *platypus* burrows in the banks of rivers, choosing generally a spot where the water is deep and sluggish, and the bank precipitous and covered with reeds or overhung by trees. Considerably beneath the level of the stream's surface is the main entrance to a narrow passage, which leads directly into the bank, bearing away from the river (at a right angle to it), and gradually rising above its highest water-mark. At the distance of some few yards from the river's edge this passage branches into two others, which, describing each a circular course to the right and left, unite again in the nest itself, which is a roomy excavation, lined with leaves and moss, and situated seldom more than twelve yards from the water, or less than two feet beneath the surface of the earth. Several of their nests were, with considerable labour and difficulty, discovered. No eggs were found in a perfect state, but pieces of a substance resembling egg-shell were picked out of the debris of the nest. In the insides of several female *platypi* which were shot, eggs were found of the size of a large musket-ball and downwards, imperfectly formed, however, *i.e.* without the hard outer shell, which prevented their preservation."

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the present State of the AFFAIRS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY, and into the State of Trade between Great Britain, the East-Indies, and China, and to report their Observations thereon to the House;—Have considered and inquired into the Matters to them referred, and have agreed upon the following REPORT:—

YOUR committee have instituted an extended inquiry into the practical results of the system of government established over the Asiatic possessions of this country, and of the commercial privileges enjoyed by the East-India Company. They have subjected each department of administration to the closest and most minute investigation which they have found to be practicable. The labours of the committee have been brought to a close by the approaching termination of the session.

Immediately after the appointment of your committee, it was intimated to them, that in the establishments of the East-India House and the Board of Control, it had been found necessary to classify the public business; and the committee, with a view to a systematic arrangement in their proceedings, and to a due distribution of their own business, adopted a similar classification. They have accordingly considered separately the subject-matter of their inquiry under the following heads:—

I. PUBLIC.
II. FINANCE and ACCOUNTS—TRADE.
III. REVENUE.
IV. JUDICIAL.
V. MILITARY.
VI. POLITICAL or FOREIGN.

I.—PUBLIC.

Among the most important matters brought under the review of the committee, in the public or miscellaneous branch of the inquiry, will be found the following:—

The constitution, powers, expense, practical efficiency, and defects, of the different branches of the Indian Government, both at home and abroad:

The appointment and nomination of European servants for the civil administration of India, their character, education, qualifications, and oriental acquirements:

The policy of employing natives more extensively in Indian administration; their feelings and opinions regarding our government; and their condition in reference to education:

The introduction of the English language into the proceedings in the Company's courts of justice:

The laws under which our Indian empire is governed, and their administration, and the degree in which they are applicable to European settlers or residents, or are capable of being made applicable to them:

The condition and character of such settlers, and the policy of encouraging them:

The state of the press in India:

The church establishment, with reference to the actual state of Christianity in India; and

The powers and practical effect of the King's Courts at the different presidencies.

In reporting the result of their inquiry on these points, the committee feel anxious to abstain, as far as possible, from the expression of any opinion: they prefer submitting to the House a general summary of the evidence. They would, however, strongly recommend an attentive perusal and consideration of that evidence.

There will be found in the appendix to the evidence, besides a valuable digest of the evidence taken before the committee of the Lords in 1830, and before preceding committees of the Commons, an interesting memoir of the steps taken for the purpose of educating the natives in India; a selection from the public correspondence on that subject; and similar selections with regard to the employment of natives in the civil departments; the best mode of qualifying the European civil servants for their official duties in India; and the numbers and salaries of the ecclesiastical functionaries.

I.—HOME GOVERNMENT.

The authorities composing the home government are (1) the Court of Proprietors; (2) the Court of Directors; (3) the Board of Control.

1. In the evidence, the constitution and qualifications of the proprietors; the functions of that court; and their fitness to choose the directors; are severally brought under review.

As the qualification for a single vote, a proprietor must possess, and have held for 12 months, 1,000*l.* stock; no minor may vote, nor can a proprietor vote by proxy. The number entitled to vote, at the present time, is 1,976; of which 54 have four votes, 50 have three votes, 370 have two, and 1,502 one vote.

Exclusive of the profitable investment of capital which India stock has hitherto afforded, individuals have become proprietors, from connexion with that country, and previous residence there; from a desire to take part in the discussion of Indian affairs at the general courts; and for the purpose of promoting the election of their friends, and participating in the patronage.

The court of proprietors elect the directors, and declare the dividend, which, since 1793, has always been declared at the maximum of 10½ per cent., allowed by the act of that year. They have no general control over the Court of Directors, but they make bye-laws, which are binding upon the Company, when no act of parliament exists to the contrary. All proceedings in parliament affecting the Company's interests, and all grants of money above 600*l.*, must be submitted to them; but no grant above 600*l.* made by them is valid, unless confirmed by the Board of Control. Their powers were materially limited by the acts of 1784 and 1793, they can neither revoke, suspend, nor vary, any order of the Court of Directors which has been sanctioned by the Board of Control; and though there appears to be no restriction on their discussing any measure of the directors, they are, in fact, virtually precluded from all substantial interference in the affairs of India.

2. The Court of Directors consists of 24 proprietors, who conduct the whole affairs of India, both at home and abroad, subject, on most points, to the Board of Control.

Thirteen form a court; six of the 24 directors go out annually by rotation, and such has been the law since 1773; but they are re-eligible at the expiration of a year, and are generally re-elected.

The election of the chairman and deputy chairman takes place annually by the directors; nor does any fixed rule regulate their choice.

The power of nominating the governors and commanders-in-chief is vested in the directors, subject to the approval of the crown. The court can recall a governor, or any of their servants, independently of the Board of Control. Subject to the power and supervision of the same Board, most of the despatches connected with the Government of India are prepared by the Directors. In case of collision between the court and the board, an appeal lies to the king in council, as an ultimate resort.

Every director has, or has power to have, full cognizance of all the affairs of the Company, and has, when in court, the power of interference; but every director has not the opportunity of sitting and deliberating in the committee of correspondence, which is filled up on the principle of succession by seniority alone.

For the dispatch of business, the court of directors is divided into three principal committees: the committee of correspondence; the committee of buying and warehouses; and the committee of shipping. To these committees the directors are annually appointed by seniority; and after the election of the chairman and deputy chairman, the names of the members who are to compose the several committees, are proposed by the chairman to the court. The committee of correspondence stands highest in the scale; it consists of the nine senior members, with the chairman and deputy chairman, making eleven. Each member of the committee of correspondence must have passed through the committees of buying and warehouses, and of shipping, however high and important may have been the station which he has previously filled in India, or elsewhere.

All that relates to the preparation of despatches for India, generally, belongs to the committee of correspondence; particularly all the more important political business.

It appears from the evidence that all the despatches, not of a secret nature, have originated with the Court of Directors, and that, during the last 17 years, the board have directed the preparation of 49 or 50, out of a total number amounting to nearly 8,000. They have continually made important alterations, but the law has precluded them from any other mode of originating a despatch than that of directing the court to prepare it.

All communications addressed to the Court of Directors, of whatever nature, and whether received from abroad or from parties in this country, go, in the first instance, to the secretary's office, and are laid by the chairman before the first court that meets after their receipt. Despatches of importance are generally read to the court at length. The despatches, when read or laid before the court, are considered under reference to the committee of correspondence, and the officers whose duty it is to prepare answers, take the directions of the chairs upon points connected with them; the draft of an answer is framed upon an examination of all the documents to which the subject has reference, and submitted to the chairs; it is then brought before the committee of correspondence, to be revised by them, and is afterwards laid before the courtr of directors, for their approval or alteration. When it has passed the court, it goes to the Board of Control, who are empowered to make any alterations, but are required to return it within a limited time, and with reasons assigned for the alterations made. Previously, however, to the draft being laid before the committee of correspondence by the chairs, experience has suggested the convenience of submitting it to the president of the board, in the shape of what is called a previous communication. In this stage alterations are made by the president, without the formality of assigning reasons for them. The previous communication being returned to the chairman, is laid by him before the committee of correspondence, either with or without the alterations made by the president, or with a modification of them, as he may see fit. Against the formal alterations made by the commissioners for the affairs of India, the court may make a representation to the board, who have not unfrequently modified the alterations on such representation; but if the board decline to do so, they state the same to the court, and desire that the draft may be framed into a despatch, and sent out to India, agreeably to the terms of the act of parliament. In the event of a refusal, the court may be compelled by mandamus to comply with the order, but if they doubt the competency of the board, they may appeal to the king in council, who decides whether the board is acting within its power.

By the act of 1784, the directors are charged with appointing a secret committee, whose province it is to forward to India all despatches which, in the opinion of the Board of Control, should be secret, and the subject-matter of which can only be divulged by their permission. The committee consists of three directors, chosen by the court, *viz.* the chairman, deputy-chairman, and most frequently the senior director not in the chair, who take the oath of secresy, as prescribed by the act. Their officers also are sworn to secresy; and no one is employed in transcribing secret despatches without the permission of the board. The board are empowered by law to issue, through the secret committee, orders and instructions on all matters relating to war, peace, or negociation with the states of India; and the secret committee are bound to transmit such orders to India without delay. The secret committee have no legal power to remonstrate against such orders, provided they have relation to the subjects above stated. They have, however, had communication, upon matters stated in secret despatches, with the board, and at their suggestion alterations have been made; but they have not the same power with regard to secret despatches as the court have with regard to other despatches; they are not empowed by law to make any representations thereon to the board.

It has been stated that another class of subjects, not provided for in the act which establishes the secret committee, has been necessarily treated through that committee, upon which its orders have been more punctually obeyed than in other cases,—namely, negociations with European states having settlements in India, and generally all matters connected with war in Europe, which can in any way affect our Indian interests.

When either war against a native state, or an expedition against any of the eastern islands, has been in contemplation, and the finances of India at such periods have been exceedingly pressed, or have required aid from this country, the secret committee, in communication with the Board, have taken upon themselves, without previous communication with the Court, to provide the requisite funds. Thus, despatches relating to subjects purely financial and commercial, such as the transmission of bullion, and the nature and amount of the Company's investments, have gone through the secret committee. Of late years, however, and especially since 1816, great attention seems to have been paid to exclude from this department all matters which did not properly belong to it, and even in those to confine the exercise of its interference within the narrowest limits possible, leaving all political communications to be made through the ordinary channel, when it could be done without detriment to the public service.

It is alleged that the events and occurrences which have given rise to the secret correspondence have occasionally passed over before any instructions can reach India; and copies of papers sent to the secret committee, relating to matters of high political and personal importance, have found their way to individuals in this country, while the Court of Directors, technically speaking, were ignorant of the subject of them. But upon subjects involving considerations of policy towards European and American states, it seems obvious that there ought to be a means of sending despatches to India without communicating their contents to so numerous a body as the Court of Directors. It has been stated, that if any doubt could exist on this head, abundant materials in the records of the secret department might be found to prove the absolute necessity of such a channel.

With regard to what may be termed the internal policy of British India, the secret correspondence has been (as we have already stated) mainly confined to the conduct to be pursued towards the native powers, and negociations and questions of peace and war with them and the neighbouring Asiatic nations. It would seem to be the necessary condition of so vast and distant an empire, that such que-

tions must, for the most part, be practically resolved by the local government of India, and accordingly all great measures relating to them appear to have originated with those authorities. Yet it has been alleged, that on some not inconsiderable points, the interference of the government at home has been effectual, and that the many peremptory injunctions which are said to be recorded in the despatches of this committee, must have had an effect in modifying, if not in directing, the general course pursued by those authorities on various occasions.

Having thus presented a brief outline of the constitution and functions of the Courts of Proprietors and Directors, the organs of the Company in all its public and private transactions, the committee propose, in a similar way, to advert to the Board of Control; and to conclude their remarks on the evidence relating to the home government, by a review of the extent of the correspondence, and of the plans which have been proposed for abridging it, and for expediting the preparation and transmission of despatches to India.

3. The board is constituted by a commission under the great seal, the first-named commissioner being president of the board. The first lord of the treasury, the chancellor of the exchequer, and the secretaries of state are, *ex officio*, members of the board; and two of the commissioners are not of the privy council. This is the constitution of the board under the act of 33 Geo. 3, c. 52.

By the act 51 Geo. 3, c. 75, there is no limitation with respect either to the number of commissioners who are to be paid, or to the amount of their salaries; but in practice the number of paid commissioners has been limited to three, namely, the president and two others.

For a statement of the departments into which the board is divided, reference is made to the memorandum delivered in by B. S. Jones, Esq., the assistant secretary to the board.

In the distribution of the business of the office, it depends entirely on the president how far he shall avail himself of the services of the other commissioners. The unpaid commissioners seldom take any active part, and are considered rather as honorary members, who may be consulted as occasion may arise. Effectually, therefore, the whole responsibility rests with the president. In general changes of the administration, all the members of the India board vacate office, but the unpaid commissioners are frequently re-appointed.

Under the act of 1793, the commissioners are to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns which in anywise relate to the civil or military government, or to the administration of the revenues of India; but the committee deem it advisable to refrain from adducing opinions merely hypothetical as to the independent powers which the law confers on the board. With respect to all despatches relating to peace, war, or negociation with any of the powers of India, which the board may deem of a secret nature, it is their duty, according to the express terms of the law, to originate and prepare the instructions which are sent through the secret committee; and, speaking generally, there have been no secret despatches but those prepared by the board. Upon any subject whatever, not commercial, without any reason given, they may require the court of directors to prepare a despatch, within the limited period of 14 days, with which they may deal at their own pleasure, so as to alter all its expressions and its whole purport. For alterations made by the board, whether in despatches so prepared, or in those which have been framed by the court without such directions, the law requires, as already stated, that reasons at large shall be given.

By the charter act of 1813, the rules and regulations for the good government of the college at Hailey bury, and the military seminary at Addiscombe, are subject to revision and approval by the board, and no order for the establishment of any office, or the appointment of any person to fill the situation of principal at the college, or head master of the seminary, is valid, until approved by the board.

The warrant for nominating a bishop of Calcutta, or for preparing letters patent relating to that see, is countersigned by the president, in which he acts independently of the court of directors. The president also countersigns the warrant of the king approving of the appointment by the court of directors of the governors, and commanders-in-chief; as well as the writing or instrument under the sign manual by which the king may remove or recall any person from office or employment in India, and vacate and make void appointments and commissions there.

The mode in which separation is made between the political and commercial finances of the Company, is, in the terms of the act of 1813, under the absolute control of the board.

They have also the power of directing permission to be given to any individual to proceed to India, if the court have previously refused such permission; and the board are not required in this case to state their reasons.

The mode in which the business is transacted between the board and the court has been already described.

Considering the multifarious nature of the Company's relations and transactions, it is to be expected that the correspondence should be voluminous and complicated, comprehending, as it does, not only all that originates in England, and is transmitted to India, but also the record of the proceedings and correspondence of the officers at the several presidencies, necessary to put the authorities at home in complete possession of all their acts. The correspondence comes home in despatches, and the explanatory matter in books or volumes. The total number of folio volumes received in 21 years, from 1793 to 1813, was 9,094; and from 1814 to 1829, a period of 16 years, the number was 12,414.

From the establishment of the board in 1784, to 1814, the number of letters received from the court by the board of commissioners was 1,791; the number sent from them to the court was 1,195. From 1814 to 1831, 1,967 letters have been written to, and 2,642 received from, the board. The number of drafts sent up to the board from 1793 to 1813, was 3,958; from 1814 to 1830, 7,962, being an increase of 4,004. There have, moreover, been various references, connected with servants, civil and military, and others, in this country, amounting, between the years 1814 and 1830, to 50,146. The reports made to the court by its committees, apart from details and researches made in framing such reports, amount to 32,902. From 1813 to the present time, 723 parliamentary orders have been served on the court, requiring returns of vast extent.

It is represented that the home government is overloaded with details; and that there is nothing so great, and nothing so small, that does not (under the present system) require the sanction of the supreme authority. While it is maintained, as a principle, that the councils of India must be made to confide in the Government at home, (which salutary purpose can alone be secured by the transactions being duly recorded, and punctually transmitted home by every opportunity,) it does not seem possible that the overwhelming mass of business should be diminished: the only obvious principle of remedy is stated to be a division of labour and responsibility.

In describing the mode in which business is transacted by the court and the board collectively, allusions have been made to differences of opinion, which have occasionally arisen; to a power of remonstrance on the one hand, and an obligation to give reasons at large on the other; and it is held that differences of this nature must operate unfavourably on the Company's interests, in two ways, from the weakness and vacillation which disunion betrays, and from the delay that must take place before the intended measures are adopted. The act of parliament prescribes, that the despatch, when prepared, should be only two months from the time of its leaving the court of directors to its being returned thither; and an answer has been prepared by the court, and sent up to the board, within ten days of the receipt of the despatch from India; but it has sometimes happened that questions of importance submitted by the Government of India to the consideration of the home authorities, have, from peculiar events, not been answered for a period of two or three years, circumstances in the meantime having so changed that further reference became necessary, and thus a period of many years has elapsed before the adjustment of such questions. The fact of collision between the co-ordinate authorities is clearly borne out by the evidence; while it is also affirmed that the desire of avoiding collision has led, in many instances, to the continued and renewed postponement of instructions upon important subjects. Hence, although the degree of inconvenience resulting from such collision may be regarded as a matter of mere opinion, and thus be variously estimated, yet it must have its origin in the constitution of the home authorities, and the existence of co-ordinate powers. It has also been suggested that, in consequence of the indefinite nature of the several powers of the two authorities, impediment is thrown in the way of communications from public servants in India.

A remedy suggested for the evils just alluded to, is, a change of the present system, by vesting the Government in all its branches in one body, or in two bodies, having a very different relation to each other from that which now exists between the court and the board, and remodelling the local Government on the same principles. But, independently of any great change in the system, the evidence affords various hints respecting modifications which might be beneficially introduced into the existing Government.

The possibility of conducting the business with fewer directors, and the expediency of reducing their number, have been considered. It is allowed that a diminution of their number would constitute a stronger obligation on the individuals appointed to attend to their duties, as it would impose practically, as well as morally, an additional degree of responsibility: but it is maintained that no real inconvenience arises from the present constitution of the court, and that its members could not be well diminished, unless its commercial and political functions were separated more than has yet been done, because the commercial department, with which a large proportion of the business of the court originates, requires the superintendence of a separate committee; and though there is a plan

suggested for introducing a more marked distinction between the political and commercial character of the Company, it is contended that there is a necessity for an interference on the part of the court as active and extensive as that which at present exists.

The advantages and disadvantages of the change of directors by rotation have also been considered: it is allowed that, by the existing rule, the court is frequently deprived of the advice of competent and able men; but if the directors were to be chosen for life, there would remain no check upon their incapacity or misconduct.

The mode in which the committee of correspondence is filled up is liable to a similar objection, because those members who come late in life from India, and whose talents and experience peculiarly qualify them for taking a part in the administration, may never be placed on that committee. The present mode, however, which is grounded on practice, rather than on any express law, is said to have its advantages; because, by means of it, a director becomes practically acquainted with every branch of the Company's affairs, while he is not precluded, by being attached to a subordinate committee, from affording to the court the benefit of his more recent knowledge and experience.

As it is allowed that the Court of Directors certainly possess, upon some points, a detailed knowledge, which the Board of Control does not possess, under its present constitution, and with its present establishment, it is not contended that the board would at once be competent to originate any but the more important despatches, referring to general principles and the higher subjects of government. On the authority of the writer of the Political History of India, it has been suggested that one or two of the commissioners should always be persons who have served either in the military or civil branch of the Company's service abroad. It is also suggested, that whatever the board is competent to do through the medium of the secret committee, might be as well done by direct despatches, emanating from a secretary of state for India, addressed to the respective governors abroad.

It is considered that the reduction recently made in the salary of the president of the board, in consequence of which that situation offers a remuneration for talent and ability inferior to that afforded by many other appointments of the same class, is, upon public grounds, most objectionable.

Local Government.

In reporting the evidence relating to the local government, the committee propose to give an outline, 1st, of its constitution and functions; 2d, its operation, comprising its efficiency and alleged defects; 3d, proposed alterations and improvements relating thereto.

There are three presidencies, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. In Bengal the government consists of a governor-general and three councillors; and at Madras and Bombay of a governor and the same number of councillors. The court of directors, if they see fit, appoint the commander-in-chief at each of the presidencies to a seat in the council of the presidency to which he is attached, in which event he takes rank next to the governor, as second in council. There are two other councillors, civilians, with the necessary subordinate functionaries. The civil members of council must have resided ten years in India, in the Company's service.

The governor-general has a supreme controlling power over the governors of Madras and Bombay, who, under certain circumstances, may be suspended for disobedience of orders. He has also the power, if he thinks fit, of proceeding to the subordinate presidencies, and assuming the chief authority there.

According to the terms of the act of 1793, the governor brings forward in council any business he thinks fit. The discussion upon it may be adjourned twice for 48 hours, but not longer, and then a decision must be pronounced; if the members of council accord with the views of the governor, the decision becomes a measure of Government; if the members of council dissent from the governor, they are to exchange opinions in writing, which are entered upon record. If the governor still adheres to his own views, he is vested with the power of acting on his own responsibility, placing upon record his reasons for so doing, which are transmitted to this country, with copies of all the proceedings. From the operation of this independent power, legislation, and matters judicially before the council, are the only exceptions.

To the powers of governor-general, those of captain-general have, on one occasion, been superadded. This is an appointment from the king, and confers the complete control over all military affairs.

The power, therefore, of making or enforcing laws for the government of the respective Presidencies rests in four individuals, viz. the governor-general (the governor in the cases of Madras and Bombay) and the three members of council, subject immediately, in some instances, to the consent of the supreme court of judicature to register their decree, and, more remotely, to the approval and sanction of the king in council, the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors.

The general administration of public affairs is carried on by the means of boards, the object of which is to relieve the Government from the burthen of details. At Calcutta, there are the boards of revenue, salt and opium, and trade; and the military, marine, and medical boards: at Madras, medical, military, and revenue boards: at Bombay no revenue board ever existed, and the military board was abolished by Sir John Malcolm.

Concerning the system of administration by boards in general, it has been stated, that however plausible they may be in theory, and however useful boards might be made, yet that practically they are inefficient: that they operate as clogs upon business, and that all that is professed to be accomplished by them, might be better attained by the agency of a single individual, is the uniform tenor of the evidence adduced before the committee.

With respect to councils, it is argued, on the one hand, that as they are no check upon the governor, in any case when he chooses to exercise his independent power, and as the secretaries of Government and heads of departments might probably give him the assistance which councillors now afford, they might be altogether dispensed with, and the public at the same time lose no efficient check. On the other hand, it is contended, that they are extremely useful in arranging for the governor the most material points of correspondence, and that they relieve him from a load of detail, and would relieve him still more if allowed to decide upon judicial and territorial matters upon their own responsibility; that, in short, as the governor is, for the most part, totally unacquainted with Indian affairs, the assistance of councillors, of local experience and knowledge, is indispensably requisite to enable him to discharge his duties.

The duties of the governor-general are those which appertain specially to the presidency of Bengal, and those which relate to the supervision and control of every functionary in India: and if it be true that the local administration of Bengal, more immediately confided to the governor-general, is sufficient to engage his whole time and attention, it must necessarily follow, that the still more important business of general legislation, and general control is ill performed; and from this source, it is alleged, arises one class of the evils which pervade the administration in India. Another class is alleged to have its origin in the nature of the administration at home, a system of checks, which operate as clogs on business, and occasion a disunion of authority, under which officers, having the same duties to perform, and the same objects in view, are split into distinct departments, often acting on opposite principles, and coming into perpetual collision with each other.

It has been said, that one of the most important considerations for parliament is the improvement of the government of India in India itself: with this view, and in order to meet the evils already adverted to, it has been proposed, to entrust increased powers to a local authority by the establishment of one supreme government for all India, without the charge of any local administration, and by the appointment of lieutenant governors at the several presidencies, with subordinate powers. Under this arrangement it would not be necessary to disturb existing boundaries, although it might be advisable to divide into two the extensive presidency of Bengal.

Against the adoption of these alterations, it has been urged that the local government of Calcutta, as at present constituted, though it has some defects, is yet fully equal to the task of legislating for the native population; that the number of the regulations passed by the local government, since the renewal of the charter, is small when compared with that of the laws passed in England during the same period; that it would be dangerous to remove the salutary checks which have hitherto existed in the control exercised by the home authorities: and that the business which, on the adoption of the new system, would unavoidably devolve upon the supreme government, would, from its extent, be unmanageable.

In contemplating the probable effect on the minds of the natives, of any extensive change in the present administration of India, it has been denied that it would be productive of any unfavourable result, or that it would make any impression whatever; their ideas of the Company being exceedingly vague, and their feelings of respect attaching entirely to the executive power.

Law.

That the British sway has conferred very considerable benefit on India can hardly be doubted, since under our government the people enjoy advantages which all history shows they never possessed under their own princes,—protection from external invasion, and the security of life and property. If these benefits are not duly appreciated, it is because the demoralization, consequent on ages of anarchy and misrule, has rendered them insensible to the blessings of organized society; a state in which the justice and firmness of the governors are sure to become reasons for disaffection on the part of the governed, because they annihilate their hopes of individual aggrandizement

and independence. Hence, with the exception of Bengal Proper, where a general feeling of protection is stated to prevail, the British tenure of India is, for the most part, a tenure of the sword, resting chiefly on the persuasion of our national power, and military strength and discipline. At the same time, it may be matter for attentive investigation, how far the exclusion of the natives from places of trust and emolument operates as a cause of discontent, and also how far the influence of the British name in the native states is converted by rapacious rulers into an engine of oppression.

The subject of the legislative power in India has already, in a great measure, been anticipated in the summary of the Evidence respecting the constitution and powers of the civil government, and the proposed reform of the present system, by the establishment of a supreme authority, embracing executive, judicial, and legislative functions. It therefore only remains to pass under review the existing state of jurisdiction and of the courts of law, the modifications and changes which might be beneficially introduced, and the principles which ought to regulate any new legislative enactments.

There exist in India at the present time two concurrent, and in some instances, conflicting, systems of judicature; the Company's courts, and the King's or supreme courts.

In the Company's courts there are three grades of European judges; the district, the provincial, and the judges of the sudder court. Of the native judges there are two classes; moonsiffs, of whom there are several stationed in the interior of every district; and sudder ameens, established at the same station with the European district judge. There are also magistrates, who exercise civil jurisdiction under special appointment. The registrars try and decide such causes as may be referred to them by the judge.

The jurisdiction of the supreme court extends to Europeans generally; and, within a certain limit around the several presidencies, to natives also; but constructively, natives not so circumstanced have, on many occasions, been brought within its jurisdiction. The jury system is confined entirely within the limits of the supreme court. It is made ground of complaint, that the criminal law is more severe than that administered beyond this boundary, while the civil law also is attended with an expense which has ruined most of the native families of distinction, and borne heavily upon Europeans.

No regulation made by the local government, and affecting individuals within the jurisdiction of the Court, is valid, unless registered by the court; a power which has in recent instances been freely exercised, and much beyond the local limits contemplated by the act of parliament. Hence collision has arisen between the local authorities and the functionaries of the King's courts, which has proved a source of great evil and of serious embarrassment to the government; nevertheless, objections exist to the abolition of the courts: while the remedies necessary to correct the evils attached to the operation of the present system are said to be abundantly obvious; 1st. by accurately and strictly defining the jurisdiction of the supreme court, or, 2dly, by the establishment of a general legislative council, or 3dly, by the appointment of local agents with the control of districts, as suggested by Sir Thomas Munro.

The power of arbitrary deportation upon alleged charges, without trial, forms another important feature in the local administration of India; concerning which it has become a question whether it might not be suppressed or modified by the introduction of trial by jury, without danger to the state.

There is also important evidence with regard to the code of criminal law in force in the provincial courts; the reciprocal circumstances of Europeans and natives with respect to the administration of justice; the effects and tendency of the judicial system actually in operation, as to the security of the persons and property of the natives; and the expediency of subjecting Englishmen to the jurisdiction of the provincial tribunals.

On a large view of the state of Indian legislation, and of the improvements of which it is susceptible, it is recognised as an indisputable principle, that the interests of the native subjects are to be consulted in preference to those of Europeans, whenever the two come in competition; and that therefore the laws ought to be adapted rather to the feelings and habits of the natives than to those of Europeans. It is also asserted, that though the native law might beneficially be assimilated to British law in certain points, yet that the principle of British law could never be made the basis of an Indian code; and finally, that the rights of the natives can never be effectually secured otherwise than by such amalgamation; by the appointment of an European judge to every zillah court, with native judges as his assistants and assessors; and by the substitution of individual for collective agency.

The provisions for the promulgation of ordinances and regulations are described to be effective.

Natives.

Intimately connected with every plan for the good government of India, and for the introduction of ameliorating changes into the present system, is all that relates to the habits, character, and capacity of the native population. It appears that at present they are only employed in subordinate situations in the revenue, judicial, and military departments. They are said to be sufficiently observant of the practical merits and defects of our system, and to be alive to the grievance of being excluded from a larger share in the executive government, a disadvantage which is not considered as compensated by the increased security enjoyed under British protection, compared with the precariousness of all tenure under former Governments: it is amply borne out by the evidence that such exclusion is not warranted on the score of incapacity for business, or the want of application, or trustworthiness: while it is contended that their admission, under European control, into the higher offices, would have a beneficial effect in correcting the moral obliquities of their general character; would strengthen their attachment to British dominion; would conduce to the better administration of justice; and would be productive of a great saving in the expenses of the Indian Government.

With a view to the more general identification of the natives with the Government of India, the encouragement and cultivation of the English language, to the greatest possible extent, is deemed by one witness to be highly desirable.

A desire for the knowledge of European science and literature has, it is declared, been awakened in the natives by the more recent extension and encouragement of education among them; and it is urged that moral and religious instruction is, in consequence, of imperious necessity for securing the improvement of their moral standard, and the advancement of their political character.

The proportion of the Hindoo population to the Mahomedan is stated at eight to one.

The expediency of framing a law for defining and regulating the civil rights of natives, in the case of a change of religion, is suggested.

It is equally desirable, it is stated, to extend perfect toleration to the native Christians, and to remove, as far as possible, any disability that can be shewn still to exist to their prejudice.

An interesting sketch has been given of the state of Christianity in India in the early ages, and also of the Syrian Christians, who have received the greatest assistance and advantage from a college for the instruction of their priesthood, founded by Colonel Munro, long resident at Travancore, the students of which are stated, by a clergyman who examined them, to have made great progress in the Latin and Syriac languages, and in other branches of literature.

The Roman Syrians have a college at Verapoly, for the education of about 50 students.

The Roman Syrians and the pure Syrian churches of Travancore are about equal in numbers, and amount each to between 60,000 and 70,000 souls.

The failure of Roman-catholic missionaries is acknowledged by themselves, and attested by other witnesses; while the progress of the Protestants appears to be daily becoming more successful. Their judicious plan is to establish schools, which they have effected both in the north and south of India. The number of scholars in Bengal alone, amounts to about 50,000.

This general diffusion of instruction is producing the best and most salutary effect, not only on the children educated, but on the minds of their parents and neighbours. Female schools have also been successfully established; at the different missionary stations there were, in 1823, nearly 1,200 female children, and that number has gradually increased to 3,000.

The proficiency of the native catechists is also attested.

Ecclesiastical.

It is stated, that the number of chaplains at present in actual service is not sufficient for the wants of the people committed to their charge; and while, in several stations in the interior of India, the duties of a chaplain do not employ the whole of his time, there are larger stations, such as military cantonments, where there is duty for two, if not for three chaplains. The want of additional bishops is also pointed out.

While an efficient church establishment is recommended, co-extensive with the wants of the European subjects who may be members of that church, and of such native Christian subjects as shall be willing and anxious to attach themselves to it, perfect toleration, on the part of Government, to the labours of the missionaries, is not less strongly recommended, care being had, at the same time, not to afford, on the part of the Government, any direct encouragement to the conversion of the natives.

Patronage.

East-India patronage is vested partly in the crown, partly in the directors, and partly in the governors and council of the several presidencies.

The Board of Control has legally no share in the distribution of Indian patronage; though, practically, the president of the Board, by an arrangement with the Court of Directors, has a share equal to

that of one of the chairs, or double that of a director.

The patronage exercised in India amounts to a very large share of the whole; but the distribution of it is recorded on the proceedings sent home, and it is liable to be vigilantly scrutinized by the court and by the board.

Promotion is regulated on the principle of seniority as the general rule, and by selection, according to individual merit, as particular exigencies may require; but in the several presidencies it is, generally speaking, confined to individuals within the presidency.

No public responsibility attaches to the patronage of the directors; nor do the tests prescribed operate upon the exercise of it any more than the desirableness of obtaining competent persons operates upon the disposal of the patronage in Government offices in this country: public opinion is said to have as little influence in the one case as in the other.

The amount of patronage is necessarily fluctuating, being regulated by the demand for public servants, arising from casualties or other causes. The number of civil servants at the three presidencies is calculated at 1,100 or 1,200.

To the present mode of nomination it is objected, that it gives to India only an average amount of talent, or one but a little above mediocrity. Though there does not appear in the evidence any imputation upon the purity with which the directors have acted in bestowing their patronage, it seems at the same time agreed, that the nomination by individual directors is not the best mode of securing a high standard of ability and qualification in the civil servants; this, it is considered, by one witness at least, might be more surely obtained by public competition. On the other hand, an appeal is made to the high testimony borne by Mr. Canning to the zeal and ability of the Company's servants, and also more generally to the history of India, in proof that they have hitherto possessed adequate abilities and qualifications. If a system of competition were acted upon, and if the natives were more extensively appointed to civil offices, the amount of patronage, it is stated, would be so abridged, that no separate body would be requisite for administering it; and though it might be objectionable to vest it in the crown, it is suggested that it might be given to public schools and universities, as the reward of talent and acquirement. What system of competition could be adopted so as to prevent all favoritism in the selection, is admitted to be deserving of serious consideration. An argument brought forward by one witness against any plan different from the present is, that checks could not be so effectually established to meet the abuses to which the exercise of such extensive patronage at home and in India is liable. In the event of the patronage being taken away from the Court of Directors, a pecuniary compensation has been suggested.

The committee have inquired into the state of education in the civil service, and among the natives of India.

1.—Education: Civil Service.

Concerning the qualifications required from a writer previously to his appointment, the evidence is not very specific; they are fixed by regulations framed by the court of directors and the board of commissioners. On an average young men proceed to India at the age of 18: 22 is recommended as the most eligible age.

It is stated by the principal, whose evidence is very full and detailed, that the design of the East-India College at Haileybury, which was established in 1806, was, to supply the great body of civil servants with an amount of qualification commensurate with the extent and importance of their functions in India, which qualification could not, at the time that the college was founded, have been otherwise procured. The nature of the combined course of study, the impracticability of acquiring it without a special institution, more particularly for oriental literature, and the tests required of the parties nominated, all form subjects of evidence. It is considered that it would be advisable to increase the age of students, by admitting them between the ages of 18 and 22. The act of 1826 is believed not to have answered the expectations of its authors, and to have shaken and mutilated the whole collegiate system. The college, it is stated by the principal, has had various difficulties to contend with, but has, in a great measure, fairly answered what could reasonably have been expected from it on its original foundation; and it is held that, with revised tests, and some modifications in its present machinery, it would be competent to stand even against the universities of England, in so far as relates to the due qualification of civil servants for India. The proficiency of the scholars is well attested by those who have experienced its benefits and watched its progress. The capabilities are pointed out which the college possesses, of admitting alterations, so as to render the education more efficient and satisfactory; and other modes of qualification for the civil service are suggested. It is maintained that the civil servants have been better educated since the establishment of the college than they were before; and the fact, that the most important posts have been filled in India by those who have been most distinguished for proficiency at Haileybury, is adduced in proof of this opinion; while the tenor of other parts of the evidence would show, that where the operation of the system has not been absolutely prejudicial to the habits and views of the students, every object contemplated by the college might have been more effectually obtained by other means.

On arriving in India, the young men of the Bengal service enter the college at Calcutta, with the view of perfecting themselves in languages, the elements of which have been acquired at Haileybury, where the education is of a more general nature. While at the college at Calcutta, they are maintained at the Company's expense. Of this institution (which was from the commencement strongly objected to by the Court of Directors, on the score of expense) it is remarked, that "it has been a source of more debt than knowledge in the civil service, and an expensive establishment for the end proposed." It was not uncommon in former times for young men to leave the college with a debt of from 50,000 to a lac of rupees: but this evil may in part be attributed to the mode of appointment. The institution has lately undergone a revision. It has been useful in providing books, by which the acquisition of the native languages has been greatly facilitated, but beyond this it is considered that the institution is disadvantageous to the public service. If abolished, its buildings might be converted to public offices.

It appears that the study of languages is most readily promoted by sending the young men, directly on their arrival, into the provinces, and attaching them to some public office, as was formerly the practice.

At Bombay there is no institution corresponding to that at Calcutta. At Madras there is a collegiate institution, but no European professors, as formerly at Calcutta; the examiners are gentlemen in the Company's service, but they receive no pay. Proficiency in the native languages is made a condition of promotion.

With a view to raise the standard of attainment, and afford fuller scope for selection, not only is public competition in England recommended, but it is also proposed, with the same view, that the whole service should be originally military. Among other objections against this plan, it is urged that it evinces a total departure from the principles at present laid down by the legislature for conducting the two branches of Indian service.

2.—Education: Natives.

By the act of parliament of 1813, the Company are obliged, out of surplus territorial revenue, to expend annually a lac of rupees in promoting the education of the natives of India; in some years less than that has been expended, but in others twice and even five times the stipulated amount.

It is on all hands allowed, that the general cultivation of the English language is most highly desirable, both with a view to the introduction of the natives into places of trust, and as a powerful means of operating favourably on their habits and character; and that, moreover, a great partiality prevails in favour of the English language and literature, in both of which many natives have made considerable progress; but that the subject has not hitherto met with that consideration and encouragement from the Government which its importance seems to merit. Though facilities might be multiplied at a small expense, there is a great want of proper teachers; and in the Government schools, with few exceptions, it is not taught at all.

It has been suggested, that the most powerful stimulus would be, to make a certain degree of proficiency a condition of qualification for civil employment.

When, however, the immensity of the field is regarded, it is not to be concluded, that active steps have not been taken, however limited, for disseminating the benefits of education among the natives. Moslem and Hindoo colleges have been established, or placed on a more efficient footing, in Calcutta, Delhi, Agra, and Benares. Schools have been established in other parts of the country; and seminaries, founded by individuals, have received aid. For more full information on this interesting subject, the committee beg to refer to the memoir prepared by Mr. Fisher, of the India House, and to the letters from the Court of Directors to their several governments in India.

With regard to the Madras presidency, it was proposed, by Sir Thomas Munro, to establish native schools in every tehsildary. The master was to be paid, partly by a stipend from Government, and partly by fees from the scholars. If fully followed up, this plan might, to a certain extent, furnish the means of a common education to the natives.

On this head of native education, the evidence is full and circumstantial.

Testimony has been adduced concerning the acquirements and abilities of the Anglo-Indian population, concluding with a recommendation for the removal, in their case, of all invidious distinction and exclusion from office.

The Press.

The evidence is detailed and circumstantial respecting the state of the European and Indian press; the regulations relative thereto; and the subjects of discussion, correspondents, circulation, price, transmission, and postage of the newspapers. The peculiarities which attach to the several presidencies are remarked, and also the discussions and proceedings to which articles in the journals, obnoxious to the local government, give rise.

The native press at Calcutta is under the same restrictions as the English press there, but its operation is not very extensive. At Bombay it is perfectly free.

The present checks on the press lie in the withdrawal of the Government licence, which is revocable at pleasure, with or without inquiry or notice; and in the power of arbitrary deportation. How far the existence of this power is necessary, in the present state of India, is amply discussed; and, with reference to the offences of the press, the possibility of obtaining a fair and impartial trial by jury is confidently asserted.

On the one part, it is argued, that the free discussion of Government measures, by the press, or otherwise, must be productive of good, both in maturing legislative enactments, and in controlling the conduct of public functionaries.

On the other part, it is maintained, that the freedom of the press is inconsistent with the condition of the people, and incompatible with the nature of the government.

Since the evidence was taken, intelligence has been received of the removal of the censorship at Madras.

Intercourse with India, and Settlement of Europeans.

Much valuable evidence has been received upon this important subject in the revenue, judicial, and commercial departments of the inquiry, as well as in the public.

As early as 1766 the Court of Directors prohibited British-born subjects from holding lands, the prohibition being chiefly directed against their own servants, who, about that time, were in the habit of holding public lands and farms. In 1783-84 it was stated, in a report of the committee of the House of Commons, that the regulation was chiefly applicable to the Company's servants, who, it was considered, might convert their influence and power to improper purposes, and that it ought not to be equally applicable to men not in the Company's service.

The evidence shows, that as far as holding lands in farm, to a great extent the prohibition is merely nominal; Europeans hold them in the names of natives, and in their names also they sue and are sued in the courts.

These lands are principally held for the cultivation of indigo, which has improved of late years in Behar and Bengal, where the factories are chiefly established. There are also a few in North and South Arcot, which are two of the principal indigo districts.

The introduction of capital into these districts, and the employment of a great number of people, have been beneficial; but most of the witnesses do not recommend the uncontrolled and indiscriminate admission of British-born subjects into our Indian possessions. It is not doubted that the skill, enterprize, and capital of Europeans might be made to confer important benefits upon the country in the development of its vast resources. The chief difficulty opposed to their free admission appears to be considered to arise out of the defective state of the judicial establishments, civil and criminal. Facilities of intercourse have of late years been greatly increased. Licence to proceed to India is said never to be withheld if the applicant can show any reason for wishing to proceed to India other than mere speculation. Many instances have occurred in which a refusal on the part of the Court of Directors has been superseded by the Board of Control.

The report of the committee of 1813 shows that serious apprehensions were then entertained by some distinguished individuals, who had held high stations in India, that the opening of the trade would lead to a dangerous influx of Europeans. But the returns from 1815 to 1828 show, that in the space of 13 years, the increase of British-born subjects in India, not in the service of the East-India Company, does not exceed 515, and that these reside principally at the three presidencies, or are employed on board the ships belonging to the respective ports. The committee conceiving that the question of the admission of Europeans to hold lands in India is one which deserves the deep consideration of the Indian government, and of the ruling authorities in England, have made selection of very important documents, with a view of assisting the judgment of the house in reference to the various alterations of system which are recommended in the evidence. In these papers the opinions of the local government will be found to be fully recorded.

II.—FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS—TRADE.

Before your committee proceed to state the results of their inquiries, it may be useful to offer a brief review of the principal legislative enactments which have heretofore passed, relating to the financial and commercial concerns of the Company.

The charter granted by King William the Third, in the year 1698, is the foundation of the privileges now enjoyed by the United East-India Company.

The exclusive privilege of trading eastward of the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, then granted, was confirmed by the Act of 9 and 10 Will. 3, c. 44, and was subsequently continued to them by successive acts of parliament, until 1794. In 1793, the act of 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, was passed, by which the British territories in India, together with the exclusive trade, were, under certain limitations, continued to the Company for the further term of 20 years. In 1814, the trade with India was opened to the public, and that with China and the trade in tea generally, was reserved exclusively to the Company.

The capital stock of the Company was originally £2,000,000. It was afterwards increased, under the authority of successive enactments, as follows:—

In 1708	.. .. ..	1,200,000
1786	.. .. ..	800,000
1789	.. .. ..	1,000,000
1794	.. .. ..	1,000,000
	Total ..	£. 6,000,000

Some of the portions of this capital were raised at rates far exceeding their nominal amount. The sum actually subscribed in 1794 was £3,027,295, and the whole amount which has been paid into the Company's treasury for capital stock is £7,780,000.

The legislative enactments respecting the territorial possessions of the Company commenced in 1767. In that year it was agreed, between the public and the Company, that in consideration of an annual payment of £400,000, the large territorial possessions which had been recently obtained in India should remain in possession of the Company for the term of two years. This term was afterwards extended to five years more, from the 1st February 1769. The sums paid to the public under these two acts were—

In 1768	£.	400,000	0 0
1769		400,000	0 0
1770		400,000	0 0
1771		400,000	0 0
1772		200,000	0 0
1773		253,779	3 5½
1775 (payable in 1773)		115,619	14 9
Total ..	£.	2,169,398	18 2½

In 1773 the Company presented a petition to parliament, praying for relief. They solicited a loan for four years, and a sum of £1,400,000, was accordingly lent to them. Parliament, upon that occasion, first assumed a general regulation of the Company's affairs. The governor-general in council, and the supreme court of Judicature at Calcutta, were established; the mode of electing directors, and the qualification of voters, were determined; an appropriation was made of the revenues and profits of the Company; the dividend was regulated; and statements were required to be rendered half-yearly to the treasury, of the profit and loss upon the trade and revenues, and of the Company's debts in England, exclusive of their bond debt.

The loan of £1,400,000 having been discharged, two other acts were successively passed, by each of which the territory was continued to the Company for one year.

In 1781 an act was passed for continuing the territorial acquisitions and revenues in the Company for a period terminating upon three years' notice, to be given after 1st March 1791. Under this act the Company paid to the public 400,000, in satisfaction of all claims up to 1st March 1781.

In 1793 the same privileges were extended to the Company from 1794 until the year 1814. Under the provisions of this act, the Company were to pay to the public the sum of £500,000 annually, unless prevented by war expenditure; but, owing to the state of their finances during that period of continued hostilities, they were unable to make more than two payments, of £250,000 each, in the years 1793-4 and 1794-5.

On two occasions subsequently to 1793, pecuniary assistance was rendered to the Company by the public, under the authority of the legislature. In 1810, a loan of £1,500,000 in exchequer bills, was advanced to them, which was repaid soon afterwards by advances for his Majesty's service, made in India. In 1812, a loan of £2,500,000, was raised by Government for the service of the Company, in consequence of the large demands upon the home treasury for the payment of bills of exchange for principal of India debt. This loan was liquidated in part by annual payments, and the balance was discharged in 1822.

The payment of large sums to the Company was occasionally authorised by parliament during the period between 1794 and 1814, not in the way of loan, but in repayment of advances previously made by them in India on account of his Majesty's service.

In the years 1810, 1811, and 1812, select committees of the House of Commons were appointed to inquire into the state of the affairs of the East-India Company. They presented five reports on different branches of the subject referred to them. The first report communicated evidence on the existing state of the Company's affairs preceding the advance of £1,500,000 in exchequer bills. The second, third and fourth, were devoted to the financial affairs of the Company. The fifth embraced several subjects, but principally treated of the land revenue and the judicial system established in India.

In the second report, the committee presented, "a detailed statement of the ordinary revenues and charges of the East-India Company's territorial possessions, and a comparison of the amount of those revenues and charges at the last renewal of the Company's charter in 1793, with

their amount according to the latest advices which had been received from India."

The third report treated of those receipts and disbursements in India which were termed extraordinary, and of the debts and assets of the Company abroad.

In the fourth report, the transactions of "the home concern," including China and St. Helena, were considered; and the state of the Company's affairs both at home and abroad was brought into one view, and compared with their state in 1793.

In all the enactments down to that of 1793, inclusive, the territorial and commercial affairs of the Company had been blended together as forming one undivided concern; and although the revenues of the Company in India, and their profits in Great Britain, had been separately appropriated, yet no direct provision had ever been made for accurately distinguishing, either in India or in England, those receipts and disbursements which were of a political character, from those which properly appertained to the commercial branch.

The great difficulty which the committees of 1810-11-12 experienced in the investigation of the East-India Company's financial affairs, arose chiefly from this circumstance, and is repeatedly adverted to in their reports.

The act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, contains provisions which, by effecting a separation of accounts between the two branches of the Company's affairs, appear to have been intended to remove this ground of difficulty for the future. It directs, that the accounts of the Company, abroad and at home, shall be so kept and arranged, as to contain and exhibit the receipts, disbursements, debts and assets appertaining to, or connected with, the territorial, political, and commercial branches of their affairs respectively; and that they shall be made up so as to exhibit the accounts of the territorial and political departments separately and distinctly from such as appertain to, or are connected with, the commercial branch of their affairs. It also directs, that a plan for the arrangement of the accounts required to be laid before parliament by the act of 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, shall be prepared and submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India for their approbation, and that the several accounts required to be annually laid before parliament shall be prepared and arranged in conformity to the principles of the plan of separation.

The appropriations made by the last-mentioned act are as follow:

The territorial revenues, after defraying the expenses of collection, are required to be applied:

1st. In maintaining forces and forts, and providing warlike and naval stores.

2d. In payment of interest on Indian debt, including such portion of it as might be demanded in bills on the court; to meet which, provision is required at all times to be made by consignments or remittances to England.

3d. In defraying expenses of civil and commercial establishments.

4th. Towards the liquidation of the territorial debt, or of the bond debt at home, or to such other purposes (subject to the provision afterwards mentioned) as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall direct.

A sum is annually to be issued in India for commercial investment, or remittance to England, equal to the payments made from the commercial funds at home, on account of territorial charges, in the year preceding.

The commercial profits, and other home receipts, are to be applied,

1st. To the payment of bills of exchange.

2d. To the current payment of other debts (except the home bond debt), interest, and commercial expenses.

3d. To the payment of dividends.

4th. To the reduction of Indian debt, or home bond debt.

The 59th section of this act provides, that, when the Indian debt shall have been reduced to 10,000,000*l*., and the bond debt at home to 3,000,000*l*. sterling, the surplus proceeds of rents, revenues, and profits shall be applied to the repayment of the capital of any public funds created for the use of the Company; and that the remaining surplus shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, and constitute a fund (not exceeding 12,000,000*l*.) for securing the capital stock of the Company, and a dividend of 10½ per cent. in respect thereof; and that, of the excess of such payments beyond 12,000,000*l*., one-sixth shall be retained by the Company, and the remaining five-sixths be the property of the public.

In consequence of the directions contained in the act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, a plan for the separation of the accounts was prepared by the Court of Directors, and, after some amendments, was approved by the Board of Commissioners.

A letter was addressed by the Court of Directors to the governor general in council, on the 6th of September 1813, containing instructions for carrying into effect the provisions of the act. In reference to the separation of accounts, it contains the following passage: "We cannot more distinctly explain our views of the construction of the sections of the act which have now been brought under notice, than by observing, that although the management of the whole, as one concern, remains with us, it is requisite that the political branch should be considered as an affair of Government, the commercial as that of a mercantile transaction, and by debiting and crediting in account the transactions between them in advances and supplies, as if they were absolutely distinct and separate concerns, so that accounts of receipt and expenditure and balance may be duly rendered by each respectively, in the way required by parliament."

Your Committee have considered the finances of India, since the last arrangement with the East-India Company, in relation to

I.—The territory of India.

II.—The connexion of the territorial finances with the commerce of the East-India Company.

I.—The Territory of India.

Under this head your Committee have inquired, what have been the revenues of India and the subordinate settlements, what the charges, and what the deficiency; from what sources, and in what way, that deficiency has been supplied; and what are the territorial debts and assets.

The East-India Company are required, within the first 14 sitting days next after the 1st of May in every year, to lay before the houses of parliament, accounts, territorial and commercial, made up according to the latest advices which shall have been received, and with as much accuracy as the nature of the case will admit.

Upon an examination of the accounts laid before parliament, under the act 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, your Committee were unable to reconcile the different financial statements with each other. Although it was highly probable that many of the discrepancies were only apparent, yet, in order to obtain clear and satisfactory results, it was deemed necessary that all the intermediate receipts and disbursements, by which the alleged state of the territorial finances at the commencement of the present term might be traced to their alleged state at the end of it, should be clearly and satisfactorily explained, and the one made exactly to agree with the other.

It has been stated, and, your Committee doubt not, correctly, that accounts made up within the time which parliament has thus prescribed, cannot exhibit such balanced statements of results as would preclude the risk of errors or omissions; and although it has been the practice to accompany the accounts required by the parliamentary enactment with abstracts of the cash statements of receipt and disbursement made up in India, yet it was not possible, without further information, to deduce from them full and complete statements of the financial results.

Under these circumstances, a new series of accounts was called for; and these, together with some further explanations, having been supplied, a report, drawn up under the direction of the Board of Control, in which it was shown that these accounts had been reduced to the test of a balance, was laid before your Committee. A balance sheet, together with an explanation of the principle upon which it is made out, will be found in that report.

1. *Territorial Revenues.*

The gross revenues of the three presidencies and the subordinate settlements, during the fifteen years ending in 1828-9, were as follows:

Bengal	£. 196,121,383
Madras	82,042,967
Bombay	30,986,970
	£. 309,151,920
Subordinate Settlements	821,505
Total ..	£. 309,973,425
To this may be added a sum received in 1815-16 from the Vizier of Oude in exchange for Territory ..	1,109,975
Total ..	£. 311,083,400

The following statement for the year 1828-9 will show the proportions in which the revenue is derived from different sources:—mint receipts, 19,414*l*.; post-office, 135,617*l*.; stamps, 368,431*l*.; judicial, 126,464*l*.; land revenue, including certain small miscellaneous receipts, 12,895,366*l*.; syer and abkaree, 861,196*l*.; small farms and licences, and moturpha, or tax on professions, 152,780*l*.; ceded territory on the Nerbuddah, 457,923*l*.; Burmese cessions, 117,326*l*.; subsidies from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, 392,355*l*.; salt, 2,700,147*l*.; opium, 1,930,891*l*.; tobacco, 85,128*l*.; customs, 1,869,634*l*; marine, 77,787*l*.; profits of the Madras Government bank, 10,015*l*.; extraordinary receipts from Ava, Bhurtpore, and Scindiah, and from the Madras native pension fund, 491,249*l*.; making the total revenue in this year 22,691,721*l*.

The gross revenues of India have progressively increased to a considerable amount. Their annual average amount, in the three last years of the term which expired in 1814, was 16,764,700*l*.; the average of the three last years, up to 1828-9 inclusive, was 22,987,472*l*.

These sums, being stated in gross, are chargeable with the expenses incurred in the collection of the revenue, in the manufacture of salt and opium, and in the payment of stipends under the several treaties and engagements by which the Company hold the territory, amounting to about five *millions per* annum. After deducting this sum, the remainder is the revenue applicable to the expenses of the civil and military government, and the interest of the debt.

The gross revenue of India has been increased by the acquisition of new territory; but improved and extended tillage, enlarged commercial dealings, an increase of population, the enactment of better laws,

more efficient management on the part of Government, new stamp duties, and a great increase in the demand for opium in China, have all contributed to improve the revenues.

The principal heads of revenue have been generally productive.

The land revenue, which stands first in importance, has materially increased.* In the permanently settled districts, or lower provinces, of Bengal, it has been progressively augmented by the cultivation of waste lands and other causes. In the western provinces there has been a large increase. At Bombay the amount has fluctuated; but in consequence of new accessions of territory in the earlier years, there has been a considerable increase of receipt. In the more recent years, both at Madras and at Bombay, defalcations of some magnitude have occurred, owing to depression in the price of grain. But the deterioration has not equalled the increase, since 1814, in the resources of the Bengal provinces.

There has been a large augmentation of the revenue arising from the salt and opium monopolies; and the revenue from customs, although from a variety of causes it has fluctuated, has exhibited in the later years a steady improvement.

2. Territorial Charges.

These charges consist of those defrayed in India, and those paid by the Court of Directors at home.

The charges of the several presidencies, and of the subordinate settlements, exclusive of those which were paid in England, during the fifteen years ending 1828-9, were as follows:

Bengal	167,717,449	
Madras	85,129,351	
Bombay	46,970,709	
		299,847,509
Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca	2,993,792	
St. Helena (net charge) ..	1,576,370	
		4,570,162
	£.	304,317,671

The gross charges of the Indian territory have augmented in a greater proportion than the receipts. The average annual deficiency, after defraying all charges both abroad and at home, in the last five years of the Charter which terminated in 1814, was .....£. 134,662
In the next five years, ending
1818-19, it was..... 736,853
In the five years ending 1823-24 27,531
And in the five years ending
1828-29 2,878,031

The increase of charge in the period from 1813-14 to 1818-19, was occasioned by the military expenditure incurred in the prosecution of the hostilities, commenced towards the end of 1814, against the Nepaulese, and in the subsequent operations against the Pindarrees and the Mahratta States.

The general peace which was secured by these operations enabled the local governments, during the four years ending in 1822-23 (the year preceding the Burmese war) to effect progressively an extensive reduction of military charge. But the large accession of territory gained by the Company was attended with a material augmentation of the civil establishment; which, together with the increased amount of the annual advances to the manufacturers of salt and opium, occasioned a large addition to the civil charges of India.

The charge for buildings and fortifications amounted, in 1814-15, to 217,589*l.* In the subsequent years to 1818-19, it progressively diminished; but in 1819-20, increased to 270,085*l.*; in 1821-22, to 296,226*l.*; and in 1822-23, to 646,394*l.* The apparent large increase of the last year, however, is in a great measure only nominal, the whole of the charges actually incurred for buildings and fortifications not having been separately shown in the financial statements received from the presidencies for any of the previous years.

The greatest increase in the gross charges took place in the four years ending in 1827-28. The deficit of these four years constitutes two-thirds of the deficit

* Land Revenue.

—	BENGAL. Lower Provinces.	BENGAL. Western Provinces.†	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	l.	*l.*	*l.*	*l.*	*l.*
1814-15 ..	3,320,817	3,590,835	3,790,224	472,074	11,173,950
1817-18 ..	3,276,093	3,622,114	3,901,458	708,068	11,707,733
1820-21 ..	3,373,385	4,198,303	3,781,601	1,794,240	13,147,529
1823-24 ..	3,302,903	4,241,722	3,567,556	1,626,223	12,818,304
1826-27 ..	3,408,917	4,350,853	3,700,773	1,894,604	13,355,147
1827-28 ..	3,487,033	4,241,301	3,631,552	1,842,593	13,202,499
1828-29 ..	3,479,126	4,093,909	3,669,409	1,625,806	12,868,332
1829-30 ..	3,474,513	4,140,984	3,552,802	1,609,729	12,778,033

† This head in the Bengal Accounts does not include the receipts from the late acquisitions on the Nerbuddah and in the adjoining districts.

for the whole period from 1814-15 to 1827-28. The total average increase of charge in those four years, as compared with 1823-24, was 4,529,494*l.* Of this large increase, the part incurred in India was 3,827,158*l.*; and the part incurred in England was 702,336*l.* Of the part incurred in India, 1,108,251*l.* was an increase of civil charge; 2,695,749*l.* an increase of military charge; and 23,158*l.* the increased interest on debt.* The increase in the civil charges arose at the presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, but principally at that of Bengal, under the following heads of account: embassies and missions, including the mission to Persia, and the payment of some arrears of subsidy; provincial battalions; the ecclesiastical establishment; the contributions to civil and annuity funds, to schools and charitable institutions; and the revenue and judicial establishments generally. The augmentation of military charge was caused by the Burmese war, the operations against Bhurtpore, and an increase in the number of King's and Company's regiments in India. The augmentation of the charge incurred at home was caused by an increase of the sums issued for officers' pay on furlough and retirement; by increased expenses for king's troops serving in India; and by an extraordinary increase in the quantity of territorial stores supplied to India.

The average annual amount of the gross charges of the Indian territory, in the last three years of the former charter, was 16,500,030*l.* In the three years ending in 1827-28, it was 25,902,817*l.*

The proportions of this increase applicable to the civil and military departments respectively, to the manufacture of salt and opium, to the interest of debt, and to the expenditure incurred in England, are as follows:

—	AVERAGE of Three Years ended 1813-14.	AVERAGE of Three Years ended 1827-28.	INCREASE.
	£	£	£
Civil, Revenue, Judicial and Marine, including Ceded and Conquered Countries, and Supplies to Bencoolen and St. Helena ..	5,084,369	8,305,065	2,500,696
Advances for Salt and Opium, and Charges ..	708,660	1,291,434	582,774
Military	6,954,674	11,731,092	4,776,418
Buildings and Fortifications	224,864	724,291	499,427
Interest on Debt	1,495,460	1,748,513	253,053
Political Charges in England	1,311,998	2,102,422	790,424
£.	16,500,025	25,902,817	9,402,792
The Average Annual Charge of Ceded and Conquered Countries, during the same periods, was	2,160,723	3,276,356	1,115,633

The following statement will show the proportions of charge for the three presidencies, including the Ceded and Conquered countries, in each of the departments comprised in the first head of the above account, for the year 1827-28.

Land revenue, Sayer and Abkaree, 3,817,551*l.*; customs, 220,123*l.*; stamps, 91,126*l.*; mint, 62,032*l.*; post-office, 137,262*l.*; civil establishments, &c. 1,911,123*l.*; judicial, 1,786,257*l.*; marine, 349,389*l.*: total, 8,374,863*l.* The interest on debt was 1,920,532*l.*

After peace had been concluded with the Burmese, the Court of Directors issued positive orders for the immediate reduction of expenditure in India. The financial result of 1823-24 was referred to for the purpose of comparison, and the charges of that period were assumed as the standard to which the existing charges were to be reduced. The great improvement that had taken place in the financial results of the three preceding years (exhibiting an average surplus of 728,196*l.*) arose chiefly from causes of an extraordinary nature. For the year 1823-24 the accounts exhibited a deficiency of 860,862*l.*; but this was occasioned by an extraordinary payment of 1,201,201*l.* to the Nizam, in redemption of an annual peishcush or tribute of 72,072*l.* The revenue of the year was of fair average amount, and the charges had been so little affected by the commencement of the Burmese war, that they might be considered as those of a year of peace.

In the orders that were issued, a statement was drawn out, showing that, according to the standard of 1823-24, an immediate reduction upon the Indian expenditure, as estimated for 1826-27, to the extent of 2,924,155*l.*, would be necessary. The difficulty of carrying these reductions into effect was considered to be outweighed by the embarrassments which an excessive expenditure must occasion. The financial character and condition of the Bombay presidency were pointed out as peculiarly calling for improvement.

* The evidence from which these statements are drawn was delivered before the last series of adjusted accounts had been prepared. The sums here inserted represent, therefore, an approximative, rather than the actual proportions of charge.

These orders, although extensively acted upon, have not yet been fully carried into effect. It has been recently shown by the accountant-general of Bengal, that on a comparison with the expenditure of 1829-20, a further reduction of 80,73,063 rupees, or, at the board's rates, about 919,290*l.* remains to be effected.

Of this excess the proportion belonging to the respective presidencies is as follows: The charges of Bengal were lower than in 1823-24 by 103,644*l.*; the interest on debt was higher by 314,537*l.* The charges of Madras were higher than in 1823-24 by 251,891*l.*; the interest higher by 49,406*l.* The charges of Bombay were higher by 402,319*l.*; the interest higher by 4,781*l.* The reduction, therefore, requisite at each presidency, supposing reduction to be practicable according to the scale of their respective establishments in 1823-24, would be, in Bengal, 210,893*l.*; at Madras, 301,297*l.*, and at Bombay, 407.100*l.*

On a comparison of the expenditure of 1829-30 with the estimated expenditure of future years, it has been computed that, when all the reductions now ordered and in progress shall be carried into full effect, the sum of 80,73,063 rupees, or 919,290*l.* above shown, may be diminished by about 25,80,060 rupees, or 287,170*l.*, leaving an extent of reduction to be still effected, in order to fulfil the orders of the Court of Directors, amounting to 54,93,063 rupees, or 632,120*l.*

The causes which have led to the increase of charge are characterised by the Court of Directors in the following terms:

"We have contemplated with much solicitude the present very unsatisfactory state of your finances, and we have carefully and minutely examined the causes which have led to it. We observe that it has been brought about, less by the pressure of occasional and extraordinary expenditure, than by continual progressive augmentations of charge in every department, which, viewed separately, may have appeared, at the times they were made, to have been justifiable; but which, taken in the aggregate, have occasioned a large excess of disburement beyond the resources from which alone such charges ought to be defrayed. The great amount of that excess has absorbed every accession or improvement of revenue, however considerable, has increased your debt, and has left you burthened with a heavy deficit."

Two finance committees, one civil and one military, were appointed in 1828, by the supreme government in India, to revise the expenditure and establishments of the three presidencies.

The civil finance committee were directed to inquire into the civil establishments in the general, judicial, revenue, and marine departments. With some few limitations, they were left free to push their inquiries to the utmost extent to which they might consider it necessary or expedient to carry them.

The military finance committee were, upon similar principle, and with few exceptions, directed to embrace in their inquiries all matters connected with military finance.

Considerable reduction of charge was effected in consequence of these inquiries; and in addition to the military retrenchments made in India, the Court of Directors issued instructions for a specific reduction of the army. The whole of the military reductions, it is estimated, will produce their full effect in the year 1832-33; and it has been stated that the army will then not only be reduced below the peace establishment prior to the Burmese war, but will not much exceed its strength in 1813, before the Nepaul war, notwithstanding the extension of territory that has taken place since that period. Considerable reductions of civil expenditure were also ordered by the court.

A statement will be found in the appendix, showing, in detail, what are the reductions of Indian allowances and establishments (civil, marine, and military,) ordered by the court and the several local governments, since the close of the year 1827-28, distinguishing, as far as can be done, such as were to have immediate, from those which it was intended should have only prospective, effect; and a further statement, showing the estimated effect of those measures of reduction which have been recommended by the late civil finance committee, whether of those adopted, or of those which have been rejected, or are still under consideration.

In reference to the future charges in India, it has been observed, that hitherto the expense incurred in putting down internal insurrection has been small, and that the chance of war seems to be greatly diminished. Formerly the British territory was so distributed that it surrounded, and was surrounded by, a hostile country; now there is no enemy, properly so called, within the whole peninsula of India.

On the other hand, it is to be considered that the reductions which have been ordered are computed according to a scale of expenditure adapted only to a state of peace, both with European and Indian powers.

The Territorial Charges in England.

These consist of payments made on account of passage of military, pay to officers, including off-reckonings, political freight and demurrage, pay office demands for King's troops serving in India, retiring

pay, pensions, &c. to King's troops, political charges general, (including the political charge for the establishments at the India House, the Board of Control, Haileybury, Addiscombe, Chatham, &c.;) miscellaneous expenses on account of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, &c.; charges of the Tanjore commission, absentee allowance, &c. to civil service, territorial stores, and charge of St. Helena.

Conflicting evidence has been given as to the possibility of effecting material reductions in these charges, and of transferring them to India. Upon an annual average of 15 years they have been shewn to amount to 1,693,472*l.* In 1828-29 they amounted (including a payment to Persia) to 2,080,459*l.*; in 1829-30, to 1,837,110*l.*; in 1830-31, to 1,553,599*l.* They are estimated for the future at 1,730,000*l.*

Other payments on account of India to a considerable amount are made by the home treasury, which do not constitute an additional charge upon the revenues, a corresponding charge being brought to account in India. These consist of bills of exchange drawn upon the court in discharge of the interest, and occasionally of the principal, of debt in India, and on account of the effects of deceased officers, which are remitted from India; advances to retiring and compassionate funds for the various branches of the service, which are repaid by the funds in India, &c.

The whole of the interest upon the territorial debt, and upon the debt due to the creditors of the late nabobs of the Carnatic, whether paid in this country or in India, is brought to account in India.

In 1827-28 the proportion of interest upon territorial debt which was paid in this country, was	£ 592,438
In 1828-29	640,570

It has since risen to 904,761*l.*; but in consequence of measures adopted to limit the demand on England, is estimated to be reduced to about 700,000*l.*

Nearly the whole of the interest upon Carnatic debt is demanded in this country. This arises from the interest having been made remittable to this country at an exchange of 8*s.* the pagoda.

In 1827-28, the amount was ..	£ 113,482
In 1828-29	89,771

During the whole period from 1814-15 to 1828-29, the amount of bills of exchange paid for interest of India Debt, was 9,563,315*l.*, or on the average 637,554*l.* per annum; and the amount of bills paid for principal, was 4,891,593*l.*, or on the average 326,106*l.* per annum. The amount of advances to various funds paid in 1828-29, was 153,855*l.* The remittances of effects of deceased persons were, in the same year, 60,109*l.*

Certain receipts into the home treasury, of a political character, have from time to time been applied to the discharge of the bills of exchange above-mentioned. These consist of bullion remitted from India, receipts from his Majesty's Government on various accounts, &c.

In the 15 years these receipts amounted to 7,216,331*l.*, or on the average 481,088*l.*

Army and Navy.

The expenses of the King's regiments serving in India, which are defrayed in this country, are repaid to his Majesty's Government by the East-India Company, and constitute part of the "territorial charges in England" above adverted to. The number of King's troops in India to be charged upon the territorial revenues is however, limited to 20,000 men, unless, upon the requisition of the Court of Directors, that number is augmented. An additional sum of 60,000*l.* per annum is also paid to the public by the Company on account of the half-pay and pensions of such of his Majesty's troops as have served in India. The expense of the King's naval force employed in the Indian seas is paid by the public; but if it is augmented upon the requisition of the Court of Directors, the expense of such augmentation is chargeable upon the territorial revenues.

Financial Transactions with the Public.

The new East-India Company, established under the authority of the 10 Will. 3. advanced to Government, at the time of their incorporation, the sum of 2,000,000*l.*, at eight per cent. interest. In 1708, the joint Company lent a further sum of 1,200,000*l.*, without interest. In 1744, the Company agreed to lend 1,000,000*l.* at three per cent. to Government, on their exclusive trade being continued to 1783. In 1749, the Company were empowered to raise money, towards the discharge of their bond debt, by the sale of annuities to the amount of the debt due from the public to the Company. The sum of 2,992,440*l.* 5*s.* was accordingly sold. This sum, together with 1,207,559*l.* 15*s.*, being the residue of the debt of 4,200,000*l.*, was, by the 33d Geo. 3. c. 47, placed under the management of the Bank, and engrafted upon the three per cent. reduced annuities.

By the 7th section of this act it is provided, that, if the Company shall retain their share of the annuities, or any part thereof, until their exclusive trade be determined by the authority of parliament, the amount so retained shall be paid off at par. The amount retained by the Company is, 1,207,559*l.* 15*s.*, which, accordingly, they are entitled to receive at the close of the present arrangement. Interest is now paid by the public upon this amount.

The account between the public and the Company, finally adjusted in the year 1822, had no reference to the above-mentioned annuities. At that time the demand of the Company on the public, arising out

of various expeditions undertaken against the French and Dutch islands, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. together with supplies to the King's service in India, amounted, without interest, to 11,277,828*l.* The credit claimed by Government was 9,291,940*l.*, also without interest. After some discussion, it was agreed to close the accounts by a payment of 1,300,000*l.* from the public to the Company. This sum was applied in part discharge of the loan of 2,500,000*l.* made by the public to the Company in 1812. The loan, however, had no other connexion with the account between the public and the Company which is now the subject of remark. The sum of 557,322*l.*, necessary to redeem the remainder of that loan, was paid by the Company; and an act was passed, discharging them of all future claims in any way relating to it.

As the debts of the Company have never been reduced to the prescribed limit, no payment has been made into the receipt of the exchequer under the 59th section of the act of 1813. On the other hand, no application has been made to the public, since that year, for pecuniary assistance.

3. *Territorial Deficit.*

In consequence of the large surplus of revenue which has been realized in Bengal, there has been, for the fifteen years ending in 1828-29, notwithstanding the deficit at the other two presidencies, a surplus of revenue over such charges as are brought to account in India, amounting to 604,281*l.* for the yearly average, or 9,064,228*l.** for the whole period; but this is exclusive of the expenses of the subordinate settlements, and of all the home charges.

In Bengal, the surplus has amounted to an annual average of 1,891,635*l.*, or, for the whole period, to 28,374,534*l.*

At Madras, the deficit has amounted to an annual average of 205,758*l.*, or, for the whole period, to 3,086,384*l.*

At Bombay, the deficit has amounted to an annual average of 1,081,595*l.*, or, for the whole period, to 16,223,922*l.*

The treasuries of Bombay and Madras have been supplied by remittances from the Bengal treasuries. The amount of these supplies is stated in the books of the three presidencies, as follows:

Bengal: net supplies to Bombay and Madras		£ 20,626,883
Bombay: net supplies received	£ 18,007,659	
Madras: net supplies received	2,197,429	
		20,205,508
Unadjusted differences in the books of the three Presidencies		£ 421,795

The accounts for the subordinate settlements exhibit a deficiency of revenue to meet the charges.

At Bencoolen, Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca, there was a deficiency on the annual average of 138,152*l.*, or, for the whole period, of 2,072,287*l.*

At St. Helena, the deficiency has been, on the annual average, 105,091*l.*, and for the whole period, 1,576,370*l.*

The territorial payments in England (exclusive of those entered under the head of St. Helena) chargeable upon the revenues of India have been, on the annual average, 1,588,381*l.*; and, for the whole period, 23,825,712*l.*

From the foregoing statements it appears that, upon a comparison of the ordinary revenues and charges, there has been a deficit, amounting, on the annual average, to 1,227,343*l.*; for the whole period, to 18,410,141*l.*

It appears that there have been other outgoings of an extraordinary nature, which are stated as follows:

Miscellaneous outgoings not included in charges, chiefly arising from the difference in the rates of exchange at which bills for principal and interest of India debt were actually drawn, and those realized in England by treasure and other remittances effected for their discharge		£ 993,903
Repayment to the public: loan of 1812		3,017,172
Unadjusted debits and credits between the presidencies	421,795	
Ditto, between the several treasuries subordinate to Madras	289,968	
		711,763
		4,722,838
Bills for interest of India debt, drawn antecedently, but paid subsequently, to the commencement of the Company's present term	1,306,913	
Deduct bullion per Stirling Castle, shipped antecedently, and arrived in England, subsequently, to the commencement of the Company's present term	324,015	
		1,072,898
		5,795,736
Deduct: Bills not due on the 30th April 1829, and not therefore included in the account between the two branches		1,152,966
		4,642,770
To which add the deficiency above stated		18,410,141
Total deficit		£ 23,052,911

The extraordinary resources, by the aid of which this deficiency has been supplied, are stated to be as follows:

Money received on loan in India		£ 17,289,864
Surplus profits applied to the payment of bills of exchange for principal of India debt		2,256,182
Advances by commerce to territory in England, as directed by 53 Geo. III., more than was repaid in India, forming a debt due by territory to commerce		3,036,578
Short credit by commerce to territory in India, as explained in No. 10, commercial series		129,919
Carried forward.....		£ 22,712,343

Brought forward		£ 22,712,343
Balance due from His Majesty's Government at the commencement of the present charter, set off in account current between the Company and the Crown		2,112,113
		24,824,656
Deduct the total deficiency above stated		23,052,911
Excess of extraordinary resources		£ 1,771,745

The above excess has occasioned an increase of cash in the Indian treasuries, viz.

Cash balance in India, 30th April 1814	£ 5,548,476	
Ditto, 30th April 1829	7,320,221	
Increase of cash balance		1,771,745

From this statement it may be seen, that of the territorial deficiency of 18,410,141*l.*, and the miscellaneous outgoings of 993,903*l.* (making together 19,404,044*l.*), there has been raised by borrowing, 14,642,431*l.*;* and by the direct application of surplus commercial profits, 4,923,021*l.*, making in the whole 19,565,452*l.*, and leaving an increase of territorial assets of the amount of 161,408*l.*

Of the deficiency, therefore, for the whole period, about one-fourth has been directly supplied by commercial profits, and nearly three-fourths by money borrowed. On the annual average, the money raised by borrowing has been 976,162*l.*; and by direct application of surplus commercial profits, 328,201*l.*

4. *Territorial Debts.*

These consist—1st. Of the debts in India; 2d. Of the debts in England.

1st. *Territorial Debts in India.*

The amount of the debt in India was as follows, in the years 1792, 1809, 1814, and 1829, respectively:

	Debt at Interest.	Floating Debt.	Total.
	£	£	£
On 30th April 1792	7,129,934	2,012,786	9,142,720
—— 1809	27,089,831	3,722,610	30,812,441
—— 1814	26,970,706	3,948,834	30,919,620
—— 1829	39,377,880	7,877,494	47,255,374
The increase of Debt in 1829, as compared with 1792, was therefore	32,247,946	5,864,708	38,112,654
As compared with 1814, the increase was	12,407 094	3,929,660	16,335,754†

Explanations have been offered as to the general character of the debt in India, and the principal changes by which of late it has been affected; and a statement is inserted in the appendix, showing the amounts of the various descriptions of the debt in India, with the rates of interest they respectively bear, and also the dates at which each denomination will be liable to be paid off.

It appears that the territorial debt owing by the East-India Company, at

* Money raised on Loans and Deposits in India, including 2,666,839*l.* Surplus Profit			£ 17,289,864
Deduct surplus Profits made available in India			2,666,839
			14,623,025
Borrowed from the Commercial Branch			3,036,578
			17,659,603
Loan of 1812 paid off			3,017,172
Money raised by borrowing, or difference between Debt incurred and paid off			14,642,431
Surplus Commercial Profit			4,923,021
			19,565,452
Expenditure			19,404,044
Increase of Assets (as explained below)			£ 161,408
Due from Government in 1814		£ 2,112,113	
Short Debit to Commerce in India		129,919	
Bullion per Stirling Castle		324,015	
		2,566,047	
Bills drawn before 1814	1,306,913		
Bills not due 30th April 1829	1,152,966		
	243,947		
Increase of Cash and difference between the Presidencies	2,483,508	2,727,145	
Increase of Assets			£ 161,408

† This Sum comprises the Amount of Debt of every description which was incurred on account of the Territorial Branch in India during the period above stated, and consequently differs from the Sums mentioned in page 180 as the Amount of Debt incurred, the latter being solely confined to the Debts on account of which Cash was actually received into the Company's Treasuries.

their several presidencies in India, consists of two descriptions; *viz.* 1. The debt at interest, which is principally composed of registered debt, or sums which have been raised on loans, and of treasury notes; and, 2. The floating debt, or debt not at interest, consisting, for the greater part, of arrears of salaries and allowances due to civil officers, of pay due to the military, and of deposits.

That part of the debt at interest which is termed the "registered debt," consists of sums raised from time to time on loan at interest, and secured by bonds granted to the creditors by the governor-general in council, (numbered and repayable by a fixed rule regulated by the order in which they are registered,) wherein the amount borrowed is declared to be a loan to the East-India Company, and an engagement is given, for and in behalf of the Company, to discharge the sum under certain conditions. None of those conditions, however, give to the creditors any direct claim on the territorial revenues of India for the repayment of the sums thus advanced by them. The first creation of the registered debt does not appear to have been directly authorized by the charter of the East-India Company, or by act of parliament; but subsequent enactments of the legislature have fully recognised it, and in a manner which it is supposed has given to the creditors a claim on the territorial revenues of India for repayment of the money advanced by them to the Company.

The amount which the promissory note engages to repay has, with few exceptions, been the same with that actually received by the Government.

Before the year 1808, a large portion of the principal of the registered debt, bearing interest at the rate of 10 and 8 per cent. per annum, was payable, at the option of the proprietors, in cash in India, or by bills on England. In consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, the Bengal Government, in the course of the years 1808 to 1810, effected a change in this debt, by which none of the principal could any longer be demanded in England; and the interest, although remaining as before payable in India, or by bills on the court at 2*s.* 6*d.* the Sicca rupee, was reduced to 6 per cent. Transfers of upwards of thirteen millions sterling were made, under the terms offered by the Government, into the new 6 per cent. securities; 3,365,000*l.* was demanded in cash of the local Governments; and 3,502,000*l.* in bills on the court. It was for the purpose of meeting this demand upon the home treasury that the Company borrowed money from the public in the years 1810 and 1812.

In 1812, under the terms of a new 6 per cent. loan, the option of demanding payment of the principal by bills on England was partially restored. The interest remained payable as before; so that, as respected interest, the whole of the proprietors of the registered debt of India, down to the year 1821, possessed the privilege of demanding the payment of their interest, either in cash in India, or by bills on the Court of Directors at the exchange of 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee. The great reduction which occurred in 1820-21, in the mercantile rate of exchange,* for bills drawn in India on this country, rendered it highly advantageous to the loan proprietors to avail themselves of this privilege, and require payment of their interest by bills on the court.†

In order to obviate the loss and the inconvenience to the home treasury arising from this cause, the Bengal Government effected, in 1821, a transfer of a large portion of this debt into a 6 per cent. loan, the principal and interest of which were payable in India alone.

In 1822, the Government again effected a material alteration in that portion of the registered debt the principal of which was payable by bills on the court. The principal was made irredeemable during the present term. After that period, and upon 15 months' previous notice, the loan may be discharged in cash, or in bills upon the court at 2*s.* 6*d.* the sicca rupee, and 12 months' date. The interest was made payable in England, only to such of the proprietors as should be resident in Europe; and the rate of remittance was reduced to 2*s.* 1*d.* the sicca rupee. The sum of 3,240,463*l.* was demanded on this occasion in bills upon the court, of which, however, 245,653*l.* was afterwards reinvested. The amount transferred into the new 6 per cent. securities was 8,666,615*l.*

These several measures have had the effect of converting the registered debt of India into what is now generally distinguished by the appellation of the "remittable" and the "non-remittable" debt.

The remittable debt now solely consists of the loan of 1822.

In respect to the non-remittable debt: in 1823, the interest upon a large portion of the 6 per cent. debt, which in 1821 was deprived of the optional remittance of its interest, was reduced to 5 per cent. Of the loan of 1821, 10,638,000*l.* was converted into new 5 per cent. debt, and the remainder, above 4,640,000*l.*, was paid off in cash. The creditors resident in Europe were allowed, during the pleasure of the Court of Directors, the option of receiving their interest by bills on the home treasury, at the exchange of 2*s.* 1*d.* the rupee.

In September 1824, a 4 per cent. non-remittable loan was opened; but in May 1825, a loan at 5 per cent. interest was opened, to which the proprietors of the 4 per cent. loan were allowed to transfer their paper, on condition of an equal amount being subscribed in cash; and nearly the whole of the 4 per cent. debt was so transferred. In July 1828 a new 4 per cent. non-remittable loan was opened; but a small sum only was subscribed to it.

The remittable loan paper has borne a premium in the India market, varying from 23 to 40 per cent. By the last advices it was 38 per cent. The non-remittable loan paper has usually varied from a few rupees above to a few below par. It has latterly been at a premium, varying, according to the order in which the securities might be discharged, from 6 to 1¼ per cent.

Importance has been attached, on various grounds, and especially with regard to the demand for interest in England, to the proportion in which the debt of India is held by natives. From a report of the accountant-general of Bengal, dated 23d May 1831, it would seem, that of the registered debt of India, amounting at that time to 30,774,092*l.*, a sum of 7,860,102*l.* was held by natives, and 22,913,990*l.* by Europeans.

In the earlier years of the period since 1814, a large increase of the India debt at interest was incurred. This was occasioned chiefly by the extensive military operations which were directed against the Nepaulese, the Pindarrees, and the Mahratta states. After the cessation of these hostilities, reductions were made in the debt for several successive years.

The total augmentation of debt in the six years, from 1814-15 to 1819-20, amounted to 8,940,703*l.*

In the year 1816, a sum of 1,109,975*l.* which had been procured from the Nabob of Oude in the preceding year, on loan at 6 per cent. interest, was commuted for a portion of the territory acquired from the Nepaul state.

The net reduction of debt which was effected in the years 1820-21 to 1823-24, amounted to 5,294,357*l.*

The large and unprecedented expenditure which was incurred in the prosecution of the war with the Burman empire, and the reduction of the fortress of Bhurtpore, occasioned a rapid increase in the registered debt of Bengal from the year 1824-25 to 1827-28. In this period, the net increase of debt was 13,007,823*l.*

In the subsequent year, 1828-29, the net increase of debt was 220,695*l.*

* Bills on London, at Six Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee:

1813, at 2*s.* 6*d.* & 2*s.* 7*d.*	1822, at 1*s.* 11¾*d.*
1814, at 2*s.* 7*d.* & 2*s.* 9*d.*	1823, at 1*s.* 10¾*d.*
1815, at 2*s.* 8*d.*	1824, at 1*s.* 11*d.*
1816, at 2*s.* 7*d.*	1825, at 2*s.* 0*d.*
1817, at 2*s.* 6¾*d.*	1826, at 1*s.* 11*d.*
1818, at 2*s.* 7*d.*	1827, at 1*s.* 10¼*d.*
1819 at 2*s.* 6*d.*	1828, at 1*s.* 10¾*d.*
1820, at 2*s.* 3*d.*	1829, at 1*s.* 10¾*d.*
1821, at 2*s.* 0*d.*	

† Paid by the Court on account of Bills for Interest of India Debt in

1819-20 ..	*l.* 355,514
1820-21 ..	676,968
1821-22 ..	1,562,522
1822-23 ..	1,419,587
1823-24 ..	620,139
1828-29 .	640,570

2d.—*Territorial Debts in England.*

	£	£
These debts consisted, on the 1st May 1814, of		
Bills of Exchange, drawn on the court in liquidation of the principal and interest of India debt, unpaid	1,396,914	
Balance due to the public on account of loan of 1812, including interest	2,294,123	
Warrants passed the court, unpaid	9,000	
Total debts in England, 1st May 1814		3,700,037
On the 1st May 1829, they consisted of		
Bills of Exchange, drawn on the court in liquidation of the principal and interest of India debt, unpaid	1 152,966	
Balance due to His Majesty's Government on account of pay-office demands, &c.	630,605	
Balance due on account of territorial stores provided for consignment to India	54,711	
Unclaimed prize money applicable to Lord Clive's fund, under Act 1st & 2d Geo. IV.	68,287	
Balance due to the commercial branch, including interest	4,631,906	
Warrants passed the court, unpaid	78,646	
Total debts in England, 1st May 1829, subject to considerable adjustment in respect to the balance due to the commercial branch		6,617,121
Increase of territorial debt at home in 1829		£ 2,917,084

5. Territorial Assets.

	£	£
The territorial assets abroad consisted, on the 1st May 1814, of		
Cash and Bills	5,802,703	
Stores, including salt and opium	4,193,514	
Debts, including arrears of revenue, and balances due from purchasers of salt and opium	2,821,998	
	12,818,215*	
Carried forward	12,818,215	

* Amount of Assets in 1814 .. .. £ 15,212,135
Deduct, Old Balance claimed of Government, written off .. .. £ 960,000
Balance due from Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore, previous to the acquisition of their Territory, written off 1,433,920
2,393,920
£ 12,818,215

		£
Brought forward		12,818,215
On the 1st May 1829, they consisted of		
Cash and Bills	7,367,296	
Advances made in England to several public institutions, to be repaid in India	87,429	
Stores, including salt and opium	6,922,217	
Debts, including arrears of revenue and balances due from purchasers of salt and opium	8,748,064	
	23,125,006	
Increase in territorial assets abroad in 1829		10,306,791
The territorial assets at home consisted, on the 1st May 1814, of		
Balance due from H. M.'s Government on account of Expeditions, &c.	3,178,215	
Stores consigned to Prince of Wales' Island	31,244	
Treasure from Madras	280,000	
Dead Stock in India	400,000	
	3,889,459	
On the 1st May 1829, they consisted of		
Cash in the hands of officers at the India House	3,679	
Stores for consignment, &c. to India	473,556	
Advances to individuals in India, to be repaid in England	26,149	
Balance due from His Majesty's Government for supplies furnished in India and at the Cape of Good Hope	98,432	
Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company	34,037	
Value of College at Haileybury, and of Seminary at Addiscombe	177,220	
Dead Stock in India	400,000	
	1,213,064	
Decrease in territorial assets at home in 1829		2,676,395
Net improvement in territorial assets abroad and at home in 1829		£ 7,630,396

6. Result of Territorial Debts and Assets.

	£	£
The increase of debt in India in 1829, as compared with 1814, has already been shewn to amount to	16,335,754	
And the increase of debt at home, in the same period, but subject to considerable adjustment as above stated, to	2,917,084	
Making the total increase of debt in 1829		19,252,838
The increase of assets in India in 1829, as compared with 1814, is shown to have amounted to	10,306,791	
And the decrease of assets at home, in the same period, to	2,676,395	
Leaving the net increase of assets in 1829 at		7,630,396
The balance of the territorial branch therefore is more unfavourable in 1829, in this view, by		11,622,442
And if to that amount is added the sum of 4,923,021*l.*, which was directly applied during the period to the liquidation of India debt from surplus commercial profits, and without which aid the balance of the territorial branch would have been, to that extent, more unfavourable		4,923,021
The deterioration would amount to		£ 16,545,463

It may be proper here to refer to the valuation of what is termed the Company's dead stock in India, an estimate of which is usually added to the accounts periodically prepared of their "stock per computation." These estimates embrace a head of buildings and fortifications, and another of plate, household furniture, plantations, vessels, stores, &c., which last includes guns on the ramparts, arms, and other articles of military service. The amounts inserted under each head are very large, but as the greater part represent rather the sums expended upon the articles than their actual value, which expenditure has been already for the most part charged upon the revenues, it may be sufficient in this place to notice, that property of the above description exists in India, belonging chiefly to the territorial, and partly to the commercial branch, which is not included in the "assets," the computed value of which has just been shown.

II.—The Connexion of the Territorial Finances with the Commerce of the East-India Company.

The finances of India have derived advantage from their existing connexion with the commerce of the Company; 1st, through the direct application of surplus commercial profit; 2d, by the rates of exchange at which the Board of Control decided that the territorial advances from commerce in England should be repaid to commerce in India; and 3dly, in consequence, as it is alleged, of the remittances from India, annually required for the payment of those territorial charges which are defrayed in England, having been made through the Company's commerce.

1.—*Application of Surplus Commercial Profit.*

Any amount of profit which may remain after the dividends have been paid constitutes that surplus commercial profit which

is applicable by law to the discharge of India debt or of home bond debt.

The whole amount of surplus commercial profit which has been realized, from the 1st May 1814 to the 1st May 1831, is 8,135,567*l.*

The court claim the right, under the 57th section of the act, to propose the appropriation of surplus profits only to such extent, and at such times, as may appear to them consistent with the interests of the concerns committed to their superintendence. They have usually retained a considerable balance unappropriated, in order, as they have stated, to make provision against unforeseen losses in subsequent years, and in consequence of their being so much in advance to the territorial branch, by payments in England on that account. The amount remaining unappropriated at the end of the year 1828-29 was, according to the principle of calculation adopted by the court, 2,724,013*l.*

The following table shows the manner in which the appropriations for each year have been made:

—	HOME BOND DEBT.	INDIA DEBT. Payment of Bills of Exchange for Principal of Debt.	INDIA DEBT. Consignment of Bullion to India in aid of Sinking Fund.	INDIA DEBT. Sum directed by the Financial Letter to Bengal June 1821, to be advanced to the Sinking Fund.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£
1814-15	196,200	329,704	—	—	525,904
1815-16	176,300	318,382	—	—	454,682
1816-17	—	477	—	—	477
1817-18	12	200	—	—	212
1818-19	—	98	1,000,537	—	1,000,635
1819-20	—	—	166,302	—	166,302
1820-21	—	6,285	—	—	6,285
1821-22	—	10,576	—	1,500,000	1,510,576
1822-23	1,100	25,500	—	—	26,600
1823-24	75	1,396,842	—	—	1,396,917
1824-25	—	—	—	—	—
1825-26	712	—	—	—	712
1826-27	—	3,950	—	—	3,950
1827-28	—	82,103	—	—	82,103
1828-29	—	82,065	—	—	82,065
1829-30	—	75,778	—	—	75,778
1830-31	—	—	—	—	—
	£ 334,399	2,331,960	1,166,839	1,500,000	5,333,198

2.—*The Board's Rates of Exchange.*

At the period of the commencement of the Company's present term, the following rates of exchange had long been generally used in the conversion of Indian into sterling money, in the accounts laid by them before parliament, as well as in other of their statements; *viz.*

Bengal sicca rupee (16 per cent. better than the current rupee at 2*s.*), 2*s.* 3·84*d.*

Madras rupee (3½ rupees to the pagoda, at 8*s.*), 2*s.* 3¾*d.*

Bombay rupee, 2*s.* 3*d.*

These rates were at that period appointed by the Board of Control to be used in the separated accounts between the territorial and commercial departments. The use of them has been repeatedly objected to by the Court of Directors, on the ground that, as they were higher than those which result from a comparison of the metallic value of the respective currencies of India and England, and higher of late years than those actually current, they give not only a false view of the revenues of India, but a view equally false of the state and out-turn of the Company's commerce.

It is at the same time admitted by the Company, that to whatever extent the surplus of their commercial profits is applicable to territorial purposes, the territory might, if the rates of exchange at present in use were lowered, obtain, through that medium, the benefit which it now derives through the medium of the rates of exchange.

The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India have, however, on the grounds of the fluctuating price of silver in this country, of the convenience of calculation, and of long-established usage, and in consideration likewise of the favourable rate at which that portion of remittance effected through the China trade has been made, required an adherence to the rates originally prescribed.

While the British currency was depreciated, these rates, as compared with the

mercantile rates, as well with respect to the remittances direct from India as those through China, were favourable to the commercial branch; but since the restoration of cash payments, the value of the shilling has increased, the exchange with India has altered more than one-fourth, and they are now, in so far as respects the remittances direct from India, losing rates to the commercial branch.

The advantage derived by the territory from the use of these rates, to the close of the official year 1828-29, according to the computation of the Company's accountant-general, amounts to 5,154,135*l.*, exclusive of interest, which he calculates at 941,880*l.*; together, 6,096,015*l.*

These calculations proceed upon the supposition that no part of the funds issued in India in repayment of the advances in England was remitted through China, but that the whole was liquidated by bills of exchange drawn in London upon India at 60 days' sight, at the rate of exchange prevailing in London, augmented by the addition of six months' interest. But a calculation has been laid before this Committee, showing that, if the Indian rates of exchange, deducting six months' interest, were applied to these calculations, the result would be 1·481*d.* the rupee less than that of the accountant-general, or, 1,646,712*l.*; and that, as the interest would be diminished in a corresponding proportion, the indirect advantage to the territory, in this view, would be reduced from 6,096,015*l.*, as estimated by the accountant-general, to 4,148,632*l.*

3.—*Remittance of Territorial Funds.*

It has been seen that, for the amount of those territorial charges which are defrayed in this country, the Company, in its commercial capacity, is entitled to a credit on the treasuries of India, and remittances are made at the time, and in the mode, prescribed by instructions from England.

The territorial charges, for which remittances must be annually made from India to England, are stated to have amounted, on the average, to 3,000,000*l.* These remittances are effected principally by payments to the commercial branch, for the purpose of investment in goods in India or China, for exportation to Europe. It appears that the whole of the advances made in India for the purchase of investments for Europe, from 1814-15 to 1826-27 inclusive, amounted to 30,545,069*l.*, of which 24,338,050*l.* is computed to have been issued in repayment of territorial charges defrayed in England, and 6,207,019*l.* to have been issued from commercial funds in India. The sums issued from the commercial funds being considered as applied entirely to the purchase of part of the Indian investments, the payments from the territorial funds are supposed to have been distributed as follows: 13,862,909*l.* applied to the purchase of Indian investments, and 10,475,141*l.* to investments in China. The amount of the remittances annually made from the territorial funds, through the medium of the India and the China trade, has much increased in the period subsequent to 1821-22.

The sum which it will be necessary to remit to England in 1834 is estimated at 2,730,000*l.*; of which 250,000*l.* is the computed amount of bills for interest of India debt, payable only during the pleasure of the home authorities. The total demand, exclusive of that sum, would be 2,480,000*l.*

In reference to the means of effecting this annual remittance, questions have been raised as to the probable consequences of discontinuing the present union of trade and government.

It is alleged, on the one hand, that formerly, and upon an average for the whole period since 1814, the Company have remitted through their trade more advantageously than if they had resorted to private bills; that the price of such bills might be raised by combination on the part of the merchants; that bullion remittances would create inconvenience and pecuniary distress; that to take security upon cargoes would be attended with expense, and that the Government would require a mercantile agency; that the capacity of India to yield profitable returns for British commodities is checked by the necessity of making so large a Government remittance, irrespective of the ordinary course of trade; that the territory would be subjected to considerable loss in accomplishing that remittance; and that a peculiar importance attaches to the command of the China trade, as the channel through which nearly half the remittances to England have been effected.

On the other hand, opinions have been confidently expressed, that no material difficulty would exist in making the remittances in question independently of the Company's trade; that three modes of effecting that object would then be available: *viz.* 1st. the remittance of bullion; 2dly, the purchase of bills on England from merchants in India at the bullion price (1*s.* 11½*d* to 2*s.* per sicca rupee), accompanied by a security on their bills of lading, and, if necessary, by depositing the goods with the Government until the bills are paid; and, 3dly, the sale to merchants in England of bills on the Indian treasuries:—that the imports from China as well as India (about five millions and a half sterling), furnishing the means of making the remittances, no evil effect is to be apprehended from combination among the merchants to raise the price of bills, as the Government might resort to the alternative of remitting bullion whenever bills were not procurable at the bullion rate; and that, if the exportation of bullion proceeded to an inconvenient extent, a re-importation would follow, and the evil would thus produce its own remedy;—that the necessity of realizing in England a large amount for the use of the territory has not prevented the growth of a profitable export trade from this country to India; and that such an effect is not to be anticipated, the resources of India being sufficient to furnish the means of exchange for European productions, in addition to the amount of exportation required for political purposes.

4. *Account between the Territorial and Commercial Branches.*

The state of the account between the two branches has, from the importance which has been assigned to it, engaged much of the attention of this Committee, as well as of the previous Committees of Inquiry. To whatever extent the whole of the property at present vested in the East-India Company, commercial as well as territorial, may be considered in strict law responsible for all their outstanding obligations in India and in England, yet, in the event of the cessation of their territorial administration, it appears probable that they would claim, in their commercial capacity, to be relieved from a large proportion of those obligations, and at the same time to retain a large amount of property.

Statements connected with this account, prepared by the Company's officers, have been from time to time laid before the committees engaged in the present inquiry.

Much conflicting evidence was adduced, before the Committee of 1830, upon the subject of the real or supposed advantage which, previously to the year 1794, one branch of the Company's affairs obtained at the expense of the other. On one hand, it was contended that, during the period in question, commerce derived considerable benefit at the expense of territory; on the other, that territory derived considerable benefit at the expense of commerce.

Evidence and opinions not less conflicting have been offered as to the state of the account between the two branches during the Company's last term. Statements have been drawn out by different parties, in opposition to those of the Company, with a view to the determination of the question, which, it has been contended, differ each from the others, as well in point of principle, as in their details and results. In the report which has recently been laid before your committee, these controversies having been reviewed, and the statements made of the accounts having been compared with the views contained in the Third Report of the Committee of the House of Commons of 1810-12, it is contended that those statements are insufficient for the objects which the framers of them had in view.

Your Committee will not attempt to draw any conclusion from these conflicting statements and opinions. On which side the evidence preponderates, or whether it rests upon grounds too remote and uncertain to be now applied to any practical purpose, and whether, therefore, any future separation of interests between the two branches must be determined by other considerations than those upon which these different statements have proceeded, your Committee feel that it does not rest with them to determine; and that they shall best discharge their duty, by merely calling the attention of the House to the view which is taken of these controversies in the Report to which they have already referred.

The separation of the accounts between the two branches during the present term, agreeably to the provisions of the act of 1813, was effected, as has been already shown, in conformity with a plan prepared by the Court of Directors, and approved by the Board of Commissioners in the year 1814. The separation, as prescribed by the act, was understood to apply only prospectively, and the plan of accounts was framed in that view. It regulated the mode of stating the transactions subsequently to the 30th April 1814; but it did not embrace the apportionment of the property of various kinds, and of the debts, existing at that date, which could only be determined by a reference to the specific character of the financial transactions of a previous period.

With a view to commence the separate accounts of the two branches, the Court of Directors ordered a division to be made of the debts and property, upon the principle that the India Register Debt, which had been declared by Parliament in 1793 to be territorial, but had largely increased since that period, was still entirely territorial; that the Indian assets were of similar character; and a few heads of small amount only, both of debt and asset, classed in the Indian books as "Commercial," were carried to the commercial account. As to the property at home, the whole of it, including the cash in the home treasury, and the property afloat (with a few exceptions) being found in a commercial form, or embarked in the Company's trade, was directed to be carried to the credit of the commercial branch.

The debts existing at home were also debited to that branch, with the exception of the home bond debt, which it has been usual to consider of doubtful character, and which was not carried to the account of either branch.

The exceptions to the apportionment of the home property above described were, that bills running on the court for princi-

pal and interest of India debt, the loan of 1812, raised for the discharge of similar bills, and a sum in treasure, on its passage from India (in the Stirling Castle) which was afterwards applied to the same purpose, together with the debts and credits outstanding between his Majesty's Government and the Company, and the article of political stores, were carried to the account of the territorial branch.

The stock thus divided was carried to account in the stock accounts in India, and in the books at home, and appears in the statements of stock per computation occasionally presented to Parliament. The current transactions between the two branches, arranged according to the plan of 1814, are recorded in two accounts also before Parliament (numbered 1 and 2); the first showing on one side, the payments made in England for territorial purposes, under the 56th section of the act of 53 Geo. III. c. 155; and on the other, the repayments made by the territorial branch in India in issues for commercial investment: the second account showing, on one side, the bills of exchange paid for interest of India debt, noticed in the 55th and 58th sections of the act, as also those for principal of debt not discharged out of surplus profits: and on the other side, the funds remitted from India for the liquidation of such debts, whether in bullion on territorial account, or through transactions with his Majesty's Government, or by the purchase of bills from private merchants.

According to the view taken by the court, the balance of the first of these accounts, on the 30th April 1829, was 1,543,619*l.* in favour of the territorial branch; and the balance of the second, or that applicable to bills of exchange, 4,580,197*l.* in favour of the commercial branch. The difference between the two constitutes a net balance of 3,036,578*l.* due to the commercial branch.

5. Home Bond Debt.

This debt is composed of securities issued by the Company under their common seal, upon which they have from time to time been empowered by act of parliament to borrow money to a limited extent. The bonds cannot be issued for a shorter period than six months; but the Company are at liberty to discharge them at any time, after giving a previous notice of that extent in the *London Gazette*. The holders of the bonds also enjoy a similar privilege, and can demand payment after giving a notice, for the like period, in writing to the accountant-general at the India House. The first legislative enactment empowering the Company to raise money upon their bond placed no limitation upon the amount to which they might borrow; a subsequent act authorized an increase of 1,500,000*l.* It was afterwards permitted to be increased to 5,000,000*l.*; and again, by a more recent act, to 6,000,000*l.* In 1773 it was required to be reduced to 1,500,000*l.*; and in 1793, upon the Company being permitted to increase their capital stock, it was again required to be reduced to that amount, after which, by consent of the Board, it might be increased in the sum of 500,000*l.* This was the first legislative provision giving the Board authority to interfere with regard to the bond debt. In 1794 it was allowed to be increased to 3,000,000*l.* In 1807, in consequence of the Company not having availed themselves of the permission granted them in 1797 to increase their capital stock, permission was given to augment the bond debt to 5,000,000*l.*; and in 1811, in order to meet the bills drawn on the home treasury from India on account of territorial demands from India, it was authorised, with the consent of the Board, to be increased to 7,000,000*l.*, beyond which amount it cannot be augmented. On this occasion also, legal effect was given to the transfer of the property in the bonds from one person to another. The limit to which the bond debt is allowed to be reduced is 3,000,000*l.*

In 1750, the bond debt amounted to 4,065,573*l.*; in 1751, to 1,652,359*l.*; in 1794, to 2,179,467*l.*; in 1796, to 1,519,592; from which time it did not materially vary till 1805, when it was increased to 2,412,092. In 1808 it was further augmented to 4,220,792*l.*; in 1812 it increased to 6,581,317*l.*; in 1814 it was reduced to 4,501,892*l.*; in 1815 to 3,979,392*l.*; and in 1829 it amounted to 3,795,892*l.*

The rate of interest paid on the bonds from 1773 to 1783 varied from three to four and a half per cent. From 1783 to 1787 it was five per cent. In the latter year it was reduced to four per cent.; but in 1796 it was again increased to five per cent.; and from that year to 1818 it varied from five to six* per cent. From 1818 to 1830 it varied from four to three per cent.; and in 1831 it was reduced to two and a half per cent., which is the rate it now bears.

The sum of 334,399*l.* of bond debt which has been shown to have been discharged, is the amount paid off, and which it was considered, under legal advice, could alone be counted as discharged from surplus profits, agreeably to the 57th section of the act of 1813. Adding the amount of bonds paid in on sales, an actual or virtual reduction of the bond debt during the period was effected to the extent of 805,999*l.*

6. Prospective Estimate.

There appear to be three modes of computing the prospective condition of the finances.

I. A prospective estimate of the whole state of the finances of India at the close of the present term, accompanied with remarks and explanations on the part of the Court of Directors, has been laid before your Committee. This estimate is founded upon the accounts of revenue and charge of 1829-30, adjusted, in reference to future years, according to the latest advices received in March 1832. It takes into account, for the future, only such particular reductions of charge as are specifically directed to be carried into effect. It is framed with reference to two different events: the continuance of the present system as a whole; and the continuance of the territorial administration, the Company relinquishing the trade, or the cessation of that administration.

In the first case, the Court estimate that a deficiency of revenue to defray all charges at home and abroad will remain, amounting to 453,823*l.* This is calculated on the supposition that the territory will continue to receive the advantage of the Board's rates of exchange.

In the second case, it is computed, that in consequence of the territory having to make its remittances unaided by the trade, and at the mercantile rates, instead of at the Board's rates, the deficiency will amount to 813,209*l.*

A computation has also been made of the probable effect, on the result of the foregoing estimate, of the liquidation of claims, the amount of which is uncertain or under discussion. These claims are, 1st. A dormant claim to a balance of expenditure on account of the wars which preceded the acquisition of the Dewannee, amounting to 3,616,113*l.*, not including interest. 2d. A claim to have the bond debt, amounting to about 3,600,000*l.*, considered as a territorial charge; and 3d. Certain rights of property abroad, the value of which is not computed in money. Supposing the two first claims to be conceded, the interest upon the principal of the bond debt, at the present rate of 2½ per cent., and upon the amount of the first claim, at 5 per cent., would form a further annual charge upon the territory of 270,805*l.*

By an estimate, signed by the accountant of the India Board, an improvement is shown upon the Court's estimate, by which the deficiency is reduced, in the first case, from 453,823*l.* to 123,253*l.*; and in the second, from 813,209*l.* to 560,924*l.*

It has been seen that a considerable part of the augmented deficiency in the second case arises from a difference in the rates of exchange. In the estimates prepared at the India House and at the India Board, the remittance to this country is computed at an exchange of 1*s.* 9·247*d.* But opinions have been confidently expressed, that the necessary amount of remittance could be effected from India at 1*s.* 11*d.* Should this opinion prove to be well founded, the deficiency in the event of a separation of trade and government, estimated upon the principles of the Court of Directors, as adjusted by the accountant of the India Board, would amount only to 407,616*l.*

II. The prospective estimate may be considered with reference to the reductions which have been recommended by the Indian civil finance committee. If all these reductions were carried into effect, the above deficiency of 407,616*l.* would, according to the estimate of that committee, be reduced to 55,379*l.* Some, however, of these reductions would involve important alterations of system, and could only be adopted under the authority of the legislature,

III. It has been seen that, according to the statement of the accountant-general of Bengal, the amount of charge has not been fully reduced, as prescribed by the Court of Directors, to the standard of 1823-24, and that the amount of reductions which remain to be made, is rupees 54,93,063, or, at the rate of 1*s.* 11*d.* per sicca rupee, 526,418*l.* This amount, being only the result of a general direction, is not taken into account in the prospective estimate of the court, which, it has been already explained, allows only for those particular reductions of charge which have been specifically ordered. If, however, the local governments succeed in carrying into effect the general orders of the court in 1827, there would then be a surplus of revenue over charge amounting to 118,802*l.*

The results above stated apply to the year 1834. About the year 1836 it is expected that the fund now annually set apart for the discharge of the debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic will be sufficient for its purpose. By the cessation of the payment on that account, it is estimated that, at the exchange last-mentioned, the charges will be reduced, and the results improved, to the extent of 102,387*l.*

As regards the prospect of the revenue, it may be expected, that those social and political improvements which have been mentioned, as having hitherto contributed to its increase, will continue to operate.

On the other hand, the revenue derived from opium is said to be endangered by the competition of opium grown under a system of free cultivation in Malwa. And the attention of your Committee has been called to the uncertainty which has been found to attach to the realization of prospective estimates of the Indian revenues, framed upon the scale of former years. Tables, exhibiting the variations of actual accounts from the sketch and regular estimates which had been pre-

* Under the 46th Geo. III. the interest was allowed to be the same as exchequer bills, the holder paying the property-tax. Afterwards the Company paid the property-tax for the holder, in addition to allowing 5 per cent. interest.

viously formed, have been laid before your Committee, and are inserted in the Appendix.

The prospect of a continued aid to the finances from the commercial funds of the Company appears to be uncertain. Under the existing system, the profit upon the India trade has been converted into an increasing loss (observing, however, the Board's rates in the computation), and that upon the China trade has also gradually declined. In the event of a total separation between the two branches, the territory would of course cease to derive, either directly or indirectly, any extraordinary advantage from trade.

It has already been shown that, upon the supposition of the cessation of the Company's territorial administration, a sum of money is claimed on account of expenses incurred previously to the acquisition of the Dewannee, and that a claim is likewise preferred to certain forts, towns, islands, territories, and rights, obtained by purchase, amicable grant, or negociation, previously to that event. It is likewise alleged that the territorial branch will stand indebted to the commercial branch, at the expiration of the present term, in a sum of between four and five millions; and it is urged, that the whole of the Indian debt, notwithstanding that the Company is bound for it, is a charge on the Indian territory. On the other hand, the interests of the territory, and the rights and claims of the territorial creditors, would require to be investigated and considered.

THE COMMERCIAL INQUIRIES of your Committee have embraced,

I.—The State and Results of the East-India Company's Commerce.

II.—The Commerce of India in relation to the General Interests of Trade and Navigation.

I.—THE STATE AND RESULTS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S COMMERCE.

A Statement of the results of the Company's commercial operations has been made, which, although not founded upon principles strictly and indisputably accurate, is presumed to be a close approximation to the truth.

It has been already shown that the nominal capital of the Company, upon which dividends are paid, is 6,000,000*l.* Since the year 1794 there has been no subscription.

The dividend to the proprietors upon the nominal capital is by law limited to 10½ per cent. on the above amount. This rate of dividend has been regularly paid since the commencement of the present term. It does not, however, exceed 2*l.* 18*s.* per cent. on the capital really employed,

The actual amount of the capital, as computed by the court on the 1st May 1829, is 21,102,182*l.* Its component parts are as follows:

Cash at home and abroad, and property in the public funds		*l.* 2,186,129
Goods and merchandize at home and abroad		7,383,931
Property afloat, and freight advanced thereon		3,531,897
Debts due to the Company at home and abroad for goods sold, and advances for investment		2,227,195
Buildings and dead stock		1,467,967
East-India annuities		1,207,560
Due from the territorial branch, exclusive of interest	*l.* 3,036,581	
Interest as computed by the court	1,536,078	
Amount expended by the commerce for articles not chargeable till shipped	59,247	4,631,906
		l. 22,636,585
Deduct:—Debts at home (bills of exchange unpaid, freight, customs, proprietors of private-trade, &c.)	1,300,226	
Debts in India and China	234,177	1,534,403
		l. 21,102,182

This amount is exclusive of the bond debt.

The return to the capital, which, on the 1st May, 1814, was 19,211,984*l.*, was, in the fifteen years 1814-15 to 1828-29, 20,488,379*l.*, including 1,536,078*l.* the interest on the balance due from the territorial branch, which is rather more than seven per cent. per annum. Of the sum of 20,488,379*l.* there has been paid in dividends 9,450,000*l.*, and in interest upon the bond debt 2,585,346*l.*, leaving a surplus of 8,453,033*l.*, whereof it has been already shown, there have been applied in the liquidation of home bond debt 805,999*l.*, and to territorial purposes 4,923,021*l.*

It appears from the above table, that, of the capital, 1,968,502*l.* is invested in East-India annuities and other public funds, and 4,631,906*l.* is for principal and interest due from the territory. The further sum of 1,294,768*l.* is the value of the East-India House and warehouses. These several sums make a total of 7,895,176*l.*, which, deducted from the before-mentioned amount of capital (21,102,182*l.*), leaves 13,207,006*l.* applicable to the conduct of the Company's India and China trade.

Upon the India trade there has been, during the above-mentioned period, a loss of 278,707*l.*; upon the China trade, a gain of 15,414,414*l.*

If the mercantile rates of exchange had been used in the account between the two branches, it is computed that a larger profit upon the trade would have been exhibited.

The commercial receipts of the Company are derived from several sources besides their China and India trade. They receive a profit from the management of

private trade goods, from the employment of their own ships, from interest on annuities and on government stock, and from interest on advances to the territorial branch. The total profit derived from these sources, during the fifteen years ending 1829, was 5,352,673*l.*

Since the year 1824-25, the Company have ceased to export merchandize to India. Their only exports, since that period, have been military and political stores. Their motives for discontinuing their export trade are stated to have been, first, the difficulty of obtaining any articles of Indian produce or manufacture that would afford a remittance to London, even at several pence in the rupee below the par of exchange; and secondly, the large balance due from the territorial to the commercial branch.

The only articles imported by the Company into England from India are raw silk, some silk piece goods, saltpetre and indigo. The indigo is purchased by the Company at Calcutta; the raw silk and saltpetre are prepared in their factories; and the silk piece goods (bandannoes) are obtained at Cossimbazar, by contracts with the head weavers, to whom advances are previously made. Sugar was included in the Company's imports until very lately, but has now been discontinued.

The Company's principal export from India to China is cotton from Bengal and Bombay. Their cotton factories at Madras have been abolished. The cotton is purchased at the principal marts in the interior of India by the Company's agents. The large export trade in opium to China is exclusively in the hands of the private merchants.

Their only import into England from China is tea. Their importation of nankeens was discontinued in 1822, and that of raw silk in 1824, both having been attended with a loss. The home market is now fully supplied with these articles by private importation from Singapore and other places.

The import trade of the Company from India to England, being attended with loss, is carried on only as affording the means of remittance.

Mode of declaring the Dividend.

Statements are annually prepared for the information of the Court of Directors, previously to their taking into consideration the rate of dividend to be by them recommended to the Court of Proprietors for declaration. For each year since 1814-15, these statements have been laid before your Committee. They appear, in the earlier part of the period, to have consisted of abstract statements of profit and loss upon the Company's goods sold in the March and September sales, and of other profits resulting to the Company in England, together with the ultimate surplus liable to a territorial appropriation.

At a later period, accounts in greater detail were presented, distinguishing the India from the China trade, and specifying the prime cost of the investment, the freight, the charges, the sale amount, and the net profit or loss on all goods sold by the Company; and showing also the home profits and receipts, and the net proceeds of the commerce in Great Britain, after all adjustments and after defraying all charges.

The interest on the bonds forms a charge upon the commercial fund, out of which the dividends are paid. This fund consists of the net commercial proceeds computed as above. Any ultimate surplus, after the dividends are paid, constitutes surplus commercial profit, applicable by law to the discharge of India debt or of home bond debt.

Comparative View of the Commercial Property in 1814 *and* 1829.

The value of the commercial property on the 1st May 1814, after providing for all outstanding demands, was	*l.* 19,211,984	
On the 1st May 1829, its value was	21,668,510	
Improvement in 1829		2,456,526
In the above statement the home bond debt is not included; its amount on 1st May 1814, was	4,601,892	
On 1st May 1829	3,795,892	
Decrease of home bond debt, which was effected by the application of surplus profits		805,999
The improvement of the commercial concern, added to the diminution of the home bond debt, would produce a more favourable balance by		3,262,525
Adding to this sum the amount applied from surplus commercial profits to the liquidation of Indian debt		4,923,021
The improvement would amount to		8,185,547
Result of the two branches combined:		
The deterioration of the territorial property has been shown (but upon a principle which is liable to considerable adjustment), after applying the surplus commercial profits to the liquidation of its debt, to be 11,622,422*l.*, but without that appropriation, it would have been		16,545,463
The net deficiency or deterioration of the two branches combined, between 1814 and 1829, will therefore have been, in the view here taken		8,359,917

II.—THE COMMERCE OF INDIA IN RELATION TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

Under this head of inquiry your Committee have received much valuable information, although, in consequence of the approaching termination of the session, it will not be practicable to found upon the evidence any detailed statement.

The attention of your Committee has been turned chiefly to those points which do not appear to have been embraced in the

inquiries, either of the Committee of the Commons upon the China trade (1830), or of the previous committees (1821-2-3) of the Lords and the Commons upon foreign trade.

Papers relative to the commercial affairs of India, addressed by various individuals and commercial bodies, to the secretary of the Board of Control, have been laid before your Committee. They consist of answers to queries which had been circulated by that department, and have reference to the commercial facilities which have been afforded since the opening of the trade with India in 1814—the increase of the trade—the nature and extent of that increase—the system pursued by the Company in the conduct of their commercial transactions in India—the practical effects of the union of Government with trade in India—the commercial system of the Company in England—the operation of the means employed by the Company in order to effect the remittances required in this country—the various modes in which such remittances might be effected—the state of the exchanges generally, as between India and other countries—the probable effect of withdrawing the executive authority from trade in India—the commercial arrangements with foreign states—the financial bearings of the present system of trade—and measures calculated to improve or increase the number of the exportable productions of India, or generally to advance the interests of Indian commerce. The whole of these answers, consolidated under their respective heads, will be found in the appendix.

Further returns will be found in the appendix, illustrative of the state of the trade between Great Britain, India, and China, showing the value of the imports and exports, and distinguishing the trade of the Company, of other British subjects, and of foreigners: and showing the number of vessels and amount of tonnage annually entered inwards at the ports of the United Kingdom, from places east of the Cape of Good Hope. Returns also are given, for a series of years, of the quantities of each article, imported into, or exported from, as well as the number of ships entered inwards, and cleared outwards, at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and of the quantities of each article of internal commerce received at the presidencies, in its transit from, or to, the interior. Separate returns have also been obtained, showing, for a series of years, the course and results of the Indian trade in bullion.

Evidence has likewise been received as to the means of extending the trade with Asia; the navigation by steam, and the capability of India to produce articles of leading importance in commerce, such as cotton, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, tobacco, silk. The difficulty of providing returns, and the bad quality of the products of India, appear to be considered the chief obstacles to an extension of trade. The chief remedies which have been suggested by various individuals are, 1. A reduction of the duties in England on the importation of Indian produce; 2. The removal of the transit duties in India; 3. A relaxation of the existing restrictions against Europeans proceeding to India, and residing and holding lands there; 4. A more efficient protection to person and property in India; 5. Opening the trade with China; 6. A complete withdrawal from trade on the part of the Government of India.

Your Committee are unable to enter at present into an examination of these suggestions; but, with reference to the first of them, they have inserted in the appendix an important statement, showing the rates of duty (customs and excise) which have been chargeable in England on all articles, the produce of the East-Indies, since the year 1812, together with those which are chargeable upon like articles, being the produce of other countries.

A digest is given in the appendix of the whole of the commercial evidence which has been taken since the Report on the China trade before the Committees of the Lords and Commons, in 1830, 1830-31, and 1831-32.

III.—REVENUE.

In the examination of the revenue system of India, witnesses have been examined, and documentary evidence has been received.

The gross revenue of the East-India Company derived from the following sources, land revenue, salt, opium, transit duties, custom duties, sayer and abkaree duties, including *moturpha tax*, town-duties, wheel-tax, tobacco-tax, post-office, stamps, and pilgrim tax, amounted, on an average of three years ending 1829-30, to 20,129,730*l*. The net revenue amounted to 17,861,714*l*.*

* The charges included in the statement of the net revenue are those of collection and management only, and do not embrace advances for the manufacture of salt and opium.

The rates of exchange employed in converting the Indian monies into sterling, are those used in the accounts of Indian Accounts and Charges laid before Parliament, *viz.* 2*s.* per Bengal current rupee; 8*s.* per pagoda, equivalent to 3⅓ Madras rupees; and 2*s.* 3*d.* per Bombay rupee.

Land Revenue.

In India the land revenue forms, as has been already shown, the principal income of the state, and the modes of its administration differ chiefly in the degree in which the officers of the government engage in the detailed assessment and collection.

The most summary of these modes may be called, for the sake of a general name, the zemindary system. It may be taken as including all those cases in which any portion of land, beyond that of a village, is rated at a certain sum in the gross, and the payment of the sum engaged for by an individual (or small number of individuals) called zemindar, and sometimes by other names.

The intermediate system is what has been properly denominated the Village System. Under this system, each village is rated separately at an aggregate sum for the village, and the headman of the village engages or is held engaged for the amount.

The system in greatest detail is that where the fields occupied by each cultivator are rated separately, and in which he makes his payment directly to an officer of the government. This has been called the ryotwar system, from the word ryot, which is the specific name of the cultivator.

The zemindary system, as now described, includes a variety of cases, in respect to amount, from two or a few villages, to a whole district or a province; it includes also the cases in which the zemindar claims an hereditary right to his office, and those in which he only engages for one or more years. The British Government has introduced a new variety in Bengal, by recognizing all the zemindars as hereditary, and fixing the assessment or sum to be levied on each in perpetuity. This is what is sometimes understood by the zemindary system, though it is, properly speaking, only a variety of the system, arbitrarily created by ourselves.

The village system has also this variety, that in some cases there are individuals or families who claim a right to be the instruments for making up and paying the aggregate sum; in other cases those agents are chosen by the village, or the officers of Government.

The only variety in the ryotwar system which it seems necessary to mention here, is that where a sum in the aggregate is assessed upon each ryot for the whole of what he cultivates, and that in which a particular assessment is made of each field, and the payment of each ryot is made up of the several sums charged upon his several fields. This latter mode, which was that introduced by Sir Thomas Munro, for the sake of greater accuracy, very often goes by the name of the ryotwar system exclusively.

In the 5th Report of the Select Committee, 1812, a full view is given of these various systems up to that period, since which a vast mass of information has been obtained on all subjects connected with India. Your committee will commence with noticing that portion of the British territorial possessions which are under the "Permanent Zemindary Settlement" in the Bengal presidency.—They comprise an extent of 149,782 square miles, in Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Benares, with a population of upwards of 35,500,000 (exclusive of the Benares provinces, from which there is no return made), and yielding a revenue, under permanent assessment, of 3,24,70,853 sicca rupees (3,766,619*l*.)

A great body of evidence has been taken on the nature, object, and consequences of this permanent zemindary settlement, and your committee cannot refrain from observing, that it does not appear to have answered the purposes for which it was benevolently intended by its author, Lord Cornwallis, in 1792-3. The Finance Committee at Calcutta, in their Report, 12th July 1830, acknowledge that "in the permanently-settled districts in Bengal, nothing is settled, and little is known but the Government assessment."

The causes of this failure may be ascribed, in a great degree, to the error of assuming, at the time of making the permanent settlement, that the rights of all parties claiming an interest in the land were sufficiently established by usage to enable the courts to protect individual rights; and still more to the measure which declared the zemindar to be the hereditary owner of the soil, whereas it is contended that he was originally, with few exceptions, the mere hereditary steward, representative or officer of the government, and his undeniable hereditary property in the land revenue was totally distinct from property in the land itself.

Whilst, however, the amount of revenue payable by the zemindar to the Government became fixed, no efficient measures appear to have been taken to define or limit the demand of the zemindar upon the ryots who possessed an hereditary right of occupancy, on condition of either cultivating the land or finding tenants to do so. Without going into detail to show the working of the system, it may be proper to quote the opinion of Lord Hastings, as recorded in 1819, when he held the office of governor-general of India: "Never," says Lord Hastings, "was there a measure conceived in a purer spirit of generous humanity and disinterested justice, than the plan for the permanent settlement in the lower provinces. It was worthy the soul of a Cornwallis. Yet this truly benevolent purpose, fashioned with great care and

deliberation, has, to our painful knowledge, subjected almost the whole of the lower classes throughout these provinces to most grievous oppression; an oppression too, so guaranteed by our pledge, that we are unable to relieve the sufferers; a right of ownership in the soil, absolutely gratuitous, having been vested in the person through whom the payment to the state was to be made, with unlimited power to wring from his coparceners an exorbitant rent for the use of any part of the land."

An opinion not less strong was recorded at the same by Sir E. Colebrooke then a member of the supreme council, who observed, that "the errors of the settlement were two-fold; first, in the sacrifice of what might be denominated the yeomanry, by merging all tillage rights, whether of property or of occupancy, in the all-devouring recognition of the zemindar's permanent property in the soil; and then leaving the zemindar to make his settlement with the peasantry as he might choose to require."

If then the conclusion may be formed that the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis has failed in its professed object, it must be a matter of anxious inquiry to ascertain how far the evils of the system are capable of being remedied.

So long as the zemindar pays his fixed assessment, the Government have not yet interfered to regulate the cultivator's rates; but where arrears accrue, and a public sale of the zemindary tenure, as prescribed by the regulations, takes place, except the sacrifice on account of purchase money is very great, the authorities at home have directed every zemindary tenure "to be purchased on the part of the Government, and then settled with the ryots on the ryotwar principle."

This order it appears has, as yet, had little practical effect in the Bengal presidency, where it was at first opposed by the local authorities.

Although such purchase and resumption of the right to manage the land revenue is the best mode for the Government to acquire the power of effectual interference in behalf of the ryots, the sacrifice of money requisite for the purpose would be so great as to impede the working of the system, if the sales of zemindaries, for default of payment, were numerous and extensive; and unless the Government should, either by public or private purchase, acquire the zemindary tenure, it would, under the existing regulations, be deemed a breach of faith, without the consent of the zemindars, to interfere directly between the zemindars and the ryots for the purpose of fixing the amount of the land tax demandable from the latter under the settlement of 1792-3.

It is, at the same time, suggested (amongst other important and valuable considerations, in an able paper on the land revenue which has been furnished to your Committee by Mr. A. D. Campbell, late a collector, under the Madras presidency), that without altering the existing law, which renders the zemindary tenure saleable for arrears of jumma, it might be expedient, in practice only, to suspend such sale, and on an arrear accruing, merely to attach and continue the attachment of the land revenue, as in the case of the ancient zemindaries under the Madras government; but it is recommended that in all such cases of suspended sales, the Government authorities should be empowered to effect a fair and equitable settlement between the zemindars and the resident ryots, founded upon the peculiar tenutes and local usages of each district.

The paper before adverted to also shows the inexpediency of selling the zemindary tenure, unless the Government itself becomes the purchaser, points out the evils of a transfer to individuals unconnected with ancient zemindary families, and shows the advantage of the tenure being attached and managed by the Government officers. Another objection to the permanent settlement is, that it has been the cause of the "village accountants" falling into disuse: their office is stated to be one of great utility, and a thorough reform of it to be necessary before the payments to be made by the ryots can be adjusted in a satisfactory manner.

Bengal.

Ceded provinces: — Total revenue, 1,757,672*l.*

Conquered provinces:—Total revenue, 2,365,523*l.*

Population of these upper or western provinces, by returns of 1826, 32,206,806.

In the early part of his government, Lord Hastings thought that it was not practicable to introduce the ryotwar system into the upper provinces of Bengal; but by the following extract from a minute by the governor-general in council, dated 1st August 1822, his lordship appears to have altered his views on this important subject:

"His lordship in council sees every day more and more reason to be satisfied, that without a detailed jummabundy being made and carefully recorded, as far as may be practicable, there can be no security for the rights of the ryots under any system of management.

"A settlement so conducted will embrace in its scope the interests of millions." "In itself, a system of ryotwar settlement would not appear to involve any serious difficulties; on the contrary, due advertence being had to the different

classes and their different privileges, it would seem, when well administered, to be the system of all others best calculated to secure the prosperity and comfort of the great body of the people."

To secure these great objects an accurate survey appears to be requisite, and on this head your committee may again refer to Lord Hastings's opinion, as expressed in the same minute.

Lord Hastings says: "There can be no assurance of the state of property in any pergunnah being fully developed, unless the revenue officer shall be enabled to conduct his inquiries on the spot, village by village, proceeding upwards, from the persons who till the ground to the Government itself, and noticing distinctly all the classes who share in the produce or rent of land, the extent of the interest of each, and the nature of the title by which it is held. The object being not only to ascertain and record the fiscal capabilities of the different mehals, their extent and produce, and the cost of production, but also all interests attaching to the land; as far as practicable, the collectors should ascertain, record and recognize the extent and nature of the land occupied, the interest enjoyed by each ryot, with the obligations attaching to each."

It is shown in evidence that a settlement is now in progress in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, depending upon a very detailed inquiry into the state of the ryots, and the various dealings and rights in the villages. It is expected that the result of this investigation will be a considerable increase upon some of the assessments now made, and a considerable decrease upon others; and that, upon the whole, there may be some small augmentation of the public revenue. One of the sources from which an increase will be derived, is an assessment upon lands heretofore concealed from the collectors.

The proper ascertainment and recognition and security of the several tenures and rights within the villages, are objects of the highest importance to the tranquillity of the provinces, and will greatly tend to the repression of crime. The natives of India have a deep-rooted attachment to hereditary rights and offices, and animosities originating from disputes regarding lands descend through generations.

In the general opinion of the agricultural population the right of the ryot is considered as the greatest right in the country; but it is an untransferable right. It seems questionable, whether the ryot himself can transfer it, or whether the Government can transfer it.

The ryot may, if harassed by our assessment, leave his lands, quit the neighbourhood, and return when he chooses and reclaim the lands; and ryots, holding them, will always resign them to him. The right never seems to die.

This part of the evidence before your committee has been particularly adverted to, as it is of so much importance that the Government cannot be too active in the protection of the cultivating classes; for the vital question to the ryot is, the amount of assessment which he pays. In corroboration of this remark, your committee refer to a letter from the Court of Directors to the governor-general in council at Bengal, dated as far back as 19th September 1792, in which they say, "In giving our opinion on the amount of the settlement, we have been not a little influenced by the conviction, that true policy requires us to hold this remote dependent dominion under as moderate a taxation as will consist with the ends of our government."

Madras.

That portion of the Madras presidency which is under zemindary settlement includes 49,607 square miles, contains 3,941,021 inhabitants, and was, in 1829-30, assessed at 85,11,009 Madras rupees.* (972,687*l.*)

This territory comprises nearly the whole of the five northern circars, in which the collection of the land revenue was, at the introduction of the permanent settlement, confirmed hereditarily to a number of zemindars, many of whom were descended from ancient families in that part of India.

Some peculiar circumstances have prevented the alienation of these hereditary tenures by public sale, on account of arrears of payment. They are to be found in the nature of the country, and in the character of the people, who, inhabiting a mountainous district, are described to be a more resolute and energetic race than the natives of the lower provinces of Bengal.

Their hill fastnesses are difficult of access, and the climate in the valleys, at all times unhealthy, is peculiarly fatal to Europeans.

Although it appears that, in the permanent settlement of Bengal, doubts have been entertained whether the Company did not confer on the zemindars rights to which they had not, in fact, any original claim, your committee have it in evidence that in these northern circars the zemindars had long been considered *de facto* proprietors or lords of the soil, but the witness also states that he did not, at the time of forming the permanent settlement in this district, enter into any strict examination of the exact rights of the ryots.

Your committee next proceed to notice

* The total jumma of the districts under the Madras presidency in 1829-30, was 3,12,38,014. 8. 11. Madras rupees.

that extensive portion of the Madras territories in which the land revenue is collected under a ryotwar assessment.

This assessment could not be made without an actual survey, and that work was commenced by Sir Thomas Munro, when he assumed the management of the ceded districts in 1800; and a full account of the manner in which so important a work was conducted is to be found in his report of 26th July 1807.

At that period, Sir Thomas Munro proposed and strongly urged upon the superior authorities the expediency of making a reduction in the assessments of these provinces, but his plan was not adopted.

A village settlement was soon after introduced, which continued till 1820. Sir Thomas Munro (then appointed governor of Madras) caused the assessment to be lowered generally in the districts under ryotwar settlements, and, in the ceded districts, to the rates recommended by him in 1807.

This reduction was not completed in the ceded districts till 1825. When Sir Thomas Munro quitted the collectorship of those districts in 1807, the public revenue derived from land was 56,00,000 rupees. In 1827, it was only 42,50,000 rupees.

There appears to be a strong analogy between the surveys executed by some of the native governments and those carried on by the British authorities in the Madras presidency.

In Travancore, for instance, a state connected with the East-India Company by subsidiary treaties of alliance, a revenue survey was periodically made, every 10 or 12 years, by the native government, and every field, with its proprietor and its rent, inserted.

The attention of your Committee has been directed to the workings of the ryotwar system in Coimbatoor, one of the Madras provinces, considerable in extent, and containing great variety of soil.

The system was established in 1815, and appears, from the evidence adduced, to have been successful. A tabular statement, furnished by Mr. Sullivan, of its results, up to 1828-29, shows a progressive increase of population, of stock in cattle, of the number of persons paying taxes, of the number of wells, and of the total amount of assessments; but a diminished average payment per head throughout the province.

Bombay.

This presidency includes 59,438 English square miles, and contains 6,251,546 inhabitants, exclusive of the population of the Northern Concan, which contains 5,500 square miles of the above area, and from which there are no returns.

The several modes of revenue settlement under the Bombay presidency, are zemindary, mouzawary, and ryotwary.

One witness deems all these modes equally good if the rights of individuals are well fixed, and due limits put to the amount of assessment.

The advantages and disadvantages of the ryotwar and mouzawar (or village) system, have also been compared.

The mouzawar system affords facilities for collecting the revenue at a trifling expense, and it tends to uphold and encourage the pattels, a valuable class of men in an Indian community. It does, at the same time, tend to throw the cultivator so far under the authority of the pattel, that he may suffer from oppression and extortion.

The advantages of the ryotwar system are the direct opportunities which the cultivator has of annually settling his payment with the Government, and of personal communication with the ruling authorities.

Some disadvantages are stated to arise from facilities afforded to the ryot of concealing land under cultivation, without the risk of information by his neighbour against him. It also causes expense by the employment of numerous petty revenue officers, and, in collusion with the ryot, frauds may be committed.

Seeing therefore that there is no general system under this presidency, but that the mode of collection is adapted to the circumstances of the country, your Committee revert to an observation made in a former part of their report, *viz.* that let the system be what it may, the important questions to the cultivator are the amount of his assessment, the proper definition of his rights, and the accurate registration in the village accounts of the sum which is to be demanded from him.

To quote the opinion of Mr. Thackeray, in his elaborate report of August 1807: "In whatever way it be done, the settlement ought to be moderate. As long as the people are not oppressed with a heavy land tax, it little signifies how it is collected. Whether a light land revenue be collected through the medium of collectors or moohtahdars, the country will thrive, but no system can make a heavy land revenue easy; and under any system, a light land revenue will produce improvement and prosperity."

Much valuable information on the administration and collection of the land revenue in the Deccan, in Guzzerat and Cutch, and on the internal state of those districts, will be found in the Evidence of Colonel Sykes, and in that of Lieutenant-Colonel Barnewall.

Although some valuable evidence has been taken in this branch of the inquiry, as to whether it would be injurious or beneficial to allow Europeans to purchase lands and settle on them, your committee purposely abstain from entering upon the question in this place. There remains, however, one subject to which your Committee beg leave to advert, as intimately connected with the prosperity of the land revenue. Nothing can be better calculated to give an impulse to the improvement of the land, when cultivation is backward and the means of improvement scanty, than the opening of foreign markets to its produce. This consideration places in a very strong light the importance of removing, or greatly diminishing, the obstructions to the admission of the produce and manufactures of India to the European, and, above all, to the British market.

Salt Monopoly.

The manufacture and original sale of salt are, in Madras and the Lower Provinces of Bengal, held as a government monopoly, for the purpose of raising a revenue applicable to the public service.

Salt in Bengal is publicly disposed of by auction, at sales held monthly. The price at which salt has been sold, on an average of three years, amounted to 4*r.* 0*a.* 8*p.* per maund of 82lbs. 2 oz. 2 drs., corresponding to 12*s.* 9*d.* sterling per cwt. This price is about 288 per cent. above the original costs and charges. In Madras, salt is sold at a fixed price, which does not exceed one-fourth of the average price at Bengal, but the rate of profit is nevertheless somewhat higher, inasmuch as the cost of production is comparatively small.

The average amount of net revenue from these sources during three years does not exceed 1,600,000*l.*, an amount which your Committee conclude is too large to be given up, and which they have no reason to think could be commuted for any other tax less onerous to the inhabitants.

As a substitute for the existing monopoly, two other modes of collecting revenue on salt necessarily suggest themselves; an excise duty on salt manufactured within the Bengal provinces, and a duty on importation.

The collection of an excise duty on salt manufactured for private account would not easily carried into effect, in consequence of the expense and difficulty of establishing an efficient superintendence; and it has been stated that Bengal might obtain a cheaper supply of salt by importation from the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, Ceylon, the Gulph of Persia, and even Great Britain, than by any system of home manufacture.

As the manufacture of salt by private individuals would thus endanger the security of the revenue, it does not appear expedient to interfere with the existing regulations on that head; but it is desirable to adopt means for encouraging a supply of salt by importation, in lieu of the manufacture by the Government.

As it would be very inexpedient at once to abandon the home manufacture, and as it is doubtful whether a large supply of imported salt could be relied on from individual enterprize, while that manufacture continues, and the price consequently remains under the control of the Government, it is desirable that they should, in the first instance, contract for the delivery of salt, by advertisement, into the public warehouses of the port of Calcutta, at a certain price per ton.

It is to be hoped that, under this system, the home manufacture might be gradually diminished, beginning in those districts in which the cost of production and loss of human life is the greatest, until so large a proportion of the consumption shall be supplied from abroad, that it might be safe to permit the free import of salt under a custom duty, the Government sanctioning the manufacture in such districts only (if any such there might be) where it could then be profitably carried on.

Your Committee trust that, under such an arrangement, a material reduction might be effected in the price of salt, which would prove of the greatest advantage to the native population of India, to whom a cheap supply of this necessary of life is of the utmost importance.

Opium Monopoly.

The monopoly of opium in Bengal supplies the Government with a revenue amounting to *S. Rs.* 84,59,425, or sterling money 981,213*l.* per annum, and the duty which is thus imposed amounts to 301¾ per cent. on the cost of the article.

In the present state of the revenue of India it does not appear advisable to abandon so important a source of revenue; a duty upon opium being a tax which falls principally upon the foreign consumer, and which appears upon the whole less liable to objection than any other which could be substituted.

Besides the present mode of collecting the duty by means of a government monopoly, four other methods have been suggested; viz. 1st. an additional assessment on lands under poppy cultivation; 2d, a duty to be levied according to the value of the standing crop when ripe; 3d, an excise duty on the juice when collected: 4th, a custom duty on the exportation of opium.

The production of opium being at present prohibited, except under the government monopoly, the plan of levying an additional assessment on lands under poppy cultivation appears perfectly consistent with justice to the proprietors and cultivators; such a plan would also allow perfect freedom to the employment of capital and

industry in the production of opium, and it would not be liable to those evils arising from smuggling, which necessarily attend a system of high custom and excise duties. But it is stated by some witnesses, that to levy the present amount of duty in this manner would be attended with great difficulties, arising from the nature of the tenure of lands, the condition and feelings of the native inhabitants, and the magnitude of the advance which would be required; and as it is evidently impossible to decide the question of the practicability of this plan without the most minute and accurate knowledge of the state of the country, your Committee can only recommend this suggestion as one well worthy the careful consideration of the Government.

The plan of assessing the standing crop when ripe, according to its value, appears from the evidence impracticable, not only on account of the extreme uncertainty of the crop, but also from the circumstance, that as the exudation and collection of the juice continue for several days, and are liable to be affected by every change of weather during that period, it would be impossible at any time to form a fair estimate of the probable produce.

The plan of allowing the free cultivation of the poppy, subject to an excise duty on the juice when collected, would be liable to insuperable objections, arising from the expense of collecting the duty, and the impossibility of preventing the most extensive smuggling.

A custom duty on the exportation of opium appears, in the view of experienced witnesses, a desirable mode of taxation, inasmuch as it would leave the producer unfettered, and would fall exclusively on the foreign consumer; but it would be incompatible with the present amount of the revenue, on account of the encouragement it would offer to the smuggler. If, however, it should hereafter be found necessary or expedient to effect such a reduction in the price of opium as should prevent any serious interference on the part of the smuggler, the substitution of a custom duty in the place of the present monopoly would be productive of great advantage.

Although the Government monopoly of opium must in all probability, like all other monopolies, be disadvantageous, in consequence of the want of economy in the production, and the restrictions which it imposes on the employment of capital and industry, yet it does not appear to be productive of very extensive or aggravated injury; and unless it should be found practicable to substitute an increased assessment on poppy lands, it does not appear that the present high amount of revenue could be obtained in a less objectionable manner.

At the same time it must be recollected, that the revenue thus derived is of the most precarious kind, depending as it does on a species of monopoly, under which we possess exclusive control neither over the production nor the consumption of the article: it has already been materially affected by the competition of the opium of Malwa; and from the continued increase of supply from that district, as well as from its improved quality, which has enabled it to fetch an enhanced price in the foreign market, it would appear that the same cause must in all probability hereafter produce a still greater reduction in the revenue. It would therefore be highly imprudent to rely upon the opium monopoly as a permanent source of revenue; and the time may probably not be very far distant when it may be desirable to substitute an export duty, and thus, by the increased production under a system of freedom, to endeavour to obtain some compensation for the loss of the monopoly profit.

Another source of revenue under this head, is the duties collected on the transit of Malwa opium through Bombay; the Government having for the two last years abandoned their attempted monopoly of that article, and substituted a permit or transit duty, which has been attended with satisfactory results. It is in evidence, that previous to this regulation, two-thirds of the opium of Malwa were carried by a circuitous route to the Portuguese settlement of Demaun, and only one-third brought to Bombay: but latterly, no more than one-tenth has been exported from Demaun, and the remaining nine-tenths have been shipped from Bombay, yielding to the Government a revenue of 200,000*l.* for the current year. Although there can be no doubt of the policy of this measure, it must be recollected that every additional facility which is afforded to the sale of Malwa opium, will eventually enable it to enter with increased advantage into competition with the opium of Bengal; a consideration which tends still more strongly to recommend either the adoption of the system adverted to in the preceding paragraph, or of some other equally calculated to meet such a contingency.

Transit Duties.

A system of inland transit duties existed throughout India under the native rule; every great zemindar exercised, with or without authority, the power of levying tolls on merchandize passing through his territory.

In some of our more recent acquisitions, the native system is, or was at least until lately, retained; and duties of various amount levied at almost every stage of the journey. In most of our territories these various tolls have been commuted for one general duty, payable at the nearest station to the place whence the goods are despatched, and a permit is issued by the collector authorizing the goods to pass free to the place of their destination.

The general duties substituted by the Company are lower than the aggregate frontier duties levied under the native governments. This appears to be the sole advantage that the merchant has gained by the commutation; for as the goods are liable to examination at almost every village, the delay and vexation are not less than under the native system. At each of the stations too (in the Madras presidency, at every village), a fee or douceur is exacted by the native officers entrusted with the examination, although such practices are expressly prohibited by law. These fees, though not very oppressive to the great merchant, are represented as being equivalent to a prohibition to the adventurer on a small scale.

The duty is generally *ad valorem*, except on salt, tobacco, and a few minor articles, which are subject to a duty upon the quantity; on silk and indigo, it is levied according to a fixed valuation. Some articles, such as piece-goods, of which the value of different descriptions varies extremely, are necessarily left to be appraised upon examination by the custom-house officers, whose pay is by no means in proportion to their responsibility, over whom, from the multiplicity of their accounts, little control can be exercised, and who are represented as being in consequence open to corruption.

Goods imported by sea pass free in the interior, whether chargeable with an import duty or not. On goods for exportation, the inland transit duty is either wholly or in part repaid. The inconvenience of these drawbacks is considerable to the merchant in the payment of the money in the first instance, and to the public officers in adjusting the claims for repayment. It occupies a separate department in the custom-house.

The collection of the inland duties in some districts has been farmed to the highest bidder, whose interest it becomes to induce the merchant to pass through the district under his management, by levying light duties, and causing as little vexation as possible; and consequently the great traders, if not the petty dealers also, usually pay somewhat less than the rates which he is authorized to levy; there being also on his part stronger motives to a vigilant superintendence, there is less smuggling and less venality than in those districts where the duties are collected under the aumanee system, that of direct government agency. One disadvantage of the farming system is the difficulty of obtaining correct accounts of the trade of the country.

The whole system of inland transit duties is represented by most of the witnesses as being a fertile source of vexation and annoyance.

Customs.

Under this head are included sea customs, the duty on saltpetre, the monopoly of cardamums, &c.

The sea customs in Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, are collected under the same regulations, by the direct agency of government officers. They are never farmed.

Your Committee content themselves with a reference to certain remarkable cases of extortion, which are alleged to have occurred in the collection of the customs, according to the evidence of Mr. Peter Gordon, February 1831.

This branch of revenue is collected, in Bengal, at a charge of from 8 to 27 per ct.

Madras ..... 2 . 31

Bombay..... 5½ . 39

The sayer collected from saltpetre by the zemindars in Tirhoot, and various other districts favourable to its formation, was fully investigated in 1819. It was ascertained that in Tirhoot alone had the Government reserved this right; and there the goverment claim a share of the produce (to the amount of a quarter, according to the belief of one witness), and that share is valued in money.

The cardamum is a production of the mountains of Malabar, Canara, and Coorg, which may be called spontaneous; the only process of cultivation being the burning of the trees, from the ashes of which, wherever they lodge in the crevices of the rock, the plant springs up. In Malabar, they have been considered, from time immemorial, a royalty: in Canara, they are the property of the ryot. The land on which they are produced pays no assessment.

The collection is farmed by the Government to the highest bidder, to whom the cultivator is compelled to deliver his whole produce. The market price is from 800 to 1,000 rupees per candy of 640 lbs.; for which the Government directs that the grower should receive from 550 to 700 rupees. These intentions the contractor evades, to a great extent, by putting an enhanced value on the coin in which he pays the producer, or by compelling him to take goods in lieu of money.

Not a hundredth part of the produce is consumed by the natives. It is the opinion of witnesses, that the system checks production; and in Canara, a disposition has been shown to abandon the cultivation.

Sayer and Abkaree.

Lord Cornwallis included under the term "sayer duties," all irregular collections by provincial officers. When the permanent settlements were made in Bengal, all these duties were abolished, and the regular inland custom, or transit duties, established. Town duties were afterwards established in the principal cities and towns of Bengal.

In the finance department, the term sayer is retained. The sayer duties pro-

tioned in the accounts, as distinct from abkaree, are probably town duties, and duties at bazaars and markets. In Tirhoot, there is a revenue derived from the saltpetre, which is properly a sayer collection. The collections from Gyah and other places of pilgrimage in Bengal are included under the term sayer. In Madras, the reports of officers, when speaking of the transit duties, call them sayer duties. All the collections from inconsiderable sources, when they are spoken of in the accounts, are brought under the general term sayer. In the Bombay territories, as formerly in Bengal, there were a great variety of sayer duties collected; these have been abolished, and fixed customs duties substituted.

In the Deccan, the sayer is divided into two branches, the moturpha and bullooteh.

The moturpha is a tax on professions and implements. It is collected in the Deccan, with some trouble and some imposition, by the village officers.

The bullooteh is a tax upon the fees in kind which the village artizans receive from the cultivators.

In the Deccan also, the extra cesses are very numerous, and their number varies in every village. Under the village system, they are collected by the pattel, and are paid, part to the government, part to the village and district officers. Under the ryotwar system, the cesses formerly paid in kind are commuted for a money tax, which is represented as productive of considerable inconvenience and oppression. It has been suggested that they might be consolidated, and thrown upon the land.

The term abkaree is applied specifically to the duty on spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs. Under this head also are sometimes included the collections on pepper, betel, and the produce of the arrack and toddy taxes. The duty on spirits in the three presidencies, and those on the retail sale of opium and other intoxicating drugs, are chiefly levied by means of licenses to open shops. In some instances, the license stipulates for a daily payment. There is a still-head duty on spirits manufactured in the English fashion, 6 annas, being 6-16ths of a rupee, per gallon, London-proof. These taxes appear to be collected with less expense, and with less peculation on the part of the native collectors, than many others: they cause little complaint.

There is no monopoly of betel; the sale and cultivation are both free; this is represented as a considerable alleviation to the inhabitants of Malabar of the oppression of the tobacco monopoly, tobacco being generally eaten with betel.

Town Duties.

The town duties were formerly applied to local improvements; they are now merged in the general revenues of the country. In the presidency of Madras, town duties are levied in the city of Madras alone.

Wheel Tax.

The tax on hackeries, bugges, carts, and chariots, appears to be confined to Bombay: the collections are leased to the highest bidder. It is represented, in a letter from a native of rank, as being very oppressive in amount. In a country where capital is so scarce, and implements so rude, a tax on the peasants' carts can scarcely be so low as not to be oppressive, without being at the same time too low to be worth the trouble of collection.

Tobacco.

The tobacco monopoly is confined to the provinces of Coimbatoor, Canara, and Malabar; the cultivation being permitted only in the former, the produce is sold at monopoly prices in the two latter. These districts are easily accessible only by particular routes, or by sea; which circumstances afford facilities to the collection of a large revenue on tobacco which do not exist elsewhere.

The ryot cultivates under license, and is compelled to deliver the whole produce to Government.

The monopoly, in the first instance, raised the price to the consumer to 300 or 400 per cent.: and owing to abuses in the management, often from 700 to 800 per cent. For a candy of indifferent tobacco the natives now pay 205 rupees, when for the best they formerly paid but 60. The cost of a candy of tobacco in Coimbatoor is about 22 rupees, while the monopoly price at Palghaut in Malabar, 25 miles distant, is 175 rupees. In consequence of representations made to Government, the monopoly price was reduced, in February 1816, from 228 to 175 rupees per candy: but in the same year it was sold at 200 per cent. advance on the monopoly price, or 525 rupees, being more than 800 per cent. upon the selling price to the consumer before the introduction of the monopoly. The cause of the advance upon the monopoly price, in this instance, does not appear.

By the operation of this system, the lower classes are deprived of the legal use of a commodity which, in the moist climate of Malabar, is considered as a necessary of life. The consequences are, that smugglers, in bodies of 50 or 100, traverse the country, plundering wherever they go, and occasionally overpowering the police. Instances have occurred of whole villages being burnt by them, when the ryots had refused to sell their tobacco. All the witnesses speak of the great increase of crime and fraud which has taken place. Since the introduction of the present monopoly the consumption in Malabar, among an increasing population, has decreased more than 40 per cent.

The land-tax in Coimbatoor, upon the lands which yielded this tobacco, was fixed in 1800 with reference to the unrestricted cultivation and free sale of the commodity. In 1812 the Government prohibited the cultivation, except under license, in quantities and at prices fixed by themselves; but no alteration was made in the land assessment.

In Malabar and Canara the land revenue is lighter than in other districts.

Tobacco is extensively cultivated in Guzerat, and in the northern provinces generally.

Post-Office.

The mails are carried by runners on foot, at the usual rate of four miles, an extraordinary express at the rate of five miles an hour. The general state of the roads in the interior does not admit of conveyance by carriage or horses, nor would the sudden rise of the rivers, and the overflowing of the mountain-torrents, permit the use of them during the rainy season. A horse-post was tried for some time in parts of the Deccan, but was discontinued.

The mail is not at present much used by the natives. The Government despatches, which are conveyed free, exceed in bulk all the private communications that are sent by post.

Your Committee do not see any room for material improvement of the post-office system, in the present state of the country. They observe, however, that the public servants are allowed to frank without restriction as to weight or number.

Stamps.

The stamp-tax was established in Bengal in 1797. The towns of Madras and Bombay, within the jurisdiction of the King's courts, are exempted.

The instruments liable to this duty in Bengal are contracts, deeds, conveyances, leases, powers of attorney, policies of insurance, promissory-notes, receipts, bail-bonds, and legal proceedings generally. Bills of exchange under 25 rupees, and receipts under 50 rupees, are alone exempt.

The distribution takes place in the same way as in this country; the use of them is becoming more general, and the revenue therefrom increasing. The payments between the ryots and the common dealer are generally too small to require a stamp. All transfers being now required to be made on stamped paper, the great native capitalists, who pay no other direct impost, are included under the operation of this tax.

In Madras the duties were imposed in 1808 chiefly on legal proceedings; in 1816 the duties were extended to bonds, bills of exchange, receipts, and to deeds, leases, and mortgages. The revenue derived from this source seems to be stationary. The judges in this presidency reported generally to Sir Thomas Munro, that the use of stamped paper had considerably checked the forgery of deeds and other documents.

The stamp-tax was established in the Bombay territory in 1815.

Pilgrim-Taxes.

Besides the collection of a certain sum per head upon all pilgrims resorting, not only to the great temples, but to many of the smaller pagodas of celebrity, the offerings which the devotees bring with them are also subjected to a toll, being divided in fixed proportions between the officiating priest and the renter of the tolls. Fixed sums are also demanded for permission to perform the various penance to which the devotees subject themselves; and no shops, booths, or stalls can be erected during these festivals without paying a fee for the license. No pilgrim-taxes are collected in the Madras presidency by any public regulation; but the offerings made by pilgrims at the great temples are, conformably to ancient usage, applied to the service of the state, after defraying therefrom the expenses of the temple.

The subject of pilgrim-taxes, and imposts of a similar character, have excited much interest and attention in this country; but your Committee refrain from entering upon the question, as they are informed that it is at this time under the consideration of the Home Authorities.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

In the judicial department such evidence, oral and documentary, has been taken, as seemed best calculated to exhibit the actual state of the judicial administration in India, during the period which has elapsed since the last renewal of the East-India charter.

Shortly after the passing of the act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, important alterations were introduced into the judicial code of the Madras presidency. The regulations of the other presidencies have also been modified at various times, in several particulars; and in Bengal, changes of great extent have succeeded each other at recent periods.

The inquiries of your Committee have been directed to the nature and extent of those several alterations, the success that has attended such as have been for some time in operation, and the anticipations formed of the probable effect of the more recent measures.

In the prosecution of this branch of

their inquiries, much valuable information has been received as to the nature and causes of the delays in the administration of civil and criminal judicature; the forms of proceeding in the Indian courts; the duties and qualifications of the vakeels or native bar; the mode of taking evidence; the efficacy of judicial oaths, and the credibility of native testimony; and the costs attending the prosecution and defence of civil suits. Inquiry was also made into the efficiency of the criminal courts, and the duties and qualifications of the Mahomedan law officers, whose opinions, or verdicts, were required to be taken in all trials before the courts of circuit.

Your Committee directed their particular attention to the question of what alterations it might be necessary to introduce into the system of judicial administration, if Europeans should be permitted to resort freely to India, and to settle themselves in our territorial possessions. Connected with this subject was that of the preparation of a code of laws, defining rights more distinctly than has yet been done, and laying down principles which should govern our judicial tribunals in adjudicating on questions of tenure, inheritance, succession, and contract, and the expediency of establishing legislative councils abroad, or the best means of otherwise providing for the preparation of local enactments calculated to ensure the pure and speedy administration of justice.

The system of education employed for preparing the civil servants of the Company to discharge the various and high duties which devolve upon them, and more especially those of a judicial nature, has been inquired into. The investigation embraced the studies at the East-India college at Hailcybury, and particularly that portion of them which was dedicated to the acquisition of the principles of general and particular law; and it was extended to the system of instruction prescribed to writers on their arrival in India, and the course of their employment and promotion in the several branches of Indian administration.

The practicability and expediency of employing natives to a greater extent than has hitherto been the practice in the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, being a subject of peculiar interest and importance, minute inquiries were made into the extent to which Hindoos and Mahomedans had heretofore been engaged in those functions; the education by which they had been prepared for their duties, and the effect of national habits and feelings on their moral character; the nature of the institution denominated "punchayet," its resemblance to that of juries or of arbitration; the fitness of natives to sit as jurors or as assessors in the courts, and their qualifications for discharging the duties of justices of the peace, exercising jurisdiction over Europeans as well as over their own countrymen.

To the oral evidence, the chief points of which your Committee have now briefly stated, they have added a considerable number of valuable documents, which they have arranged in classes.

The first class consists of a series of letters from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to their Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, reviewing severally the operations of the civil and criminal courts at those presidencies.

The second class embraces discussions relative to the measures recommended by the home authorities in 1814, and the operation of the changes introduced into the Madras code in 1816.

The third class exhibits the grounds on which the appointment of the functionaries denominated "commissioners of revenue and circuit" took place.

The fourth class contains important documents relative to the alterations in the judicial administration, which were suggested chiefly by the Calcutta finance committee, and the changes which have in consequence been introduced, or are in contemplation.

As illustrative of the details of the foregoing documents, your Committee have added a series of statements, some of which have been prepared in this country, and some in the office of the judicial secretary at Calcutta, showing the extent, operations, and expense of the judicial establishments.

The laws, to the consideration of which the labours of your Committee have been devoted, being spread over a number of large volumes, which it is not easy to consult, and it being frequently desirable to refer either to the course of legislation on the several topics of local law or regulation, or to the subject of any particular enactment treated of or referred to in any document under consideration, your Committee have caused an abstract to be prepared of the judicial regulations of the Bengal code (which has principally served as the text-book from which the regulations of the other presidencies have been framed), and, as the provisions of the revenue laws are found to blend themselves so intimately with those for the administration of civil justice, and the duties of the collectors to partake, in so many instances, of a judicial character, the committee directed the preparation of a similar abstract of the Bengal revenue regulations. These abstracts constitute the sixth appendix.

V.—MILITARY.

On all matters relating to the army in India, many witnesses of great ability and experience, both civilians and military officers, have been examined, from whom there has been obtained much valuable information of a general nature, and also relative to matters of detail.

Upon a subject so extensive, and which involves many questions of delicacy, as well as of general policy, your Committee are not prepared, at this late period of the session, to enter into particulars. They must therefore refer, for specific information, to the Minutes of Evidence, in the Appendix; but, with a view to facilitate the acquisition of a knowledge of the purport of that evidence, they have inserted in the Appendix a synopsis of the evidence, arranged under different heads, with an index of reference.

Although your Committee, for the reason already stated, consider it inexpedient to express their sentiments upon the numerous points to which attention has been directed, they cannot separate without discharging the pleasing duty of recording it as their opinion, founded upon all that has passed under their review, that the high reputation which has been long enjoyed by the army of India is well merited; and they are strongly impressed with the conviction, that the important requisites of efficiency and economy are happily combined in the constitution of the Indian army, and in the general and detailed administration of its affairs.

VI.—POLITICAL OR FOREIGN.

On the state of the political and foreign affairs of India, recourse has been had to the oral evidence of several gentlemen who, either from their long official residence in India, or from the long application of acknowledged abilities to Indian affairs, were most calculated to throw light on the subject; to several papers and documents communicated by the Board of Control; and to several statements, affording very valuable information, from gentlemen who have held official situations in India, in reply to the circular letter of the secretary of the Board of Control.

With respect to the changes which have taken place in the political and foreign affairs of the Company since the renewal of the charter in 1813, the annexed tabular statement exhibits in one view the additions of territory acquired during that period, whether by war or by amicable arrangements with *Native States*. Malacca, Singapore, and the Dutch possessions on the Continent of India were ceded by the *King of the Netherlands* in 1824, in exchange for the British settlement of Bencoolen in Sumatra,

In order to afford a clear and comprehensive view of the relations of the East-India Company with the various foreign states, whether within or without the limits above described, a list is subjoined of the several states, arranged according to the nature of their relations to the British Government.

Foreign Independent States:

China.
Cochin-China.
Siam.
Ava.
Persia.
Caubul.
Muscat.

Native States *not* under British Protection:

Nepaul.
Lahore (subject to Runjeet Sing).
Chiefs of Scind, at the mouth of the Indus.
Scindia.

Native States *with which Subsidiary Treaties exist.*

King of Oude.
The Booslah, or Rajah of Nagpore.
The Nizam (whose capital is Hyderabad).
Holcar (whose capital is Indoor).
Mysore (whose capital is Mysore).
Travancore (whose capital is Trivandrum).
Cochin (whose capital is Cochin).
The Guicowar (whose capital is Baroda).
Cutch (whose capital is Bhooj).

Native States under British Protection but *without* Subsidiary Treaties.

Siccim.
The Seik, or Hill States, on the left bank of the Sutledge.
Jaut, and other states, on the right bank of the Jumna.
Boondela States.
States of Rajpootana.
States of Malwa.
States of Guzerat.
States on the Malabar Coast.
Burmese frontier.

State Pensioners:

The King of Delhi.
Nabob of Bengal.
Nabob of the Carnatic.
Rajah of Tanjore.
The Peishwa.
The Princes of the House of Tippo, &c.

Advertence will first be had to foreign states, extra-Indian, which, for the purposes of the present inquiry, it is only necessary to mention in a cursory manner.

The state of the Company's relations, both political and commercial, with the

empire of *China*, has been considered in a former report, in connexion with the important question respecting the monopoly of the China trade.

With *Persia* the Company are in alliance, and have a resident at the court of the sovereign.

With *Cochin-China*, *Siam*, *Caubul*, *Nepaul*, and *Ava*, the intercourse of the Company is principally of a commercial nature, but they have residents established at Nepaul and Ava. These residents, in the opinion of one witness, might be withdrawn, and the intercourse kept up by occasional special envoys; in which case the witness represents that the Company would be relieved from a considerable annual expense.

With the *Imaum of Muscat, and with other Chiefs on the Western shores of the Persian Gulf*, the Company have treaties for commercial purposes, and with a view to the suppression of the slave trade, and of piracy in the Gulf. In order to secure the fulfilment of the provisions of these treaties, the Company have established political agents on the shores of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs. It is suggested by the same witness that a native agent at *Muscat*, or an European merchant as consul, with one or two cruisers in the gulf, would do all that is necessary at a considerably diminished expense.

Before the war which broke out during the administration of Lord Hastings, the *Nepaulese* held a very threatening and commanding position along the whole of our northern frontier. The opinion of the witnesses is, that the treaty by which that war was terminated has amply secured us against this danger. The Nepaulese are now confined on three sides by our territory, and on the north by the Himalaya mountains, so that they are completely enclosed, and have no power of acting in any direction beyond their own territory,

The most powerful independent prince in India is *Runjeet Sing*. His territory is, in the language of one witness, the only one in India that is not substantially British dominion. It consists principally of the Punjab, or country lying within the five branches of the Indus. The population consists of various tribes of unsettled and predatory habits.

Within the Peninsula, *Scindia* is the only prince who preserves the semblance of independence, and he preserves no more than the semblance; his power has been completely broken by a succession of reverses. His dominions are surrounded by the territory of the Company, or of allies who are bound to negotiate with foreign states only through the intervention of the Company. We have a resident at his court, and a stationary camp in his neighbourhood.

The states which compose *the subsidiary system* have been already enumerated. It is unnecessary here exactly to define the various degrees of interference which the treaties with these states permit. It will be sufficient to describe the leading features which are common to all the treaties.

The chief provisions contained in these treaties are, 1st, the stipulated protection of the British Government against all enemies, foreign or domestic. 2d, mutual co-operation in the event of hostilities with other powers. 3d, the allied state agrees to receive and maintain a British force for the protection of the state. 4th, the state agrees to receive a British resident, through whose medium is imparted the advice and counsel of the British Government on all affairs connected with external, and sometimes with internal, administration, by which advice and counsel the allied state is bound to abide. 5th, the prince agrees to abandon all political intercourse with other powers, except through the medium of the British Government, and binds himself to refer to the latter all disputes that may eventually arise with other powers.

On the other hand, the prince retains in general the exercise of his independent authority on all civil matters within his dominions.

In some cases the princes who had engaged to pay a pecuniary subsidy for the maintenance of a British force have subsequently ceded territory in lieu of subsidy. In the recent subsidiary alliances this practice has been generally adopted.

On the question whether the subsidiary system be favourable to the happiness of the great body of the people, great diversity of opinion appears to exist.

The old remedy, it is said, for gross misgovernment in India, was conspiracy or insurrection. The subsidiary system, by introducing a British force, bound by treaty to protect the sovereign against all enemies, domestic or foreign, renders it impossible for his subjects to subvert his power by force of arms. That fear of the physical strength of the people which, in the independent states of the East, checks in some degree the cruelty and rapacity of rulers, has no effect on princes who are assured of receiving support from allies immeasurably superior to the natives in power and knowledge. Thus the dependant sovereign, restricted from the pursuits of ambition, and secured from the danger of revolt, generally becomes voluptuous or miserly; he sometimes abandons himself to sensual pleasure; he sometimes sets himself to accumulate a vast board of wealth; he vexes his subjects with exactions so grievous that nothing but the dread of the British arms prevents them from rising up against him. The people, it is said, are degraded and impoverished. All honourable feeling is extinguished in the higher classes. A letter from Sir Thomas Munro has been quoted, in which that distinguished officer states that the effects of the subsidiary system may be traced in decaying villages and decreasing population, and that it seems impossible to retain it without nourishing all the vices of bad government. Mr. Russell, who was, during nearly 21 years, resident or assistant resident at Hyderabad, and Mr. Bayley, who was, during five years, a member of council in Bengal, have expressed the same opinion in the strongest terms. Colonel Barnewall, who was political agent in Kattywar, says that "it is the most difficult thing to prevent our protection from being abused." Mr. Jenkins, who was resident at the court of Nagpore, says that "our support has given cover to oppressions and extortions which probably, under other circumstances, would have produced rebellion."

On the other hand, some witnesses whose evidence is entitled to great respect, speak of this system more favourably. Sir John Malcolm is of opinion that it is not ill adapted to the present state of society in India. Colonel Munro speaks well of its operation in Mysore and Travancore. But it is in evidence that Mysore was for a considerable time governed by an able minister, whom the British Government had selected, and who acted under the direct superintendence of the British resident; and that in Travancore, where Colonel Munro held the office of resident, he assumed (with the full approbation of his own Government) the charge of the whole administration of the country. He states, that the British resident has of late ceased to direct the Government, and that in consequence affairs have relapsed into disorder. There is also reason to believe that the evils which have been described as belonging to the subsidiary system have, since the death of Poorneah, been grievously felt in Mysore. In fact, Colonel Munro distinctly says, "the subsidiary system is calculated to occasion misgovernment and oppression of the inhabitants, unless it is corrected by the influence of the British resident." Colonel Baillie, who was resident in Oude, and whose opinion is, on the whole, favourable to the subsidiary system, states, that the sovereign at whose court he was stationed collected vast sums in discreditable and oppressive ways; that the British force was frequently employed in assisting the collection of the revenue; that we were bound by treaty to put down all resistance to the established Government; and that the prince was, by his connexion with us, completely relieved from all fear of deposition.

It seems to be the general opinion of the witnesses who are most favourable to the subsidiary system that the constant interference of the British Government is necessary to make that system tolerable to the body of the people; but about the degree and mode of interference great diversity of opinion seems to exist. In some of the dependant states, the British Government has insisted on the appointment of a Dewan or minister, in whom is placed confidence; and it appears to have been the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro that this plan, though objectionable, is yet, on the whole, the best which can be adopted. "It is," he says, "the only measure by which any amends can be made to the people of the country for the miseries brought upon them by the subsidiary force in giving stability to a vicious Government." The opinion of some witnesses of great authority is adverse to this plan. In Mysore, during the long minority of the young rajah, it is said to have succeeded perfectly. In the dominions of the Nizam, on the other hand, it is said to have aggravated all the evils which are ascribed to the subsidiary system.

It is proper to add, that all the evidence which has been offered to your Committee on this subject tends to show that any sudden change would be attended with difficulty and danger. Those witnesses who have dwelt most on the evils of the subsidiary policy, have admitted that we can remove those evils only by watching for favourable conjectures, and by gradually introducing a better system.

If we are not to abandon the subsidiary system, it is clearly our duty to render it as beneficial, or rather as little detrimental as possible, to the interests of the inhabitants of the allied states.

The personal character of the resident must always be a matter of the greatest importance. He is much more of a minister than an ambassador; he carries the subsidiary system into effect; and is the organ through which the views of the British government must be promoted. He has to perform the delicate task of governing those, who, from their station, should themselves be governors, and has to contend with the perpetual intrigues of the natives who surround the court. But there is evidence to prove that, if the efforts of the resident are judiciously directed, he may not only promote the interests of his own government, but increase the prosperity of the country in which he is placed. In many cases, the treaties leave to the subsidized prince independent authority within his own dominions, yet if the prince, in the exercise of that authority, so vexes his people as to endanger public tranquillity, in that case it must be the duty of the resident (with the sanction of his own government) to address the strongest remonstrances to the prince, with a view to induce him to adopt a more equitable system of rule. In point of fact, as already observed, it appears that efforts of this nature have

been frequently made, and sometimes with good effect.

In consequence of so large a portion of British troops being maintained by the subsidiary princes, the supreme government appear to have felt themselves enabled, within the last three years, to make great military reductions. At present the British subsidiary force is distributed amongst the allied states according to the terms of the treaties; in addition to which the general security and tranquillity of our own territories are provided for by the permanent camps, stationed in such positions within the Company's territory as are considered to be the most eligible, with a view to guard against external danger, and to preserve internal order and tranquillity. If the direct sway of the Company should be hereafter extended over the territories of the princes with whom we are now in alliance, we should of course be relieved from the obligation of stationing a specific number of troops within those territories; and it is the opinion of one of the witnesses, that in such a case a *smaller* aggregate force, disposed where it might act with the greatest advantage for general purposes, would be quite as efficient as the larger force, which, under present circumstances, it is necessary to maintain.

Those states which are dependant on the Company, but are not subsidiary, will now be noticed. Among these are the Rajpoot States; a collection of principalities which stand to us in the same relation in which they stood towards the paramount power in former times. Having always been under the control of one superior or another, these princes have the less reason to be jealous of our supremacy. The general feature of our engagements with them is protection and guarantee of their territory on our part, and acknowledgment of the British supremacy on theirs. Some are bound to furnish contingents of a specified amount; others to place the whole of their resources at our disposal. Some pay a tribute to the British Government, whilst others are exempt from that obligation.

The Rajpoot chiefs are men of a high military spirit, and would be likely to revolt from vexatious restraints. It is said to be our policy to interfere as little as possible in their internal affairs.* Some of the witnesses conceive that it would be desirable to emancipate them altogether from the obligations which have been imposed upon them; but upon this point a difference of opinion exists between high authorities, and it is not deemed necessary to enter into that question.

With reference to the several minor states, not subsidiary, with whom we are connected, Sir John Malcolm conceives that, instead of keeping up so many substantive political agents, carrying on a direct correspondence with the supreme government, it would be better to assign extensive districts to the superintendence of commissioners, or officers of a high rank, under some other designation, to whom the subordinate agents should report their proceedings, and from whom they should receive instructions. Upon this plan, it is stated, a more uniform system of political management would be established, and the Governor-General in Council be relieved from the necessity of attending to matters of inferior importance.

It remains only to notice the state pensioners. These princes are the descendants of those native sovereigns whose dominions we possess. On these princes, and their posterity, we have settled pensions sufficient to maintain them in a manner suitable to their birth. They are greatly attached to the remnant of dignity which is left to them, and held in a certain degree of respect by the natives; but there does not appear to be any danger of their disturbing the peace of India, by attempts to recover the power of which they have been deprived.

Note.—This observation is mainly founded upon Col. Tod's letter in the Political Appendix.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Library of Romance. Edited by Leitch Ritchie. Vol. I. *The Ghost-Hunter and His Family.* By the O'Hara Family. London, 1833. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This publication is an enterprizing and a most commendable attempt to redeem the character of our romantic literature from the vicious system into which it has fallen (and which is exposed in the preface of this volume), by producing "a series of novels and romances, greatly cheaper than the cheapest, and fully as good as the best that have preceded them." This is to be accomplished by a liberal and impartial mode of dealing with writers of novels, which all tend to afford talent its just scope and reward, and to throw out of the market those inferior commodities, which vitiate the public taste, and obtain a currency solely through the artificial value given to the better sort of novels. The project is a highly praiseworthy and judicious one, and we heartily wish it may be attended with the success it deserves.

The first volume (which contains about as much letter-press as three volumes of the cheap or two of the dear novels) contains a complete tale, from the pen of Mr. Banim, whose merits the daily press has lately made familiar to the public. Its scene is in Ireland, and (it is said) the story is fact, and the characters sketched from life. It is full of interest—humour, incident, and pathos, and its selection justifies the editor's discrimination.

The History of Spain and Portugal. Vol. V. Being Vol. XXXVIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1833. Longman and Co. Taylor.

The concluding volume of this history is now before us. We need only say, that it confirms the high opinion we have already expressed of the skill and ability with which the writer has treated this "unmanageable" subject, and condensed, without aridity, a vast variety of historical matter, much of which must be entirely new to the English reader, into the space of three small volumes. It is one of the best works in this department of the *Cyclopædia.*

Letters and Journals of Lord Byron; with Notices of his Life, by Thomas Moore. Third Edition; with forty-four Engravings, by the Findens, from designs by Turner, Stanfield, &c. Three Vols. 8vo. London, 1833. Murray.

This is a splendid (yet cheap) octavo edition of Moore's Life of Lord Byron, decorated with portraits of his family and some of the remarkable personages connected with his history, as well as with views of places visited or described by Lord Byron; the whole of these decorations executed in such a style, as to make us vain of the perfection of the drawing and engraving of this country. Mr. Moore justly observes, of the correspondence and diaries he has largely introduced into the biography of his noble friend, that they present altogether "so wide a canvas of animated, and often unconscious self-portraiture, as even the communicative spirit of genius has seldom, if ever, before bestowed upon the world;" and his liberal publisher has done all he could to supply what was wanting, by placing before us fac-similes of the objects which impressed many of the images, or regulated many of the movements, of Lord Byron's mind.

The Works of Lord Byron, with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By Thomas Moore, Esq. Vol. XIII. London. Murray.

This volume consists entirely of dramatic pieces; it contains the "mystery" of *Heaven and Earth;* the tragedy of *Sardanapalus; The Two Foscari,* an historical tragedy; and *The Deformed Transformed,* a drama; the whole written in Italy. Of the characters and merits of works so well known, it would be superfluous to speak. They are amply illustrated with notes.

We observe that these illustrations,—the copiousness and value of which so much enhance the merits of this edition,—will extend it to seventeen volumes, instead of fourteen.

John Milton, his Life and Times, Religious and Political Opinions; with an Appendix, containing Animadversions upon Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton, &c. By Joseph Ivimey. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

Mr. Ivimey, without losing sight of the poetical character of Milton, has applied himself more especially to his religious and political character, as developed in his own works, which, he rightly observes, have been too little known. The sentiments of Milton, on religion and politics, have undoubtedly been treated with unmerciful and unjust severity by Dr. Johnson. Times have changed, however; they are not quite so abhorrent to public opinion now, as when this great biographer wrote. Johnson was a tory and a high-churchman, and it is lamentably true that political and religious prejudices, upon all occasions, warped and perverted his judgment. Mr. Ivimey is a dissenter and a reformer; but although he considers Milton as one to whose "powerful advocacy" the Protestant dissenters are chiefly indebted "for all the civil and religious privileges which they now enjoy," and although his aversion towards a church establishment is apparent, his work is entirely exempt from acrimony, and we think it (with the abatements which every sober and careful reader will make) a very acceptable addition to our literature.

The Georgian Era: Memoirs of the Most Eminent Persons who have flourished in Great Britain, from the Accession of George I. to the Demise of George IV. In Four Vols. Vol. II. London, 1833. Vizetelly and Co.

In our seventh volume (p. 357), we gave a concise outline of the nature of this work, and our opinion of the mode of its execution; the present volume rather strengthens its claims to our commendation. It contains memoirs of upwards of five hundred persons, living and dead, distinguished in the army, navy, jurisprudence, and medical science. The memoirs are neatly condensed, and, as far as we can judge from a hasty examination, accurate: those of living characters (a valuable feature of the

work) are no doubt so. The toil of compilation must have been great; we recommend the *Georgian Era* as a most useful appendage to every library and book-shelf.

In the present volume, the small wood-cuts are omitted, and the price of the volume is proportionably reduced.

Whychcotte of St. Johns; or the Court, the Camp, the Quarter-Deck, and the Cloister. In Two Vols. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

These volumes consist of detached sketches of characters, real and imaginary, incidents and dialogues, interspersed with passing remarks upon persons and topics, forming altogether a very entertaining *mélange*, evidently the production of a practised or very competent hand. The paper entitled "Down with the Bishops!" is a clever piece of irony.

Arthur Coningsby. In Three Vols. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

This is a novel, properly so called in modern phrascology; that is, a tissue of adventures which, though not improbable, are not within the compass of ordinary experience, and which, though followed by the reader with a certain degree of painfully-pleasing interest, leave but a transient impression upon the mind. This is not said with a view to detract from the merit of the author: he has succeeded in what he attempted.

Information and Directions for Travellers on the Continent of Europe, more particularly Italy, and in the Island of Sicily. By Mariana Starke. Eighth edition, carefully corrected, and enlarged by an original and copious Account of the Remains of Ancient Italy. London, 1832. Murray.

What tourist is ignorant of the merits of Mariana Starke's work? It has been (or ought to have been) a companion to every tourist in Italy since it was written. In Mr. Murray's hands its defects or errors have been obviated, and its utility is largely augmented, and we now pronounce it an indispensable "Travellers' Guide" to Italy *via* France.

Vegetable Cookery; with an Introduction, recommending Abstinence from Animal Food and intoxicating Liquors. By a Lady. *The Fourth Edition. London, 1833.* E. Wilson.

No person can be deterred from a resolution to abstain from animal food, through fear of starving, or of not finding a variety of aliment. We have in this book near a thousand receipts of various dishes, compounded without any animal ingredient (including 126 puddings), all very tempting, and we doubt not excellent: some we have found to be so by experiment. The author is one of a hundred persons who have entirely abstained from animal food for from ten to twenty years.

The History and Adventures of the renowned Don Quixote; from the Spanish of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. By T. Smollett, M.D. *To which is prefixed a Memoir by the Author,* by Thomas Roscoe. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. In Three Vols. Vol. I. Being Vol. XIII. of Roscoe's *Novelists' Library*. London, 1833. E Wilson.

The adventures of our old acquaintance, the Knight of the Rueful Countenance, are here given in an elegant form, and with the mirth-provoking embellishments of Mr. Cruikshank. The imaginary portrait of the hero, the tossing poor Sancho in a blanket, the dreadful adventures of the windmills, and three other adventures, are executed in his best manner. The windmills should have been represented with two-armed instead of four-armed sails: this error, however, is common to all our English editions.

Mr. Roscoe's life of Cervantes is the best we have yet seen.

Scenery of the Highlands and Islands, &c. of Scotland: Colonel Murray's National Work, in which the Literature and History of the Country are connected with its finest Scenery. Central Division, Part I. London, Simpkin and Marshall. Perth, D. Morison, Jun. and Co.

The subjects in this part of this splendid national work are associated with the name of the late Sir Walter Scott, and consist of several views of Abbotsford, from the Tweed, from the East Terrace, and from the Garden; the Rhymer's Glen (formerly Dick's Cleugh), one of Sir Walter's favourite resorts; and the Eildon hills, the subject of many of his early verses; with Vignettes of the Portal of Abbotsford and Smailholm Tower. They are all in the same bold and effective style as the preceding, and accompanied by interesting details respecting the deceased Baronet, and the fairy scenes in and about Abbotsford.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

One of the sub-committees, into which the Select Committee of the Commons on East-India affairs was divided, in the last Session of the last Parliament, was a Military Committee,* whose inquiries were directed to the various branches of the military department of the Indian government, and to the expediency or inexpediency of transferring the Indian army to the Crown. As this subject constitutes no unimportant part of the great question, and is peculiarly interesting to a considerable portion of the readers of this work, and as the Committee, in their Report, have judged it expedient to forbear indicating any opinion whatever upon any part of this subject, we shall give a pretty full epitome of the sentiments (conveyed as nearly as possible in their own words) of the witnesses examined by the sub-committee, without comment.

The first witness was Major General Sir Jasper Nicolls, of the King's service, who stated that he had served between eighteen and nineteen years, (from 1802 to 1830), a little at each presidency, and in command of every description of troops. His opinion of the discipline, spirit, and efficiency of the Indian native army is as follows: the discipline of the Bengal army is carried as high as circumstances will admit, such as the commands being given in a language foreign to the persons addressed; it is not as perfect as in Europe, nor can it be brought to that perfection. The spirit of the Bengal army is very good, but not equal to what it was, particularly in the days of Lord Lake; and it is very efficient. The discipline of Madras is carried higher than Bengal; in spirit it is perhaps inferior, certainly not superior; in efficiency it is inferior to Bengal. The whole sepoy army of Bengal is drawn, with very few exceptions, from the provinces of Behar and Oude. The higher castes are preferred; but there is no absolute rejection of a fine recruit. The natives of the other north-west provinces are not rejected; they are disinclined to enter our service; in physical force they are quite equal to the others. In Madras and Bombay, they are taken indiscriminately from all provinces. The native soldiers are satisfied with their condition, and well-affected to the government; but the principal bond of attachment, is through the medium of the officers, towards whom their feelings are very decided and strong: they are either very much attached to them, or they hold them cheaply. The Company's military service is popular with the natives, but not so much so as it was some years ago; one reason of which is the withdrawing of the order that the civil servants should enter into the suit of a military person before all others, that he might go back and join his regiment, which made every family put a son or brother into the service, that he might have that privilege. The habits of the native soldier are very simple, and he is very easily managed: it would be much easier to control 5,000 sepoys than 1,000 Europeans.

The pay and allowances of sepoys in Bengal are seven rupees a month; officers' servants get from four to twenty rupees; but there are the advantages of clothing, medical attendance, promotion, and pensions for sepoys and their widows; besides, they feel being a soldier a higher honour: they are generally a higher class of men. Compared with any other part of the world, the se-

* The members were as follows:—Right Hon. Sir John Byng, chairman; Sir John Malcolm, Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, Col. Maberly, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Fazakerly, Sir Geo. Nugent, and Mr. Gisborne.

poy's treatment is superior. There is no substantial difference in the pay of the sepoys in the different presidencies, but there are differences in the allowances when not in the field: they are lowest in Bengal. Under Madras, upon the removal of a corps, they receive hutting-money, eight rupees to a native officer, two to a sepoy, unknown in Bengal. The Madras sepoy is never more than fifteen days in arrear; the Bengal, a month and a-half. The Madras sepoy, when grain exceeds a given sum, receives the difference from government; and native officers are very handsomely rewarded for meritorious actions, by extra-pensions, grants and distinctions, which are mostly unknown in Bengal. There are seventy recruit and pension-boys, children of soldiers, borne upon the strength of each corps, at Madras. There is a native adjutant to each battalion at Madras. Promotion is very much quicker, and they are sent at an earlier period to the invalid corps or pension-list. Bombay has the same establishment of recruit and pension-boys, and the sepoys receive their full pay on furlough, monthly, wherever they are, which the Bengal sepoys do not. They receive a higher rate of pension and more clothing. The Bombay sepoy, when he marches under command, receives a rupee a month more than the Bengal, and his batta before he sets out. No deductions are made from the Bombay sepoy who has had leave of absence; he receives presents on festival days, an allowance on taking up a new cantonment, and on changing quarters: none of which are enjoyed by the Bengal sepoy. The witness specified a variety of other advantages in favour of the Bombay sepoy. He doubts the practicability and safety of reducing each to the lowest level. The articles of subsistence in the upper provinces of Bengal are exceedingly cheap.

It is indispensably necessary, in the witness's opinion, that the European officers of native corps should be trained up with them through their different steps of promotion. The European officers are in daily communication with the men, and the native officers live entirely with them; the former do not mix so much with the men in the native regiments as is done in the European, there not being the same necessity, in respect to superintendence of clothing, necessaries, and discipline. The native officers are generally the oldest sepoys of the corps, raised by seniority combined with character. Their encouragement depends entirely upon the habits and kindness of the commanding officer; but the orders of the government are, that they shall be treated with affability and attention. Subahdar-major is the highest rank they can be raised to; he is a subaltern, with something like brevet rank, and a small allowance for that; he does the same duty as other subahdars. They could not be admitted to higher rank with any advantage to the service. Their situation and consideration procure for them a proper degree of respect from the men; but every man has his own separate character, and money compensates for defect of character.

The half-batta stations of the Bengal army are not, in the witness's opinion, the best in which that distinction might be made; it bears unequally upon the artillery, whose head-quarters are at Dum Dum (one of the stations), and not at all upon the cavalry, who never go to any one of those stations. Originally, the armies in the three presidencies ought to have been put on the same footing as to batta and every other allowance; but the long period elapsed renders it a very questionable thing at this time,

Sir Jasper thinks the pay and allowances of the Company's European officers in Bengal are sufficient, and at Madras he heard no public or frequent expression of any opinion to the contrary. He thinks, in general, they are satisfied with their condition, but the (half-batta) order of 1828 excited great

agitation in Bengal, and continues to be very much felt. Since that time, it has produced a general effect on their temper and feeling. They, however, possess all the advantages of his Majesty's service and others superadded, some of which are of recent date. In 1824, a colonel was appointed to each battalion, instead of a colonel to each regiment; a fifth captain was added to each battalion; brigadiers, with superior allowances, were added to the general staff, a consolidated allowance was given to officers in command of regiments, and the half-pay of the Company's officers was increased to the rate of the King's service, where inferior, and not reduced where superior.

Sir Jasper is of opinion, in respect to the rules which regulate the promotion in the two services, that the seniority rise is more beneficial to the individual, selection or purchase more profitable to the state; but that great disadvantages attend both as a general rule. In Bengal, the rise in the engineers has been, for the superior ranks, very slow, for the inferior ranks, remarkably rapid, from the augmentation of 1823; in the artillery, the field officers have been very fortunate in promotion; the subaltern officers are now of nearly twenty years' standing; the younger officers of the cavalry have been very fortunate, some having attained the rank of captain in seven years; in the different corps of infantry there is great variety, owing to different causes.

There is no established proportion of divisional or stational commands to the field-officers of the King's and Company's services; the brigadiers are selected from corresponding seniority in both services, reference being had to the nature of the troops to be commanded: an officer of the King's service is never sent to command a cantonment occupied exclusively by sepoys. Officers of the King's service do not hold appointments on that part of the general staff which may be considered common to the two services, such as brigade-major, line-adjutant or assistant adjutant-general of the division or station. The witness being asked how far, in his opinion, it would be an equitable adjustment of the relative claims of the two services, if the commands and staff-appointments, of the description alluded to, were given in proportion to their relative number on the establishment of the presidency at which they respectively serve,—answers, that as to commands, he thinks they (the King's officers?) have a fair proportion, and that they might have a share of the military staff appointments, with advantage even to the Company's service, after obtaining a knowledge of the language, habits, and manners of the people.

Sir Jasper does not think it would be advantageous to the officers of either service, or to the public service, if the Company's army were to be made a royal army. He thinks the present arrangement of the Indian force, that of three separate armies, one for each presidency, is preferable to their union into one army.

The command-money (400 rupees a month) given to each officer in command of a regiment, is sufficient to induce a field officer to prefer that command to seeking employment on the general staff, where there are few appointments open to him.

With respect to the best system of garrison, cantonment, and field allowances, he would prefer a regular monthly allowance to an addition made upon the spur of the occasion. The officers of the native army, in the receipt of full tent-allowance, are always provided with the requisite camp-equipage and equipments to take the field, but not those of the King's regiments in general: one is liable to frequent calls, three or four times a year; the other not perhaps in so many years. There is no inspection of the tents of European officers in receipt of full tentage, in Bengal. The King's officers in general keep up their

tents, but not their carriage; the European officers of native regiments are always fully prepared with both; those of the Company's European regiments and the artillery do not, in general, keep up their portion of conveyance.

The order of the Court of Directors of 1823, modified in 1828, requiring that only five officers (of which two might be captains) should be absent from their regiments on staff employ, has not been so efficacious in equalizing the number of officers available for duty in their corps, as it was intended to be: instances are not unfrequent of only one captain in a corps. If they were equally drawn from each corps, the witness thinks it would be sufficient. The formation of some skeleton corps, with the view of substituting an officer from such corps in the place of a staff-absentee, to do duty in his absence, has been thought of, as a mode of obtaining a fuller scope of selection, and would certainly be preferable to distressing the corps as they now are, by taking so many officers away. Sir Jasper is, however, of opinion, that offices not strictly military (the barrack, pay and audit, stud, revenue-survey, and commissariat departments) should not be filled by military officers. He thinks officers improve themselves in the native language and politics, by occupying diplomatic and political situations. An arrangement, whereby an officer, absent for four or five years from his regiment on staff or civil employment, should be replaced by an effective officer, and be promoted in every grade of rank, up to that of lieutenant-colonel, with the officer who stood next below him in his regiment at the time he was appointed to the staff, would be not only an expensive one for the service, but very unequal in different corps, and therefore very unacceptable to the army at large.

The expenses of officers are heavier in the lower than in the upper provinces of Bengal, and there is also the deduction between the sonaut and sicca rupee. The expenses are greater in Bengal than at either of the other presidencies; they indulge more. From a report of five committees assembled by the witness at Meerut, to give information as to whether subalterns generally live up to their actual allowances when on full as well as when on half-batta, with house-rent, the following were the estimated monthly expenses:

	Field expenses. Rs.	In quarters. Rs.	Pay and allowances. Rs.
Lieutenant of 16th Lancers	469	421	365¼
Ditto Horse Artillery	453⅞	406⅞	365¼
Ditto 4th Bengal Cavalry	511	470	*
Ditto H.M. 31st Regiment	335½	282½	*
Ditto Native Infantry	372½	321½	256

The cause of the difference was this: the 4th Light Cavalry kept up their full proportion of carriage for their camp-equipage; the horse artillery and lancers did not; the same cause produced the same effect as to the native infantry. The items of the monthly expenses, in the aforegoing estimate, were in general indispensable; some Sir Jasper thought extravagant and overrated. He does not think subalterns in receipt of higher allowance are in the habit of laying by, either for the European furlough or for retirement; in general they are in debt.

A medium allowance, taking from the one and adding to the other, would be of advantage to the state; but it would be a serious injury inflicted on Bengal, from whence it must be taken and added to the others. With respect to Bengal only, viewing the half-batta allowance as an established rule, it would be better to come upon the whole service than upon a small portion of it, particularly as it never bears upon the cavalry at all.

* Not stated.

The Company's officers generally prefer being attached to a native rather than an European corps. The effect of granting a brevet rank of captain to subalterns of the King's and Company's service of fifteen years' standing, the witness does not see has any injurious effect upon either service, the rank being given with impartiality. It is of equal advantage to King's as to Company's officers; if any thing, more beneficial to the former, their promotion being slower. Being asked if there was, in his opinion, any objection to the grant of brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel and major to Company's officers holding the situation of adjutant and quarter-master general, and of deputy in each, as in the King's service, Sir Jasper observes, that the introduction of brevet rank is very unpopular in the Company's service generally, and unpalatable, because it interferes with the seniority rise; but that this is not his opinion, as those staff-situations require the weight of rank. If the real brevet rank were given to the adjutant and quarter-master general and other staff situations, it would certainly open a door to favoritism. The recent promotion in the Company's army for distinguished service has been advantageous to the public interest: it has been well-deserved generally. The witness prefers that the command in chief should remain as it is, at the three presidencies: one commander-in-chief could not even manage the administration of justice in the three armies.

It is desirable that officers should have served in India before they are appointed to any high situation on the staff in that army; everything connected with the service being so different from what they ever could have learned in any other part of the world.

There are difficulties in the reduction of a whole regiment in the Company's service, arising from the location of the officers of the corps so reduced, so as to place them in other corps without prejudice to their brother-officers: they might be made the skeleton corps before alluded to.

The witness does not think that one officer in ten avails himself, as a subaltern, of the privilege of furlough for three years, with full pay, after ten years' service, being unable to meet the expense, and probably having some regimental or staff-appointment. In general, officers who have been on furlough to Europe are very glad to get back to their corps.

If the command-money were paid, in addition to batta, to officers of that rank, it would be an inducement to commandants to remain in command of their corps, and thus secure a larger proportion of officers a higher relative rank in respect to officers of the King's service than has hitherto been the case; but an arrangement is very much required, by which commandants of corps who aim ultimately at a command of a district or division, should serve some part of the intermediate time in the rank of brigadier. The object, however, would not be generally advantageous to the service; it would tend very much to keep back the rising officers of the service, the younger lieutenant-colonels and majors.

Inebriety is more frequent amongst European soldiers than formerly. The habits of the lower class in England are much altered in that respect for the worse; consequently the recruit arrives in India more attached to liquor than formerly.

The effect of the soldiers' libraries, which have been sent out by the Company, has been very good; the books are very much read by the soldiers. There are regimental schools established in India, and of the best description;

everything connected with them is most liberally supplied. The clergyman of the station visits and superintends these schools.

The number of European officers requisite to be effective with a regiment of native cavalry, is—one field-officer, a captain with each squadron, and a subaltern with each troop, independently of the staff; with a regiment of infantry, a field-officer, three captains, and a subaltern to each company, not including the staff; with a troop of native horse-artillery, a captain and three subalterns; the same with a company of native foot-artillery. The duties of the European and native officers of a troop or company are these: the former commands it in the field or at field exercise, is responsible for the arming, clothing and payment of the men, and seldom moves but with his whole company; the native officer does all the smaller duties of the camp or station. When not on duty, or preparing for it, there is little or no interference on the part of the European officer with the sepoys, and probably the less the better. On parade there is daily communication between the European and native officers; but not in their quarters. The European officer of a troop or company, investigates the complaints of his men previously to their being laid before the commanding officer, who, in well-conducted regiments, inquires into and decides such complaints daily.

The rule for promotion of native officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, is not seniority merely, but seniority combined with character. The subahdar-major is either the senior officer of the corps, or a man who has distinguished himself on some occasion, and is recommended by the commanding officer to the commander-in-chief, who may occasionally exercise his own discretion. The witness cannot suggest any other mode of promotion for native officers; the effect of attaching a native aid-de-camp to each general officer on the staff would be very good, and they might be made very useful. Native officers are particularly gratified at receiving medals and distinctions. It might be an advantage to increase the pay of the native soldier, in proportion to length of service, as in the King's service; it would qualify their disappointment at non-promotion, and check desertion, which has sometimes taken place to an alarming extent: the sepoys are great calculators. The pay of the jemadar and naik might admit of increase: a subahdar ought to be able to realize something considerable from his pay monthly. The native commissioned officers of Bengal do not like to enlist their sons as sepoys; but in general they assist in the cultivation of the family-lands. A regulation which, without giving any superior claim to promotion to sons of the native officers, gave them a trifle of increased monthly allowance, and an exemption from corporal punishments, would encourage them to place their sons in the ranks.

The general officers in Bengal have a great deal more to do than in other parts of the world; their correspondence is greater, and their force larger; and the duties of those at Madras are of a still wider nature, every detail of the service passing through them. In general, in Bengal, the junior officers on the general staff are promoted by seniority, the senior by selection, which the witness thinks a very good rule, many an officer being well-qualified for a subordinate situation, who had not capacity for one more extensive.

There is a Company's regulation, which requires a specified period of service as superintending surgeon or member of the Medical Board, to entitle a medical officer to the higher scale of retiring pension; the medical officers think it a hardship that they should not have the same privilege of retiring the day they attain their new rank, as field officers of the army. It would benefit the service if the higher pension could be obtained without such service, and

the situation were filled up by selection; younger and more active men would thus be obtained; but every class in India is so attached to the seniority rise, that a very high scale only would induce them to receive it as a boon: there is a power of selection vested in the government, but it is not exercised in Bengal.

There is no difficulty in procuring recruits for the native armies. In Bengal, where a large number is to be raised at once, small recruiting parties are sent into Behar and Oude, but generally recruits, relatives of the sepoys, are obtainable at the head-quarters or from the adjoining country. If a few men are wanted, the commanding officer, when the men go home on leave or furlough, says, "bring back your relations." Sir Jasper sees no objection to the half-castes being allowed to enter the Company's native or European regiments, as rank and file; but there is so strong a prejudice against them on the part of the natives, that he thinks it better that they should not be admitted into the rank of officers: it is better to keep them distinct in the regular army.

Flogging is abolished in the native army of Bengal, except for military insubordination, desertion, and theft; and the rule of the service is, that when a lash is inflicted on a sepoy, he is *ipso facto* discharged. The punishment is never inflicted without a court-martial and the consent of the general-officer of the division. Drunkenness is so uncommon in the native army, that, in three years, amongst an army of 28,000 men, the witness had only three instances, and two of them were from immoderate use of opium.

The sepoys of the Bengal army have an aversion to serve at a great distance from their homes; they are not in fact moved further than Mhow, Saugur, and Neemuch, which extreme stations are much disliked. The Bengal sepoys do not carry their families about with them; the Madras do.

On being asked, how far interest from Europe prevails over the just claims of deserving officers serving in India, Sir Jasper replies, that "a good introduction may be a useful thing in India, as elsewhere; but he thinks the officers of the Bengal army, in general, are selected from their merit and qualities, and by no means from such recommendations."

Major-General Sir Thomas Reynell is the second witness. He served upon the staff of the Madras establishment, from 1805 to 1807, and from 1822 to 1828 he was major-general upon the staff, and commanding the Meerut division.*

The discipline of the Bengal native army he thinks extraordinary, considering the difficulties in the way of instruction; at the same time, it is in a certain degree imperfect, because that which the sepoy learns, so soon evaporates. A battalion exercises in an extraordinary manner; but when manœuvring in large bodies, the sepoys act under the great disadvantage of knowing little themselves perfectly, and of ill understanding orders. Their general state of discipline is good; they are subordinate, patient, and obedient to their orders. They are animated by a good spirit; the witness had a good opportunity of seeing this at Bhurtpore, where he saw them in the trenches working at very laborious employments, contrary to their religious feelings. He considers the Bengal army, generally speaking, an efficient army. The Oude men generally are the best soldiers. He thinks the native soldiers are in general satisfied with their condition, and well affected to their employers, and that the Company's military service is popular with the natives. The habits of the native soldier are very orderly; he is easily managed; his feelings towards his European officer depend, in a great measure, upon the latter's conduct to him.

* In minor details, where the testimony of subsequent witnesses agrees with that of the first, we do not repeat it.

The witness thinks it important to equalize the pay and allowances of the native soldiers in the different presidencies, as far as it could be done consistently with the prejudices of each.

He thinks the native officers are not sufficiently encouraged: great encouragement was given to them by Lord Combermere. He cannot see any advantage that would arise from their being admitted to higher rank than subahdar-major.

General Reynell thinks the pay and allowance of the Company's European officers in the several ranks, in Bengal, are sufficient, but not more than sufficient. Their habits of expense are not excessive; they were more expensive formerly; they are not more so in Bengal than in Madras. He thinks the establishing different rates of allowance in the field and in cantonment beneficial, inasmuch as the expense in the field is so much greater. The officers were perfectly satisfied with their condition when witness saw them; but he understands some orders have rendered them very much dissatisfied. They possess many advantages peculiar to that service; but they are counterbalanced by many disadvantages, such as climate, unavoidable expense of living, &c. The relative condition of the King's and Company's services, with respect to the rules which regulate promotion, is satisfactory: everything has been done to put them as much upon a level as possible within late years. The two classes of officers are pretty much the same, as respects relative advancement, in the ranks of field-officer, captain, and subaltern, with the exception of the advantage of purchase in the King's service. In respect to obtaining divisional or stational commands, the advantage is with the Company's officers, from their having so few officers in proportion in the very high ranks.

Contrary to the opinion of Sir Jasper Nicoll, Major-General Sir T. Reynell thinks that it would be advantageous to the two services if the army of the Company were to be made a King's army. He would, however, keep the three armies separate, as the Colonial Bengal army, the Colonial Madras army, and the Colonial Bombay army.

In respect to the effect of command-money, his opinion coincides with that of Sir Jasper Nicoll; as well as regarding the advantage of forming skeleton-corps, for the supply of officers in place of staff-absentees: the officer going out should be entitled to general promotion from the date of his commission. The irregularities of promotion occasioned by such a plan would be a very great disadvantage, though it would be optional with officers to accept the staff situations or not. Staff situations should be proportionately given to King's and Company's officers, when not in the field; but the choice of the former should be regulated by the period they have been in India, and by their acquaintance with Indian habits and language.

This witness thinks (contrary to the former) that an officer's expenses are less in the lower provinces of Bengal than in the upper; and that an officer's expenses in Bengal are not greater than at Madras. The presidencies, he supposes, are pretty much alike as to expense; it depends upon the individuals pretty much. The witness has never known that officers called upon suddenly to take the field have not had funds to meet the requisite expenses of marching, saved from the spare rate of allowance. Subalterns generally live up to the actual allowance, when on full as well as on half-batta with house-rent; with higher allowance, perhaps, some few would save with a view to furlough or retirement, but not the generality. An equalization between the full and half-batta, by taking from one and adding to the other, would be desirable, he thinks, and would be very little felt; contrary to the impression of the preceding witness.

In respect to the grant of brevet rank to subalterns, this witness concurs with the preceding; the effect is felt triflingly, and is of little advantage to either service. He objects to the grant of brevet rank of field-officer to Company's adjutant-general and quarter-master general, and their deputies, from the nature of their service. They have a temporary official rank.

He concurs in thinking that there should be three commanders-in-chief, as at present, and thinks it of importance, to the chief himself, as well as to the service, that the commander-in-chief in India should have previously served (say five or six years) in that country: it is not so necessary, though it is desirable, in respect to adjutant or quarter-master-general of the King's forces in India.

Company's officers do not avail themselves, unless they have some strong motive, of the privilege of furlough after ten years, through want of means. He agrees with Sir Jasper Nicoll, that officers on furlough to Europe show no disinclination to return, and that they like to complete their twenty-two years. A good proportion (but not half) avail themselves of the retiring regulation.

The soldiers' libraries, this witness states, are not much frequented; they have libraries within themselves, from whence books are lent. The regimental schools are excellent, and very well attended. The half-caste children of European soldiers are invariably taught in some school.

When a King's regiment is ordered to England, the soldiers generally prefer volunteering into another that remains, and the rule of the service has been to permit them. There are quite sufficient European non-commissioned officers with a native regiment; the witness does not think their services could well be dispensed with.

Sir Thomas thinks it would be desirable to have two-thirds of the European officers present with a regiment of cavalry, besides the commandant and staff, the same with a regiment of infantry, and three with a troop of native horse or foot artillery.

There is a communication between the European and native officers, when not on duty, on points of duty and a little otherwise. The European adjutant of a native regiment communicates regularly through the native officer. The present inducements, in respect to promotion, are such as to attach the native officers permanently to the service. Any thing that would hold out to them additional rewards should be done, if it could be effected without any very great expense. The jamadars have too small a pay in proportion to the subahdars, who are very fairly paid: the difference between the jamadar and havildar is not sufficient.

The allowances of the staff appointments in India are more lucrative than those on other stations of the British army: the duties are the same. The whole commissariat officers are supplied from the army. If the arrangement for the commissariat could be altered, so as not to deprive the army of so many officers, it would be desirable, but there are many considerations that might oppose any such arrangement.

It has often occurred to the witness, that the Company's service generally would benefit, if, when an officer obtained the rank of major general, he was considered eligible to serve on the staff of any of the presidencies.

It would be beneficial to the service generally, if the army was under one master; how far it would be practicable, or even desirable, should the government of India remain as it is, the witness much doubts. There must be something like jealousy between the King's and Company's troops; it is impossible that two services, constituted as they are, should be there without jealousy;

but it is astonishing how little it appears, and how well they manage to go on together. The witness's opinion is, that it would be generally satisfactory to, perhaps, the younger men, if the Company's troops were transferred to the King; he should doubt if the old officers would like it. Even if it were made a royal army, it must be left pretty much as it is in regard to promotion, unless the advantage of purchase between officers were introduced. In fact, the armies must remain distinct as they are, though under another denomination.

If the transfer took place, the Company's European regiments and artillery should remain a part of the colonial branch, unless distinctly provided for. The witness does not think, if the European infantry and artillery were separated and the colonial branch entirely native, it would be liable to become rather an inferior branch of service, from not having the same prominent duties to perform at a period of war. Staff situations should then not be filled without limitation as to periods of service in India and a knowledge of the native languages.

The major general does not think the proportion of European officers to native regiments a sufficient one; he thinks they should have at least three effective officers to a company or troop, and at least three effective field officers to each regiment of infantry, and two to each regiment of cavalry exclusive of regimental staff: to provide for the general staff and all purposes, he should say four to each regiment of infantry.

The witness has found some instances where he thought field-officers, from age or otherwise, were not competent to the active duties of their situation, but not many. The captains of companies are very efficient.

The next witness was Colonel Salmond, military secretary at the East-India House, who has been in the military service of India for about fifty years, chiefly in Bengal, but he visited the other presidencies for the special purpose of looking into their military finances. He was military secretary to Lord Wellesley, and afterwards military auditor general in Bengal.

Col. Salmond has the very best opinion of the spirit, efficiency, and discipline of the Indian native army; he believes the native soldiers are perfectly satisfied with their condition, and well-affected to the service: there is no want of recruits. They are extremely orderly and very easy of management, and their feelings towards an European officer generally those of attachment. Their pay, though less than many servants in the service of Europeans, is double that of a peasant or day labourer. Speaking from official documents, the witness can say that he has heard of no discontents respecting difference of pay and allowance of the sepoys in the different provinces, except for a short period, when the Bengal sepoys have perhaps met in conjoint service with troops of another presidency, which lasted no longer than the matter could be made known to the government, and was then rectified in their being all equalized: when they meet in service, they are always put on the same footing. The pay and allowances were ordered to be equalized by the Court of Directors several years ago, as far as was practicable: the Bengal government stated, in reply, they are equalized as far as is thought prudent or necessary.

The witness thinks the batta-allowance in the field and in cantonments could not be assimilated with advantage, by adding to one and taking from the other, because the expenses are greater in the field and at the outposts than they are at the large fixed stations on the banks of the river. He thought the pay and allowance of the Company's European officers sufficient, in the several ranks, in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in his time, and has no reason to think them otherwise now. The habits of expense in the Bengal army are not excessive, but greater than in the other presidencies.

Being asked whether, from his personal knowledge of India, and from the documents he sees in his present situation, he has not reason to think that the European officers have much cause to be satisfied with their condition, Col. Salmond answers, that he thinks they have, though he believes some of them are not satisfied. He does not know of any just cause of dissatisfaction. The partial dissatisfaction has been since the promulgation of the orders which gave rise to it, in 1828. They possess many and great advantages peculiar to that service, some of them of very recent date. They have the rank of colonel regimentally, and also a grant of brevets for distinguished service in the field; the honours of the Bath have of late years been conferred on many Company's officers; there has been a greater proportion of field officers to captains and subalterns, by a duplication of colonels, when the battalions were converted into regiments; command-money has been allowed; brigadiers' commands have been augmented in number and value; a fifth captain has been allowed in every regiment of cavalry and infantry, and in every battalion of engineers and artillery; an interpreter has been allowed in every regiment and battalion; horse-allowance has been granted to field-officers of infantry; six new regiments of native infantry were sanctioned in Bengal purely out of consideration to the interests of the officers; the rates of retiring and furlough-pay have been increased; the off-reckonings have been improved by liberal grants of stoppages at the Company's expense; a retiring fund has lately been sanctioned, to which the Company have given advantages of interest and remittance, and which it is calculated will materially augment the number and expense of pensioned officers at home; vacancies arising from death and retirement, after protracted residence in Europe, have been allowed to be filled up, in all cases, from the expiration of two years from the date of landing in England. Setting aside purchase altogether, the Company's officer rises quickest to the rank of field-officer. Being asked whether field-officers in the King's or Company's service obtain the greater number of divisional or stational commands, in proportion to the relative numbers and the establishments to which they belong, Col. Salmond produced an official statement of "General Staff and Brigadiers' Commands," which he considered a perfectly fair proportion.

		Held by King's Officers.	Held by Company's Officers.
Bengal.....	General Staff	2	 5
	Brigadiers	2	 12
Madras. ...	General Staff	2	 3
	Brigadiers	3	 9
Bombay	General Staff	1	 2
	Brigadiers	*2	..... *7

Col. Salmond does not think the services of the Indian army could be rendered more efficient without a good deal of expense. Considerable savings might be made by reductions of unnecessary troops; first, the native artillery, horse and foot, which he thinks at present unnecessary and at all times dangerous; the service should not be entrusted in the hands of natives, the European artillery are now sufficient. The number of European artillery at the three presidencies is 6,645. The native cavalry might be reduced with advantage and European cavalry substituted to a lesser amount; a larger portion of the King's troops in India ought to be cavalry, and a smaller portion infantry; half the cavalry in India ought to be Europeans; in Bengal, the witness would have four additional regiments of Europeans and six less of natives; at Madras

* The aggregate ordered to be reduced to 7.

and Bombay he would have half European and half native. The King's European infantry might be reduced, for the benefit of the finances, without danger to the state, in the same proportion as the King's cavalry were increased; and the four King's regiments sent out for the Burmese war might now safely be withdrawn, notwithstanding the reduction in each King's regiment, since the war. He would give to as many of the officers of the cavalry regiments as chose to take it a liberal and satisfactory commuted allowance for their commissions, allowing the seniors of each rank the first choice.

Col. Salmond gave the following estimates of the average annual expense of different corps in India: a King's regiment of infantry, £65,000; a King's regiment of cavalry, £75,000; a regiment of native infantry, £24,000; a regiment of native cavalry £40,000; a Company's European infantry same as the King's.

The retired pay-list has not increased so much of late years as it used to do formerly, when first established, because of the advantages that have been of late years conferred upon the service: the service having been rendered more valuable, they are less willing to relinquish it. There were certainly more means of obtaining money before 1796 than at present, and officers made a competency sooner in those times than they do now. Including India generally, the proportion of cadets that have returned to enjoy their pensions, the witness should guess, is about one in twenty.

At a subsequent examination, Colonel Salmond suggested, as a mode of reducing the Company's army by regiments, the pensioning the officers, who might be permitted to exchange with old and inactive officers desirous of retiring: the men to be pensioned off or seconded on other regiments.

He is of opinion that it would be a desirable object, as attaching the sepoy to the service, to make his pay rise after a certain number of years' service; it has been recommended to the Court by the Indian Governments, but not acted on from financial reasons. There is no reason to think the sepoys less attached to the service than formerly. A man is never refused his discharge, when he asks it; if entitled to a pension he gets it: the pension is according to rank, generally about half the pay.

Reductions might be made in the Bombay and Madras armies; the governments have said they have more troops (infantry) than they have occasion for. If the Bombay troops occupied all the territory belonging to Bombay, and sent back the Madras, which occupy some portion of the Deccan, the Bombay troops would be fully employed.

The witness thinks that the uniting the three armies under one commander-in-chief would not materially diminish the number of staff-officers: there must be a commanding officer at each minor presidency, who must have the same staff as at present. It would be a vast load for the commander-in-chief to superintend the regimental concerns of every regiment, as at home, including the ordnance department.

Major General Sir John Malcolm was the next witness. It is nearly fifty years since he first entered the Company's service; he has served in the three presidencies and in every part of India.

Sir John is of opinion that it would be extremely desirable to assimilate, as far as possible with reference to the countries and provinces in which they were employed, the armies of the three presidencies, with respect to pay and allowances and all their military establishments.

The military stores now furnished in India include a great variety of petty articles and a great number of more consequence: great exertions have been made to limit the supplies in this department to stores that could be furnished in India, without making indents upon England. The store department at Bombay has undergone the completest revision: the witness found this branch in Bengal and at Madras very efficient.

Being asked as to the comparative efficiency of the native and the King's and European troops, Sir John states that, with respect to the cavalry, the oldest Company's corps is that of Madras, originally embodied by the Nabob of Arcot, under European officers; the best families of his Mahommedan subjects entered into it, and their sons have continued in the service; desertions never occur in this corps, and punishments are almost unknown; the only difference in efficiency between this corps and the King's European cavalry consists in the physical force of the Europeans. The Bengal cavalry is an uncommonly fine body of men; a considerable proportion are Hindus, and they approach nearer to the European in physical force than the Madras men. The Bombay cavalry are a most efficient corps; a considerable number are inhabitants of the north-west provinces of Bengal. With respect to the native infantry, Sir John refers the Committee to his work on Political India.* The golandauze, or native artillerymen, are, in his opinion, most efficient. The artillery is a favourite science with the highest tribes of the Hindus in India, and they are remarkable for attaining excellence both in discipline and gunnery. The native artillery are of the greatest use in saving the European artillery from going on lesser detachments to distant posts, which deteriorates their discipline. We incur no political risk by imparting such knowledge to the natives, because they have proved, in the corps they have formed, that they have perfect means of becoming instructed in this branch: Scindia's and Holkar's native artillery were not inferior to any body of that class we have formed. As to the efficiency of the native troops generally, each of the presidencies has attained, though by different means, an effective native army; they have different qualities, but, with good officers, they are all excellent troops. Their discipline is equal to that of any army; and with respect to their spirit, he can conceive nothing to surpass it: but the peculiar construction and character of this army will always render their spirit as well as discipline very dependent upon the character, knowledge, and temper of the officers by whom they are commanded, and particularly upon an abstinence, on the part of the latter, from all harshness or severity, with constant attention to the usages and religious prejudices of their men: they must be commanded through their affections. They are temperate, respectful, and obedient, and their conduct in the field has been highly praiseworthy. There cannot be a more efficient branch of artillery in any service than the Company's horse and foot artillery. The corps of engineers, especially since the government have paid such attention to the instruction of the youth sent out, may be said to be, both in science and high feeling, fully equal to that in the British army.

Sir John conceives that as great reductions have been made within the last three years as can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the armies of India. The four King's regiments, sent out in consequence of the war with Ava, might be withdrawn. There is little danger of a war that would call for the employment of a large number of King's troops.

The witness was asked to explain why, since the total amount of force in India, in 1813, was 199,950 men, and in 1830, 194,685 men, the number of officers on the staff, which in 1813 was 170, should be, in 1830 or 1831, 254: he expressed his belief that it originated in the different organization of

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxii. p. 277.

divisions and stations, as well as the greater extent of country occupied since 1817-18; though the numerical strength of the regiments has been reduced, the increase made by war in the number of corps has not been reduced. He is not aware that the staff can be further reduced, without a loss of efficiency. In reply to the question, whether this great increase of staff-employments must not add to the necessity of having some body of officers in reserve to increase the deficiency that thence arises in the number of regimental officers, the witness refers to his work on Political India, and his letter to Lord William Bentinck, 28th November 1830, in which he has stated various modes of preventing the efficiency of corps suffering by the frequent drafts of regimental officers. He recommends changes in the nature and duration of several staff-appointments, such as brigade and line staff: if these were selected from corps at the stations, it would prevent officers being taken away from their regiments; but to effectuate the object it will be necessary to form one or more skeleton corps at each presidency, the most practicable mode of doing which would be to form corps of officers without men, from whom vacancies caused by appointment to the staff could be filled, who might be employed on the staff, and when not so employed, would serve with the regiment by which their services were most required. Some arrangement must be made, for there is the greatest objection to the orders lately given by the Directors regarding the limitation of officers to be selected for staff and other detached employments, to a specific number from each regiment: services are continually occurring, the success of which depends upon the individual character and qualification of the officers employed.

The difficulty of reducing the Company's troops by regiments consists in its being impossible to place upon half-pay the European officers of the corps, and to put them as supernumeraries upon other regiments would produce a very great stagnation of promotion. The witness has, for this reason, always recommended, when there is a temporary want of troops, the raising of extra battalions, commanded by a captain selected from the line, with only two staff, an adjutant and quarter-master: they are found to attain excellent discipline, and are quite equal to all duties within our territories; their reduction is attended with no inconvenience, and their maintenance is comparatively economical.

Sir John Malcolm does not concur with Col. Salmond that it is very desirable, on grounds both of expense and public policy, to reduce the native cavalry and artillery, and to supply their place with an English force; on the contrary, while he gives full value to the British cavalry, and deems a certain portion of them politically essential in India, there is no corps there whose maintenance is so expensive, and which can be so little employed in the ordinary military duties; whereas the native cavalry is one of the most efficient branches with which to maintain internal tranquillity, as well as to act with European cavalry in case of war.

Military men have been very frequently employed in political situations, but not in civil situations, except in unsettled and disturbed countries, which have arisen out of the exigency of the period. The witness does not think it desirable that any share of the ordinary civil situations of government should be given to military men; but they have been considered to have equal pretensions with other branches of the public service to political situations in India; and their habits as military men, and the knowledge of all classes of the natives they attain, are such as would render their exclusion from the political branch of the service very injurious to the public interests. From political and military duties being sometimes mixed, by employing able military officers, efficiency and economy are consulted. Objects of ambition should be opened to officers in this line, that they may give aid to commanders-in-chief and others, in the settlement of various questions arising in the countries the army has to operate in.

With respect to preparatory education for officers entering into the Company's service in India, Sir John deems it impossible any army could receive youth better qualified to enter upon the general duties of the military profession, both by their education and habits of life. It is necessary for the engineers and artillery to have passed through the College of Addiscombe, but not for officers of the line, who have no specific preparatory education; they are not, however, employed on detachment duties till qualified. It is deemed necessary, in the service of the Company, that the officers should possess some knowledge of the native languages before they join their corps, and the regulations prevent their attaining any staff-appointment, either regimental or general, without passing a strict examination in the native languages.

The three armies are, as to batta and allowances, as nearly equal as, considering circumstances, they could be rendered, including the King's service, Company's European officers, and the sepoys; but late orders, with respect to reduction of tentage, have operated severely upon officers of European corps, King's and Company's, in the half-batta stations. The remedy proposed by the witness is this:—formerly officers of European corps, King's and Company's (at Bombay), were allowed 1,600 rupees to a field-officer, 800 to a captain, and 400 to a subaltern, every two years to provide tents. This allowance was stopped, and full-tentage given to all officers of European regiments, whether at full or half-batta stations, which was considered sufficient also to provide them with quarters. This allowance coming to corps seldom called to move without considerable warning, came to be used as a part pay, and when called on suddenly to move, their camp-equipages were not always prepared; consequently, this arrangement was not so beneficial to the individual or to government as the former. The auditor-general proved that the half of the full-tentage amounted to more than the former allowance; but this did not prevent the serious evil to the service just mentioned, nor the distress of the officers at the sudden reduction of so considerable a part of their allowance, and led to invidious comparisons between their situation and that of officers of native corps who continued to enjoy full-tentage, because, being exposed to sudden calls, they were expected to be prepared to march at an hour's notice. The witness suggested that an additional allowance, amounting to half of the former allowance, should be given every two years to enable an officer of an European corps on half-batta to provide himself with a tent, which should be regularly mustered, and that he should not receive it without a certificate that his camp-equipage was in perfect repair.

Sir John Malcolm produced a calculation of Col. Hough, the late auditor-general of Bombay, whence it appeared that the annual cost (including pay, allowances, clothing, &c.) of a soldier of European infantry was 211 rupees; that of a sepoy, 105 rupees; the actual cost of the European soldier Sir John considers much greater.

The witness does not think there are staff-situations where a more subordinate staff appointment would be equally available and less expensive, such as adjutant-generals and deputy adjutant-generals at Bombay, when a deputy adjutant with an assistant, apparently, would be sufficient. The adjutant-general's office extends over the whole army of the presidency, including the King's troops, which demands that he should be an officer of the first rank.

Sir John being asked, with reference to his proposal of withdrawing the four King's regiments, whether, considering the small remainder of the King's troops left, reduction would not be more wisely effected by a greater diminution of the native troops, which could be speedily replaced; replied that his Majesty's force in India, exclusive of the four regiments, was that which had been calculated as making the proper proportion between our European and native force in India, required for its defence, and that, in his former remark, referring principally to the pressure upon the finances, he stated that he saw no political danger in the measure with respect to the native force: though the latter can be more easily recruited, they are at present barely able to do the ordinary duties of the country.

With respect to the expense of a second lieutenant-colonel in King's regiments, the witness thinks it very essential that King's regiments in India should be strong in field-officers, and there should be no hazard of the command of such corps falling to an officer of junior rank.

Native aids-de-camp have been for many years past very common and usual in the Madras service. During the war of 1817-18, Sir John had a native aid-de-camp attached to him, and for four years, he derived a benefit from his services which it is impossible, from the nature of those services, he could have derived from any European officer on his staff. The expediency of attaching a native aid-de-camp to a general officer on the staff very much depends upon the power the general officers possess, from the knowledge of the country or of the language, to employ them usefully. Honours, pensions, and grants are of importance for the encouragement of native officers. Native officers, when from length of service and other causes they are no longer competent to the more active field-duties of the station, might be rendered most efficient instruments in the magistracy and police branches of their native provinces.

Sir John has always considered that the armies in India would never be in a healthy state, until the command of a regiment was made decidedly preferable to any staff-station, except the heads of the respective departments. The allowance of 400 rupees per month, granted from home, would, if the measure had been carried into effect in Bengal as at Madras and Bombay, have been fully adequate to effect this object: it was given at those presidencies, where most of the troops are on half-batta, without any diminution of the full batta, before drawn by the commanding officer, who had always enjoyed that allowance; but this arrangement was annulled at Bengal, where the officers in command of corps at that period were almost all on full batta, and therefore derived no benefit from it whatever; it was rather a trifling loss.

Sir John, being asked whether any benefit might be derived by making the whole force in India a royal army, professed his inability to answer the question, as he was ignorant of what is intended to be done relative to the future government of India.

[*The conclusion next month.*]

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD INDIAN OFFICER.

No. IV.—The Changeling.

Bob. Oh Lord, sir, by St. George, I was the first man that entered the breach; and had I not effected it with resolution, I had been slain if I had had a million of lives.
Ed. Knowe. But was it possible?
Bob. I assure you (upon my reputation) 'tis true, and yourself shall confess.
Ed. Knowe. You must bring me to the rack first.

Ben Jonson.

We thanked the colonel for his anecdotes of the Grand Alguazil; but the barrister could not abstain from remarking that, out of the vast storehouse of so long a military experience, he might have selected something that, hovering on the very brink of improbability, would at the same time be more stirring and awakening in its effect.

"I am far from denying," said he, "that Hieronymo's adventures are passing strange; but they are obviously interwoven with a tissue of the supernatural—at least, enough to subdue and blunt the edge of the emotions excited by those incidents, in which nature, confining herself, as it were, to her own workshop, weaves a web, wild and fanciful indeed, out of the intricate and puzzled skein of mere human agencies. Now Hieronymo was a being either belonging to, or commercing with, the unknown world. He is something 'the earth owes not'—the denizen of another orb, whose participation in the concerns of our own is that of a blind and fated minister, who does the biddings and acts from the impulse of an overruling will. The miracle dissipates the mystery, as the sun dissolves frost-work. Yet if our excellent friend would overhaul his knapsack, he would be at no loss for adventures, in which, how strange and even miraculous soever (for the poverty of language drives us to the metaphor), even obscurity is cleared, and every involution unravelled, without a moment's rupture of continuity in that grand chain of causation, which contains and circumscribes all human affairs.

"And it is astonishing," continued the barrister, "what singular dramas, tragedy and comedy, alternately provoking tears and laughter, nature gets up in her own theatre: examine them, you will find that her plots are as intricate, and in one sense as artificial, as those of a regular dramatic author aiming at the gratification of an audience. Nay, the comic poets have sometimes pilfered her best plots; and especially when nature, as she sometimes does, condescending as it were to be a plagiarist from herself, makes one individual an exact fac-simile *usque ad unguem* of another. These casual resemblances, however, which sometimes perplex us as with the confusion of a carnival, are providentially of most rare occurrence; otherwise the social machine would be stopped in its movement, and life rendered unquiet and unsafe. For, conceive an Antipholis of Ephesus and an Antipholis of Syracuse, with their corresponding Dromios, in every city of Great Britain. Things would revert to chaos and disorder. Nor, in truth, would there be any thing intrinsically comic, if Amphitryons and Sosias were frequently to find their way to our wives and their soubrettes. Happily, the mischief is counterbalanced by its rarity. That this is the case, is manifest from a remarkable fact in dramatic history. In the ancient

theatres, where masques were worn by the actors, it was easy enough to get up the *Menæchmus* and the *Amphitryon* of Plautus; whereas it never happened but once, and that was in Garrick's time, that Shakspeare's *Comedy of Errors* was performed with the complete theatric illusion of two human counterparts, so uniform in figure, feature, and complexion, that the audience would have been unable to discriminate them but by the variation of their dress. For the two Dromios he was obliged to put up with vague and general likeness. While the piece had its run, Antipholis of Syracuse, having unluckily committed a forgery, was hanged, and in consequence of that catastrophe, as Garrick used to tell the story, the play was suspended also.

"Yet neither Plautus nor Molière, rich in whim and frolic as they were, ever constructed a comedy, founded on a similar ambiguity, half so diverting as *Le Faux Martin Guère*—a case of personal identity thrice determined in three French parliaments, each adjudication being at variance with the other. The evidence of the senses, the primary source of human testimony and the only standard of judicial truth, was discredited and set at nought. The eye, the ear, and the touch, became complete fools and drivellers. That moral assurance, on which the understanding relies for all its conclusions, appeared extinct. Nothing, in short, seemed to be but what was not. Clouds of living witnesses were encountered by an opposing cloud, all uttering honest and uncorrupted attestations. Two wives were contradicted when they swore to their respective husbands—the uncle when he identified his nephew—the neighbours when they swore to a man who had been born and lived amongst them from his birth.

"It is only by long and protracted cycles," continued the barrister, "that these strange ambiguities intervene to perplex the course of justice, as ships are misled by false lights. But there was an Armenian cause tried in the Recorder's Court at Madras in the year 1798, and the question, turning upon some nice points of personal identity, involved also several curious, and I might say, fanciful details." The barrister was strongly pressed, and by the colonel with some importunity, for the particulars of that cause. "I will endeavour," said he, "to gratify you as far as my memory will serve me; but I can only give you a faint outline of its chief incidents, which occupy a voluminous bundle of papers, consisting of bills, answers, interrogatories, examinations before the master, oral testimony in issues of fact, interpleaders, in short all the machinery of an equity-suit. The transactions included also the history of two generations, and therefore you must be satisfied with a sketchy recapitulation.

"The Armenians exist in small but detached communities throughout the East. They are at once a distinct race of mankind, and a peculiar sect of religious worshippers; being originally a schism of the Greek church, driven by the persecution of the emperors into the mountainous fastnessess of Armenia, and afterwards dispersed by the Persian conquests over Asia and a large portion of European Russia. They are under the ecclesiastical government of an archbishop and bishops, and their pursuits being chiefly commercial, their habits are peaceful and unoffending; in this respect they

bear no remote analogy to quakers. They are remarkable for a peculia costume, which distinguishes them amongst the crowds of Constantinople of Moscow, and of every principal Oriental settlement: a cap or hat in th shape of a mitre, a plain coat puritanically simple, and of an olive colour over a white tunic, which descends below their knees. Their intercom munion is generally preserved with great strictness, and unmixed by foreign alliances. This rule, however, is liable to some relaxations.

"Jacob Arathoon, the head of an opulent family of that name, residen for many generations in the Black Town, had by successful enterprize accu mulated a large property. Having been, from humble beginnings, the architect of his own fortunes, he was naturally anxious for offspring, a least for an heir to perpetuate his immense possessions. But though every venture he made was propitious, and the winds that wafted his freight into every Eastern port brought them safely back with prosperous re turns, his hopes in this respect, after having been married five years were, year after year, frustrated. Prayers were offered up in the Arme nian churches of Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, for the consummation so devoutly wished. But, to make the matter quite sure, letters were sent to the supreme pontiff of the Armenian church, then resident at St. Peters burgh, for his benedictions on the married couple, and his intercession with the saints for the fertility of the spouse. Another year still rolled along; yet as more than half the habitable globe was to be compassed before an answer could arrive from the archbishop, they reposed with pious confidence in the efficacy of his prayers. But whilst no human means could wisely be neglected, Jacob, by the advice of a physician, despatched Doriclea on board a vessel bound to Batavia, change of air and climate producing some times a propitious effect in like cases; and the Armenian women being in general as well skilled in the gainful arts of traffic as their husbands, Jacob appointed her the supercargo of the valuable commodities with which he had freighted the ship. What made the expedition still more agreeable to Doriclea was, that her own sister, Johanna Moorat, who had been married a short time before to a wealthy Armenian merchant of that name, resided at Batavia, and would afford her a domicile whilst she remained in that settlement. She embarked, therefore, in the highest spirits, and not with out certain private intimations, which were sufficient for her own satisfaction, that the benedictions of the archbishop would, ere long, bless her with increase. And what was her delight, when, before the end of the voyage, she perceived symptoms still more unequivocal that the vows of the holy Abbas had been heard and answered! On her arrival, her first care was to obey Jacob's instructions as to the disposal of the cargo. Having effected this, and laid in the usual return-investment, she despatched the vessel back with the welcome intelligence that she knew would pour gladness into the heart of her husband. She was not mistaken, for Jacob was half frantic with joy, and in a fit of unwonted generosity bestowed a large quantity of wax candles to burn on the altar of the church, till the final consummation of the event he so ardently desired.

"In the mean time, Doriclea found her sister, Johanna Moorat, occupy-

ing a splendid house in the vicinity of the town, and living in ease and affluence. Her husband had been absent a few months, on a mercantile expedition, to Ispahan, and, in all probability, would not return till the expiration of at least a year. The two sisters were tenderly attached to each other. Doriclea, having imparted her situation to Johanna, was gratified by a reciprocal intimation on her part, that she was herself bearing a burden equally agreeable. They were both delighted when a letter arrived from Jacob, enjoining Doriclea to remain with her sister till her delivery. Doriclea fondly anticipated the raptures with which her spouse would welcome the accomplishment of his protracted hopes, and Johanna, on her part, hugged the anticipation of the pleasant surprise with which she would be enabled to greet her husband, on his return from his long and toilsome journeyings. These sisterly communings were frequently exchanged, and it was their chief solace during their long separation from their husbands. It seemed as if they were two plants, expanding with the same promise, and likely to put forth their blossoms at the same season.

"In all considerable mercantile families, it will happen, now and then, that an individual member of it turns out to be unsuccessful in his enterprizes, and therefore reduced to become in some degree a hanger-on and dependent upon the bounty of the more affluent branches. It was so with Theodoric Arathoon, a fraternal nephew of Jacob. The work of his hand seemed never to prosper. And there are persons, to whom it would perhaps be unjust to impute misconduct, who have an especial aptitude for being unfortunate. Let them sail on what tack they will, they make no way. The current, that bears others gallantly along, stagnates the moment their little bark tempts it: the gale slumbers, and their canvas flutters into rags. Theodoric was the probable heir, by the Armenian rule of succession, of his uncle Jacob's wealth. It was, therefore, to his heart's content that Doriclea remained so long childless. Each succeeding year increased his satisfaction, and lulled him in those delightful day-dreams, which they are in the habit of indulging who set their affections upon the possessions of another. His Armenian neighbours, indeed, took a pleasure occasionally in humbling his expectations, pretending to discover from time to time an enlargement in Doriclea's figure. 'I will take a respondentia bond on the freight,' said one. 'I will insure the safe delivery of the cargo after a nine-month's voyage,' said another. Theodoric's face expanded or fell with these hopes and alarms, for the fever of covetousness has its cold and hot fits without intermission. In a word, it is difficult to describe the wakeful, lingering solicitude with which he watched the countenance and the waist of Doriclea. If she yawned, or sneezed, or hiccupped, she sounded the knell of his hopes.

"What, then, were the emotions of dread, horror, and suspicion, with which he heard the unwelcome tidings of Doriclea's pregnancy! 'I have most agreeable news for you,' said Jacob to his nephew, taking him aside to a pleasant seat on the roof of his house which faced the sea-breeze. 'I'll be sworn,' said Theodoric, rubbing his hands, 'if it is not the return voyage of the punjums sent to Point de Galle, in which my uncle was good

enough to give me a third of the venture.' But he changed his tone as Jacob, filling him a bumper of the acidulated beverage called claret, with which the Danes were formerly, during hostilities with France, kind enough to supply the Indian settlements, exclaimed, 'Theodoric, my boy, all my hopes are fulfilled: your aunt is pregnant, and probably the next intelligence we shall get from her will be that of her safe delivery.' Theodoric, indeed, swallowed the bumper, but Jacob's announcement gave it a nausea not its own, and stammering a word or two of feigned sympathy in his uncle's pride of paternity, rushed down the stairs. 'Ah,' said Jacob, 'this Danish wine, though at two rupees the half dozen, is sad trash; but we must put up with it. Were I to send for a case of English claret from Hope and Card's, my creditors would take the alarm, and would think I was rushing to my ruin. Yet I see it has choked the poor lad—and it is bad enough to choke the devil.'

"Theodoric was, indeed, choked, but it was with spite and disappointment, and a few more of those agreeable sensations we experience when the wire-drawn calculations of our avarice are snapt asunder. 'Fool that I was!' said he, stamping with rage; 'why was I not beforehand with the archbishop to procure his prayers to avert from Doriclea the pangs and perils of child-birth? But stop—there may be some trick. This voyage—this pregnancy so well-timed. My life on it, it is all to procure some surreptitious child to palm upon Jacob at her return. Could she have a better associate in so vile an intrigue than Johanna, who, I well know, has served her apprenticeship to all the tricks of her sex?' Thus reasoned the half-witted and mercenary Theodoric.

"In every part of the East, whether amongst Hindoos, Mussulmans, Armenians, or Catholics, there are wise men, who, whilst they themselves are starving, can predict plenty and good fortune to their neighbours. Amongst the Armenians, judicial astrology has always been held in estimation. To one of these persons, who was not too well fed to commune with the stars,—for they say it is a science which can only be attained by an abstemious diet,—Theodoric had frequent recourse, when he wished any peculiar problem of his destiny to be solved. After three nights' watching and consultation of the planets, and a donation of thirty rupees, Padrè Joseph gave him what he was pleased to call a definite answer to the question propounded to him—'whether the heir, which Doriclea had given his uncle Jacob reason to expect in due season, would be genuine or supposititious?' Old Joseph's response, preceded by the usual allowance of mystical jargon, went to this effect:—that Doriclea would produce a real heir, but that she would rear and nurture a fictitious one, who would inherit Jacob's wealth, unless some event, half-shadowed forth half-veiled in the gloom of futurity, should intervene. Being pressed by Theodoric to point out that event more definitely, he shook his head, and became still more obscure and mystical. 'He is a goose,' said Theodoric, 'and talks nonsense.'

"A bright idea flashed suddenly across the confused brain of Theodoric. 'I myself may as well be on the spot, if any trick is meditated, and thus

baffle the conspirators.' He had mercantile dealings at Batavia, and in different places on the coast of Sumatra. Determined to watch over Doriclea's proceedings, he freighted a small junk to Point de Galle, and went on board. When he was out at sea, he steered direct towards Batavia; and having long carried on an intercourse of a somewhat tender nature with a Dutch widow, with whom he always lodged when he visited that settlement, in fourteen days Theodoric found himself comfortably lodged with Dame Wilhelmina Jansen, whose house, at least according to Dutch taste, was picturesquely situated on the banks of a stagnant dyke, that formed an outlet to one of the larger canals which intersect that salubrious city. It was, however, retired, and,—but for a full orchestra of frogs, that croaked the whole night long,—quiet and out of all noise and bustle. In this seclusion, it was Theodoric's plan to lie *perdu* for awhile, and await the turning-up of the cards.

"It was as if Doriclea and Johanna were running a race of parturition. At length the fulness of time arrived to the former, who was safely delivered of a fine boy, two or three days after Theodoric's arrival. To the joy of the parents and the gossips, the child was born with the sign of a cross below his right bosom; an omen of which their superstition made much, and their desire to flatter Doriclea more.

"Theodoric was wont, in the dusk and coolness of the evening, to wander near Johanna's residence, whose beautiful gardens, laid out with the regularity of dishes set on table according to the plan of a cookery-book, communicated with the Stermbröck, a public walk much frequented. He had already twice seen Doriclea from the upper verandah, when she came out to enjoy the cool breeze of the evening; and her size and appearance were death to his hopes. On the fourth night he was on the same spot, but Doriclea was not to be seen: she had, indeed, been brought to bed on the morning of that day. Was it the devil, or the bad passions, which are his agents and brokers on earth, that urged Theodoric onwards?—for he crept along till he came to the flight of steps that led to the upper apartments of the mansion. He was proceeding to mount them, but his foot stumbled on something which, whether alive or dead, uttered a sort of grunt, and remained motionless as before. It threw Theodoric, however, on his head, which received a pretty strong contusion from the fall. But he had no sooner reached the top of the steps, than he perceived the window of an apartment wide open, and no person present but an infant in its cot:—it was Doriclea's, wrapt in the 'sweet sleep of careless infancy.' In an instant he was in the room. The child was naked, and only protected by a gauze curtain from the musquitoes. He tore away the curtain, took the child in his arms, and hastily withdrew with it through the garden, and along the public walks, till he reached the widow Jansen's.

"It was singular that an infant, whose life was so precious, should have been left so unguardedly. But the Dutch vrow, who assisted Doriclea in the care of her child, trusting to the soundness of its slumbers, had stolen away to console herself with a glass or two of Batavian scheidam, which, to females of that description, has charms beyond the enchantment of Circe,

and unwilling to disturb the slumbers of the new-born babe, or perhaps unable to mount a steep flight of steps, had quietly composed herself to rest at the bottom; and this was the half-lifeless lump over which Theodoric had stumbled. But what had become of Doriclea herself? So curiously strung had been the series of accidents, that only a quarter of an hour before, Doriclea, who, as is usual with lying-in women in that climate, had quite regained her strength, had been called in to minister her sisterly aid to Johanna, who had produced, without medical aid, a fine girl, and was now, by the joint efforts of Doriclea and a confidential Malay nurse, in a state of apparent repose.

"But what was Doriclea's horror, when she returned to her babe and found its cot empty, its curtain torn, the window wide open, and the Dutch woman absent from her charge! Instantaneously, the appalling conviction darted on her mind, that her child had been carried away and devoured by the jackalls who infested the gardens at night-fall: and this dreadful conviction received confirmation from the musquito-curtain, which bore the marks of having been violently torn. Faint from her recent sufferings, and half dead with terror and affright, she ran to Johanna, to whom she sobbed out her sorrows, not forgetting the wretchedness poor Jacob would have to sustain on so sad a failure of his long-cherished hopes. Johanna heard her, it is true, but she was again in pain, for she had just been delivered of a second child. A few minutes gave her ease, and the Malay woman having administered a restorative, Johanna anxiously inquired whether it was a boy? 'It is,' replied the nurse. 'Thank God!' faintly exclaimed Johanna. No sooner was she gently placed on her cot, than a whispering in the Malay language, which lasted for some minutes, took place between them. 'I will repair your loss,' said she to her sister. You know that twins are hateful to our husbands. You have lost your boy, exposed by that wicked Dutch woman to the jackalls who infest the island. Be discreet and silent. On the pledged faith of a Malay slave you may safely rely. Keep your own secret, and she will never divulge it. Even torture would not extort it from her. Take the child, as soon as Pankum has dressed it; place it in your child's cot, and your Dutch nurse will not perceive the difference.'

"The plan was as notably executed as it was conceived. The little substitute, whether imagination busied herself in this as on all occasions, or whether there is a general similitude of all recently-born children to one another, appeared the exact copy of his cousin, who had, it was supposed, furnished a *bon morçeau* to some epicure of a jackall. The Dutch vrow, after a few hours of that swinish sleep which the joint influence of Batavian fogs and Batavian scheidam had engendered, returned to her charge, and was only mildly reproved by Doriclea for her neglect. But on the following morning, as she washed the infant, to her great surprise, she missed the sign of the cross on its body: that sacred symbol of the divine protection obtained for it by the arch-pontiff's intercession with the saints. She invoked all the saints of the calendar whose names she knew, and many whose names she had forgot. A fit of remorse came over her. 'My neglect in

leaving the child has been visited,' she cried, 'with this affliction. Whilst I was drinking that accursed scheidam—yet six glasses of good liquor are no such great offence—the devil stole in and effaced the mark. See where his breath has singed the musquito-curtain, or his claws have torn it, to get at the poor innocent creature. But God's will be done! My mistress may not observe it for some days, and it will be easy to persuade her that the mark has disappeared naturally.' In truth, Doriclea herself observed a profound silence respecting the mark. She nurtured the infant at her bosom; and so powerful is the charm of helplessness and infancy, that the tide of those natural affections, which had been violently checked by the loss of her own, flowed exuberantly upon the child of her sister, till, by degrees, her regrets for the fruit of her own womb subsided in the kindly caresses which she lavished on the opening beauties of his little cousin. Jacob, she knew, would not hear a syllable of the accident. The secret was locked up in the confidential breast of Johanna, and the fidelity of a Malay, to whom a secret has been once confided, is for ever inviolable.

"In the meanwhile, Theodoric had arrived at the widow Jansen's with the lineal heir of Jacob's wealth; and strange to say, half-witted as Theodoric was, and was generally esteemed, he had influence enough with Dame Wilhelmina to win her over to the projects of his avarice. But the beauty of the child, and the mark of the cross on its bosom, moved at once the compassion and the superstition of a nature not deeply depraved. 'You have done wrong, Theodoric,' she said; 'but it is too late to retrace it. We will wait to see what bustle the matter will raise amongst the burgomasters. I will give out, for the present, that one of my lodgers was lately delivered of an infant, which she confided to my care, for reasons requiring the strictest concealment.' Theodoric acquiesced in her suggestions, and Wilhelmina found a Malay woman on whose punctilious secresy in domestic matters she could rely, and who, having lately lost her own child, nurtured the little stranger at her bosom.

"It does not clearly appear what Theodoric's intentions were in the abduction of Doriclea's infant. Wilhelmina was, however, no party to them. She had sympathized, it is true, in her lover's disappointment, as she had probably participated in his hopes, and was, therefore, unwilling to betray him. It is most likely he had been prompted to the act by the facilities of executing it. But after several days, they were not a little puzzled to find that the affair made no noise and excited no inquiry. He went to the town hall, expecting of course to hear that the magistrates were labouring with all their might, and exercising all their wits to discover the place where the lost child was concealed, and to bring the offending parties to justice. But he found them half asleep, hearing a cause, over which they had already slept several hours, between two fish-women, as to the awful boundaries of their stalls, one of which had infringed, it was alleged, several inches on the local rights of the other. In short, the whole affair seemed hushed in oblivion. At night-fall he wandered through Johanna's garden, and anxious to solve the mystery, cautiously stole up the marble steps that led to the room whence he had stolen the babe. He found the

window closed, but by a light that was burning there, observed Doriclea herself hanging tenderly over an infant stretched out in the same cot from which he had torn the helpless victim of his avarice. Could it be? Was it a dream? He rubbed his eyes, but not a symptom of lamentation was to be seen. On the contrary, she manifested no feelings but those belonging to joy and hope, and the gentle tribe of the maternal affections. Could it be Johanna's infant, on which she lavished by proxy the overflowings of a fondness from which her own had been torn? No; for at that moment Johanna herself entered, with her little girl in her arms. It was strange, and whilst it baffled the heavy intellect of Theodoric, it eluded the acuter faculties of the widow.

"Doriclea, in a few weeks, returned with the little Alexis (for so he had been named) to Madras. Jacob greeted their arrival with festivities that dipped deeply into his pocket. Nay, it is computed that the dinner he gave on that happy occasion to the Armenian merchants, including a fresh assortment of Danish claret that had come to his hands in part payment of a bad debt, did not stand him in less than half a rupee and some fanams per head. Nor were the Arathoon family astonished, in the course of a year or two, on hearing that Theodoric had married Dame Jansen, who had consented to enter the Armenian communion. In the third year, Theodoric returned to Madras with his little vessel, freighted with a profitable cargo of gold dust from Ava and elephants' teeth from Ceylon, his spouse and the little Petrus, their supposed progeny. They were all well received, for Theodoric had made a profitable trip, and the world, one's relatives in particular, are sure to be on good terms with him who is on good terms with fortune.

"And now," said the barrister, "I must request you to leap over in imagination a few years, a leap which,

In the quick forge and working-house of thought,

is no difficult matter. Johanna's husband, Joseph Moorat, with Johanna and her little daughter, were now established at Madras. Doriclea died, after a short illness; and Theodoric, who had purchased a larger vessel, by carrying on a gainful traffic to the Eastern Archipelago, and the coasts of Ava and Cochin China, seemed disposed to redeem his former errors, and subside into a thriving and industrious merchant. As his voyages were long and desultory, and his business rendered it necessary for him to remain a long time at the different ports he touched at, Wilhelmina and Petrus generally accompanied him in his voyage. Time, that makes no halt, had now conducted the latter to that stage, in which youth blossoms into manhood. There was another of these coeval plants that was ripening also;—Christina Moorat, the beautiful daughter of Johanna. At this early period of her life, the successive demises of both her parents placed her under Jacob's guardianship. She was the only Armenian that for many Armenian generations had the faintest pretensions to be called beautiful, for Armenian women have a prescriptive privilege to be ugly. Her complexion was of an intermediate tint between Persian and European. Her

dark eyes, half veiled by long and dark lashes, spoke all the changeful emotions of her heart; but each of those emotions was worthy to inhabit a bosom pure as a temple dedicated to virtue. Alexis and Christina were companions from infancy, and their childish attachment put forth affections befitting riper years. The parents of each encouraged their growth, seeing that, at no distant period, the wealth of Jacob Arathoon and of Joseph Moorat, of which the former was the sole trustee, would be concentrated by their union.

"Yet the current of true love, if such deserves the name, runs not always smooth even amongst Armenians. I hinted, just now, that Alexis and Petrus resembled each other in early infancy. But they grew up into a similitude so exact, that, had it not been for some distinction of dress, and to nice observers some difference of intonation in their voices,—that of Alexis being more soft and feminine,—they would have been constantly taken for each other. Thirty witnesses, beneath whose eyes they had grown up, swore that they had frequently been led into the most awkward mistakes by reason of the exact correspondence between them. There was, indeed, one mark impressed by the hand of nature,—the cross on the body of Petrus,—but it was concealed from observation with the utmost care and circumspection. Now Theodoric, well knowing that nature frowned upon the meditated union of Alexis and Christina, knew equally well that Petrus had cherished for his fair cousin a sentiment not quite so cold and fraternal as that of Alexis. The truth is, Alexis wooed her, if he wooed her at all, after a fashion that was not exactly to her fancy. She had reached the age at which the fervid homage of a lover, who dreads as much as he hopes, is more welcome than the confidence of a suitor, who, imagining himself sure of success, takes no pains to deserve it. Whereas Petrus, though his intercourse with her had been restricted, loved his cousin with idolatry. He was, indeed, stung to the quick by the advantage Alexis had over him in the competition for her favour; and when he reflected that in a short time he was to accompany Theodoric on one of his long voyages, he shrunk with horror at what might happen in his absence. But his father, naturally entering into his views, and participating his feelings, bade him be of good cheer, assuring him that the marriage of Alexis and Christina was not likely to be speedily solemnized, for that Jacob, who was too tenacious of his own money, as well as Joseph Moorat's, to part with a rupee of it in his life-time, would contrive to put it off from year to year, so long as he could invent a plausible excuse for doing so. Yet every body saw that Petrus loved her. Jacob consulted some sage friends on the subject, and they agreed that it was unwise to afford Petrus any opportunity whatsoever of communicating his sentiments to Christina. In a country where the females live in complete seclusion, this is quite practicable; for lady's maids, moonlight assignations, billet-doux slyly conveyed to the toilette, in a word, all the elegant plottings, by which parental prohibitions are made a dead letter with us, are happily unknown to the Armenians.

"It was a cruel discouragement to the poor lad, to be permitted to see

her only by stealth, or at church, when a long Armenian veil, the most hideous thing imaginable in the eyes of a lover, concealed every feature of her face. But Petrus was determined to see her before the long-dreaded voyage should separate him from her—perhaps for ever. I have already mentioned the almost exact personal resemblance of Alexis and Petrus. It was so close, in every respect, that the church synod, who kindly trouble themselves with private as well as ecclesiastical affairs amongst the Armenians, enjoined them, under the pain of severe censures, not to appear in habits of the same colour, lest they might take advantage of each other, or of strangers, in matters of right or contract. Petrus was enjoined to wear a blue vest; and Alexis's colour was a dark brown.

"Petrus had learned that Alexis, who, having every thing his own way in courtship, began to think it a dull business, which might be seasoned with a little variety, had one evening accepted an invitation to a grand Hindoo nautch; and, just as he supposed him immersed in the delights of that lively amusement, the firing of guns, and explosion of rockets, and the noises which, under the name of music, tear the drum of the ear into tatters —he assumed a dress in colour and fashion the exact fac-simile of that worn by Alexis, and marched without constraint into the hall of Jacob's house, where that wealthy Armenian was enjoying the fumes of his hookah, and Christina receiving lessons in chess from a brahmin.

"'Alexis!' said Jacob, 'you are a sensible fellow. I thought you would soon be sick of that stupid nautch.' Christina, who did not expect her lover, having had, if the truth must be told, enough of his heavy indolent conversation in the morning, exclaimed, somewhat pettishly,—'what, back so soon, Alexis? You, too, that are so fond of nautches!' The brahmin glided slowly away, and Petrus and Christina began to pace the verandah without saying a word. She was not surprised at his silence, for Alexis had few topics on which he could converse. At last, Petrus, bursting with impatience, took courage, and imitating the effeminate tones of Alexis, 'Charming Christina!' he said, and at the same moment seized her hand and pressed it to his lips. 'Bless me,' said Christina to herself, 'what is to come next? He never paid me a compliment before; and as for my hand, I am sure he never touched it but by accident. What can it mean?'

"'Christina,' said Petrus, 'do you love me?' 'Yes; at least I understand so from my father,' replied Christina.—'And when shall we be married?' 'Why, when my father pleases: it is no affair of mine.'—'And can you be so indifferent, lovely girl, to that which is to fix the colour of your life for ever—your happiness?' 'Happiness!' interrupted Christina, 'I am quite happy, Alexis, as I am. But why this impatience all on a sudden? You said nothing about it this morning. If you are so anxious, I will ask my father to let us be married to-morrow.'—'Hush, hush!' said Petrus. 'Only swear you will be mine.' 'Swear it, Alexis! why it was settled long ago,—so long that I have ceased to think of it.' Much of this converse passed between them. It increased in tenderness every minute. Christina was delighted at the happy change that love (for love only could

have wrought it) had effected in Alexis. 'These compliments,' she said inwardly, 'never fell from his lips before; but surely they become him much better than the dull, lifeless chat he is so wont to indulge in.' And a new world of thought, of sentiment, of action, from that hour dawned upon her. The interview ended in a solemn exchange of pledges. 'I swear,' said Christina, as his trembling hands tied a triple Ceylon chain of gold around her neck, a delicate office for a lover's hands, and liable to some trifling mistakes,—'I swear never to become the wife but of him who placed this chain on my neck. When he says, *Christina, I reclaim that chain*, at that moment I will be his.'—'More, more,' cried the enraptured Petrus, unfolding his tunic and displaying the cross which nature had stamped upon his bosom; 'Swear never to be his, who does not claim you by that holy symbol.' 'I swear,' responded Christina. The scene sank deep into the soul of that simple-hearted creature. Alexis was transformed into an angel. His speech, his look, his voice, for the first time, were eloquent. It was the first lesson of love Christina had yet received. The next morning, she longed for the hour when her tutor, as she thought, would make his appearance. She was impatient for another lecture, as interesting, as instructive, as impressive, as the last.

"At his usual hour the next morning, Alexis strutted into her apartment, and, worn out probably by the nautch of the preceding evening, threw himself upon the ottoman close by her side with a loud yawn, which he gave himself no trouble to suppress. A yawn is at all times the knell of love. It would have been so at this, but for the pleasing remembrance of the recent interview which had ever since engrossed every thought and feeling of Christina. 'This is an unaccountable change that has come over him,' she thought: 'but his eyes are red; like myself, he was unable to sleep for thinking of the delightful converse of the evening before.'

"She was all amazement to perceive that he relapsed into the same uninteresting Alexis as before;—he who had the power, had he but the inclination, to be truly delightful. He did not even deal in those idle nothings to which love gives an emphasis and a meaning. 'This must be affectation,' she thought, 'or else last night he was playing a part to deceive me. Fool that I was, to think him sincere when he praised my beauty, and extorted from me that sacred pledge of fidelity—that oath which I cannot, alas, recall. Yet, had he remained the same as he was yesterday morning, instead of playing the agreeable so well as he did last night, I should not have been disgusted with the contrast. Would to heaven that I may never see him again, unless it is in one of those fits of pleasing he knows so well how to assume!' These embarrassing thoughts passed rapidly through her mind. At length, after an hour's tedious conference of yawns and monosyllables, her lover relieved her of his society, leaving her lost in conjecture and distracted with uncertainty. Thus every thing seemed inauspicious to the delectable family alliance which Jacob had meditated, though in all probability intending to postpone it year after year, at least till he was actually on his death-bed, and was convinced he could not carry away his money with him.

"Petrus found, in his supposed father, Theodoric, an active coadjutor in his intrigue; for Theodoric, though half-witted, could think upon a small scale, and was an excellent hand in petty stratagems. Charmed with his blissful interview with Christina, he watched night and day for another; but Alexis was eternally at her heels, creeping about like a cat, and holding with her the same kind of quiet intercourse which that animal holds with those who tolerate her society. At length a scheme was devised which promised the opportunity so anxiously expected. 'Cousin,' said Theodoric one morning to Alexis, 'you have never been on board my little vessel. She is just fitted out for her voyage—she is a tight boat, and I should like, before she sails, to have your opinion of her.' 'With all my heart,' said the unsuspicious Alexis; and in a few minutes a Masulah boat brought them alongside of the good ship *Wilhelmina*. The good dame herself, after whom she had been christened, did the honours of the little cabin; and Theodoric, knowing that Alexis liked a bottle of wine from his heart, when he could find something that better deserved the name than Jacob's Danish claret, plied him after a good dinner with successive bumpers, sung him his most pleasant songs, and in a short time reduced him to that enviable state, which rendered it necessary to provide him a berth for the night.

"Petrus, therefore, again assumed the garb of Alexis, and found an access to Christina as easily as on the former occasion. 'Walk up to Christina, friend Alexis; walk up,' said Jacob; and Petrus entered her apartment. Not a moment of that precious interval was lost. But he pressed his suit with an ardour so little befitting the character or manner of Alexis, that Christina, who had been already staggered at the strange contrariety which Alexis had exhibited—now a heavy, tiresome companion—at another time an enthusiastic, impassioned lover—soon came to the conclusion that it was Petrus, in the garb of Alexis, who was discoursing so pleasantly with her. Her mild expostulation with Petrus, for his breach of faith, implied more than forgiveness. Petrus staid late at Jacob's that evening, well knowing that Alexis was snugly disposed of; and took care to ingratiate himself with old Jacob by listening to his stories, and quoting every maxim of worldly cunning and commercial thrift his memory could furnish. 'The boy,' said Jacob, 'is wonderfully improved by courtship. He is worthy of Christina in every respect, and the sooner they are married the better.' Petrus read his thoughts, and knowing the advantage of hammering whilst the iron was hot, urged him, as soon as Christina retired, to consent to their immediate union. 'Well, well,' replied Jacob, 'there's no hurry; but if two thousand five hundred pagodas, which is nearly eight thousand Arcot rupees, will be enough at starting, marry, by all means, tomorrow.' 'I care not for money,' returned Petrus, in rapture; 'give me your consent in writing, and I will leave the rest to your generosity.' 'Sensible fellow,' muttered Jacob; and handing him paper, pen, and ink, 'write,' said he, 'what you wish me to sign; but mind the obligation to pay in money must not be for more than the sum I specified.' Petrus accordingly wrote the obligation, being simply a promise to pay him, *Petrus* Arathoon, 2,500 pagodas, in consideration of his marriage with Christina

Moorat, daughter of the late Joseph Moorat, he, the said Jacob, being the sole trustee of the will of the said Joseph, and guardian of the said Christina; and Jacob, having read the document hastily over, that part excepted which related to the money (and this he conned backwards and forwards), cheerfully signed it. Had Petrus inserted one fanam beyond the stipulated sum, the whole plot would have been defeated.

"Petrus relied upon the joint ingenuity of Theodoric and Wilhelmina to find some pretext for detaining Alexis for two days at least. He would have been safe had he calculated on as many months; for at night, whilst Alexis was snoring in his cot, the anchor was heaved, and the ship, already in trim for her voyage, stood out to sea towards Ceylon, her first port of destination. The next morning, Petrus led his blushing bride (all brides blush on these occasions) to the altar of the Armenian church, gave the written contract to the priest, who luckily mumbled over the service in a tone and manner which rendered it impossible for Jacob, or his Armenian friends assembled on the occasion, to hear the names of either party. In short, Petrus Arathoon was married to Christina Moorat.

"What was the astonishment of Alexis, when, tumbling out of his cot the following morning, and hastening upon deck, he perceived the ship under an easy sail of six or seven knots, and Madras and its white range of buildings no longer visible. 'Eh, what is all this?' he exclaimed to Theodoric. 'Where's Madras? Where's Jacob Arathoon's house? I don't see the flag-staff. Bless me, if the ship is not sailing!' 'Sailing! to be sure she is, or we should make but an indifferent trip of it. With the blessing of St. Honorius, I hope to run forty leagues by the log before to-morrow noon,' rejoined Theodoric. 'Trip—forty leagues—why, where the devil are you going to take me?' half-screamed the panic-struck Alexis. 'Take you! why you are still dreaming. Come, come, Petrus, rub your eyes, and bestir yourself yarely. We want your help in the orlop-deck. She dips a little at the bowsprit, and we must shift the rice and the piece-goods a little more aft,' continued the other, but in a tone somewhat more authoritative than was to Alexis' liking. But he must be indeed dreaming, he thought, for Theodoric called him *Petrus*. 'Petrus!' said he, half-blubbering, 'Petrus! my name is Alexis—you have kidnapped me—I must go home to Jacob and Christina—I have never been absent so long.' 'Fie, Petrus! you, that have been so many trips, to pout like a lubber, as if you were never to see land again! Come, Petrus, down the orlop, make haste.' 'Petrus, again! I tell you I am Alexis; and was I not ordered to wear a blue dress and Petrus a dark-brown one?' At that moment he glanced at the sleeve of his tunic, and to his amazement it was of dark brown—the very garment worn by Petrus; for Theodoric, before Alexis was awake, had removed his dress, and placed ready for him one in which Petrus was usually habited.

"In short, the fear of the rope's-end and of Theodoric's authority had, in a few days, gone nigh to persuade poor Alexis that he was Petrus in good earnest, or, at least, that nothing was to be gained by grumbling or resistance. So that, making due allowance for the awkwardness of a first

voyage, Alexis became almost as expert as Petrus in handing a rope or running up aloft. Besides, Alexis relished Dame Wilhelmina's cookery of all things; being much more palatable than the insipid cawaubs and curries of Jacob, or the pillaws which, in quality of agent to the nabob, were sent him from Chepauk palace *gratuitously:* a matter which rendered them peculiarly agreeable to Jacob's parsimonious palate. He could not, however, help missing Christina—her on whom he had been so long in the habit of 'bestowing his tediousness,' morn and evening. He solaced himself, however, when he recollected what long stories he should have to tell her of the different places he touched at;—and as for the shameful conduct of Theodoric, he should have complete revenge by informing Jacob of it, for he knew that Theodoric stood in great awe of the head of his family. Such were the expectations of Alexis. They were not destined to be realized.

"Within three months after her departure, the good ship *Wilhelmina*, burthen eighty tons, Theodoric Arathoon commander, anchored again in Madras roads, and no sooner was the first Masulah boat alongside than Alexis was for jumping into her. 'Why in such a hurry, Petrus?' exclaimed Theodoric. 'Remain on board, sir; the ship's duties must not be neglected;' and Dame Wilhelmina having been already lowered into the boat, he followed, leaving the mortified Alexis in the ship. The poor fellow was in despair. He was within a cable's length or two of the custom-house, and the line of white buildings presenting so agreeable a picture to the eye which has had nothing to look at so long but sky and ocean; and with the help of a glass he could make out the upper verandah of old Jacob's house—that very verandah where he had sauntered for hours by the side of Christina. Was he deceived, or did he not discern Christina herself, certainly a form of her size and figure, in close converse with a man, on whose arm she leaned with apparent fondness? And this was the first symptom of jealousy which had ruffled the stagnated surface of Alexis' affection for Christina. He paced the deck in a state of extreme agitation, resolved to terminate his sufferings by throwing himself into the sea. On looking, however, over the ship's side, just as he had arrived at that sad determination, he perceived a large ruffian-like-looking shark, ready to receive him within his monstrous jaws the moment he should execute it. He thought it more eligible, therefore, to remain on board, hoping to find an opportunity to get on shore, and run as fast as he could to Jacob's.

"Nor was it long before the opportunity presented itself. A boat laden with vegetables had come astern, and just as she pushed off, Alexis, being an active youth, lowered himself into her, and actually passed the outer surf before he was missed from deck. The moment he landed, he ran to Jacob's house, mounted the chunam steps, every stain and crack of which was familiar to him, and entered the well-known saloon, where old Jacob, Christina, and Petrus were seated at dinner. He perceived the well-remembered fumes of the Chepauk pillaw,—into which the nabob's purveyor (compedoor) was suspected occasionally, when fowls were scarce, of interpolating a cat, by way of substitute;—and after Wilhelmina's savoury viands, it was enough to turn his stomach. It was, however, his home; the place where he had

been nurtured and kindly treated from childhood; and he hastened towards the old gentleman with a fond but complaining look, to recapitulate his wrongs and to be soothed by his sympathy. The moment he saw him, Jacob rose indignantly from his chair. 'What, Petrus!' said he, 'did I not tell you that Christina was not to be persecuted with your addresses?' Jacob's faculties were now becoming somewhat dim; but suddenly recollecting himself, 'oh, I had forgot—Christina is married to Alexis.'—'Sir!' said Alexis, quite astounded at his reception, 'I am not Petrus, but Alexis; and it is I who am to be married to Christina, begging your pardon, sir.' Here the real Petrus affected a stare of astonishment at the impudence of the supposed Petrus; a farce which was played with great effect for some minutes, till old Jacob, incensed at hearing Alexis persist in not being Petrus, and not knowing what to make of his gabble about Theodoric's having inveigled him to sea, came to the readiest inference that offered itself, namely, that Petrus was drunk, and that it was best to send him home to Theodoric's, under the care of a stout Portuguese servant, who instantly obeyed the order by laying hold of Alexis by the arm to support him down the steps.

"Were not all the demons of ill let loose upon the unfortunate Alexis? He had not proceeded many paces with his Portuguese attendant, who, being convinced that he was drunk, would not quit hold of him, before an officer of the Mayor's Court, followed by his peons, asked the Portuguese, whether it was not Mr. Petrus Arathoon he was conducting? 'Yes,' said the Portuguese, 'it is young Master Petrus; but he is quite drunk—what do you want with him?'—'Oh, nothing but to arrest him at the suit of one Jonathan Paul, of the American ship *Betsey*, for a thousand star pagodas,' replied the bailiff. 'Let me see; aye, it's all right, according to my instructions—Petrus Arathoon—tall—dark eyes—dressed in a brown Armenian garb.' Alexis, as soon as he could understand the business, began explaining to the man the error he had committed. 'My friend,' said he, 'you have mistaken the person. My name is Alexis, not Petrus Arathoon. The person you want is now at Jacob Arathoon's. Arrest me at your peril!' 'Be it so,' said the officer; 'come, you are sober enough; walk away with me:' and Alexis was in a few minutes lodged in the debtors' gaol of Madras.

"And it happened, by a singular fatality, that Petrus, during his last voyage, deeming that he might make a considerable profit by a venture in pearls, had become bound in that sum to an American captain, who had supplied him with the commodity, taking care to avail himself of Petrus's inexperience to outwit him in the bargain. The enterprize was unsuccessful, and Petrus, not daring to mention it to Theodoric, relied upon the forthcoming sum stipulated to be paid by Jacob on the day of his marriage. But the money obstinately adhered to Jacob's chest. 'What can the lad want with so much cash?' said the old Armenian, 'with a good house over his head, and an excellent dinner every day served up to him, all free of expense, and such pillaws from his highness the Omrud ul Dowlah!' The American, therefore, finding the money not forthcoming, adopted that harsh

measure, which, as I have mentioned, fell on the head of poor Alexis. Petrus, however, not being destitute of honourable feelings, and probably touched with some little compunction for the trick played upon his cousin, to which he would not perhaps have become a party but for his attachment to Christina, contrived to get bail put in to liberate the wretched Alexis, thus compelled to personate a character that did not belong to him; and Alexis, having no other home, skulked to Theodoric's, to whom he narrated his grievances at full length.

"About this time, old Jacob departed this life, leaving, though sorely to his dissatisfaction, his immense property behind him. The Armenians seldom bequeath their possessions by will; because, by their law of succession, the eldest son inherits the whole, being bound to provide, according to a specific rule of distribution, for the rest of the survivors. But the estate of Joseph Moorat, which was not inconsiderable, was also in his hands, as trustee for Christina, his sole heiress in default of male issue; so that Theodoric, who expected to be allowed at least the luxury of handling and turning over that magnificent heap of wealth, having acted as Petrus's father from his earliest years, and, by his instrumentality contrived to place him in his present enviable condition, rubbed his hands with ecstasy. ''Tis true,' said he, 'Petrus is Jacob's lawful son, but who Alexis is, and how Doriclea procured him when she lost her own, is no business of mine. I have eased my conscience by the contrivance which has made Petrus the inheritor of the property that is rightfully his, and thus intercepted it from an alien and stranger to his blood.' And he bewildered himself in some delicious dreams of the immense profits he would realize as soon as he could finger a part of the hoards of Jacob Arathoon and Joseph Moorat, and thus extend his resources far beyond those of the richest merchant of Madras. But Theodoric's calculations were baffled.

"Alexis, though his understanding had become inert from having so long been brought up as a sort of pet animal in Jacob's house, during which time he had exercised no faculties but those of eating, drinking, and sleeping, began to perceive himself called on to rouse and bestir himself. Having proved, to his own satisfaction, that which Locke observes no man can prove to that of others—his own personal identity—that he was Alexis, not Petrus, by whom both his name and his rights had been usurped under the cloak of a resemblance, which, in one of her maddest freaks, nature had created between them, he stated his case to Mr. Samuel, an acute practitioner in the Mayor's Court. There was the simplicity of truth in his statement, a probability and coherence in the circumstances, which the unpractised ingenuity of a youth like Alexis could not fabricate. The property was immense, and afforded sufficient chance of remuneration to put into motion one of the nimblest understandings in the profession. A bill was filed against Petrus (falsely called Alexis) Arathoon, and Theodoric, stating that Alexis, being the only son of Jacob and Doriclea Arathoon, both deceased, became entitled to all the property whereof Jacob died possessed, and that Petrus, the son of Theodoric and Wilhelmina Arathoon, by reason of a close resemblance between the said Alexis and

the said Petrus, pretended to be Alexis, and under colour of such fraudulent pretext, claimed and was in the enjoyment of the whole estate left by the said Jacob, which by law had devolved on him, Alexis, the rightful heir of the said Jacob. There was a similar allegation respecting the property of the late Joseph Moorat, which was claimed by Alexis as the betrothed spouse of Christina, his daughter, such betrothment being valid as a marriage by the customs of the Armenians. The bill called for a discovery of these facts, and an account of the sums belonging to the estate of Jacob, which had come into the hands of Petrus, and demanded a discovery from Theodoric of his having forcibly detained and inveigled on board ship the said Alexis, in order to afford his son Petrus the means of practising the fraud, by virtue of which he, the said Petrus, under the assumed name and character of Alexis, had become possessed of Jacob's estate, and had married, or pretended to have married, the said Christina, by which real or pretended marriage he had possessed himself, in her right, of the estate of Joseph Moorat, she, the said Christina, being the lawfully betrothed wife of the plaintiff. Moreover, an action was brought against Theodoric for an assault and false imprisonment, on board ship, during a certain voyage to and from Java and intermediate places, as the readiest mode of trying one of the issues, and determining the important question of the respective identities of the parties. Petrus, acting under Theodoric's influence, denied the allegations, and the causes came on for hearing, after a voluminous mass of depositions taken in the examiner's office.

"The common-law question, as to the false imprisonment, came on collaterally with the suit in equity: it lasted several days. Thirty witnesses swore to Alexis, whom they pointed out in court, having been brought up from his infancy by Jacob Arathoon as his son, having been born, as they understood, at Batavia, whence he was brought by his mother to Madras, when he was about two months' old. They had known, conversed and had dealings with him during that long period. For the defence, a still greater number swore, that the plaintiff was not Alexis, but Petrus Arathoon, Theodoric's son, whom they had known from an early age, and they positively identified him as such in court; amongst these were several seamen and lascars who sailed with Alexis on his compulsory voyage, who positively swore that he was the same person who had sailed with them on two former voyages, that they had always addressed him as Petrus, Theodoric's son, and that they had never known him by any other name. The court, though long perplexed with so distressing a conflict of testimony, found for the plaintiff, with nominal damages, thus negativing the hypothesis, that it was Petrus, and not Alexis, who had sailed on board Theodoric's vessel. Both Alexis and Petrus attended before the examiner, whose duty, according to the practice of that court, was to elicit *vivâ voce* evidence, and then reduce it to writing; the deposition of each witness being first read over to him before he was sworn to its truth. Never was the fallacy of the human senses more strikingly illustrated. When one of them withdrew, the examiner himself was at a loss to designate him who remained. When they were together, some slight discrimination, but so

shadowy and evanescent that the memory could not afterwards recall it, might be discerned. They both wore the same dress, and for want of that exterior symbol, the eye was a deceitful witness. But the cause was decided by a piece of evidence which, slight as it was, occasioned a preponderance in favour of Alexis, who was decreed the lawful heir of his father Jacob's estate, whilst the separate estate of Joseph Moorat was ordered to be paid into the hands of the master in equity, to abide the decision of the court, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as to the validity of Petrus's marriage with Christina. The slight piece of evidence alluded to was the arrest of Alexis for the debt incurred by Petrus, and his liberation on bail, which was exonerated by Petrus himself, who paid the debt and costs. It was inferred that one of the adverse parties would not have taken upon himself to discharge a debt unless he knew the demand to be a just one, and had been conusant of the consideration for which the bond was given, though he might have assisted the other in making defence to it. It is singular, however, that, up to this stage of the proceedings, the marriage-contract signed by Jacob, purporting to secure a sum of money to *Petrus*, in consideration of that marriage, was not brought to light. But as the priest, and every body officiating on that occasion, took it for granted that it was Alexis who was married to Christina, the document was thrown carelessly amongst other papers of the same description; it was never thought of till it became necessary to cite it in the ecclesiastical suit, when it was searched for, but could not be found. It is supposed that Theodoric had abstracted it when he foresaw that it might be pressed as a strong presumption against Petrus.

"Alexis was thus placed in legal possession of his supposed father's estate. The marriage was declared null;—but no judicial determination could annul Christina's affection for Petrus, and the oath she had sworn by the holy symbol traced on his bosom, for she adhered with inflexible fidelity to his altered fortunes. With the money of Jacob, Alexis seemed to inherit no small portion of his avarice, except that, in the culinary department of his household, there was some little improvement. Years glided away, during which the Mayor's Court was superseded by the new charter constituting that of the Recorder. It was about this time that a Greek priest, who had left Madras on a visit to Constantinople before the death of Doriclea, returned to that settlement. He heard the particulars of this singular litigation with the utmost emotion. Doriclea had made a confession to him of the loss of her first-born, and its substitution by Johanna Moorat's offspring. The priest, anticipating some perplexed question of paternity, had reduced her declaration to writing, in which she avowed, by the most solemn appeal to heaven, that the child who was born to her, and which she had unhappily lost, was marked on his right bosom with the sign of the cross. A ray of light, imperfect as it was, thus gleamed through the almost impenetrable obscurity of the case; some clue at least presented itself to unravel the mystery. Theodoric's death completed the developement. His widow, Wilhelmina, touched with remorse for having participated in a fraud so injurious to the rights both of Alexis and Petrus, narrated to

Mr. Samuel the whole history of the abduction, as well as the subsequent trick that had been played upon Alexis, and through the exertions of that skilful and intelligent practitioner, the cause was revived in the Recorder's Court, in which it pended nearly two years. The decree, in conformity to the facts, which were strongly attested, re-invested in Petrus, as the son and heir of his deceased father, Jacob Arathoon, all the property whereof he died possessed; and declared Alexis entitled to the sum constituting the estate of his father, Joseph Moorat, subject to the provision to which Christina, the daughter of the said Joseph, was by the Armenian law entitled; a provision, however, which Petrus did not claim, for the parsimony of Alexis had augmented his patrimonial possessions at least two-fold. Petrus lived and died respected, the richest Armenian in India, and his property was distributed equitably amongst a numerous race of descendants.

MORETON BAY AND PORT BOWEN.

To the Editor.

Sir: In the *Asiatic Journal* for December 1832, p. 178, under the head "Penal Settlements," is an extract from the *Australian*, a Sydney newspaper, the purport of which is to applaud the local government for its intention of abolishing the penal settlement of Moreton Bay, and to recommend the employment of the convicts, both of that place and Norfolk Island, in the road-gangs in the parent settlement, or their assignment to the service of the rural settlers in the interior, and also animadverting on the supposed cruel treatment and inhumanity to the prisoners at those outposts.

Such paragraphs as these, appearing in the papers of the colony, must have the most mischievous tendency; for, as the author of "Two Years in New South Wales" observes, these papers purvey for a convict population, and are ever ready to publish and exaggerate the wrongs, real or pretended, of that class of men and their friends who support the paper. In the present instance, I think the extract demands some notice; and I hope, sir, you will allow me, through the medium of the *Asiatic Journal*, to offer the following observations, with its string of evidence (lamentable indeed, although forgotten), for the mature consideration of the government and people of Sydney and of New South Wales generally.

The writer of the extract displays very confined notions of humanity, in wishing to let loose gangs of ruffians on the rural settlers, while he disregards the utility of a settlement at Moreton Bay; and he exaggerates the object and chances of reformation, as well as the presumed benefits of those convicts in the old settlements. The advantages that would accrue to the parent settlement by retaining the doubly-convicted convicts, and assigning them to the back settlers in the interior, supposing their number at Moreton Bay to be about 400, would not be so vast, and I question if any benefits would be reaped by the community by their presence, either in gangs or scattered; on the contrary, all men are agreed, as far as my reading enables me to judge, that these incorrigible men always do more harm than good; and should only one be assigned to a farm or a village of honestly-inclined settlers, he would soon fulfil the proverb "one scabby sheep spoils the whole flock." And as to there being no chance of the reformation of men driven to despair in chain-

gangs, if these men scoff at the idea of reforming their lives when enjoying the blessings of society, what hope is there of any reformation at all? I cannot believe that any honest man or inhabitant of a farm or village, desiring peace, security, order, or quietness, in the place or street of his abode, could for a moment seriously and sincerely wish to have a set of notoriously hardened offenders stationed in his neighbourhood. The hopes of their reformation are hopes deferred until the heart sickens: cruel to their fellow-creatures and callous themselves, the doubly-convicted convicts seem to have dared the law to do its worst, and their removal from society to a distant penal settlement at length terminates their persevering and obstinate aggressions on their fellow-creatures. The writer's pity for these pests of human society may be not inaptly classed with a certain *mock humanity*, very fashionable now-a-days, but which, it is to be hoped, the local government will view with due caution.

In England, inability to procure employment, aggravated by severe misery, is usually the excuse for dishonesty; but a man must be determined, indeed, and desperately depraved, who resorts to dishonesty in New South Wales, where no such excuses as want of employment and want of food exist; and such a man deserves but little sympathy when he subjects himself to a second transportation: the strict discipline pursued at the out penal-settlements is no more than such vicious men require and deserve; and I have good reason for believing, that the complaints of ill-usage and unnecessary severity are false or exaggerated. If undue severity is practised on the prisoners at Moreton Bay, the superior authorities will see that such grievances are redressed, but they afford no argument for the abolition of the system of extra penal-dependencies. In estimating the benefits and services of the culprits at Moreton Bay, what greater benefits or services could these men perform than being the unwilling instruments of founding a town that has already saved the lives of a number of innocent and unfortunate fellow-creatures? Surely the chain-gangs on the roads of the old settlements can never be compared to the importance of the latter, whether as services to the public or on the score of humanity.

The Sydney papers were equally urgent and importunate, a few years back, for the abandonment of the young settlements of Melville Island, Ports Raffles and Essington; and because two or three gentlemen died there from fever, more, I am persuaded, owing to their indiscreet exertions and exposure in their shooting excursions, than to any fault in the climate (which has been properly exposed in the *Friend of Australia*), the settlements were abandoned; and yet it was only the year before last I saw a paragraph in the *Sydney Herald*, dated April 25, 1831, quoting the advantages of those tropical dependencies, and that too from the mouths of people who had resided there, and spoke of the settlements as a most luxuriant and beautiful country. What would be thought of a writer who should recommend the whole of Lincolnshire to be abandoned, merely because that portion of the county called the Fens was subject to ague and fever? Are there no healthy spots about Moreton Bay or on the river Brisbane?

Having briefly replied to the principal of the writer's objections to Moreton Bay penal settlement, I now beg to advance an observation or two in favour of keeping up that station, which I will precede with an extract from Mr. Dawson's *Present State of Australia*:

In the year 1828, Capt. Leary, of the brig *Woodlark*, with his passengers and crew, were wrecked on a coral rock a considerable distance from the east coast of Australia, and on reaching it in their boat, found that they were four or five hundred miles north of the settlement of Moreton Bay, which was the nearest place from whence any relief could be expected. The captain, his chief mate, several of his crew, and two female

passengers, one of whom had an infant at her breast, left the reef in a boat unarmed, and with no more than one day's provisions. The boat had been almost dashed to pieces on the rock, and was kept together only by a piece of tarpauling passed round her, and it was with much difficulty they could keep her from sinking. They fortunately, however, reached the shore, and afterwards coasted along it, in their crazy bark, as near to land as possible, landing from time to time in search of water and rock-oysters to subsist upon, and to rest their weary and emaciated frames; but before they could take their full portion of rest on shore, or procure all the subsistence they wished, they were in every instance disturbed by the natives, and obliged to move off in their boat, which fortunately held together till they all landed in safety at Moreton Bay.

Thus this small and obnoxious settlement has been the means of saving the lives of one shipwrecked crew, and may be instrumental to the saving of many more; but even if a calamity of the above nature were never to happen again, the settlement has amply repaid humanity for the sums it has cost, by its preservation of so many unfortunate fellow-creatures from the most horrible of deaths.

So far from its being a wise resolution of the government to abandon Moreton Bay, it is the bounden duty of every government, and especially the British, to study the interests of navigation, and to promote such measures as may tend to the preservation of the lives of its navigators and render them assistance, as well as form places of refuge on inhospitable and savage shores against the calamities of shipwreck. I shall be pardoned for calling to mind the case of the *Grosvenor*, as it so exactly illustrates the mischievous negligence of a government, in not forming a few small posts on different parts of a dangerous and hostile coast: for if a post were ever so small, say only one hundred, in the proportion of ten military, sixty civil and rural, and thirty female, it could preserve stores of provisions and other supplies, and having some small fishing craft, of about fifty tons burden, any parties of unfortunate seamen and passengers might be saved thereby.

The *Grosvenor*, East-Indiaman, with several hundred men and female passengers on board, bound from India to England, was wrecked a few miles south of Port Natal, on the east coast of Africa, in the year 1782; and it was the dreadful fate of the greater number of those unfortunate beings, including ladies, to be killed or taken captive by the savage tribes, the small remnant of the survivors having struggled through a toilsome and dangerous march of about twelve hundred miles to the Cape of Good Hope, undergoing unparalleled sufferings and privations from hunger, thirst, heat, cold, and cruelty from the natives, all of which might have been prevented, had the local government of the Cape planted the settlement at Port Natal, which has been subsequently done.

Deplorable as this warning event was, the same would inevitably be the fate of any Europeans that should be so unfortunate as to be wrecked on the east coast of New South Wales, any where between Torres Straits and Moreton Bay, unless they should be so fortunate as to have saved a boat to assist them in their painful journey southward.

Allow me, sir, to present the following series of nautical disasters for the consideration of the governor and public functionaries in New South Wales, who, having so recently arrived in that country, are not aware of the number or nature of these occurrences, all of which have happened, in their waters, in the short space of our occupation of the colony, and which will prove that the founding of some small settlements on various parts of the east coast is a measure of the last importance.

1. Captain Bligh and seventeen people were turned adrift in an open boat, in April 1789; had to row 1,200 leagues to Timor, which place they did not reach till June following! Much of their suffering would have been prevented by a settlement near Torres Straits. 2. The *Pandora* frigate struck on a reef near Torres Straits, in August 1791. The dreadful sufferings of 102 men in open boats, during a passage of 1,100 miles to Timor, would have been prevented had there been a colony at Murray's Island, or even at Endeavour River. 3. A boat with eight people was left behind at Tate Island, in Torres Straits, by mistake, in July 1793, by the ship *Chesterfield*, which had stopped in the straits to explore a passage. The boat was thought to be lost and the men killed by the natives, who are cannibals, but it was subsequently ascertained that only five of the crew had been killed; the remaining three effected their escape from the savages wounded and without provisions, and rowed to Timorlaut, after eleven days of unparalleled distress. 4. and 5. The *Cato* and *Porpoise* were both lost, in August 1803, on a reef, and the crews, consisting of eighty men, remained on a small sand bank, called Wreck Reef, for six weeks, till relieved from Sydney. Had there been a settlement at Port Bowen their alarming situation and sufferings would have been shortened to one week. 6. A book was found on an Island near Torres Straits, by Capt. Williams, of the ship *Frederick*, in 1817, containing a journal of the proceedings of two boats belonging to the *Eliza*, which was wrecked there in June 1815. The boats' crews have not been heard of, and were most likely killed by the natives. A colony at Murray's Island or at Endeavour River would have saved them. 7. The ship *Frederick*, Williams, was lost on a reef off the Cumberland Isles, in September 1818. The captain and five people in the jolly-boat were picked up by a ship bound to Timor; but twenty-three of the crew, who were in the long-boat, it is feared, have perished in the strong currents of Endeavour Straits. 8. The *Echo*, whaler, was lost on the Cato bank in 1819-20. One of her boats, with part of the crew, arrived at Sydney. 9. The *Henry*, Ferier, was lost in Torres Straits, in April 1825. 10. The *Valetta* was lost on a coral reef, in July 1825, on her passage from Sydney to Singapore. 11. The brig *Sun* was lost on a reef at the entrance of Torres Straits, in 1826. The first and second officers with twenty-two lascars were drowned; Capt. Gillet and the rest of the crew reached Murray's Island in the jolly-boat. 12. The *Royal Charlotte*, bound to Madras with troops, was totally lost near the Frederick reef, in June 1826, and the officers and ladies, troops and women, after remaining on a sand-bank *scarcely above high tide*, till the first of August, were relieved from Sydney. Thus were they kept in this most appalling situation for forty days, which a settlement at Port Bowen would have relieved them from in four. Independent of their other privations and sufferings, when the tide rose, they were obliged to hold each other and stand up to their waist in water in the middle of the ocean! 13. The *Bonavista* was wrecked on the Ken's reef, southward of Torres Straits, in March 1828. The crew and passengers remained on the reef for eight weeks, and were finally saved by the *Asia*, Stead. 14. The *Woodlark*, Leary, was lost, in April 1828, about sixty miles from Wreck Reef. 15. The *Comet* was wrecked in Torres Straits, in May 1829. 16. The *Governor*, Ready, was lost on a shoal near Murray's Island, in 1829. 17. The *Swiftsure* was wrecked in Torres Straits, in July 1829. 18. The *America*, bound from Sydney to Batavia, was totally lost in Torres Straits, in 1831, &c.

The foregoing details do not perhaps contain one-half the actual losses which have happened in that dangerous and still unexplored sea, but suffice to prove how desirable one or two more settlements, further north than Moreton Bay, would be, without giving up the latter; and I think such a catalogue of distresses conveys a silent censure on the conduct of those who have been in power and authority, for neglecting measures so obviously useful to the cause of humanity.

Having studied with particular attention all that has been printed on the hydrography and geography of Australia, I should say a settlement ought certainly to be formed at Port Molle, situated in Whitsunday Passage, a little

south of Cape Gloucester: it possesses every recommendation of a fertile, beautiful, and well-watered country, is a good harbour for ships of every class, and is easy of access. I also second the recommendations of other writers in favour of Port Bowen. This place is conveniently situated at the entrance of the great barrier reefs, within which the route to or from India is strongly advised by the Australian navigator, Capt. P. P. King, R.N. Vessels of large tonnage may enter Port Bowen, and there is plenty of wood and water inside the Cape (Clinton). There is a good beach for landing, and the soil of the country towards the south-west is of a very good quality; with these advantages, it is to be expected that the labour of the settlers may soon produce sufficient grain and other necessaries for their support. The spring tides rise fifteen feet. The thermometer at noon, in the middle of the winter month of July, has been observed to range as high as 70°; but I do not conceive that this circumstance presents any objection to a settlement, as the ordinary effects of the same degree of heat upon European constitutions, in other parts of the world, have not hitherto been experienced in New South Wales, and are not to be apprehended there.

I cannot conclude the subject better than by giving the following extract of a letter signed J. Welsh, captain, on board the ships *Claudine* and *Marquis Hastings*, at anchor off Murray's Island, May 1820. Capt. Welsh says:

All tropical fruits appear to grow here (Murray's Island), and the soil is equal to that of Norfolk Island, which was always called a garden; but it has the advantage of shelter for shipping, which Norfolk Island has not. How desirable it would be to form a settlement at this place, may be estimated by taking into consideration the great advantage the trade carried on at present between New South Wales and India would derive from it; which is certainly a matter of some consequence, as is also the consideration of the number of lives which might be saved by affording a place of safety to the unfortunate mariners who may be shipwrecked on any of those numerous reefs which lie in his way. How much the sufferings of Captain Bligh would have been ameliorated had there been a settlement on this island! And it is also worthy of observation that his lamented follower, Capt. Edwards, with the crew of H.M. ship *Pandora*, were not 150 miles from Murray's Island when wrecked. The crews likewise of several merchant ships, which have either perished or been destroyed by the natives of the different islands in this part of the world, might yet have been in existence.*

More need not be advanced, except that the trifling expense of two or three small settlements ought not to deter government from planting them; and let not the local government be "blown about by every wind of doctrine," but when a settlement is once founded, let it be supported with perseverance until it has overcome all difficulties and can support itself.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

AN OLD INDIAN OFFICER.

Ripponden, Jan. 25, 1833.

* First series of *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xi., p. 345.

MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. IV.—PATNA.

PATNA is the first native city of wealth and importance passed by the voyagers of the Ganges, on their way to the upper country. It stands on the right bank of the river, in the province of Behar; and here the marshy soil of Bengal is exchanged for the arid sands of Hindoostan: camels seldom penetrate farther, and from this point the hot winds cease to be felt; those which blow in the damp atmosphere of Bengal not being worthy of the name. The thermometer may be equally high, but the heat outside the house is more supportable, and the disadvantage, of which many complain, arising from the uselessness of tatties, is counterbalanced by the pleasures of the evening drive. As soon as the sun has set, it is practicable to go out; whereas, in the plains of Hindoostan, the air does not become cool until the night is far advanced.

Patna, though it does not contain any single building of great celebrity or peculiar beauty, is rich in the remains of Moosulman splendour, and its appearance from the river is highly picturesque. The houses of the wealthy classes, which are numerous, are handsome buildings, flat-roofed, and surrounded by carved balustrades. Many are of considerable extent, and, though exhibiting the usual symptoms of neglect, when seen from a distance make a good appearance. The intermixture of these residences with peepul trees, broad ghauts, the remains of Gothic gateways of dark red stone (which possess a truly feudal air), and the numerous temples devoted to Hindoo and Moosulman worship, produce a striking effect; and when the river is full and brimming to its banks, turret, spire, and dome being reflected in its broad mirror, the *coup d'œil* is exceedingly imposing.

Patna cannot fail to excite a strong degree of interest in a stranger's breast, since it is a scene of one of the gallant Clive's heroic actions. It was here that, seated on a gun, weary and battle-stained, he surprised his native allies by his treatment of his prisoners. Instead of the immediate sacrifice, which they confidently expected, they saw him anxious to console the dejected captives for their disastrous defeat, and beheld the French commander, whose valour and talents had for so long a period threatened the downfal of British dominion in the East, become reconciled to life by the noble demeanour of his generous enemy. The tardy justice rendered to Clive cannot satisfy the minds of those who have traced him through the scenes of his extraordinary career. Destined for mercantile pursuits, he became a soldier at the call of danger, and paused not upon his adventurous course until he had secured some of the fairest provinces of India to the British crown. The annexation of Patna to the Company's territories rendered the subjugation of the upper country comparatively easy, for after this brilliant achievement, the dream of future conquests might be freely indulged.

Upon its first subjection to the Company, the city of Patna became the residence of the civilians employed by the Government, but it has long been

abandoned, in consequence of a treacherous attack made upon them by a faction amongst the natives, and they have now established themselves at Bankipore, a convenient spot by the river's side, a short distance beyond the suburbs. The houses of the numerous civil servants of the Company, who belong to the Behar district, are built in the style of those of Calcutta, and are chiefly *puckah;* many are very stately edifices, having broad terraces overlooking the Ganges, and being surrounded with luxuriant plantations.

The situation of Patna possesses many advantages; being placed on the border of Bengal, it commands an easy communication with the upper and lower country; supplies are procured from Calcutta, by the river, in a few weeks; and the earliest choice of articles may be obtained from the cargoes of vessels bound to more distant stations. Books and English newspapers do not become stale before their arrival; and the inhabitants, keeping up a more regular intercourse with Europe, are not so entirely dependent upon the Indian press for intelligence from home as those attached to more remote stations, where the loss of boats laden with new publications, and the detention of files of London journals, soon weary and disgust persons not gifted with an extraordinary degree of patience. The civilians of Bankipore have also the opportunity of seeing and entertaining all travellers of consequence proceeding up or down the river, and their appointments, though clipped and curtailed, being comparatively liberal, they are enabled to keep up a portion of the ancient hospitality. The society in every part of India must always be susceptible of great fluctuation; but so extensive a district as Behar cannot, at any period, fail to possess a very fair proportion of the talent and intelligence of the country. It is not, therefore, surprising that the head-quarters, Bankipore, should always be distinguished for the intellectuality and elegance of its principal residents. The establishment of a lithographic press, through the spirited exertions of Sir Charles D'Oyly, to whose taste for the fine arts the scientific world is so deeply indebted, is alone sufficient to render Patna a place of no ordinary interest to travellers in search of information. The vicinity of the province of Behar to the Rajmhal hills, and the still wilder ranges of Nepaul, has enabled a circle of amateurs to collect specimens of the rarest and most beautiful natural productions of the East. A work upon ornithology, which issues regularly from the Behar press, contains coloured drawings from living subjects of the most interesting individuals of the feathered tribe to be found on the continent of India. Such pursuits must necessarily tend to improve the taste of those who are so fortunate as to be thrown into the society at Bankipore: a talent for drawing, one of the most useful accomplishments in India, may be cultivated to the greatest advantage under the auspices of the directors of the press, and there can be no more effectual preservative from the *ennui* of some stations, and the dissipation of others, than the direction of the mind towards useful studies connected with the history, natural or political, of the country.

The military cantonments of Dinapore are only a few miles distant, and at favourable periods contribute not a little to the gaiety of the district: this

distinction must always be made in commenting upon the society of Mofussil stations, for the individuals composing it are frequently so exceedingly perverse, that it is impossible to persuade them to coalesce in any plan of amusement. Gentlemen, after having been at all the expense attendant upon giving a ball, are *sometimes* compelled to divert themselves in the best manner they can devise without the assistance of their expected partners, all of whom, in consequence perhaps of some trifling pique, have sent excuses at the last hour. The supper, under these circumstances, forms the only consolation, and the fair absentees are doubtless remembered in the libations which ensue. Ladies have also been known to retreat *en masse* from a dinner party, to be succeeded by dancing, offended by the smell of cheroots proceeding from a neighbouring apartment. The consternation of the host, upon seeing the drawing-room deserted, and the whole of the fair *cortège,—palkees, taunjohns,* chariots, &c. in full retreat from the compound,—may be imagined: the beloved cheroots, however, remain to reconcile the beaux to their loneliness; and it is much to be feared that, in nine cases out of ten, the lady would be voluntarily sacrificed for the cigar. This highly-esteemed preparation of tobacco has nearly superseded the use of the far more elegant hookah; it is not at present tolerated in female society, but the struggle between the rival attractions will be great, and the victory on the side of the ladies extremely doubtful: many devotees preferring banishment from the tea-table to the temporary suspension of their favourite amusement.

The garrison of Dinapore is commanded by a brigadier-general, and in addition to the native force it is usually the station of one King's regiment; but being subjected to the abhorred operation of half-batta, these quarters lie under a ban, and are associated in the minds of all military men with every thing that is hateful. The cantonments are handsome and well laid out, and the performances of the military bands in the evening, upon the parade-ground, attract the whole population to the spot, affording a cheerful place of assembly, which is wanting at Patna, where there is no rallying point, and where the carriages take different directions in the evening-drive. Dinapore has the advantage of its neighbour in the beauty of the surrounding country; it is better wooded, and more picturesque; but it may be said with truth of almost every part of Hindoostan, that the face of the country bears two aspects, being exceedingly ugly in the dry season, and very beautiful in the rains. Bengal is always green, and its appearance is not improved by the inundations of the rivers and the dilapidations caused by cataracts descending upon houses not furnished with proper channels for the conveyance of the water. From a projecting spout on the roofs, whole sheets come down, which are driven by the wind against the walls, and leave large green stains, while shutters and lattices, despoiled of all their paint, groan and creek upon the rusty hinges.

There are portions of the suburbs of Patna, particularly the view from a Moosulman cemetery of considerable extent, which to unprejudiced eyes are exceedingly interesting; but persons who have resided for a long period in India, and have seen its finest features, will not admit an inferior landscape

to possess a particle of merit; while others, disgusted with the country, deny its claim to admiration altogether. No person should halt at Patna without paying a visit to this lonely burial ground, which, excepting at one season of the year, is left to perfect solitude. It is a large oblong quadrangle, surrounded by various buildings at unequal distances from each other, some being handsome houses, furnished with double tiers of verandahs, erected for the reception of guests and spectators during the solemn festival of the Mohurrum; others of more ancient and solid construction, towers and gateways of dark red stone, reliques of the days of Moslem glory, when the Moghuls swayed the land down to the very mouths of the Ganges. This singular scene, in its tenantless seclusion, conveys the idea of a deserted city to the musing spectator, for the tombs which it contains, occupying a remote corner, are not sufficiently numerous to indicate its true object and design. It overlooks a vast extent of flat country, which during the rains is covered with broad shallow lakes, which lose themselves in deep dark forests, forming an appropriate back-ground: and here buffaloes are seen wallowing in the marshes, an animal which always gives a wild and even doleful appearance to the landscape. Viewed under the crimson grandeur of the setting sun, the scene is awe-inspiring; and, as the gloom increases, and the last red gleam dimly illumines the long square, the imagination may easily conjure up the spirits of the dead, the rulers of other days, called from their graves by the hated presence of their pale conquerors from the west. But this cemetery displays a stirring and magnificent spectacle during the annual imposing ceremonies of the Mohurrum. Patna is a strong-hold of Mohammedanism, and the disciples of the prophet, who dwell within its walls, are described as being far more fanatic and intolerant than their brethren of Bengal, who have sadly degenerated from the true faith, and are given to pay homage at idol shrines. The riches of the city enable it to celebrate the obsequies of the young martyrs, Hossein and Houssein, in a very splendid manner; and this noble square is selected for the final depository of the *tazees*, or tombs, which are carried about in commemoration of the funeral honours paid by the followers of Ali to his slaughtered sons. The whole population of Patna, Moslem, Christian, and Hindoo, assemble to witness the procession. Persons of rank are accommodated in the houses before-mentioned, whose roofs are crowded by immense multitudes. Great respect is paid to the Christian spectators, not only on account of their position in the country, but because it is believed that persons of their persuasion remonstrated against the cruel persecution of the young princes by the disciples of Omar. The whole square rings with shouts of "Hossein! Houssein!" accompanied by deep groans and beatings on the breast, while amid the discharge of musketry, the last sad scene is enacted by groups personating the combatants of that fatal battle in which Hossein perished. Whenever the venerated martyr is beaten to the ground, the lamentations are redoubled, many being only withheld by force from inflicting desperate wounds upon themselves. Woe to any of the followers of Omar who should dare to intrude upon the mourners; the battle is then renewed in earnest. Whole companies of sepoys have been known to

engage in deadly combat with each other, and numerous lives are lost in the revival of the old dispute respecting the claims of the sons of Ali, in opposition to those of Omar, who represents himself as the adopted heir of the prophet. It requires the utmost vigilance on the part of the magistracy to prevent the recurrence of bloodshed in the fierce collision of contending parties at Patna during the festival; the Moosulman population of that place being more turbulent and arrogant, and, as it has been already remarked, more bigoted, than those of any other city belonging to the Company's territories. Even the mild Hindoos are not very governable upon these occasions.

The enormous wealth of Patna is probably the chief cause of the pride and insolence of the inhabitants. Many of the great men of the city are exceedingly rich; and at a durbar held by Lord Amherst, on his way to the upper provinces, one of them offered, and it is said gave, a lac of rupees to have his name inserted at the head of the list of native gentlemen who paid their respects to the governor-general on that occasion. The consequence which this precedence gave him amongst his own people was well worth the money bestowed upon it.

Patna carries on an extensive trade, and is famous for its manufactories of table-linen and wax candles. It also possesses very expert workmen in every department of mechanical art; amongst the minor branches are bird-cages constructed with great ingenuity and even elegance; the frames of some being delicately inlaid with ivory, while the wires of others are strung with coloured beads. The natives of India of all ranks are fond of keeping birds, as domestic pets; and at the proper seasons, persons go into the hill-districts for the purpose of collecting the rarer sorts, which are carried about for sale to all parts of the country. The beautiful little avadavats, or *lālls*, as they are commonly called by the natives, on account of their bright ruby colour, are in great request; these, together with many other kinds, are easily procurable at Patna, where also may be found bears, and the fiercer inhabitants of the hills, in a state of captivity. This city is a grand mart for opium, that precious commodity which enriches so many of the native agents, who, as they wax wealthy, live in the style and assume the title of nawaubs. The soil is favourable to the growth of potatoes, a vegetable which is much cultivated for native consumption in India; but the London traders, who recommend their rice as the true produce of Patna, are in error in vending the grain of superior quality under that name. Rice is chiefly grown in the low marshy tracts of Bengal, and it is not extensively cultivated any where else, nor does it constitute the food of the people of Patna, who substitute cakes made of flour as the accompaniment of their *kaaries*: it is dear, on account of its being brought from a distance, and in the upper provinces only appears upon grand occasions at the tables of the lower orders, who are exceedingly economical in their mode of living, and to whom the bazaar-prices are affairs of the greatest importance.

The streets of Patna can only be traversed on horseback, or upon an elephant, being too narrow to admit of any wheel-carriage superior to the native rhut, a creaking, nodding, nondescript vehicle, in which the ladies

of the country, concealed from public view by thick curtains, huddle themselves when they travel or pay visits. The best houses face the river, many of these have a dismal appearance on the side of the street, shewing only a high blank wall, perforated with a few small windows in the upper story; a free circulation of air apparently not being considered essential to health or comfort. Other mansions are enclosed in large walled courts, and in passing along the principal street many porticoes are visible, peeping out of recesses or small quadrangles, which seem to be the entrances to stately buildings belonging to people of rank. The houses tenanted by the middling classes are exceedingly crazy, and have somewhat of a Chinese air, each story lessening in size, and standing in the verandah of the one below. They are removed, according to the Indian custom, a little from the public path, crowded during the day with men and animals (horses, buffaloes, bullocks, camels, and goats), by being raised upon a platform about a foot high from the street. The houses occupy the centre of this platform, a margin being left all round, which sometimes stretches beyond the verandah, and forms a shelf, or counter, on which the goods of the inferior shopkeepers are displayed in baskets, none of the richer and more elegant articles being exposed to public view in India. The shops of the *hukeems*, or apothecaries, make the best appearance; they are furnished, in the primitive style, with herbs of various kinds, neatly arranged, and reminding the stranger of the descriptions given in some of the histories of London of the ancient state of Bucklersbury, when simples formed the stock in trade of medical practitioners. Amid much that is unsightly, there is a great deal to admire, in the long avenue which stretches from gate to gate of the city, every few yards bringing some picturesque object to view; lofty open cupolas, in the most elegant style of Moghul architecture, surmounting handsome mosques, are contrasted with solid towers of the dark-red stone, which seems to have been the favourite material in former times. The houses built for the accommodation of the English residents, on the first occupation of the city, now long deserted and falling into decay, have a singular and melancholy appearance. Their construction, after the European fashion, shews that they were destined for foreigners; and their desolation recalls to the mind the tragic fate of those who trusted themselves to a hostile race, smarting under the recollection of recent defeat. A large piece of ground, consecrated and converted into a Christian cemetery, spreads its grass-grown mounds in the midst of the dwellings of the heathen and the unbeliever, and is still the burial-place of those who have the misfortune to die within the reach of its doleful precincts. The crowded charnels belonging to the Christian community of India are usually sufficiently dreary to fill the breast of the living with horror and disgust, but that of Patna asserts a painful pre-eminence over all the rest; and if the dead could feel discontented with the place of their interment,—a fact supported by ghost-stories of great authority,—they would assuredly arise from graves dug in this unhallowed spot, and flit and gibber through the streets: a most effectual plan to rid themselves of their Pagan and Moosulman neighbours, who are exceedingly superstitious, and refuse to enter dwellings which have the reputation of being haunted.

Those who are willing to brave the dirt and heat of a closely-built city, may find much amusement in an evening's visit to Patna. The streets are crowded to excess, the whole male population swarming out to enjoy the dust, or assembling in the verandahs to smoke their hookahs, while gazing on the scene below. Native *palkees, taunjohns,* and *rhuts,* force their way through masses of men and boys, the attendants being little scrupulous about the manner in which they clear the avenues for their masters' equipages. Nothing in India can be done without noise, and the din of the passengers is increased by the cries of *chokeydars,* and the incessant vociferations of *fakeers* stationed at the corners of the streets. The shops are all lighted up, and, as the evening advances, the dusky buildings, which rear themselves against a dark blue sky studded with innumerable stars, have a solemn and imposing appearance; much that is paltry and sordid is obscured in deep shadow, and only the more prominent objects are revealed to the eye. Patna at this time assumes a gorgeous aspect, presenting a succession of temples and palaces worthy to have been the abodes of the luxurious Moghuls. The city is not often honoured by European visitors, who seldom approach it except upon duty. When there is no particular object of celebrity to attract attention, Anglo-Indians, either from contempt or apathy, rarely enter the native towns in their neighbourhood; few take any interest in the study of Eastern manners, and they are, generally speaking, so careless of pleasing or offending the people amid whom they reside, that however respected the government may be for its good faith and wise ordinances, its civil and military servants can scarcely fail to be exceedingly unpopular in their private and personal character. Intercourse with foreign nations has not yet had the effect of softening and polishing the manners of our proud and disdainful islanders, who usually contrive to make themselves hated wherever they go. The gracious example of a few distinguished individuals, whose courtesy has endeared them to all ranks and classes, is unfortunately disregarded by the majority of British residents in India.

On the opposite bank of the river, at Hadgeepore, a fair is held annually, which attracts a vast concourse of people, both native and European, to its festivities. Duty carries some of the civil servants to the scene of action, and others proceed thither in order to recreate themselves, during a brief period, with the amusements which the assemblage of families from various parts of the country seldom fails to occasion. The fair takes place at a convenient season, the commencement of the cold weather; the visitors, who carry their own habitations with them, pitch their tents on the plain, and when there is a full attendance, form extensive camps; natives and Europeans of course occupying places distant from each other. Fancy balls and private theatricals constitute the principal amusements of the latter, neither being the less entertaining on account of the contrivances necessary to enable the persons engaged in them to support fictitious characters in appropriate costume. An impromptu masquerade in a desert is one of the most amusing things imaginable, and in the unwonted activity which it produces, and the astonishing degree of ingenuity which it brings forth, the Anglo-Indians appear to the greatest advantage. The actual fair is of course a

very secondary object; they, however, who are rich enough to make extensive purchases, may provide themselves with the richest productions of the East,—shawls, pearls, gold ornaments, and precious stones. Many of the tents are extremely splendid, those of the rich natives in particular, being profusely bordered with scarlet cloth, cut into fanciful patterns. The double-poled tents of the civilians are scarcely, if at all, inferior in their external decorations, and the interiors are furnished with great elegance. Rich carpets are spread over the setringees, which cover the floor, and small chandeliers are suspended from the roofs. The walls are hung with some gay-patterned chintz, and the sideboards glitter with plate. No privations are felt by the dwellers under canvas; the repasts are equally well served in the midst of a sandy waste as in the kitchen attached to a magnificent mansion. The evening scene is highly picturesque; all the cookery, for men and animals, native and European, is performed in the open air, and innumerable fires are kindled for the purpose in every direction. Round some may be seen the turbaned attendants of great men, preparing their master's meal; others, very scantily clothed, bend their swart faces over the cauldrons which contain their vegetable stews, appearing, as the flickering flame ascends, like demons superintending some infernal beverage. In one place, piles of flat cakes, called *chupatties*, rise, on which the elephants, for whom they are intended, look with approving eyes; and in another, a servant stands guardian over the dishes of *kaarie* which are cooling for the dogs. Some groupes are sleeping, some smoking, others singing and beating the *tom-tom*, while gaily-dressed ladies are alighting from their carriages, and entering the tents already illuminated for the evening.

There is no uncertainty of climate in India to derange the measures taken to secure the comfort of a camp, during the proper season for living *al fresco;* but when necessity obliges parties to betake themselves to their tents at a less favourable period of the year, they are subjected to a variety of accidents of a very formidable nature. On one memorable occasion, the officers of a regiment, compelled to perform a long march at a time in which variable weather might be expected, were desirous to give a dinner to another corps in a similar predicament, who crossed them on their road. Preparations were made upon a grand scale; the presiding *khansamah* did his best, produced his choicest stores of European luxuries, and committed great slaughter amongst the sheep and poultry. The roasts, boils, grills, and stews were of the most approved quality, and as usual, in quantity superabundant. Every thing promised fair for such an entertainment as never fails to gladden the heart of an Indian *maître-d'hotel*, who, though he would not, upon any consideration, taste a single drop of the gravy which his art has concocted for an European table, surveys with pride and exultation the long array of dishes which he has provided for his master's guests. Just as the dinner was taking up, lo! a sudden and most tremendous hurricane swept over the plain, burying fires, pots, pans, and eatables in one wide waste of sand. The distraction of the servants at this unexpected catastrophe is not to be described; vehement in their gesticulations, some beat their breasts, others tore their hair, while the more collected secured

the joints, sole wrecks of a splendid dinner. The sand had penetrated every where, inundating the soup-kettles, and enveloping the grills; the only resource was to pare off the outsides of the ham and the legs of mutton, and these mutilated relics were placed upon the board by the crest-fallen *khansamah*, who, having got over the first burst of his despair, gravely informed the hungry guests, gazing upon the empty space before them, that "it was the will of heaven that they should go without their dinner." Fortunately, he had to deal with reasonable men, who did not expect him to contend against the elements, and he experienced only the mortification attendant upon unsuccessful efforts. Such accidents as this rarely occur, even in the worst seasons; for when there is any warning of an approaching storm, the servants always take precautions for the security of the viands, and in the rains, they not unfrequently wade knee-deep through water, with smoking dishes on their heads, from the cooking-place to their master's table.

A description of Patna, however slight and superficial, would be exceedingly incomplete unless some mention should be made of a very interesting place in the neighbourhood, Deegah Farm, the extensive establishment of Mr. Havell, who conducts his business upon a scale of magnificence which is unequalled throughout India. There is a class of Europeans, settled at the principal stations, who style themselves "provisioners," a name very expressive of their occupation, and of these Mr. Havell is at the head. His large and beautifully-kept farm-yards are stored with all sorts of domestic animals, and his pigs in particular are far-famed; they are of Chinese and English breed; for, though the wild boars of the jungles are supposed to yield the finest pork in the world, the tame variety, fed upon offal by the lowest castes in India, are an abomination to Christian eyes, and Europeans will not taste the flesh unless they are certain of the pedigree and education of the animal that supplies it, lest they should partake of a part of the long-legged bristly-maned monster, who they, as well as their Moosulman servants, look upon as an unclean beast. Mr. Havell's pigs had the honour to detain the most distinguished personage in India from the expectant garrison of Dinapore, drawn out to receive him. After waiting for several hours, in the sun, the sepoys, who do not comprehend the distinction between pigs of quality and those of plebeian origin, were not a little amazed and scandalized when they saw the great man ride up in his deshabille, and understoood that he had been solacing himself in the pig-sties of Deegah, instead of appearing, at the appointed time, in full costume before the troops anxiously desirous to catch a glimpse of the *Burra Saib*.

Mr. Havell's warehouses are kept in the nicest order, and exhibit a multifarious variety of articles properly classed and arranged. Jewellery and millinery, china, glass, hardware, European bird-cages and bird-seed, saddlery, ornamental furniture, foreign fruits, jams, jellies, and preserves, with an endless *et-cetera* of good things for the table. He also deals in carriages and horses, wine, beer, and spirits; in fact, every thing requisite for a liberal establishment is to be found in some of the various departments of this immense concern. Mr. Havell's boats go down to the

Sand Heads, at the mouth of the Hooghly, to catch the mango and hilsa-fish, which, after being properly cured, are despatched to every part of India; his humps, his chetney, and his sauces, form a portion of the exports from Calcutta to London; and hams, bacon, and hung beef, prepared at his farm, are highly esteemed even by those who are apt to fancy that nothing of the kind can be excellent which does not come from England. The gardens of Deegah are most beautifully-planted and laid out; they contain an immense profusion of European flowers, which attain to great perfection, while those of the country, together with every kind of fruit, from the superiority of the cultivation, are infinitely finer than the productions of gardens less skilfully managed. The native *mallees* are under the superintendence of Dutch and Chinese gardeners, men of science and practical knowledge; and a residence at Dinapore would be desirable, were it only for the great advantage to be derived from frequent visits to the beautiful parterres which embellish these extensive pleasure-grounds. Mr. Havell resides in a very handsome house upon his farm, and the strand below is a favourite halting-place for budgerows proceeding up or down the river. Travellers are anxious to supply themselves with live and dead stock from so celebrated an emporium, and all who touch at Deegah experience the obliging attentions of the proprietor, finding, as long as they remain in the neighbourhood, the various conveniences of so well-conducted an establishment at their disposal. All are invited to walk in the gardens, and those who are not provided with carriages or palanquins, are offered conveyances to and from Dinapore. Their tables may be furnished from the cook-rooms of the mansion, and baskets of fruits and vegetables accompany the purchases despatched to the boat. Pleasant are the recollections of Deegah, with its talking-birds in cages, its groups of camels, the first that the writer had seen in the country, and its English flower-beds, shewing how bright a paradise an Indian garden may be made by practised hands. The prices of the articles sold by Mr. Havell are necessarily extremely high, it being impossible to support the expense of so large an establishment upon moderate profits. During a great part of the year, there are a thousand persons employed in the different departments of this concern, and the wages of these people must amount to an enormous sum. The farm has risen and flourished during the period of splendid government allowances, but whether it can continue to make adequate returns, under the cutting and clipping system, must be extremely doubtful. There is very little encouragement for trade in a country where so few persons possess incomes large enough to allow them to indulge in the luxuries of life, and there is but too much reason to apprehend that, at the death of the present spirited proprietor, Deegah will dwindle and fall into decay. Farms upon a similar, but more limited plan, are common all over the country; one at Cawnpore, in particular, conducted by Mr. Dickson, is deservedly celebrated. The vineyards attached to this establishment are the finest in India, and from their produce the proprietor has succeeded in making wine, quite equal in richness and flavour to that of Constantia. The quantity which the presses have hitherto yielded has not been sufficient to enable Mr. Dickson to supply the market,

but the experiment has proved, beyond a doubt, that if the growth of the vine was encouraged in India, it would furnish the country with wines not inferior in strength and quality to those of Europe. It has been already mentioned, that the vine is trained over square pillars of brick, connected across the top, about a foot distant from each other, and formed into long arcades: the masonry of these supports ought to be extremely solid, for in gardens where care has not been taken to keep them in repair, they are in great danger from the *tufauns* which prevail during the hot winds. Just as the clusters of fruit are ready for the knife, a sudden outbreak of the tempest frequently levels the whole vineyard with the ground; the grapes lie crushed under the fragments of the walls, and where the harvest promised fairly, a few bunches will alone remain unspoiled. At the period of the vintage, the plains of Hindoostan resemble one large hothouse; and this burning atmosphere seems particularly favourable to the vine, which, at Agra, whither it was transplanted from Persia by the Moghuls, and where it is left to the care of inexperienced natives, comes to great perfection. Attention to the soil and culture would doubtless improve the quality of the produce, and this, in the first instance, must be effected by European residents; for where nature has done so much, the Indians themselves are content with its provisions, and think any extra toil an act of supererogation. If, however, they should discover a source of profit in the sale of wine, they would speedily make themselves acquainted with the necessary process; for though averse to innovations, and satisfied to live in precisely the same manner in which their fathers have lived before them, they readily acquire the arts which have been introduced by the new occupiers of the country. The bread eaten in native houses is very different from that which appears at European tables, but Le Mann himself could scarcely compete with a native baker in the manufacture of fancy bread; and where there is sufficient demand, every article, which can be grown or manufactured by natives in India, can be procured from them quite as good, and at half the price at which it could be furnished by an European. At present, it is only at English farms that veal of tolerably fair quality can be obtained, and even at these places the fattening of calves is very ill-understood. As the breed of cattle is particularly diminutive, a well-grown calf in Hindoostan is seldom larger than a good-sized lamb in England, and the meat is generally lean and of a bad colour. People, before they go out to India, pay little attention to agricultural concerns, and nine out of ten of those who embark in trade take up such employments as happen to be vacant or of good promise, whether they are qualified by previous acquaintanceship or not, that being a secondary consideration. Theoretical knowledge is difficult to acquire where books are scarce and dear, and the practical experience of a few scattered persons is not easily disseminated throughout a country where the British population is always unsettled, and where each individual is only desirous to obtain an income which will enable him to return home. Notwithstanding the long droughts of India, if greater attention was paid to the cultivation of grasses, there would always be sufficient for the consumption of the cattle, which now, during many months of the year, are either kept upon

gram, or suffered to pick up a miserable existence upon the coarsest fodder. In the latter case, the milk yielded by the cows is of wretched quality, and the butter of course of very inferior description, while the excellence of that produced under the superintendence of the few gentlemen who are acquainted with the proper method of feeding, shews the capabilities of the country, and renders it grievous that so little is done in the way of improvement. It is an extraordinary fact, that no European has been at the trouble to instruct the natives in the art of fattening chickens. The small, plump, white, delicate bipeds, which are the ornaments of an English dinner, never make their appearance at an Indian board: half-grown and whole-grown fowls are to be seen, but no dainty little chickens, no turkey poults, and no ducklings. In a country in which poultry of every kind is so abundant, it would be the easiest thing in the world to procure a constant supply of these delicacies; but as the natives are fond of dishes upon a grand scale, they entertain a sovereign contempt for such trifling viands, and require to be informed of their importance by foreigners. The present system of education, in excluding all acquaintance with vulgar domestic duties, prevents the ladies who go out to India from rectifying the errors of their servants, and amid abundance of every kind, their tables are often deficient in those refinements, which might be procured by a very trifling degree of knowledge, and at a very small expense of time and trouble.

THE LATE DR. ADAM CLARKE.

In a curious auto-biography of the late Dr. Adam Clarke, edited by his son, that learned Oriental scholar gives the following characteristic account of the *accidents* which turned his attention to, and supplied the means of cultivating, the languages and learning of the East. "The reading of the *Arabian Nights Entertainment*," he says, speaking in the third person, "gave him that decided taste for Oriental history, which has been so very useful to him in all his biblical studies. He wished to acquaint himself more particularly with a people, whose customs and manners, both religious and civil, were so strange and curious: he never lost sight of this, till Divine Providence opened his way and placed the means in his power to gain some acquaintance with the people and languages of the East."

At a subsequent period, when very poor, he found half a guinea in a clod of earth, part of which, after fruitless attempts to find the owner, he applied to the purchase of a Hebrew grammar, whereby he gained a knowledge of that language. "Had he not got that grammar," he remarks, "he probably should never have turned his mind to Hebrew learning."

MR. HOOK'S LIFE OF SIR DAVID BAIRD.

Letter II.

To the Editor.

Sir:—In pursuance of the intention signified in my first letter,* we are now to examine some other matters in the life of Sir David Baird.

The biographer, in his *avant-propos*, was pleased to inform his readers, that "the memoir of Sir David Baird has been carefully collated *from* his voluminous papers, &c.:" he perhaps meant *compiled from*. Be this as it may, we have already seen what little confidence is due to the compilation; further proofs of this will frequently occur as we proceed.

The fifth chapter closed with the release of Captain Baird from prison, in 1784. In the year 1787 he came to England; he again returned to India, in 1791, as lieut.-colonel of the 73d Regt. The two first campaigns of the war with Tippoo had then terminated. Lord Cornwallis was preparing for the third and last campaign. In July, Colonel Baird joined the army.

The biographer has favoured us with what he pleasantly calls "a slight idea" of the state of affairs in India at this period; *slight* it certainly is, and inaccurate as slight.

It must be well known to all who shared in those eventful campaigns, that on the 26th of May, the day Lord Cornwallis dolefully quitted the banks of the Cavery to retrace his steps to Bangalore, he found himself, to his great surprise and very great delight, placed not alone in communication, but in secure military union, with the Mahratta armies of Purseram Bhow and Hurry Punt. The biographer, in his "slight idea," with his habitual disregard of precision, tells us (p. 79) that, on the 27th,† "Tippoo resolved, if possible, to conclude a peace with his Lordship before this formidable *concentration* of force could be effected." But the historian of those events, Major Dirom, states no such absurdity. "Tippoo," says he, "endeavoured to conclude a peace with Lord Cornwallis before he *should meet* the Mahratta chiefs:" quite a different view of the subject. The *concentration* of the forces had been effected, but the ceremonials required by Indian etiquette, at the meeting of great chieftains, might eventually have consumed days, nay weeks, in settling, had not Lord Cornwallis, like a wise man, at once waved all his claims to precedence.

Again; in p. 80, the biographer, with a predilection for his own loose gossip over the authentic statements of Major Dirom, acquaints his readers, that "the Mahratta force came provided with every article, not only of necessity but of luxury," and that "*the English soldiers*, after having been subjected to the greatest privations, ran with delight and eagerness to purchase (at exorbitant prices, it is true,) comforts, to which they had been for some time utter strangers!" No one, indeed, but an utter stranger to the discipline and habits of our Indian armies could have penned this ludicrous paragraph: "the English soldier" could neither run nor ride to the Mahratta camp, nor at any time stroll beyond the piquets and guards of his own camp; much less at a time when his presence in a Mahratta camp would most certainly have led to unpleasant broils. Major Dirom only states that "*the famished followers* of our army ran to the Mahratta camp." Surely, surely, Mr. Hook cannot really be so ignorant as to confound the English soldier and the camp-follower; the followers of the camp, being under the necessity of finding food for themselves, were

* There is a typographical error at p. 98 of your last number (14th line): for 1787 read 1778.

† On this day the distance between the armies was just six miles.

no doubt intensely suffering from the scarcity; but the English soldier had not been subjected to any material privation of comforts; rice and meat were regularly served to him from the public stock, nor had the supply been once intermitted. As to luxuries, whether of rings or chains or other jewellery, the presumption is, that the soldier, had he owned such baubles, would speedily have disposed of them for arrack.

In p. 82, after glancing at the reduction of several minor fortresses, the biographer notices more in detail the seige and conquest of Nundy Doorg, which, says he, took place immediately after the arrival in camp of Colonel Baird. This also is incorrect; the siege of Nundy Doorg did not commence until towards the end of September, and Colonel Baird joined in July.

For the separate command of the large division of his army, detached to reduce this great fortress, Lord Cornwallis made choice of Major Gowdie, of the Company's army, liable to be commanded by the junior major in the King's service; for, in those days, commissions under the sign manual were not conferred upon the Company's officers. The major, like Colonel Baird, had passed three years and a half in prison in irons. Well, then, we here find an officer of the rank of major, at the head of a separate force, consisting of (according to Major Dirom) one regiment of Europeans and six of sepoys! This naturally suggests a word in anticipation of matters that may call for remark, when we come to consider a certain remonstrance of Major General Baird's (p. 174), respecting the appointment of Colonel Wellesley to the separate command of the reserve division of the army of General Harris.

Colonel Baird was present in camp while Major Gowdie held this high command. Did Colonel Baird remonstrate with Lord Cornwallis upon the *supersession?* No, no; he did no such thing; he was no such simpleton; for he well knew that, had he so ventured, had he dared, aye, had he dared to remonstrate, he would have been relegated to Madras, or some other garrison, there to chew the cud of sweet or of bitter reflection, as might best suit his taste. Lord Cornwallis was at no time in the humour to brook remonstrance in the field.

The biographer indulges his readers with a brief detail of operations before Nundy Doorg; in all that he extracts from Major Dirom there is truth, but when he follows his own or other whimsies, he raises our wonder. *Wonder*, indeed, is an emotion so constantly raised in the course of the perusal of this work, that the biographer, with his wonted epigrammatic smartness, may sneeringly impute it to "the effect of ignorance upon a weak mind." *Sit jus;* be it so. And yet, when it is considered how very superficial is his acquaintance with the topics treated by him, and upon which he pronounces so flippantly, my wonder is at an end.

In p. 83, it is stated, that the troops employed in the arduous work of forming gun-roads and erecting batteries, were "under a constant and *tremendous* fire." Now Major Dirom has no such epithet as "tremendous;" he merely says that a continual fire was kept up, but that the cannon-shot seldom took effect.

In p. 84, the biographer says, "General Medows, second in command of the army, himself headed the storming-party." General Medows did no such thing. Towards nine o'clock P.M. he ascended to the advanced battery; at eleven, the moon showing herself above the mountain, and this being the concerted signal for the assault, the several parties moved briskly on to the breach and gateway, the general standing on the merlons cheering the men; nor did he once quit the battery from the commencement to the close of the assault! Had the general headed the storming-party, it is not to be believed that so interesting a fact would have been overlooked by Major Dirom.

The general directed one of his aids-de-camp to accompany the storming-party, for the purpose of using every possible exertion to save from spoliation the Hindoo temple on the extreme crest of the mountain, and to protect from ill-usage the bramins and some women and children who were known to have sought shelter there. The object had for some time engaged the anxious solicitude of the Mahratta chieftain, Hurry Punt; at his earnest entreaty it was that the general employed these precautions. The officer sent was happily instrumental in preserving the temple and its inmates from pollution. Next morning, by break of day, the same aid-de-camp was sent by the general to Hurry Punt, encamped a few miles off, to communicate the fortunate result of the efforts made to meet his wishes: a piece of intelligence which so delighted him that he ordered out one of his own valuable horses, of which he requested the officer's acceptance.

The habitual demeanour of General Medows towards the officers serving under him was marked by great courtesy and delicacy; if he felt himself unable to compliment, he at least shrunk from that sternness of rebuke dealt out by Lord Cornwallis. A pleasing trait of his delicacy occurred at this period. Lord Cornwallis, getting impatient for the fall of Nundy Doorg, thence came to entertain some suspicion of Major Gowdie's not pushing forward the operations so actively as might be done. General Medows, perceiving this, offered to proceed there; the offer was eagerly embraced, and the general with his usual alertness was on horseback in half-an-hour, ordering on his tents, and taking with him only his staff, and his mounted body-guard as an escort; no communication (indeed, there was no time for it) had reached Major Gowdie of the event. Arrived in sight of the camp, about three miles distant, the general ordered one of his staff to ride on full gallop, and apprize Major Gowdie of his approach. "Tell him," said he, "that I do not come to interfere with any of his arrangements, but only to be a witness of his gallantry and good conduct." And so it fell out; for Gowdie, having taken him the round of his positions, and explained his plans, every thing was approved of. In truth, there was a chivalrous bearing and a dazzling brilliancy about the general, that won for him the admiration and the hearts of the soldiery. He witched them with his graceful horsemanship, and as he never failed to make his appearance in the situations the most exposed to a cannonade, he became there as playful and jocose as if it were a match at foot-ball: all around him was animation and eagerness to advance.

Next follows the siege of Savendoorg; in the capture of which the biographer represents Colonel Baird (pp. 89 and 90) as having borne *an effective part.* This is quite as unfounded as the assertion, just disproved, of General Medows having headed the storming-party at Nundy Doorg. In extended operations, in the *mêlée* of a great battle, it cannot be expected that each officer's feats, however efficient, should be recorded by the historian. But here is the case of an officer of rank at the head of a separate party, and yet Major Dirom is quite silent on his vaunted exploits. No one, I verily believe, has ever charged Major Dirom * with dishonesty as a "chronicler;" but let as attend to the statement, p. 89.

"Colonel Baird made good his entrance into the fort on one side, *at the very moment* the storming-party had carried the place on the other." This is

* *Ma, per Bacco, chi sa?* There may possibly lurk some silly insinuation of "invidious partiality," as has been falsely imputed to Captain Beatson, the historian of the following war.

pure fiction, the invention or the dream of some one who has palmed his reveries upon Mr. Hook. Mr. Puff, in the *Critic*, might term it "the puff collusive." But surely General Baird stands in no need of such puffing of him as a soldier: had any opening presented itself for the exhibition of enterprise and gallantry, no one was more capable of their display than he; but no such opportunity fell to his share on this service. All the defences and positions, to the extreme summits of the "forked hill," were carried and occupied by the troops that assaulted from the north side of the stupendous mountain, *some time before* Colonel Baird with the force under his command was able to approach even the lower pettah on the south side. The biographer (whether designedly or not, he only knows,) so constructs his sentences here, as to lead the unwary reader to infer that the rapid advance of Captain Monson was somehow promoted by Colonel Baird's operations; whereas, in point of fact, there had been no communication between them. The gates of the lower fort were *first opened* to Colonel Baird's division, by a party detached down the steps by Captain Monson of the northern attack. The movement of Colonel Baird produced no effect whatsoever upon the fall of the fortress; that was not his fault, but his mishap,—his "*nuseeb*."

What shall be said of all this? If it be alleged, in explanation, that some such statement was found in collating *from* the papers of Sir David Baird, the fact can scarcely fail to detract materially from the credit assumed for those papers.

Following this, we are presented with the night-attack upon Tippoo's entrenched camp before Seringapatam, on the 6th of February 1792, with its splendid results. The biographer abstains from giving the operations "*in extenso*;" his object only being to shew the share which Colonel Baird took in them. That share is, upon the whole, not unfairly given. One or two remarks, however, are suggested by the events of that memorable night. It was also a lovely night, clear, still, and balmy:

In cloudless blue high rode the moon,

rendering every object distinctly perceptible to a considerable distance; and yet we find that, while descending the Carighaut-pagoda hill, an eminence of no great elevation, there being no clumps of trees, not even a solitary bush, to mislead, Colonel Baird *was separated* from his party. This it may have been that led him, in candour, to find an excuse for the unfortunate deviation of General Medows, in the course of the movements of that same night: Sir David handsomely adding—that "*in night-attacks* such mistakes must often occur." *O! si sic omnia!*—I have the honour to be, &c.

5th Feb. 1833. INVESTIGATOR.

P.S. Burns begins one of his poems thus—

Some books are lees frae end to end.

Far, very far, from me be it to say so, or to think so, of this precious piece of biography; but there is a story told in a note (p. 111) of General Medows and Colonel Harris, to which may be aptly applied the exclamation of the girl in *As You Like It:* "O wonderful, wonderful, and most wonderful wonderful, and yet again wonderful, and, after that, out of all whooping." In the note alluded to, after mentioning General Medows's constant and heedless exposure of himself to fire, in consequence of a depression of spirits, occasioned by his having been led astray by his guides, the story follows:—"On one occasion he placed himself on the *top* of the trenches, in *the thick* of the musketry from the fort, and when his aid-de-camp, Colonel Harris, afterwards Lord Harris, found him deaf to his entreaties to move from such a perilous position, he jumped up, and placed himself beside him, saying, 'if you, Sir, think it right to remain here, I know it is my duty to stand by you!' This had its effect for the moment, but the same disposition to invite destruction frequently evinced itself during the siege."

Now, gentle reader, perpend and mark a plain tale. *There were no trenches within musket range of the fort!* A few tirailleurs, availing themselves of the stones and hollows in the bed of the river, fired a musket-shot occasionally; *et voilà tout!* And this is nicknamed the *thick* of the musketry from the fort! Again; the general did not, in the interval between the 6th of February and the day on which he attempted suicide, expose himself to fire more than was *his usual habit.* True, however, it is (and he made no secret of it), that he had determined on mounting the breach with "the forlorn hope," in case of a storm, and most assuredly, in such case, Colonel Harris was not the man to lag behind his general.

THE NEGROES OF KWĂN LUN.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS, AND DR. RAFINESQUE.

THE name of *Kwăn lun* is given by the Chinese to the lofty chain of mountains which, beginning to the north-west of their country or to the westward of the province of Kan sŭh, extends almost due west, bounding Tibet to the north, which it separates from Little Bucharia. This chain is called by the neighbouring Mongol tribes *Khoolkhoon*. The Chinese name of *Kwăn lun* is given more especially to its eastern portion, which appears to be the most elevated, and exhibits lofty peaks covered with perpetual snow, situated principally between the large bends made by the Hwang ho before it first enters China. It is upon Mount Kwăn lun that Chinese mythologists place the abode of immortals, and of the supernatural beings who rule the universe. We had, however, never heard in Europe that these fabulists peopled this celebrated mountain with black inhabitants of the negro race; nothing of the kind, in fact, is to be found in the *Shan hae king*, an ancient wild cosmography, which contains a description of mountains and seas, and the monstrous beings that, according to the author, inhabit them. We find in this work,—for several of the Chinese editions have figures of the monsters,—birds and fishes with human heads; men with wings and birds' claws, scales and tails, and the feet of horses and oxen; winged and headless quadrupeds; fishes with a head and ten tails; men without heads and with a face upon their chest; and a multitude of other absurdities of the same sort; but not a single representation of a *black* human being, or negro. The antiquity of the *Shan hae king* is a question vigorously contested, and although certain Chinese authors attribute it to Yu the Great, who is supposed to have lived more than 2,000 years before Christ, the only established fact is, that the book was discovered in the

fourth century, under the Tsin dynasty, and was published with comments by Kwŏ phŏ.

Under these circumstances, what was the astonishment of the learned world when the Geographical Society of Paris proposed a prize, consisting of a gold medal of the value of 1,000 francs, for the best memoir on the following subject: "According to Chinese historians, negro races have inhabited the Kwăn lun mountains to the north of Tibet. There exist relics of these same races in the mountains which separate Annam from Cambojia. The Samang nation, in the mountains of the peninsula of Malacca, are also a relic of a negro race; they speak a peculiar language, which is mixed with the Malay. The latter tongue is traced amongst the negroes of Oceania, and, generally speaking, it is ascertained that there existed a connection between these people and the Malay race, which, as is well known, extends from the Isle of Formosa as far as Madagascar, as well as from New Holland to the Sandwich Islands. A memoir is required consisting of researches and analogies on the question relative to the origin of these negro nations. It is desired that the author should specify and compare together the different negro races that have inhabited or do inhabit different countries of eastern Asia, and that he should point out the relations which may have subsisted between them and the Malay race. It is expected that the author should support his researches by Chinese authorities."

It would be difficult to form an idea of the emotion which this ultra-singular programme of the Society of Geography created amongst the learned professors of the Jardin des Plantes, and generally amongst all the natural philosophers of Paris who had applied themselves to investigations respecting the different races of the human genus. Negroes in thirty-five degrees of latitude, in the centre of Asia, and in a country bristling with glaciers and peaks covered with perpetual snow, appeared even to the most credulous too gross a mystification to be swallowed without wry faces and a little repugnance. Inquiries were accordingly made, and it was discovered that this notable programme was, in fact, founded merely on the very vague assertion of a celebrated sinologist of Paris, who, at a *soirée*, had mentioned to some friends, that "something was said in Chinese works about negro races inhabiting in former times Mount Kwăn lun." This brief remark inflamed the curiosity of the members of the Geographical Society to such a pitch, that they determined to offer a prize of £48 to any one who could give them further information respecting the fate of the negro nation of central Asia, of whom nobody had hitherto heard one syllable.

One does not know which to admire most in this laughable affair, the credulity of the learned geographers or their total ignorance of what the unhappy wight must undertake who should feel desirous of answering, in a satisfactory manner, the question proposed. This hero,—for he must have a courage of the highest class,—would have to begin, in the first instance, by studying the Chinese language, in order to search in Chinese works for what it is assumed will be found there, respecting the negroes of Kwăn lun; he would then have to traverse Central Asia and Tibet, in order to reach that celebrated mountain, to observe the negroes he should find

there, and to collect a vocabulary of their language, for comparison with the Malay and the dialects of the negroes of Oceania. From thence he would have to follow the chain of high mountains which separate Annam from Cambojia, in order to continue the same investigations. Pursuing his journey, he would arrive (with the help of Providence) among the Samangs, in the Malay peninsula. From thence he would have to embark for Sumatra, which is vehemently suspected of still cherishing in some districts races of negroes. He must then travel over the vast surface of Borneo, where he would probably find an ample harvest for the purpose of his journey, to which Celebes and Timor would likewise contribute, as well as the interior of most of the large islands amongst the Phillipines. When he got to Manilla, it is to be hoped that the Society of Geography would permit the intrepid traveller to repose there a little, in order to recover from his fatigue, without, however, neglecting the opportunity of inquiring amongst the Sanglays, or Chinese from the province of Fŭh këen, settled there, or who might come thither to traffic, if some negro tribes did not remain concealed in a sly corner of the Island of Formosa, which may very likely be the case. The depositions of these Chinese might determine our traveller whether he ought to proceed to Formosa, or whether he might tranquilly pursue his course to visit the Papuas of New Guinea, New Holland, New Britain, Pula Pa, Van Diemen's Land, &c. &c. On his return from this long and dangerous peregrination, the traveller will have had time to draw up his memoir, which may probably be crowned by the Society, and he will then gain the sum of £48 sterling!

The journey may be loosely estimated at 25,000 miles; reckoning by distance, the remuneration would be at the rate of less than one halfpenny per mile. It could not occupy less than three years; computing the compensation according to time, it would amount to exactly or very nearly ten pence halfpenny per day, considerably less than the wages of an English ploughman!

But truce to pleasantry: we have deemed it not a useless undertaking to investigate the source of the mistake of the late M. Rémusat, which led him to fancy he had discovered in Chinese works the idea of negroes inhabiting Mount Kwăn lun, to the north of Tibet. He was betrayed into this error by the great Japanese encyclopædia, entitled in Chinese *Ho han San thsae thoo hwy*. This work, which is a new edition, corrected and considerably enlarged, of the Chinese work entitled *San thsae thoo hwy*, published in 1607 by the celebrated scholar Wang khe, appeared in 1713, and a copy of it is in the Royal Library at Paris. M. Rémusat found in this work (book xv. fol. 29) a figure and an account of a people denominated 斯屑崙崑 *Kwăn lun tsăng sze*, that is, 'Tsăng sze of Kwăn lun.' This account consists of two portions completely distinct; the first is the text of the Chinese *San thsae thoo hwy*, and the other an addition which belongs to the Japanese editor, as well as the figure of a negro, such as was seen at Nangasaki, on board the Dutch ships, which was substituted for that in the *San thsae thoo hwy*. We here exhibit the latter, reduced

from the original edition of 1607. It will be apparent that it bears no analogy to a negro.



Text of the San thsae thoo hwy.

The country of the Tsăng sze of Kwăn lun is in the *Sea of the South West.* There is to be found the bird named phăng,* which, when it flies, obscures the sun. It can swallow a whole camel. The quills of the large feathers of its wings serve to make casks to hold water. The inhabitants of the country have their bodies as it were smeared with black varnish. They make slaves amongst themselves, to sell them to foreign merchants, from whom they receive in exchange cloth and provisions.

Addition of the Japanese Editor.

In our time, we see arrive in the Dutch ships men who have their bodies, as it were, covered with a black varnish. They are commonly called *Kooro bô* (in Chinese *Hŭh fang*). Their body is so light, and they are so nimble, that they mount with ease the masts of the ships. The word *Koo ron* (according to Japanese pronunciation) is the Chinese term *Kwăn lun.* The word *bŏ* (in Chinese *fang*) denotes a man without hair on his head or body (thus *Kooro bŏ* is 'black, hairless man').

It is evident from the preceding extract, that it has nothing to do with negroes of Mount Kwăn lun, which is situated to the west of northern China; but it refers to another place, of the same name, situated in the sea to the south-west of China. With respect to the term *Tsăng sze*, as it is applied to a black people, I imagine the first syllable, *tsăng*, is merely the word زنگي *zangi*, 'negro,' adopted also in the Malay; and that the second,

* "*Phăng*, a certain fabulous bird, transformed from a fish of an immense size, several thousand Chinese miles in extent; at every frisk, it rises ninety thousand miles.—Morrison, *Chinese Dict.*, vol. i. part ii. No. 8203.

sze, signifies 'domestic, slave,' for the character with which it is written is the synonyme of 厮, which has this signification. *Kwăn lun tsăng sze*, therefore, means 'black slaves of Kwăn lun.' But Kwăn lun, or as it is commonly written 屯崑 *Kwăn tun*, is the Chinese name of the isle of Pulo Condore, and *Kwăn tun yang* that of the southern part of the China sea, situated to the south of this island. We find the following passage in the Chinese cosmography, entitled *Hae kwŏ wăn kee lŭh*, edited in 1730 by Chhin lun keung: "Kwăn lun or Kwăn tun must not be confounded with Mount Kwăn lun, round which the Hwang ho winds. They are two mountains situated to the south of the Sea of the Seven Islands (the Paracels); one is large, the other small. The first is very high, and the waves break with great noise against its base; this is the Great Kwăn lun. The small one differs much from it: the finest fruits are produced upon it, but no trace of habitations is found there."

In the grand history of the dynasty of the Mings (sect. 324, fol. 12), in the description of the country of Pin thung lung, which forms a part of Chăn chhing or Tsiampa, we read as follows:—

There is also Mount Kwăn lun, situated in the high sea near Chăn chhing, and opposite to the capes called Chu ting khe, one of which is the eastern, the other the western. This mountain is of a square form, expansive and lofty. The sea which encircles it is called Kwăn lun yang. Those who come from Europe by sea may, with a favourable wind, traverse it in seven days and nights. Moreover, navigators have a proverbial saying: "Higher up,* dread the Seven Isles; lower down, Kwăn lun; the needle there troubles the pilot, and men and ships without number are lost there." This mountain produces nothing particular. Some men dwell there in caverns and hollows. They live on fruits, fish and crabs; they have neither houses, huts, wells, nor fire-places.

In the narrative of the expedition which Khoobilae Khan sent against the island of Java (*Kwa wa*), we find, for the first time, the word Kwăn lun employed to denote the isle of Pulo Condore; but it is written with the radical *water*: 昆混 *Kwăn tun.* This term, so written, signifies, according to Khang he's dictionary, 'the rapid and eddying course of the waves.' The following passage appears in the narrative of the Mongol expedition:

In the 29th of the years Che yuan (1292), in the 12th month, General Sze pih embarked with 5,000 troops at Thseuen chew (in Fŭh kēen). As the wind was very strong and the sea extremely high, the continual motion of the vessels occasioned all the soldiers a violent sea-sickness, so that for several days they were unable to eat. They crossed the sea of the Seven Isles, and the rocks Wan le shĭh thang, and reached the frontier between Cochin China and Tsiampa. In the first month of the following year, they passed before the two mountains Tung tung shan and Se tung shan, as well as before New khe seu, or the isle of the promontory of the Ox, when they entered *the great sea of Kwăn tun.* They landed at the island of Kan lan seu and at the mountains Kea le ma and Ta koo lan. The general caused the soldiers to fell trees there, and to construct small craft, with which he reached Java.

* That is, in coming from China.

The earliest mention which the writer has been able to find in Chinese authors of the *Kwăn lun noo*, or 'slaves of Kwăn lun,' is A.D. 960, at which date, we read, in the history of the Sang dynasty, a description of the kingdom of San fŭh tsse, which formed part of the island of Sumatra, in which it is said that the musical entertainments there consisted of songs and dances executed by slaves of Kwăn lun. There can, therefore, be no doubt that, under this denomination, were formerly comprehended individuals of the black race from the islands in the China sea, and that, in subsequent times, this same denomination was applied to negro slaves from Africa, imported from the Sunda islands by European vessels.

Thus vanish the famous negroes of Tibet and Central Asia, whom the Geographical Society of Paris deemed worthy of being the subject of one of those prizes, which they award perhaps somewhat too liberally.

As the same programme refers to negro tribes supposed to be domiciled in the mountains which separate Annam from Cambojia, it will not, perhaps, be out of place to say a few words upon this subject. It must, in the first place, be observed, that the term *negro*, even when it is applied to denote, without the use of a periphrasis, the tribes of Oceania, who approximate in the colour of their skin to the negroes of Africa, is by no means well-chosen. The complexion of the black tribes of Oceania is never pure; it is rather a sooty brown mixed with yellow, which varies in intensity. Thus the Papuans, with crisped and woolly hair, are of a deep brown, with a shade much clearer than among the Malay negroes or hybrid Papuans; whilst the New Hollanders, with short straight hair, are of a dirty yellowish brown, and the negroes of Van Diemen's Land, with a woolly head of hair, very short and frizzled, approach the nearest to several tribes of Africa. The dark-coloured tribes, inhabiting the mountains between Annam and Cambojia, do not belong even to this race of so-called negroes of Oceania; they are not darker or more of negroes than the Birmans, the Siamese, and the Ko men, or inhabitants of Cambojia. The missionaries, who preached the Gospel in Tonquin and Cochin China, designated them by the term *nigri*, or 'blacks,' only because they are of a complexion somewhat darker than the inhabitants of those two countries; but neither their figure nor their hair presents the slightest resemblance to those of true negroes, nor even of the Samangs of the peninsula of Malacca.

In the age in which we live, prone as it is to all sorts of wild absurdities, it is really astonishing that a single individual should have been tempted to try for the prize proposed by the Society of Geography. In truth, there were, to our knowledge, only three persons in the world capable of such a piece of extravagance: one is a French chevalier, who has discovered Mesopotamia in China; the other an English writer, who has made out the conquest of Peru and Mexico, in the thirteenth century, by a Mongol army mounted on elephants; and the third is the famous Dr. Rafinesque, a citizen of the United States, where historical researches seem to have taken a stride hitherto unparalleled in the Old Continent. This last is the individual who has taken up the guantlet thrown down by the French Society of Geography, and has thought proper to answer the queries proposed by the Society.

The works of this vast genius are probably unknown to our readers, who have, very likely, never heard of the *Ancient History or Annals of Kentucky*, printed in 1824, at Frankfort, Kentucky. They are, consequently, ignorant that they cannot flatter themselves with finding in America any descendants of the Adamites or Antediluvians.

"The second cradle of mankind (observes Dr. Rafinesque) has received many names,—Theba, Tibet, Meru, Iran, Taurus, Ararat, &c.; all referring to lofty mountains of Asia. Noah, the second parent, monarch, and legislator of mankind, was known to all the ancient nations under many consimilar names. He is the *Nuh* of the Persians; *Menuh* of the Hindoos; *Ta-nauh* of the Scythians; *Ni-nuh* of the Assyrians; *U-ra-nuh* of the Celts; *Pe-non* of the Chinese; *Ac-mon* of the Atlantes; *Me-nu* of the Egyptians; *Oanos* of the Chaldeans; *Noch* or *Cox* of the Mexicans; *Noch* or *Moch* of the Chiapans, &c. The principal nations of the eastern continent, which have contributed to people North America and Kentucky, were the *Atalans* and *Cutans*, who came easterly through the Atlantic ocean; the *Iztacans* and *Oghuzians*, who came westerly through the Pacific ocean. The history of those two nations, and of their settlements in America, may be divided into five periods, as follows:—

"1st. From the dispersion of mankind to the first discovery of America, including several centuries.

"2d. From the discovery of America to the foundation of the western empires, including some centuries.

"3d. From the foundation of these empires to the Pelegian revolution of nature, including several centuries.

"4th. From the Pelegian revolution to the invasion of the Iztacan nations, including about twelve centuries.

"5th From the Iztacan invasion to the decline and fall of the Atalan and Cutan nations in North America, including about thirty centuries, to the present time."

In the first period, a great number of nations, which Dr. Rafinesque enumerates, gradually spread themselves over the ancient continent. "All those nations," he continues, "were intimately connected in languages and manners. The Pelasgians were bold navigators, and ventured to navigate from Iceland to the Azores and Senegal. The Azores, Madeira, the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands, were then united in one or more islands, called the Atlantic Islands, which have given the name to the Atlantic Ocean, and were first peopled by the Darans and Corans, or Western Atlantes. Iceland was called *Pushcara*, and was not settled, owing to the severe climate and awful volcanoes. Numerous revolutions took place among these nations; until at last, the Atlantes of Africa united them all by conquest in one powerful empire, which extended over North Africa, Spain, France, Italy, part of Greece, Asia, &c., and lasted many ages, under several dynasties and emperors. It was during the splendor of this empire that America was discovered by some bold navigators, who were led by the trade-winds to the West-Indies, in a few days, from the Atlantic islands. They called them *Antilla* islands, which meant 'before land;' and America was called *Atala*, or 'Great Atlantes.' Returning to the Azore land, by the north-east course, they extolled the new country, and a great settlement was soon formed in *Ayati* or *Ayacuta* (Hayti) and the neighbouring continent by the Atlantes."

Space does not permit us to regale our readers with the events detailed

by Dr. Rafinesque, as taking place in America during the domination of the Atlantes; we must be equally reserved regarding the revolution of Peleg; but we cannot refrain from communicating to our readers the discovery he has made concerning the history of the Iztacans, and their invasion of America:

" Soon after the formation of the great Asiatic empires of Iran, Ayodhia, Vitora, and China," he observes, "another was founded near the Caspian Sea, on the mountains of Caf, or Caucasus, and Vipula, or Bactria, which was successively called Aztula (strong land), Aztlan, Tula, Tollan, Turan, &c. The first monarch of it was *Iztac-mixcoatl* (strong-head snake). He had six sons, who became the heads of as many nations. From these have sprung all the Iztacan nations, scattered all over North America and part of South America. Many other empires having begun to rise in the vicinity of Aztalan, such as those of Bali, Scythia, Thibet, Oghuz, the Iztacans were driven eastwards, north of China; but some fragments of these nations are still found in the Caucasus, such as the Abians or Abassans, Alticezecs, Cushazibs, Chunsags, and Modjors. The six Iztacan nations, being still pressed upon by their neighbours, the Oghuzians, Moguls, &c., gradually retreated or sent colonies to Japan, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean; having discovered America at the peninsula of Alasca, during their navigations, the bulk of the nation came over and spread from Alasca to Anahuac, establishing many states in the west of America, such as Tula, Amaquemecan, Tehuajo, Nubajon, Teopantla, Huehue, and many others. After crossing the mountains, they discovered and followed the Missouri and Arkanzas rivers, reaching thus Mississipi and Kentucky."

We spare our readers the rest of these absurdities; we shall not relate to them the invasion of South America by the Oghuzians, about the first year of our era, nor the defeat of the Talegans in the year 500, nor the dispersion of the Lenaps, about the year 800. We, in like manner, cover with the mantle of Christian charity the history of the confederation of the Shawanees, in 1100, and of the supremacy of the Utawas about the year 1400. But we will say that the author of all these extravagancies has, nevertheless, not committed that of believing in the existence of a negro race on the Kwăn lun mountains, in the centre of Asia; for he declares, at p. 109 of the memoir he forwarded to the Society of Geography: " it appears to me, however, difficult to admit the existence of a negro nation heretofore inhabiting the mountains situated to the north-west of China." What a lesson from the mouth of the author of the Ancient History of Kentucky for a society supposed to consist of rational men!

With respect to the Memoir of Dr. Rafinesque, it is worthy of the subject upon which it is written, and full of false data. This learned personage does not seem to have any notion of the comparative study of languages. The principles which he assumes as fundamental (p. 19) fairly imply this. In comparing two words together, if he finds one letter which is the same in each word, he denotes this resemblance by the cipher 1; if there are two letters similar, by 2; if there are three, by 3, &c. Yet, if he were to pursue an opposite course, and to mark in the same manner the letters which differed, it might happen that he would pronounce two terms to be different from each other, which were positively known to be derived the

one from the other. For example: the word *hijo*, 'son,' in Spanish, is indubitably the same as the Latin *filius*. Dr. Rafinesque would find but a very slight resemblance between these words, consisting, according to his system, in the letter *i*, all the other letters differing. A single glance at his comparisons will suffice to show the utter fallacy of such a process.

So far as we have been able to examine the vocables of the different languages cited by this author, we have found them, generally speaking, very erroneous. We shall instance only the Japanese words he adduces, in pp. 60 and 61, and which are for the most part altogether inaccurate:

Man.—*momo.* The Japanese word is *fito*. *Momo*, in this language, signifies, 1, fishery; 2, a hundred; 3, thigh.

Brother.—*ani.* This is the eldest brother of all. 'Brother,' in general, is *kiodae.*

Will.—*konomuh.* 'Will,' in Japanese, is expressed by fôdaï: the word *konome* signifies 'desire.'

To love.—*nigaka.* This word is not Japanese: 'to love,' in Japanese, is *taïxet.* It would appear that Dr. Rafinesque understands Latin imperfectly, and that searching some Latin and Japanese vocabulary for the word *amare*, he confounded it with *amarus*, which, in Japanese, is *nigae*, whence his *nigaka*, which might perhaps be in the original *nigaça*, and he did not perceive the *sedilla* under the *c.*

Head.—*kubi.* In Japanese, *koobi* signifies the 'neck;' the 'head' is *kôbe.*

Eyes.—*mimi.* *Mimi* is the 'ear;' the 'eye' is called *me* and *manaco;* the 'eyes' *yôgan.*

To give.—*yaru.* This word, in Japanese, signifies 'to send;' 'to give,' in this language, is *tamàvari* and *toraxe.*

Water.—*umi.* This is the 'sea:' 'water' is *midzoo.*

The same charges of inaccuracy may be brought against a large portion of the Chinese words cited by this author, and against all his Chinese etymologies. With such materials, the most learned and ingenious person could not avoid falling every moment into mistakes, and arriving wrong conclusions.

The Parisian Society of Geography seems to have resolved to punish Dr. Rafinesque for the doubts he has expressed relative to the existence of the negroes of Mount Kwăn lun, for it has awarded him only a twelfth part of the proposed prize, namely, *four pounds sterling.*

MEMOIR OF GIUSEPPE D'AMATO, MISSIONARY IN AVA.

(Extract of a Private Letter from Major H. Burney, Resident at the Burmese Court, dated Ava, 9th April 1832.)

I GRIEVE to tell you, that the good Italian priest died last week, at Mounlha, one of the small Catholic villages up the Moo river, near Dibayen, and about thirty miles to the north-west of this city. It is a pity that some account of the life of this humble missionary cannot be communicated to the civilized world. He was a native of Naples, and his name was Giuseppe d'Amato, although he was better known to his Catholic flock, who understand only Burmese and the native dialect of Portugueze, by the style and title of Padre Don José. He and another priest, Luizi de Grondona, or, as he was styled, Don Louis, were deputed from Rome by the Society De Propagandâ Fide, at the peace of Versailles in 1783. They went to England for a passage to this country, where they arrived some time in 1784. Soon after, the wars of the French Revolution put a stop to all communication between them and Europe, and for upwards of thirty years they received no assistance whatever from their parent Society, and were obliged to trust to their own exertions and to the charity of their followers, who are most of them in a state of poverty themselves, for the means of snbsistence. They were both skilled in medicine and surgery, but particularly Don Louis, of whom very honourable mention is made by Colonel Symes in his second mission in 1803, and by Captain Canning, on several occasions. Don Louis died in this city about nine years ago.

Don José usually resided in the midst of his flock, which occupy five small villages, distant from each other from four to ten miles, and situate in the district of Dibayen, to the north-west of this city. The names of these villages and number of houses in each are stated to be as follows:—

Moun-lha	25 houses.
Khyoung-yo	15
Khyan-ta-roowa.....	100
Khyoung-oo	15
Nga-bek	20
Total	175 houses,

which are said to contain a population of about 960 souls. Most of them at one time professed the Catholic religion, but of late years many have apostatised, as D'Amato complained to me.

Besides the above-mentioned villages, there is a small one, containing about forty or fifty souls, called Mengalágoure, situate close to the western walls of this city, near the British residency. To this village, in the centre of which are a chapel and parsonage, built of bambús and leaves, Don José paid an annual visit about Christmas, and it was here that I first saw him in December 1830.

He was then about seventy-three years of age, and I was particularly struck at observing how lively all his recollections of his native land still were. He described Naples, and a celebrated piece of sculpture there, with a degree of gesture and youthful animation that quite surprised me. "Dear Italy," was always a favourite theme with him. When he first heard Mrs. ——— play on the piano forte, he burst into tears, and wept like a child for half an hour, begging all the time that the music should not cease.

He shunned the court, and never went near any of the great men here, if he could avoid it. He lived always among his flock like one of themselves, and was venerated by them in no common degree. His dress consisted of a pair of trowsers with a black cotton gown, and Burmese sandals on his feet. He said he found stockings very uncomfortable, and could not wear them even during the cold season. His amusements consisted in drawing and painting, gardening, and when he was in the country, in driving about in a Burmese cart drawn by oxen. He said that he had never been sick for even a day until the year I first saw him, when his constitution was evidently breaking. But even then he walked about a good deal, and made no use of spectacles.

The district of Dibayen, in which he lived, was at one time much infested with banditti, and Bundoolah has the credit of having put them down, and settled that part of the country, just before the late war. D'Amato's knowledge of medicine enabled him to do a great deal of good among the population in his district; and although the village in which he resided was repeatedly plundered, he was himself never infested but on one occasion, by a robber who did not know him, but who was soon checked by the rest of the gang. When Dr. Richardson went from hence to the frontiers of Manipúr last year, he heard every where on his route the most pleasing accounts of the charity and active benevolence of old D'Amato. The Burmese of all classes respected him greatly, and when he was seized and put in irons by an officious officer, at the time the English army was advancing from Pagan, the moment the king heard of the circumstance, he ordered D'Amato to be released, observing, "he is like a god; why should we molest him?"

He was intimately acquainted with both the Pali and Burmese languages, and was allowed to be deeply read in Burmese scriptures, knowing more about them, a Woongyee once told me, than some of the best-informed among themselves. He gave me some curious drawings and explanations, in Burmese, of the Budhist cosmogony, geography, &c. I hope to send them to you some day, with my translations.

D'Amato was a respectable painter, and as he knew something of natural history, he had made a collection of drawings of about 300 nondescript plants and flowers, and about 200 animals, writing down at the same time all he could learn as to the *habitat*, properties, &c. of each. He had bound the whole in four folio volumes, two containing the drawings, and two the explanations. These volumes had occupied his leisure hours for nearly forty years; but when the late war broke out, in 1824, he was apprehensive of some accident to himself and he delivered these books to the charge of one of his flock residing at the village of Men-ge-la-goun. After the last Burmese army was defeated at Pagan, the king ordered some additional defences to be constructed around this city, and all the approaches to it were cleared; Men-ge-la-goun was burnt and plundered: a private soldier, it was said, got possession of D'Amato's books, and the prettily-coloured drawings in them induced him to carry them to the queen's brother, Mengagyee, who gave the soldier a *patsho*, or cloth, and kept the books. Report added, the Mengagyee had cut out most of the pictures, and stuck them up in different parts of his house.

The moment I learnt all this from D'Amato, I applied to the king himself, and to all the ministers, urging them, in the strongest terms, to have these books restored to their poor owner. I told them plainly, that as these books contained no political information, but related entirely to objects of general science, the king and the whole of his court would be considered as a set of the greatest barbarians by every civilized nation, if works of such a description,

belonging to a priest, were not forthcoming. The king repeatedly ordered every search to be made; and the ministers, to do them justice, exerted themselves to recover the books, but without success. Mengagyee denied all knowledge of them, and had me taken into the inner apartments of his house to prove to me that they contained no such drawings as those belonging to D'Amato. I believe the king and his ministers were sincere in their desire of recovering the books; but I am sorry to say, that I have never been able to discover what has really become of them; although, supposing that they might have fallen into the hands of some private individual, I offered a very large pecuniary reward to any one who would produce them. It was pleasing to see, when I gave up the inquiry, with what pious and Christian-like resignation poor D'Amato submitted to this loss of the fruits of so many years' labour.

D'Amato is to be buried in great state; and his body is preserved in honey, until the whole of the Christians in this quarter can assemble, and pay the last honours to the remains of their venerated pastor.

I may mention here, that the inhabitants of the five Catholic villages in the district of Dibayen are the descendants of certain French and other prisoners, whom Alompra took at Syriam, in 1756, and brought up and settled here. Many of these Christians still show their descent in the light colour of their hair and eyes; but besides the descendants of the Syriam captives, it is reported, that in those villages, and at another village near Mouttshobo, there are many persons with light-coloured hair and eyes, who have a tradition, that their fathers were shipwrecked somewhere on the coast of Arracan, and brought up and detained in this part of the country, so far back as in the reign of some fortieth king from the present monarch. Possibly some of them may be descended from those English establishments which Dalrymple relates as having existed at Ava, and to the northward, on the borders of China, about the beginning of the 17th century.

In the month of June last year, D'Amato was joined by two young colleagues from Rome. They came to Rangoon *viâ* Egypt and the Red Sea, accompanied by a *Bishop of Ava*, by name Frederico Cao, and another priest, who are now residing at Moulmein. The two priests who have come up here, Antonio Ricca and Domingo Tarali, are natives of Italy, and appear to be intelligent, amiable young men. The Pope must have strengthened his ecclesiastical establishment in this kingdom with a view, I presume, of making converts. Hitherto the Catholic clergy here appear to have confined their labours to their own flock, without any desire of increasing it. Besides the number of Catholics in Dibayen and here, there are about 260 souls at Rangoon under a Padré Don Ignatio; and many of these are wealthy enough to build themselves a good brick chapel, which they have lately done. The Catholics near Ava live and dress like Burmese, from whom, I am sorry to say, they cannot be distinguished by any superiority in moral or intellectual qualities. Père Ricca is now residing at Khyan-ta roowa, and Père Tarali at Ngabek.*

* Journal of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, August 1832.

ON THE LAND-TAX OF INDIA AND ITS EFFECTS UPON AGRICULTURE.

By a Bombay Civil Servant.

It appears to me that much misconception prevails on two points connected with the present land-revenue and its bearing upon agriculture in India, which are so important to the consideration of all measures for its future management or improvement, that I have been induced to collect into a connected form some information and reflections on this subject, part of which has already been before the public, but not in this country.

The two points alluded to are:—first, the portion of the produce of land actually paid by cultivators as revenue; and, secondly, considerations respecting the mode and principles on which the land-tax of India is imposed, which tend to shew that the land-revenue really forms a material part of the price of all the produce of land, and that it cannot be considered as a tax upon rent, an impression that has led to erroneous opinions respecting this mode of taxation.

My experience in India has been confined to the Bombay establishment, and the observations I have to offer will, therefore, be drawn principally from the countries under that presidency, though generally applicable to British India, and the reader of Indian papers will perceive that they are especially so to the Madras territories, regarding which, the published records afford the most complete information; and this arrangement will preserve all the claims to consideration, which my opinions may be supposed to deserve on the score of authority derived from long experience.

In the first place, it cannot fail to excite surprise in Europe, that so material a point as the portion of the gross produce of land, contributed to the public revenue, should remain uncertain, or liable to be so differently represented. These accounts generally make the public burthens vary from one-third to three-fifths of the gross produce of land, though some authorities have given proportions exceeding the highest, while others again have supposed the public burthens to fall greatly below even the most moderate of these estimates.

In defence of my compeers, I shall endeavour to shew that the portion of the gross produce paid as revenue is a sort of *ignis fatuus*, which evades all attempts to ascertain it correctly; that the inquiry is beset with so many difficulties as to render it almost impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, by direct investigation or experiment, and that only indirect methods afford any prospect of enabling us to estimate what may be the truth.

In Goojerat, where the seasons are tolerably uniform, the difficulties of the investigation into the share of crops paid to government are greatly heightened by the quantities of alienated lands, nominally exempt from the payment of revenue, either partially or wholly, but which generally contribute indirectly, by the holder paying higher for government land, than he could otherwise afford to do, or by the cultivator paying in the shape of cesses under different denominations, or renting alienated lands on more favourable terms, by which he is enabled to pay higher than he could otherwise do for his government lands.

In the Dukhun, a similar custom prevailed, but to a much less extent, under the title of Monka soot, and the seasons are so uncertain and various, that investigations of the results of one season (however carefully conducted) afford scarcely any criterion for judging of another.

If the above is admitted, it must be evident that only indirect means remain

to enable us to estimate what may be the truth on this subject, and I shall next notice a few of the grounds for believing that the portion or share of produce really paid is very much less than even the smallest of those above-mentioned.

In the Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates of Goojerat, averages have been given of the rates of land-tax (*beegotee*, or money-payment per beega) paid on the land of separate purgunahs, and on the whole lands of those districts where tulatees * have been established, the details of which I have not the means of ascertaining, except for Duskrohi, the richest purgunah under Ahmedabad, where the average beegotee is under one rupee,† but the general average was extremely low, I have heard about half-a-rupee per beega; particular exactness in this is, however, of little importance to the following observations.

There are lands, both in Kaira and Ahmedabad districts, which pay as high as 25 rupees per beega, or even more; the most general rates may be stated at from 3 rupees to 8 rupees per beega, and there are scarcely any government lands cultivated at so low a rate as half-a-rupee per beega‡; neither could a contract be obtained to plough land sufficiently to admit of the most ordinary crops being grown, under perhaps double this sum, without reckoning any of the other parts of the process of cultivation, cost of seed, sowing, harrowing, weeding, watching, reaping, collecting, treading out, and winnowing the grain.

From hence it follows, that the average sum paid as revenue, in two of the richest and most productive districts under the Bombay establishment, is only one-fiftieth part of the highest rate actually paid, and as low as the smallest nominal rate of revenue, or beegotee: nay, it is even less than the cost of ploughing (in that country especially), one of the simplest and most easy parts of the whole process of cultivation.

This result is produced by a variety of causes,—the alienated lands, which are not directly assessed, is probably the principal; but all the arts of concealed cultivation, bad measurements, and returns, are to to be added, with some also (for which the Hindoo husbandry does not usually receive credit), lands laid down in fallow, and others cultivated with crops that occupy the ground for more than one season.

I think that these observations contribute to strengthen the assertion above made, of the difficulties of this investigation, and that they prove the portion of the produce actually paid to be much smaller in these two districts (for which our information is most complete), than has been estimated by any of the received authorities on Indian affairs; and I shall next quote some opinions formed from information and experiment.

Mr. Dunlop, collector of Ahmedabad, estimated the government-share of the produce, on grounds which he detailed, to be less than one-sixth;‡ and this for a purgunah where there is a great proportion of rice cultivation.

I have also understood that Major Williams, revenue surveyor, in reporting on the Broach districts, estimated that about one-fifth of the land was cultivated with cotton, and also, that he found the value of cotton exported from the Broach districts to exceed the whole amount of the government-revennes. Now, this export being independent of all the cotton used for home-consumption, it follows that an excess beyond the whole revenues was derived from somewhat less than one-fifth of the lands in cultivation.

The opinions of the Dukhun authorities are to be found in the fourth volume

* Village accountants.

† See pp. 671 and 672 of vol. iii. of printed Revenue Selections from papers laid before Parliament.

‡ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 672.

of the Revenue Selections. Mr. Chaplin (p. 471) states, that "the opinions of the collectors are a good deal at variance with each other, so that it is not easy to come to a conclusion at all satisfactory," and he then says that "rich and favourably situated land (after allowing for the expenses of cultivation) can pay one-half, but if poor and unproductive, this would be too large a portion." He next estimates the total value of a ryut's crops, and supplies a statement of the particulars of his expenses, reducing the whole afterwards to a scale of 100 parts—

Of which the government revenue is	35
Village-officers and expense of cultivation	30
Ryut's share	35
	100

Thus making the government-share, of the best and most favourably situated land, rather more than one-third, but, he adds, that "if poor and unproductive, this would be too large a portion." Comparing this with his own survey rules, I find that he proposes one-third of the gross produce for the portion to be assessed on the worst land; and I would ask, can $\frac{1}{100}$ (1·666), the difference between his figured statement, and the one-third of his survey rates, form any thing like an adequate compensation for the difference between the best and worst soils, which must vary from yielding his $\frac{35}{100}$ down to nothing: does not Mr. Chaplin contradict himself?

The opinions of the Dukhun collectors are not all quite so summary; but the details being too long for transcription, I shall only refer to the results.

Capt. Robertson, collector of Poona (p. 570), estimates (from some experiments of actual out-turns of produce) the government share at $\frac{2}{15}$. Captain Grant, in charge of the Satara country (p. 648), states the government share at $\frac{35}{100}$ and the ryot's at $\frac{64}{100}$. Capt. Briggs, collector of Khandesh (pp. 691, 692), gives three statements, which make the proportions paid as revenue, on dry land, about $\frac{9}{231}$ on land irrigated from streams, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 dec. on land irrigated from wells $\frac{1}{5}$ and 37 dec. Capt. Pottinger, collector of Ahmednugur (p. 734), makes the government share about $\frac{2}{9}$.

The opinion I have formed from the above details, and from my own experience, is, that the Indian cultivator does not in reality pay a large portion of the produce of his land, compared with the husbandman or farmer of other countries, and whatever may be the evils which afflict India and depress her suffering population, they must, therefore, be sought for in some other causes or combinations, than in the proportion or share of their produce exacted as revenue.

I shall now proceed to the second head of inquiry proposed, namely, considerations on some of the effects of the land revenue of India, with my reasons for supposing that an erroneous opinion has been formed of it in this country.

It is generally known, that land in the greater part of India has been practically dealt with as if the proprietary right was actually vested in the government; for, whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed on the abstract question, the fact, that governments have assessed, that is, determined the amount of revenue, levied that amount from the occupants, and ousted them from possession, in case of failure to pay, has never been doubted. This has had the effect of erecting states into vast landholders, with control over sufficiently large tracts to constitute complete monopolies of the soil, within which

we now find certain rates of revenue or rent established, and unless cultivators will contract to pay those rates, they are not allowed to cultivate at all. How these rates may have been determined, in the first instance, cannot now be ascertained; but there appear to have been, and still are, throughout all these countries, large quantities of uncultivated lands, equal in quality to that now under cultivation.

The glut of agricultural produce, and universal fall of prices in consequence, is notwithstanding a prevailing complaint everywhere, from which it is evident that the lands already cultivated are fully sufficient to supply food for the present population of the country; and it is equally obvious, that if more land was cultivated and more grain produced, a further fall of prices must take place. What then prevents this extension of cultivation and consequent fall of prices and revenue? Probably, I think, the power exercised by the state, of restraining every individual from cultivating, unless he can afford to pay the revenue or rent, which has been fixed upon the land, besides remunerating himself.* There is no competition of landlords for tenants: if the sum fixed is not paid, the land remains uncultivated. There is no neighbouring proprietor to offer the farmer a better bargain, and oblige the other to reduce his rent or lose his tenant, and thus by fair competition to beat down every spot to its real value.

If any doubts should be entertained of the fact, that this principle really operates extensively, I must refer to the rules adopted by the governments, against granting lands at inferior rates, which is a direct prohibition against the natural progress of competition in reducing the rent of land. This absence of competition among landlords for tenants appears to me to form a great distinction between India and other countries, and it is to this alone that I can ascribe the anomaly, of abundance of land remaining uncultivated, though of an average equal quality with that now under tillage, but for which latter, notwithstanding, a high rent continues to be paid.

An overwhelming proportion of the population are agricultural, and the greatest distress and depression prevail generally. The cultivators ascribe their sufferings to the fall of prices, by which the rest of the community might be expected to profit; but their circumstances seem nearly, if not quite, as bad as those of the cultivators; the evil probably originates in similar causes with both. Such being the symptoms, let us inquire the causes. It appears that the previous details afford strong, and, combined with other circumstances, quite sufficient, reasons to account for this distress.

Agriculture is almost the only employment to which (from education, or prejudices) a native of India can turn, when dismissed from service by any of the revolutions that frequently happen; this occasioned a sudden and general increase of cultivators, at the conclusion of what is usually called the Pindaree war, while the demand was almost as suddenly diminished, by the destruction of the numerous bodies of horse.

The agricultural population, already disproportionately numerous, compared with the other classes, being thus suddenly increased, production soon exceeded the demand and caused the ruinous fall of prices complained of; and the only effective competition in India, that of cultivators against each other for land, had previously reduced their portion to the lowest possible amount that could enable them to exist and to pay the revenue or rent assessed on the land; when, therefore, the sudden increase of cultivators was combined with almost as sudden a diminution in the demand, it surely is not surprising that great and

* Lands do not pay revenue until cultivated.

general distress should prevail, and that government should immediately have found it impossible to realize their revenues.

Large remissions became a measure of necessity, and proposals for further abatements poured in from all sides; but it appears inevitable, from the state of things here described, that, if rents or revenue be further reduced, the same principle of competition amongst cultivators would extend cultivation, until their portion was again reduced to a similar scale, barely sufficient to support existence at the reduced value of produce and rents.

Suppose, for example, that the artificial restraint on cultivation (above alluded to) was removed, and lands were left free to the effects of competition, it seems probable that rents (revenue) must fall nearly to what was sufficient to reimburse the expense of bringing the soil into cultivation, with a reasonable profit; because, if more was demanded it would be more profitable to break up new land than to pay this demand.

I have subjoined to this paper the grounds on which I believe that there is still a very large portion (I estimate more than one-third) of the arable land in the country still uncultivated; and if this opinion turns out to be true, people would prefer occupying new land to competing against each other for the old, and keeping up the price; or, in other words, there appears to me great reason to doubt, whether the effective demand in India has reached that point, where rent really commences in societies left to the natural operation of competition, uninterrupted by artificial restraints.

If the circumstances I have attempted to describe really exist, they lead to the conclusion, that prices are kept up by the high rate of the land revenue, which is at variance with the received doctrines respecting rent; and it therefore seems essential to designate revenue specifically a *tax*, and not to allow our ideas of *rent* to be mixed with the question: but it will be extremely difficult to preserve such a distinction in practice; for the land-revenues of India have been hitherto determined by the same considerations or circumstances that determine rent, so far as these could be ascertained.

The question for consideration now appears to be, whether the land-tax shall be maintained at the present standard, with the prospect of thereby keeping up the prices of produce and wages; or whether a course of remission and reduction shall be entered on, the limit of which cannot be foreseen, with the hope of bettering the condition of the people: but this is unhappily opposed by almost insurmountable obstacles.

Whatever reduction may be proposed must of course be general, and it seems improbable that government could afford at once to give up any very large portion of its revenue. This consideration must, therefore, perhaps decide the question; for, whatever advantages might eventually be expected, the favourable effect of reductions could not be felt for many years, and no substitute could probably be found to supply the wants of government during the time; and the difficulty, and even danger, of the question is increased by the impossibility of foreseeing the limit at which reduction could be stopped (if once commenced on such grounds), short of almost a total abandonment of revenue.

Having stated so much of the difficulties that oppose a return to a natural state of things, I hope it may be permitted me to observe, that if it were possible to withdraw the restriction, and to allow competition in land to be free, it is impossible to calculate to what extent reduction might be carried in the prices of produce; and it seems not too much even to expect that it might restore to India many of the advantages of a new and comparatively unoccu-

pied country, with an agricultural population scattered all over it, who must seek for customers abroad; for the present state and distribution of Indian society is unhappily such that the people (except in the cases of a few and far distant towns) are nearly all producers.

Having endeavoured to shew that the Indian husbandman does not (as has been erroneously supposed) pay a large portion of his produce to the state, his *de facto* landlord, and also that the absence of competition for his services in tilling the ground has destroyed the natural balance of society, by leaving the effects of this great moral agent to operate entirely against himself, I shall add a few observations pointing out some of the causes, which appear to me to have contributed to the growth of this state of things.

The Hindoo laws of inheritance prescribe a rigorous equal subdivision of property or possessions among descendants; all other descriptions of property, besides land, being less obvious and accessible, might be concealed and the law evaded, or when discovered they became insecure, so that the law appears only to have operated uniformly and uninterruptedly in regard to the soil. This has led to an endless subdivision of the land, and a corresponding increase of an agrarian population, attached to the spots of their inheritance (though in many cases totally insufficient to maintain them), which, however, prevents their seeking other more profitable employments.

These have, in fact, become so multiplied, that the possessors are reduced to the most meagre maintenance, and could not afford to pay any impost at all without suffering severe privations; they are, indeed, reduced to such scanty fare and accommodation, as could not support life in any climate less warm and genial than their own: but, for a more full developement of the consequences and effects of such institutions, I refer to the chapter on the law of primogeniture in Dr. Chalmers' late work on Political Economy.

The trading and manufacturing classes must, as a matter of course, suffer in proportion to the depression and distress of the agriculturists, who are their only customers; but a further and most mortifying distinction has been introduced by the British legislature to their prejudice, in the exemption of British manufactures from customs and transit-duties, in passing through the country, while the native manufactures continue subject to all the old imposts, which has confined Indian manufactures, in a great measure, to the places where they are produced, and when added to the other advantages of British machinery and capital, has, in many places, supplanted the native manufactures to a great extent.

It is always much more easy to point out defects than to prescribe remedies; and the only measures I can think of, which offer a prospect of correcting the radical vices of the established institutions of India, are, first, to constitute real proprietors of the soil, by the sale of the land-tax and government rights from the land, coupled with the condition, that the Hindoo law should be abrogated with regard to these possessions; that the proprietors should have power to dispose of them by will, according to their own wishes or pleasure; and that, in the event of persons dying intestate, land shall descend, as in this country, to the oldest son. I would also recommend, that all grants of landed property, for services to the state, or other causes, should be made upon similar conditions; and in proportion as real proprietary rights became extended (which must be sufficiently slowly and gradually), the evils of the present monopoly of land in the hands of government would be corrected, and a class of persons would grow up, who might acquire that wisdom "which cometh by opportunity of leisure:" a class almost extinct at present, and only to be

found in some far distant towns, and so few in numbers, that, instead of giving the tone to, or leading the manners of society, their influence is either wholly unimportant, or they are obliged to follow the stream, and become indolent voluptuaries, or senseless instruments in the hands of others.

I think, also, that the present selfish and unjust privileges of exemption from customs and transit-duties, in favour of British manufactures, should be abolished, either by their being subjected to the same imposts in every respect as the native goods, or by both being equally exempted from taxation.

In conclusion, I beg to disclaim all intention to ascribe blame to the Indian governments, by this representation of the state of things; they had no choice, but to follow the financial systems established among a people, above all others attached to immemorial usages. I have above observed, that the government cannot afford any great sacrifice of its present revenue; but I considered that a concise exposition of the truth would be beneficial, and might assist others in devising remedies; and should no other practical purpose be answered, it will at least shew pretty clearly, that no increase of revenue is to be expected from India.

Memorandum of materials for comparing the quantity of Arable land in the Countries subject to Bombay, now lying waste or uncultivated, with that under cultivation.

The most complete information is afforded by the Revenue Survey Records: and from these it appears, that the country surveyed comprises the whole of the Poona collectorate and two pergunahs under Ahmednugur; and the quantity of arable land

Was	Acres	3,452,241
Of which there is now cultivated		1,905,313
Leaving arable land uncultivated, or about 46 per cent. ...		1,546,928

The only other information of a similar description within my reach, is contained in the 3d volume of printed Revenue Selections from papers laid before Parliament, as follows:—

Broach Oklaseer, (p. 635).—The arable tulput or government-land, is stated at	Beegas	83,988
Of which there are cultivated		54,173
Leaving arable uncultivated, excluding grass lands ———		29,815
Hansoot, (p. 637).—Total extent of arable tulput ...		60,240
Of this, under cultivation		51,266
Arable uncultivated ..... ———		8,974
Ahmedabad, Duskrohi, (p. 671).—Total extent of arable		
Tulput		127,068
Under cultivation		59,030
Uncultivated ..... ———		68,038
Anjar, (p. 755).—The total arable land in the district is stated		
At		245,868
Lands in cultivation		174,862
Leaving uncultivated ..... ———		71,006
Northern Konkun, (p. 775).—The result of a survey undertaken to ascertain the extent of land in cultivation and susceptible of cultivation, gives		
the total of arable land		295,760
Under cultivation		236,089
Uncultivated ..... ———		59,671

Of the aforegoing statements, that for Anjar, in Cutch, includes all arable lands, whether government or alienated; the rest of the statements only include government land.

In all, only arable or land capable of cultivation has been reckoned; lands incapable of cultivation, or otherwise occupied, as by sites of villages, &c., are excluded. The extent of these is comparatively trifling in Goojerat; but in the Dukhun and Cutch, the quantity is much greater. No attempt was made by the survey to measure the mountainous parts, and their extent cannot therefore be estimated; but the more level spaces excluded in the boundary measurements and afterwards deducted, as incapable of cultivation, amounted to 914,240 acres; and it may be added that this land, as well as the mountainous portions, are all valuable to the inhabitants for grazing their cattle.

There are no similar records or measurements for Ahmednugur and Khandesh; but from a tolerably intimate acquaintance with the former of these districts, I feel confident in stating that the uncultivated bears a much larger proportion to the cultivated land than in the Poona districts; fifty per cent. would, therefore, be a moderate estimate.

I am not quite so well acquainted with Khandesh, but the proportion of uncultivated land is certainly much greater there than in either Poona or Ahmednugur. Khandesh is a much more level country than the Dukhun; but still there are considerable tracts of barren rocky land, unsusceptible of improvement, which should be excluded; but from the best information I could procure, I should estimate that the arable lands in that district still uncultivated must exceed in extent those under cultivation.

The only statements I have been able to find (as above given), for Goojerat, are incomplete and relate to the richest and most highly improved pergunahs of the different collectorates in which they are situated; they, therefore, exhibit the most favourable state of cultivation: an abstract of all these statements makes the uncultivated land a trifle less than one-third of the whole arable land included in them. This, therefore, may be assumed as the proportion in the best pergunahs; but in the remote parts of all those districts, and especially of Ahmedabad and Kaira, it would greatly exceed that proportion.

From the above data, I estimate that the arable land still uncultivated in the territories subject to Bombay exceeds one-third, and is probably about one-half, of all the arable ground; and that somewhat less than two-thirds, probably about one-half only, is cultivated.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. III.—A Cadet's Debût in Calcutta.

Something has been said in a former paper relative to the reception accorded to a young writer, upon his arrival in India; and it may not be unentertaining to contrast it with the actual experience of a cadet, from whose auto-biography, intended only for private circulation, the following extracts have been taken.

"My mother, unhappily for me, was a distant connexion of an East-India director. On one fatal day, during a morning visit in Russell Square, she was introduced to the bride of her relative of Leadenhall, a second wife, young, and not destitute of *tournure*. Finding her a presentable person, she bethought herself of the advantages which might accrue to her family from the judicious disposal of a few small courtesies. The lady, who was ambitious of fashionable distinction, was exceedingly thankful for the notice of a person, whose visiting-list exhibited names and places of abode which she had been accustomed to regard with veneration; she was smuggled into Almacks, and her gratitude knew no bounds. Alas for my devoted head! Luckless youth, on me its weight was destined to fall! Profoundly ignorant upon the subject of East-India affairs, I was perfectly unaware of the dreadful predicament in which my mother's zeal for the family interest had involved me. Knowing that, as a younger brother, I was destined to carve out my own fortunes, possessed of an adventurous spirit, and smitten with a desire to see the world, I was charmed with the idea of spending a few years in a distant land, and pleased myself with the thought of speedily acquiring an independence in that golden soil, where any one who chooses to take the trouble may pick up diamonds, and fish for rubies in the streams. I was fond of luxury and splendor, addicted to the study of novels, and believed that I could easily fall into the modes and customs of the country, and bring myself to lie contentedly on a sofa, fanned by two attendant slaves, while perusing the last romance: the approved method, I was given to understand, of passing the sultry hours in Calcutta. It was time that some path should be struck out leading to wealth and honours; for I had discovered myself to be a person of very little consequence in society, and it seemed desirable to attain to the dignity of a profession and an uniform, the most becoming costume in the world, according to the opinion of divers young ladies of my acquaintance, who moreover excited my ambition by declaring that they could distinguish real military men, at a fancy ball, from those who only assumed the character.

"During the interval which elapsed between the promise of a cadetship and my appointment, nothing occurred to destroy the illusive ideas which I had formed of the wealth and glory offered by the service of the East-India Company. The unlucky intimacy with the Director's wife introduced us to a new circle; we became acquainted with nearly the whole of the Gamboge Club, and ate *multāānee* in Park Crescent and Weymouth Street, where we saw loads of carved ivory, silver filligree, and China vases, and heard magnificent accounts of bungalows and budgerows, palanquins, *suwarrees*,

palaces, and parties at Government House. I observed that the new arrivals in England disdained every thing they saw, found fault with the climate, declaimed against the smallness of the houses, the meanness of the establishments of servants, and the scantiness of the dinners. They were disappointed in the shops, in the buildings, and in the theatres; the acting at Calcutta was superior; Taglioni nothing to compare to a nautch girl; having heard Massoni, Paganini could be no treat. Sir Thomas Lawrence was not equal to Chinnery; and, to crown all, no European cook could prepare fish for breakfast. I was naturally deeply impressed with the magnificence of a country with which England maintained so unfavourable a comparison. Old Indians were wont to tell about the enormous fortune amassed by their contemporaries, to descant upon the splendor of their own houses in the land which they had left, and to contrast the unbounded hospitalities of India with the cold formal invitations to an English table; it was, therefore, no wonder that my expectations should be highly raised, and that I should look upon India as a sort of earthly paradise, where, in the midst of gaiety and elegance, I should, without care or trouble, amass a fortune sufficient to support me in the luxury enjoyed by my new friends. I heard them continually deploring the folly of lingering in India, for the sake of a few additional lacs, beyond the period in which it was advisable to tempt the climate no more; and I determined to profit by the experience of others, and, contenting myself with fifty or sixty thousand pounds, return before my complexion had acquired a tinge, verging from pale yellow to deep mahogany, which had spread itself over the countenances of the nawaubs of my acquaintance.

"I was heartily congratulated on my appointment; all my male companions assured me that I was a fortunate fellow, going to the finest country in the world, climate rather hot, but that was nothing where there were so many inventions to keep the houses cool: *punkahs*, *tatties*, thermantidotes, and buckets of rose-water, with nothing earthly to do but to give orders to a set of black fellows, who took every sort of trouble off their masters' hands. I was pleased with the consequence I obtained in the eyes of the young ladies. 'Going to India! and you'll come back *so rich*, and bring home such beautiful things! How I doat upon all that is Indian! I am sure I envy your sisters: the Chairman's daughter had a trimming of beetles'-wings on the other night, which every body admired; and Mr. Culpepper said it looked like a constellation of fire-flies. I wish poor George could get a cadetship. Pray do not forget us when you become a great man, and are surrounded by luxuries, living in a palace, and riding on an elephant; remember us sometimes in the midst of your grandeur, and don't omit to send us invitations to your parties, when you come to a fine house in the Regent's Park.' My sisters desired me to send them home shawls and pearl necklaces by the first opportunity; ivory work-boxes, dressing-cases, card-cases, tortoiseshell fans, Trichinopoly chains, gold bangles, and Dacca scarfs, were added to the list. In short, there was no end to the commission; I was to be the rich man of the family; and the only danger they seemed to apprehend was my growing stingy in the midst of my wealth.

My outfit was splendid; but as my friends had calculated that upon my landing I should be put into immediate possession of splendid allowances, money or letters of credit were not considered necessary: the useful was less attended to than the ornamental, and with the exception of a gold repeater, and a Joe Manton, if all save my wearing apparel had gone to the bottom, I should have sustained little loss. My mother, shocked at the idea of my sleeping in the steerage, insisted upon my having a cabin, for which a large sum was paid; it was beautifully fitted up, quite in unison with my prospects; and often when lying under my table, as a shelter from the heat, in my little miserable routee,* did I grudge the upholsterer his bill, the amount of which would have purchased a regulation-tent, and saved me a fever.

"I joined the ship in the Downs, carrying with me at least fifty letters of introduction to the first-rate families in Calcutta. Upon going on board, a slight misgiving arose, and I began to fear that I was not so completely launched upon the sea of prosperity as I had been taught to imagine. The captain passed me on the deck with a cool bow; there were ladies at the cuddy table, but I was not introduced to them; a major of a King's regiment, going out to join for the first time, affected to hold Company's officers very cheap; the midshipmen were familiar, and I found out that I was 'only a cadet,' without however understanding the full meaning of the phrase. Time passed very heavily; I had acquired tastes which were not in strict accordance with the only amusements permitted to the outward-bound, where the captain, being constituted a sort of male duenna over half a dozen emancipated school girls, takes care not to allow any one to flirt with them but himself. This regulation was strictly observed by our commandant; he ranged his fair charges on either side of him, looking as dark as midnight whenever the most common civilities were offered by their opposite neighbours. Whether it was by his express desire or their own inclination, I never learned, but they made themselves exceedingly disagreeable, appearing to fancy that all the bachelors entertained matrimonial designs, which must be frozen to death. The two prettiest, the captain's especial care, amused themselves and him very agreeably by acting the Rival Queens, a pastime which lasted during the voyage, and which many of the party concluded would lead to some fatal catastrophe, since one of the fair ladies at least must be doomed to wear the willow. Our fears happily were unfounded; they laid siege to their guardian's heart merely to pass away the time, and his vanity alone being engaged in the affair, the trio escaped unwounded: the gentleman ready to enter into a new flirtation with young widows returning home, the ladies bent upon conquest wherever they should go. The rest of the passengers, the King's major not excepted, were rather below par, unaccustomed to good society, and more inclined to estimate according to rank in the service, or length of purse, than manners or personal accomplishments: with these persons, I was 'only a cadet.'

"I confess to have felt some share of mortification at being thus underrated; but I was consoled with the reflection that the scene would change in

* A very small tent.

Calcutta; there, of course, I should take my station amid the young aspirants for fashionable celebrity. I flattered myself that, in bringing out the newest modes and manners, I should be an object of attention, and feeling immeasurably superior to my present associates, enjoyed the gratification of looking down upon them in turn, while the captain would find his level, and the young ladies be taught to distinguish a gentleman when they saw one. At present, the commander of our vessel demeaned himself after the fashion of those glorious days, when a royal salute was fired on the arrival of a Company's ship, and the officers were received like demi-gods; while the unmarried passengers confidently expected to receive offers from the great men of Calcutta an hour after their landing. I smiled at these expectations, little dreaming that my own were equally fallacious. I beguiled the time with reading poetry, and indulging in reveries fraught with golden visions of future grandeur. I likewise recurred with the happiest feeling of complacence to a few scenes of a tender nature, which had taken place at my last balls at home. I had danced several times with a fair girl, in white gauze and red roses, who talked in such a bewitching style of the charms of a sea-voyage, the tropical moonlights, promenades on deck, and above all, the sunny land of India, where I should wander under palm trees, listening to the song of the bulbul, and breathing nothing save atta of roses, that I had almost ventured to ask her to share these exquisite delights; and as no one seemed inclined to participate in the sentimental pleasures I had contemplated, and, judging from the sample on board, India was no place to find a wife to my taste, I encouraged the hope that, being in the direct path to wealth, I should soon be rich enough to invite my charmer of the white gauze to cross the waste of waters to the fairy palace I should prepare for her reception.

"At last, there was an end of the tedium of the voyage; I was no longer offended by hearing the captain declare he would not waste his champaigne upon a parcel of cadets; I was no longer slapped on the back by the third mate; and I escaped the frigid insolence of women awkwardly imitating the exclusiveness of high life. I flung myself into the steamboat, and in breasting the current of the mighty Ganges, my previous ideas of the riches and grandeur of the East seemed more than realized. The beauty and magnificence of Garden Reach, those princely mansions stretching their proud wings over lawns sloping to the river, luxuriant with oriental foliage, gave a bright promise of the splendors of Calcutta, a promise amply fulfilled by the glittering palaces bursting on the eye at the landing-place. I was soon provided with a palanquin, and on my way to experience the unbounded hospitality, of which I had heard so much. The first house to which my bearers conveyed me was sufficiently magnificent to answer my highly-raised expectations; it was enclosed in a large court-yard beautifully planted, and as I passed through the noble gateway to a portico upon the grandest scale, I congratulated myself upon the excellent quarters which my friend's letter had secured for me. A battalion of servants were in waiting in the hall, and my arrival seemed to create a sort of commotion amongst them; all arose and *salaamed*,—a ceremony performed

wherever I passed by people stationed in the verandahs and antechambers; but on being ushered into the presence of the master of the mansion, I thought I had stepped by mistake into a dungeon. Not a single ray of light was permitted to enter, and after groping about in the dark, and making, I doubt not, an awkward figure, as my eyes became accustomed to the dim obscurity, I found myself in the presence of a little withered old gentleman, who seemed diligently employed in smoking a hookah. He looked over the letter, and said 'hum!' and 'ha!' and continued to smoke as diligently as before. As I had been intimately acquainted with several of the members of his family in London, I deemed it proper to give him all the information in my power concerning them. I was the bearer of good tidings; Miss Jane, his niece, had made an excellent match; his brother's property had let most advantageously upon building leases; one of his nephews had been just posted into a frigate, and another had got an appointment in the Board of Trade. Not a syllable concerning these near connexions appeared to interest him in the least degree; at last, I said that the Cheltenham waters had so completely restored his eldest sister, who was considered in a dying state, that she had grown quite young again. 'Ha!' quoth he, 'she was always a tough one; nothing will kill her;' and there his remarks ended. I sat a little longer in silence, and then rose to depart; to this he made no opposition, and I walked out of his house, highly indignant at my reception, and determined never to favour him with my company again.

"Somewhat depressed in spirits, I crossed the next threshold without feeling quite so secure of my reception, but was quickly re-assured by the friendly greeting of my host; he remembered my mother when she was a girl, saw a vast likeness between us, and talked much and long of the jovial days he had passed at my grandfather's. In the midst of reminiscences of Christmas parties, shooting seasons, and fishing seasons, passed under my lamented ancestor's hospitable roof, he suddenly exclaimed, 'well, I hope you'll call very often; I shall be devilish glad to see you. I won't ask you now, because you must be busy settling yourself; but come and *tiff* next week.' I was all aghast, and ready, in the English sense of the word, to *tiff* with him then. However, I had nothing to do but to bow and walk out. At my next visit, the master of the house thought fit to make a formal apology for not inviting me to take up my abode in his domicile; he had not a spare room, not a corner unoccupied; and then he began so pathetically to bewail the number of letters of introduction with which he was afflicted, that it appeared very clear to me that he considered my visit as a bore of the first magnitude. A punkah was swinging in the next apartment, and through three open doors I obtained glimpses of ladies evidently dressed for effect, and waiting to receive company; but to them my host did not present me: a pretty strong hint that I was not an eligible. I had again nothing left but to take leave, and my parting bow seemed to afford great relief. My patience was now pretty well worn out, but still I determined to make another trial; indeed, I had little choice, for I had been particularly warned against entering a tavern in Calcutta. Punch-houses,

as I had heard them called, were represented as being extremely disreputable, and I had been assured by an old Indian, that if I took up my abode in a place of public entertainment, I should not be admitted into society.

"It not being practicable to live entirely in a palankeen, I was compelled to trust to the letters, which as yet had been productive of nothing save mortification. My spirits were again cheered by a kind welcome. 'This is Mr. ——, my dear,' exclaimed a stout gentleman to his stout wife; 'he knows your cousins in Weymouth Street, and has seen Bob and Becky.' Mama questioned me very minutely about her darlings; they were prodigies she knew; miss kept up her Hindoostance, and master astonished all London by the profundity of his remarks upon men and things. I had tact enough to omit the complaints I had heard of the extreme ignorance and backwardness of Indian children generally, and Bob and Becky in particular, and to invent upon the spot sundry anecdotes very flattering to parental pride, and we got into high gossip about the state of affairs in Weymouth Street. Suddenly, in the midst of this charming conversation, I was asked if I had reported myself to the fort adjutant. I replied in the negative, adding that I had only just landed. All was instantly in commotion; the lady cried, 'for heaven's sake, Mr. ——, don't make any delay;' the gentleman talked of the strictness of government-orders, the danger of getting into disgrace at head-quarters, and with great alacrity offering one of his *chuprassees** to attend me, I was packed off to the fort across a broiling plain, hot, jaded, and in disgust with all the world.

"I was civilly enough received, put into possession of various pieces of important information, to which, in the agitated state of my feelings, I could not attend, and, finally, consigned to my quarters, which formed rather a melancholy contrast to the splendid habitations I had just quitted. A single unfurnished room, swarming with musquitos and rats, and looking like nothing I had ever seen before, in consequence of one corner being parted off by a parapet wall about a foot in height, a substitute, as I afterwards understood, for a bathing-room. As there was neither table nor chair, I seated myself upon this erection, which was wide enough to hold the water-jars, subsequently placed there, and fell into a reverie of the most dolorous nature imaginable. Any where else, I might have 'taken mine ease in mine inn;' but solitary imprisonment seemed to be the doom of a stranger in India. I was not, however, left very long to my own reflections. The guardian of the cadets had made my arrival known, and the apartment was soon crowded with natives, offering their goods for sale, or themselves for service, and either jabbering in an unknown tongue—I had neglected the study of Hindoostance—or speaking such execrable English as by no stretch of intellect I could possibly comprehend. I now thought myself in Bedlam, and most happy was I when, after two or three hours of confusion, I obtained quiet possession of my lodging (now supplied with a bed, a couple of chairs and a table, a lamp, and sundry jars of water), and got some refreshment placed before me. I sent the remainder of my letters of introduction by one of my servants, having no inclination to subject myself

* Messengers.

to farther mortification. They produced two invitations, a dinner and a ball. To the former I posted, not without a hope of enjoying a few hours of rational society, for hitherto my acquaintance had been confined to my brother cadets, noisy lads, not at all suited to my taste.

"I found a very large company assembled, and previous to the announcement of dinner, I had no opportunity of speaking, except to answer the salutations of the host and hostess; no introductions took place, and when the ladies were handed down to table, I followed in the *melée*. Having omitted to inform my *khidmutghar** that I was going out to dinner, from sheer ignorance of the dire necessity of securing his attendance, although the apartment was crowded with servants (many of the guests having three in their train, and the table absolutely groaned with the weight of the feast), I could not get any thing to eat. The gentlemen who sat on either side of me abstained from choice; I heard them say that they never ate at night, and though, by the example of others at the board, I saw that it was not absolutely incumbent to preserve a strict fast, I found no encouragement in the reserved demeanour of my neighbours to inquire how I might contrive to get served. They looked on with an air of cold indifference, and their attendants stood behind their chairs like statues. I was hungry, and felt an inclination to taste some of the viands which tempted my eye, but pride kept me silent; for having once or twice asked for a little information from persons well-qualified to afford it, I found that my questions appeared so ridiculous as to excite bursts of laughter, and the remarks 'he's a griffin'—'what a griff!'† were repeated round the room, loudly by many, and in whispers by the more polite. It may perhaps argue a deficiency in education and good breeding, if a stranger should betray ignorance of the established usages of society in London and Paris; but I humbly opine that a *debutant* in Calcutta cannot reasonably be expected to have a previous acquaintance with customs and habits differing so materially from the fashions of Europe, and that if he should abstain from laughing at the strange solecisms he sees committed, he may be spared the sneers of persons to whom long habit has rendered these barbarisms familiar. In the present emergence, the dish before me was my only resource, and when I had partaken of that, my plate was not changed until the second course, when, as I could not eat plantains, I got nothing. The master of the house asked me to take wine, and there ended the hospitalities of the table. Hookahs were brought in, and a dead silence reigned in my vicinity. I made an early escape to the drawing-room, but there my situation was by no means amended; no one thought it worth while to notice a cadet. If I ventured to address any one, I was answered coldly, and stared at. No person cared about the *on dits* of London, with which I was laden, or felt any interest concerning new operas, new books, new pictures, or new musical instruments. My small talk was of no use; the *air distingué* which I flattered myself I possessed, made no impression; a young civilian, who looked like a shop-boy, and stuttered, was the object of general attention,

* The servant who attends at table.

† *Griffin* is the cant term for a 'stranger' in India.

and the difference in our reception was obvious; he was an eligible and I was not: quarters in the 'Buildings*' and quarters in the fort regulated the courtesies of the company towards their respective tenants.

"The ball was about as delightful as the dinner; my only consolation being the sight of my fellow-passengers in as forlorn a condition as myself; the young ladies, stuck in melancholy plight upon a sofa, looked as if they would have been glad to dance with me; but my spirit was yet too high; I remembered their former disdain, and remained obdurate, passing with a stiff bow. The skipper too was there, and, completely out of his element, he wandered about like a discontented spirit, and his uniform coat, considerably tarnished by exposure to sea air, gave him on shore an amphibious look. I could scarcely recognize, in the clumsy, crest-fallen, slinking sort of person before me, the tyrant of the cuddy, and the swaggerer of the deck. I spent the evening in contrasting the difference between a party in London and a party in Calcutta; at the former, the humblest individuals invited are secure of meeting attention; they are at least asked if they will dance, and partners are provided; but here, both ladies and gentlemen, who were strangers, were allowed to sit still without any inquiry whether they were actuated by choice or necessity. It seemed quite sufficient honour to be invited to a ball at the city of palaces; whether the guests were amused or not appeared a matter of perfect indifference to the entertainers. The lady of the mansion danced with her favourites; the master smoked his hookah; those who were previously acquainted talked, and those who were not sate as stiff as pokers, or looked up and down in solitary misery. Three balls passed in the same manner, very little waltzing, no galoppe, no mazurka. I was a mere spectator, and a silent one; for a passing bow was considered quite enough for a cadet.

"Grievously as I had been disappointed in my expectations of pleasure in Calcutta, I found that my actual troubles were still to commence. It is true that I was so fortunate as to obtain a commission, just in time for an order came out immediately afterwards, by which I became a supernumerary ensign, with no chance of promotion until my seniors were 'absorbed.' I was posted to a corps stationed at *some, to me, inexplicable* place up the country; for the whole of India, with the exception of the three presidencies, was a sort of *terra incognita* to my mind. I had formed no ideas whatsoever about the *Mofussil,** and its delectabilities were still to be experienced. Boat-hire was allowed, but, to my horror and amazement, I discovered that I did not possess half the funds requisite to provide me with the most common equipment. In this dilemma, every superfluity was sold to recruit my finances; the rats had half-devoured my portmanteaus, and they were exchanged for bullock-trunks; my watch and my gun provided me with a uniform, and other indispensable military appointments, while the sale of the minor articles produced a small stock of tea, coffee, sugar, and brandy. I went up the river with a fleet of cadets, and under our convoy were several budgerows laden with spinsters (the term universally

* A range in Tank Square, appropriated to the accommodation of writers on their arrival in Calcutta.
† The provinces.

applied, except when abridged to spins, to unmarried ladies), proceeding to their relations in the upper provinces. When our vessel moored for the night, on a wild jungly shore, the fair damsels were easily conciliated, honouring us by receiving our arms in the rough promenade on the river's bank, and receiving with infinite politeness the small courtesies we were enabled to offer; but when we halted at large stations, the scene changed. Balls had been postponed in expectation of a *reinforcement of belles*, and though their escort were included in the invitations, a small share of enjoyment fell to our lot. The partners we hoped to obtain were engaged 'ten deep' to men with staff-appointments or better allowances; and I had the mortification to hear one of my fair companions reply, when asked who were in the fleet with her, 'oh, nothing but cadets!' thus depriving us of our *bonâ fide* rank, for *we were ensigns*.

"After a tedious voyage, not without peril from falling sand-banks, which frequently threatened to overwhelm our flotilla as it lay moored to the shore, I reached the place of my destination, and trusted that I should enjoy some of the pleasures of a military life; but instead of planning hunting-parties for the cold season, I was compelled to wear out my brains in miserably sordid calculations upon the amount of servants' wages, bazaar expenses, the rent of bungalows, &c., and found, after retrenching to the uttermost farthing, that I could not, by dint of privations of every kind, make my ensign's pay furnish the actual necessaries of life. The end of every month would find me in debt, and promotion was an event not to be thought of for many years. My only hope of paying my way rested upon a staff-appointment; and for that, as I had no influential letters to men in power, and my friends in England could not easily be disabused of the idea that I was in receipt of a princely income, I must trust entirely to my own merits: a poor dependence; such a plea being as ill-received in India as at home. I set seriously to work to the study of Hindoostanee and Persian, with the intention of qualifying myself for the interpretership of the corps; and now I lamented that those persons, who had amused me with so many captivating tales of Indian luxury, had not rather impressed upon my mind the necessity of acquiring a competent knowledge of the oriental languages previous to my departure from England.

"My poverty but not my will had induced me to consent to chum with a brother ensign, with whom I divided a little wretched bungalow. He possessed what he was pleased to denominate a taste for music, and sate at home the whole day, alternately scraping upon a miserable violin or blowing through a cracked flute. My moonshee bore the eternal clamour with a degree of imperturbability, which I envied but could not imitate; my head became distracted, and my ideas confused; still my tormentor continued his infernal concert, and complained, in reply to my remonstrances, of the hardship of living with a person who had no music in his soul. I had two competitors for the appointment, studying hard with the advantage of quiet houses; and I felt ashamed of the joy which I could not repress, when one, a promising youth, fell a sacrifice to the heat of the climate. I was shocked at the hardened selfishness which, despite of my efforts, ob-

tained possession of my heart; the death of those above me could alone better my condition, and I speedily learned to erase a comrade's name from the army-list with feelings which, upon reflection, made me shudder. I detested a country and a service which had developed vices in my nature hitherto slumbering and unsuspected even by myself, and I sickened at the thought of what I might become before my painful term of slavery should expire, and I could return to hide my head in some obscure corner of England upon the poor provision afforded by a pension.

"My reception in society was much the same as on my first arrival; I was sometimes asked to ladies' parties, but had no chance of engaging their attention; my declining to smoke cigars, and my skill at small games, did not recommend me to their good graces while I continued an ensign. I was no actor, and failed in my attempt to introduce the *tableaux vivans*. I fell into my place in the back-ground, joining groupes of other youths similarly situated, and wishing, with them, that we could afford to feed the elephants which we might borrow to go after a tiger; looking at Arab steeds, which we could never hope to purchase, and comparing them with the ragged, vicious *tattoos* (country ponies), which we rode at the risk of our lives.

"This agreeable mode of life was diversified by occasional marches, which gave me a pretty idea of the pleasures of traversing the plains of India with an ensign's equipments. It was often my fortune to be sent upon treasure-parties, at the commencement or during the hot winds. I had nothing but a *routee*, the smallest and thinnest of tents, to screen me from the scorching blast, and was compelled to creep under the table and lie there during the heat of the day, in order that I might interpose its canopy between me and a vertical sun. Once in the rains, when I had a companion, a tornado caught our canvas walls, and turned them inside out, in the way frequently the fate of an umbrella in a gust of wind. My friend saved the brandy-bottle, which by a sort of instinct he grasped by the neck; every thing else,—glasses, plates, dinner and dishes,—went off into the jungles. Exposed to the pelting of the pitiless storm, we rushed to the first shelter, which proved to be a cowhouse, the master whereof, seeing our approach, and apprehensive that his cattle would be turned out for our accommodation, resolutely kept the door. He of the brandy-bottle, enraged beyond all discretion, forgetful of his precious charge, threw the missile at the caitiff's head; fortunately, it missed its mark, and lodged in the mud-wall, sufficiently softened to yield to the touch, where it was snugly ensconced in a niche of its own making. Meanwhile, our servants were pursuing the truant tent with shout and cry, picking up the fragments of the feast, and anticipating the ill-humour of the saibs at the loss of the only meal they were likely to get for some time to come. All this time, my friends at home were dreaming of travels performed in regal state, of canopies of cloth of gold borne over the head of their fortunate relative, who, on his return, would think meanly of a carriage and four, and complain of the poor accommodations offered by an English inn.

"At first, I entertained an eager desire to visit the remarkable places within a few marches of cantonments, and felt annoyed at being so near

them without the power of inspecting the curiosities, natural or artificial, which had gained them celebrity; but I soon grew reconciled to my disappointment. Anglo-Indians are divided into two grand classes, the apathetic and the reckless. I became a member of the first and the largest; satisfied myself with the conviction that I should remain long enough in India to see every thing that was worth seeing, and perhaps neglected opportunities within my reach. The announcement of the 'relief' furnished a new topic for conversation, which hitherto, morning, noon, and night, had rested upon an inexhaustible subject,—*half-batta*. To our dismay, we found our corps consigned to a station under the influence of this cruellest of government orders; it made the most determined smoker amongst us eloquent; he mingled his grumblings at the Company, and John Company's active agent, with the gurglings of his hookah,—a duet which had never been heard before. Others became poetical on the occasion, and breathed their plaints in song. The pathos of these extemporaneous productions was rather rude than elegant; but it came home to all our hearts, and when Ensign Weatherall burst forth into an unpremeditated strain, which I subjoin for the inspection of the curious, we were compelled to subscribe to the accuracy of the homely picture which he had drawn.

SONG OF THE DEMI-BATTANT.

Now, comrades, list, and you shall hear
News that will make you rather queer;
We are condemned to meet starvation,
My boys, in demi-batta station!

Supplies, they tell us, are not dear,
And low the price of Hodson's beer:
Poor comfort this; for, to our sorrow,
To pay we shall be forced to borrow.

The batta cut, how shall we dine?
We must not even smell at wine;
And while we view the single grill,
We sigh o'er the *khansamah's* bill.

The price of meat is very high,
Even mutton, "spongy, lean, and dry;"*
So we must feed on rice and ghee,
To save a pice in a rupee.

Though doctors tell that, in a trice,
We lose our lives by eating rice,
No matter that; the sooner we,
As runs the phrase, "absorbed" shall be.

No tea, no coffee, and no eggs,
No salted fish in little kegs,
No butter fresh from country dairies,
For some are supernumeraries.

No bubbling hookah, no cheroots,
No blacking to adorn our boots,
No *syce*, no *tattoo* in the stable,
No *kidmutghars* to wait at table.

* *Vide* the Calcutta Retail Price Current.

No racquets, and for rural sports
Grim bailiffs see, and petty courts;
While tradesmen dun at little cost,
Through that confounded anna-post.

No eligibles we, the fair
Doom us to anguish and despair;
Their frowns will cause the tears to flow
Within each mud-walled bungalow.

No fancy ball, *no masquerade*,
No partner in the galloppade,
No smiles *from rosy-wreathed sultanas*,
And no invites to burra khanas.

No brandy, in these chilling rains,
To cheer our hearts, or warm our veins;
Too soon will grief, or cholera morbus,
In such a state of things, "absorb" us.*

"This delectable effusion requires some explanatory notes. In reporting the state of the markets, our Calcutta officials use terms rather extraordinary to English eyes; beef and mutton, not being in high perfection all the year round, are described as 'spongy,' an expression which conveys a disgusting idea, and which is not warranted by the real state of the case. One of the disadvantages attending Barrackpore, as a military station, is its vicinity to the petty court of Calcutta, that dread of subalterns, whose debts do not exceed 400 rupees. The necessity of the sender of the letter defraying the charge of postage, occasioned by government-regulations, spares a hopeless debtor many demands which would only increase the losses of the creditor; consequently, the nearer a luckless youth, who has the misfortune to be rather deep in his tailor's books, approaches to Calcutta, the more frequently is he favoured with a request to pay; the postage of a letter to Barrackpore being only a single anna."

* It need scarcely be stated, that this is the genuine production of a subaltern officer anticipating the horrors of half-batta; the internal evidence is sufficient to support the fact.

CONVERSION OF HINDUS.

Extract from the evidence of Mr. Chas. Lushington, before the (Public) Committee on East-India Affairs, 8th March 1832:—

"Has any progress been made, in the Bengal presidency, in the conversion of the natives to Christianity?—I am afraid very little; there have been to my knowledge one or two remarkable instances, however, of sincere conversion, and many more are claimed. The cause of Christianity will not be promoted in India by premature, injudicious, or fanatical attempts at proselytism. The experience of late years has shown (I mention it with sorrow), that the direct and permanent conversion of adult Hindoos or Mahomedans (especially the former) is extremely rare: it only remains, therefore, to seek the propagation of Christianity by the slow process of instructing the rising generation. Any attempt to force such results, by open interference with the religious observances of our native subjects, might, without advancing the great cause in view, produce consequences the most injudicious."

THE PATRONAGE OF INDIA,

EDUCATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

One of the most important consequences of a fundamental change in the existing form of government for British India would be the *transferring*, directly or indirectly, the whole of the patronage of India to the hands of the Crown, unless some substitute could be found for the safe channel in which that patronage at present flows. Besides the immense number of military, medical, marine, and ecclesiastical appointments in India, there are from 1,100 to 1,200 civil servants at the three presidencies,* whose salaries and allowances amount to something short of two millions sterling. The number of writerships to be filled up annually has been estimated at twenty, that of cadets at fifty.

The lately-published evidence, taken before the Select Committee of the Commons, contains much curious and interesting matter upon this point, which we propose to condense and distribute under the following heads:—1st. the mode in which the Indian patronage is now exercised; 2d. the qualifications of the appointees; 3d. the substitutes proposed for the present system.

The Mode in which the Indian Patronage is now exercised.

The Crown appoints the Bishop of Calcutta, the judges of the Supreme Courts in India, and all officers connected with the King's forces there. The Governor General, governors, and commanders-in-chief are appointed by the Court of Directors, subject to the approval or *veto* of his Majesty. Members of council are nominated by the Court without any control. The Indian appointments in the gift of the Court of Directors, at home, are writers, cadets, assistant surgeons, masters-attendant, advocates general, and chaplains.†

Of the number of writers appointed from home, in the last five years, three were sons of noblemen, eight were baronets' sons, twenty-one sons of clergymen, forty-six sons of *Company's civil servants*, *seventy-four sons of officers* in the Company's army or navy, thirty-seven sons of officers in his Majesty's army or navy, 146 sons of merchants, bankers, professional men, and private gentlemen, and eight were directors' sons.‡

When the appointments are made, the directors' influence over them ceases; the future promotion of the individual rests with the local governments abroad, which consequently exercise a very considerable portion of the general patronage of India.§ The rule of seniority is, however, observed in India as far as possible: there are many important situations where it is absolutely necessary to overlook mere seniority and to select men of marked ability; but the claims of seniority, *cæteris paribus*, are respected so far as to deprive the Governor General of what would be considered his patronage,‖ which is scarcely equivalent to the annoyance of having to decide on contending claims.¶ The distribution of the patronage in India is recorded on the proceedings, and liable to vigilant scrutiny at home.

With respect to the motives which actuate the patrons under the present system, the Report of the Committee states that "there does not appear in the evidence any imputation upon the purity with which the directors have acted

* See abstracted statement of the number of civil officers in the three presidencies, *Asiat. Journ.* vol. ii. N.S. p. 255. The above estimate is given in the Report, p. 170.
† Mr. Auber, 14th February 1832. Public.
‡ *Idem*, 20th March 1832. Public.
§ *Idem*, 14th February 1832. Public. Mr. Holt Mackenzie, 2d March.
‖ Mr. Charles Lushington, 8th March 1832. Public. Mr. Edmonstone, 16th April.
¶ Mr. H. Mackenzie, 2d March 1832. Public.

in bestowing their patronage;" and the local patronage is stated to be, generally speaking, dispensed with remarkable equity.*

The Qualifications of the Appointees.

This head may be subdivided into two, namely, first, the present character of the Company's servants, and, secondly, their preparatory education and the tests of their qualifications.

The character of the Company's military officers stands high in the estimation of the witnesses, as will appear from our digest of the evidence before the military committee. The cadets are not required indispensably to undergo any examination previous to appointment, except those intended for the artillery and engineer departments, who are educated carefully at Addiscombe and Chatham.†

With respect to the character of the Company's civil servants, in India, as a body, we shall epitomize the testimony of the several witnesses, as it discovers some discrepancies.

Rammohun Roy, in his replies to queries,‡ states that "many of the judicial officers of the Company are men of the highest talents as well as of strict integrity;" that "the judicial branch of the service is at present almost pure;" and that "there are among the judicial servants of the Company gentlemen of such distinguished talents, that from their natural abilities, even without the regular study of the law, they commit very few, *if any*, errors in the administration of justice." This testimony, from so competent and impartial a witness, is high praise.

Mr. T. P. Courtenay, a late secretary of the Board of Control, being asked what, from his experience of the character of the Indian servants, was his estimate of their general capacity, diligence, and public qualities, replies as follows: "that is a very difficult question, indeed, to answer, because it is a remark that almost every person has made who has been concerned in Indian affairs, that gentlemen, who, when you read their writings, appear to be extremely sensible and well-informed men, quite fail when you come in contact with them in England. It would be injustice not to say that there is a very great proportion of intelligence and diligence, and zeal and knowledge, among the Indian functionaries: but I feel myself bound to say that the character of superiority, which has been constantly given to them, is not warranted by what I have observed:"§ herein differing from the late Mr. Canning, who has recorded his high testimony to their ability as well as zeal.

Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, a retired civil servant of high rank and character, formerly vice-president in council during the absence of Lord Hastings from Calcutta,—being asked, "considering the highly important character of many of the functions to which they are called, should you say that there had hitherto been a sufficient degree of ground of selection within the reach of the Governor General of India for the appointment of persons competent to fill such situations,"—replies: "I think we may refer to the history of British India for an answer to that question. The success that has attended the administration of our affairs in that country, affords, in my opinion, ample proof that talents and qualifications adequate to all the duties and exigencies of the public service have been found among the civil servants of the Company abroad."‖

Mr. Richard Clarke, also a retired civil servant, states that the number of

* Mr. C. Lushington, 8th March 1832. Public. † Sir John Malcolm, 5th March 1832. Military.
‡ Appendix to Report, 11th October 1831. § Ev. 17th Feb. 1832. Public.
‖ Ev. 16th April 1832. Public.

eligible persons is generally fully equal to the number of all the situations under the government; that there are now some excellent judges in the Adawlut Courts in India; that there is a very general confidence in the integrity of the Company's judges, but not always in their skill; but there are among the Company's servants as many as, under the circumstances, could be expected, who have taken great pains in the acquirement both of general and judicial knowledge.*

Mr. Holt Mackenzie, who has formed a strong opinion, which we shall hereafter state, respecting the inefficiency of the existing test or security for the qualifications of civil servants, observes, however, that "it is wonderful that they have done so well as they have." He believes that the public (native) voice is, upon the whole, favourable to European judges, and that their reputation, in point of honesty, is exceedingly good.† The present plan of appointment has certainly produced men of much talent, and the highest class of offices may be probably well filled, being few; but looking to the great mass of offices, he thinks the system has not been such as to send out to India a body of men fit to exercise, as it is desirable they should be exercised, the functions that belong to the civil service. There are many judges and collectors inferior to what would be if there was a fuller scope for selection in India, or competition for entering the service in England.‡

Mr. David Hill, as well as Mr. Mackenzie, thinks the natives would prefer the administration of justice remaining in the hands of European judges rather than its being transferred to those of their own countrymen. He does not think that, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of qualification, the Company's servants are particularly ill-qualified; it is only the circumstances of the situation which render their qualifications so extremely defective; and he thinks that they would not be much fitter for judicial situations in India if they were qualified in the highest degree, if they could be lawyers, for instance, sent out from England.§

Capt. Turner Macan, Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-chief, who, from his official functions, has been acquainted with the oriental qualifications of most of the writers appointed to Calcutta and the Upper Provinces, states that, generally speaking, the civil servants are men of considerable capacity for business and great assiduity; but, considering their previous education and the important duties they are called on to perform, they have not generally shewn so much ability as might have been expected.‖

Mr. James O. Oldham, a retired civil servant, who has had twenty-five years' experience in India, having been a collector of land-revenue and afterwards a judge, states that there is not any such deficiency amongst the young men sent out in the civil service as requires particularly to be provided for, especially the young men of the present day, who, generally speaking, are extremely well qualified; there may be exceptions.¶

Mr. W. B. Bayley, late member of council at Calcutta, thinks that civil servants are not sufficiently educated, observing that "it is vain to deny the fact, that very unfit men have occasionally gone out as civil servants to India."**

Several testimonies in favour of the civil service occur in the minutes of the preceding committees.††

On the second head, namely, the preparatory education and tests of the qualifications of persons appointed to the civil service, the evidence

* Ev. 6th March 1832. Judicial. † Ev. 16th March 1832. Judicial.
‡ Ev. 2d March 1832. Public. § Ev. 26th March 1832. Judicial.
‖ Ev. 22d March 1832. Public. ¶ Ev. 9th April 1832. Judicial. ** Ev. 16th April 1832.
†† *E.g.* Ev. of Mr. Chaplin and General Sir L. Smith, 1831.

extends over a pretty large field of inquiry. We shall, in this case likewise, epitomize the testimony of each witness.

The East-India College was established in 1806, in order to supply a want, which has been felt and expressed by the government, both in India and at home, of qualifications in the great body of the civil servants, commensurate with the extent and importance of their actual functions. The plan of education, by which it was proposed to supply this want, combined provisions for an enlarged European education, with the rudiments of some of the oriental languages; the former embracing, besides the classical and mathematical instruction usually given to the junior part of the universities, the elements of the sciences of political economy and law. The college was placed under the charge of a principal and several professors, *viz.* two for classical and general literature, the lectures being upon the plan of those given at the universities; two for mathematics and natural philosophy, on the plan followed at Cambridge; one for modern history and political economy, and another for law, the lectures of both being practically a series of examinations; and two, with native assistants, for the oriental department, which was to provide means of instruction in the elements of oriental literature, for which purpose the students were to be taught not only the rudiments of the Asiatic languages, more especially Arabic and Persian, but made acquainted with the history, customs, and manners of the different nations of the east. There were also French, drawing, and fencing masters. The students were to be admitted at the age of fifteen, but not without passing an examination in the Greek Testament, in two Latin classics, and in the elements of arithmetic. Public examinations, after the models of those at the universities, formed an essential part of the system; but no exact test was at first fixed for the qualification of a student leaving college for India. Subsequently, the oriental professor, who was to give lectures on Hindu literature and the history of Asia, was allowed to substitute the teaching of the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages. The age of admission was altered to sixteen; two years' residence at the college was made indispensable; an improved code of laws was introduced for the government of the college, and a test * was established, by which every student was to have his proficiency ascertained before he could obtain his final certificate.† In 1826, Mr. Wynn's act was passed, professedly as an expedient for supplying a number of writers more in proportion to the demands of the Indian service than could be furnished by the college, according to the act of 1813. A London Board of Examination was established under this act, with a test,‡ whereby students were relieved from the obligation of passing through the college at Haileybury, and the collegiate course was shortened. The test of the London Board is considered by Dr. Batten, the professor of the East-India College, to have brought down the qualification for a writership, and to be detrimental, first, by omitting any demand of an elementary knowledge of law and political economy; and, secondly, by taking, as a minimum, qualifications which

* The test was at first (1814) confined to the several oriental languages required for the presidency to which the student was nominated, *viz.* 1. writing the character in a fair and legible hand; 2. a thorough acquaintance with the terms of grammar; 3. a competent knowledge of the rudiments of each language; 4. reading, translating, and parsing an easy passage in each language. In 1816, an European test was also established, requiring *good proficiency* in one department of European literature, or *proficiency* in two.

† Dr. Batten, 12th July 1832. Public.

‡ The test requires a competent knowledge of the Greek Testament and of some portion of the works of at least two Latin authors (named), and also of the principles of grammar, the common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, the first four books of Euclid or the elements of algebra, including simple equations. Subsequently, an oriental test has been added, in two languages, Persian and Hindustani.

scarcely exceed those required for the first admission to the college, and thus, in fact, admitting little more than ordinary school education as a substitute for an enlarged plan of manly instruction grafted upon such an education. He also states that the lowness of the minimum qualification has rendered it almost impossible for the college to raise its own ultimate tests, from the invidiousness of the contrast, as felt by the parties respectively subjected to each. He observes that "India appears of late to have been overstocked with civilians not detained long enough in Europe for their sound and permanent qualification, in consequence of the hurried discharges from the college as well as from the London Board."*

On arriving in India, the young men of the Bengal service enter the college at Calcutta (which has lately undergone a revision) with a view of perfecting themselves in languages. At Bombay there is no institution corresponding to that at Calcutta; the young men are sent into the interior immediately; the examiners are paid officers. At Madras there is a collegiate institution, in which the examiners are gentlemen in the Company's service, acting gratuitously; the writers are either placed in this seminary or under judges or collectors in the interior. At the colleges in India, the qualification required to be attained is a knowledge of two of the languages of business in the country. After a certain period, if the writers do not fit themselves for employment, they are, by a recent direction from home, sent back to England and forfeit their appointment.† The Calcutta college, upon its establishment in 1800, was strongly objected to by the Court of Directors, on account of the expense.

Mr. Mill's opinion (formed, he admits, from imperfect knowledge) of the institution at Haileybury, is "by no means favourable." He conceives, that "there is very little done in the way of study, except by a small number of the best-disposed of the pupils, who would study anywhere, and that the tendency inseparable from assemblages of young men to run into dissipated courses, operates there to a deplorable extent." The great defect, he thinks, is the want of an appropriate organ for the most important of all branches of education for young men who are to be employed in the administration of justice, who do not receive "one word of instruction on the peculiar nature of the unspeakably important and difficult duties they will have to discharge." There are cases, in which from deficiency at the examination at Haileybury, the students have been sent back, and if they continue below the requisite degree of proficiency, they would not be sent out; but he recollects no instance of the kind. The college at Calcutta has been a great expense to the government. Upon an inquiry, some years ago, it was found that the junior part of the service were involved in debts to a deplorable degree, and that their residence in Calcutta had been one cause of this.‡

Mr. Courtenay, being asked how far, in his opinion, the two institutions, at Haileybury and Calcutta, had answered their purposes, replies that, as to the Calcutta college, he knows very little, but never heard much good of it; and with respect to Haileybury, he is bound to say that the tendency of the despatches he has read from India, up to the period of his quitting office, was to establish a superiority in the persons who had been at the college, over those who had gone to India before the college was established.§

Mr. John Sullivan has always considered the collection of a number of

* Ev. *ut supra.*

† Ev. of Mr. Mill, 21st Feb. 1832. Public. Of Mr. H. Mackenzie, 2d March 1832.

‡ Ev. *ut supra.*

§ Ev. 5th Feb. 1832. Public.

young men of the same age, destined for the same scene, in the same college, to be a great mistake in the present system of education for the civil service: an observation he applies both to England and India. The great evil arises from the youths getting into habits of extravagance, not being checked, as at the universities, where the society is general and consists of young men and persons of maturer age; he conceives, moreover, that they lose the opportunity of forming those connexions and friendships in this country, which tend very much to rivet their affections to persons and things at home. The extravagance, both at Madras and Calcutta, has been very great indeed. He imagines there has been no instance of any young man arriving in India possessed of a sufficient acquaintance with the language to enable him to take a share in the administration of the country. He thinks the qualification of the civil servants would have been much higher than they are, if they had paid more attention to political economy, mathematics, civil engineering and similar branches of education, confining themselves (at college) to the mere rudiments of Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic. He believes it is generally considered that every object in contemplation when Haileybury college was formed, might have been more effectually obtained by other means.*

Mr. Holt Mackenzie conceives that the East-India college has been beneficial, but that the same object might have been easily attained without the expense of it; and the institution might be dispensed with, without any further detriment. He should think that from all the gentlemen appointed to the civil service there should be required a much more extensive acquisition than they now generally make, in every branch of European knowledge which the college professes to teach, especially on subjects connected with the science of government. On the entry of young men from England into the college at Calcutta, there have been some instances of very considerable proficiency in oriental languages; but in general their acquisition has not been such as to enable them to enter immediately on public service. The Calcutta college has been useful chiefly in providing books; that being accomplished, he thinks, on the whole, it is disadvantageous to the public service. Generally, he does not think it desirable that gentlemen destined for India should attend much to its languages in England; they can *acquire them with so much greater facility* in the country. The best course of education for a young man in India is that which would in England qualify him to fill any high public office as a statesman; at the same time, the study of Sanscrit would be useful, if it could be acquired without sacrificing the more important object of acquiring European knowledge. The present plan of nomination for the civil service goes only to secure qualifications a little better than the ordinary average of gentlemen of the same rank, and a plan which gives to India only such an average of talent must be defective. As to the governing feeling of the patrons, his notion, Mr. Mackenzie says, is that the chance of success in India depending much on the qualifications of the individual, the value of an appointment to a man of talent is much higher than to an inferior man; the consequence must be a desire on the part of the patrons to seek amongst persons standing to them in the same relation, the most talented. He believes there has been, independently of other considerations, a general desire on the part of the Directors to send men who would do them honour; a motive which, he has no doubt, gives a salutary direction to the force of private feeling.†

It is worthy of being noted here, that in the evidence of Dr. Batten,‡ amongst the testimonies in favour of the East-India College, are two from

* Ev. 28th Feb. 1832. Public. † Ev. 2d March 1832. Public. ‡ Ev. 12th July 1832. Public.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie.* In a letter to Mr. Malthus, he describes the college as "the seminary to which I shall ever consider myself indebted for a variety and extent of information, that I could no where have received in the space of two years;" and a letter from the father of Mr. Mackenzie states: "my son Holt owns with gratitude the kindness and highly useful instruction which he received at Hertford, to which he chiefly ascribes the success of his exertions in India."

Mr. Charles Lushington thinks the present system of education at the East-India College defective; the character of the education is not sufficiently defined; the students are treated neither as boys nor men. He inclines to the opinion that they are apt to presume too much upon their interest; they consider themselves too free from responsibility. The institution, at present, is a non-descript establishment, where the youths are subjected to an ill-defined restraint, vacillating between the coercion of a school and the liberal and manly discipline of an university. Too much time is devoted at Haileybury to an ineffectual attempt to acquire the native languages, which would be much better learnt in India. The education in England should be devoted to the acquisition of the points of education of a gentleman, laying a good classical foundation, and combining with it the study of state polity and general jurisprudence. In most cases the attainments of writers, on coming to India, have corresponded with their certificates of qualification; occasionally, with respect to oriental languages, it has been found necessary, on their arrival at the Calcutta College, for them to begin their education almost *de novo*; credit is sometimes given to the young men for respectable proficiency in Persian, Bengalee, or Hindoostanee, when their ignorance of those tongues is but too apparent. Mr. Lushington does not recollect any young man being sent back to England, except for some moral offence. He thinks the consideration that young men proceeding to India cut themselves off from the different professions in this country, has operated very strongly with the government in not sending back writers, however deficient in point of ability.†

Capt. Turner Macan states, that the amount of the knowledge brought out from England in the civil department has been very trifling. The system pursued at the Calcutta College, up to the period when Lord Wm. Bentinck assumed the government, was not calculated to ensure rapid progress in any oriental language. The college has been a source of more debt than knowledge in the civil service, and has been an expensive establishment. A few years back, an estimate was taken of the debts of the civil servants (their number could not have been above 450), and the amount of the debts, which were confined to comparatively few, was about £1,500,000, much of which originated in college-extravagance, owing to the assembling of young men in a luxurious capital, where there is every temptation to idleness and extravagance, and a great facility in raising money. This recklessness is founded upon the anticipation of lucrative employment. Capt. Macan cannot recall one instance of a writer having been sent back to England from want of due qualification. He thinks, considering the age at which they have been sent out, the qualification of writers have generally appeared far above mediocrity; and if the regulated tests for those who are admitted into the service, without having been at the East-India College, be strictly enforced, it will always ensure a sufficiently high degree of education. He thinks that, for their age, the requisite amount of qualification is neither too high nor too low: the age of

* See *Asiat. Journ.* for June 1817, pp. 587, 588. † Ev. 9th March 1832. Public.

twenty would be better than eighteen. He is of opinion that under its present management, the college of Calcutta will be found to answer all rational expectation; that the students will acquire in a short time sufficient Oriental knowledge without contracting debts. A preferable mode of disposing of the civil servants, after their arrival, would be to hasten them into the Mofussil, but not to collect too many at one station: on a report from the civil authorities of the stations, they might be sent to Calcutta for final examination. He considers the East-India College in England an useless expense to the government, and that the grounding of the Oriental languages might be fully as well accomplished by individual masters, if due encouragement was given to them.*

Mr. A. D. Campbell considers the chief defects in the education of the civil service to be these:—that they leave England too young, before their education is completed, and by the arrangements at home are insulated from the rest of their countrymen, and deprived of opportunities for forming connexions with young men of their own age, intended for public employments; that, their abilities being tried together at the same establishment, at a very early age, their relative capacity for public employment is too soon settled, so that there is less emulation among them than if they arrived in India without their abilities being known to each other; that the most lamentable defect is the want of instruction in England in the principles of general law and in the peculiar tenures of land in India, which leads to the greatest errors in our revenue settlements and judicial decrees. The writers should be of a more advanced age before they go to India, and their education should be similar to that for the highest situations in England and further embrace instruction in the Indian tenures and Indian codes, as well as in the general principles of the civil or Roman law. The want of union in the civil service of the three presidences he thinks a further defect, as confining the selection for employment to the respective presidencies. He considers it highly desirable that the junior civil servants should be removed from the metropolis immediately on their arrival in India. The students at Madras are not congregated in one building, as at Calcutta; the consequence has been that the instances of extravagance at Madras have been very rare: a feeling pervades the Madras service that such extravagance nearly operates to preclude promotion to any high situation.†

Mr. Auber, the secretary to the Court of Directors, objects to fixing so late a period of life as twenty-two years of age, for entrance into the civil service, on two grounds, physical and moral. The age at which they now go out is considered better calculated to adapt them to the manners and habits of the natives and to the climate, as well as to the ready acquisition of eastern languages. On the moral ground, young men might, at twenty-two, form habits and views that would attach them more strongly to England, instead of viewing India as their home, and they would acquire additional habits of expense and extravagance here.

* Ev. 22d March 1832. Public.

† Ev. 29th March 1832. Public.

[*The conclusion next month.*]

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—The general meeting of the Society was held on the 2d February; the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, vice-president, in the chair.

The following donations were laid on the table, *viz.*

From Major Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, K.C.B., M.R.A.S., a model of the *chukkie*, or hand-mill, used almost universally in the East for grinding corn of various kinds. This model is made of iron, on a scale of about an inch and a half to a foot. The original mills are made of stone, about two feet in diameter, and the weight of the upper stone is from 40 lbs. to 60 lbs. Sir Henry presented two of these mills, in 1820, to the Museum of the East-India Company; one being of a coarse-grained stone for crushing gram, peas, &c.; the other of a finer texture, for wheat, &c. He suggests the introduction of these hand-mills among the agricultural population of this country, as affording useful employment to the juvenile members of a labouring family when not otherwise engaged. Sir Henry refers to Mrs. Meer Hasan Ali's work for a description of the *chukkie* and its use; and an engraving of a Hindu family preparing flour with this machine was also published, in No. 9 of the *Saturday Magazine*, with an explanatory notice. Sir Henry likewise presented a handsome Ghorka war knife, in a purple velvet sheath, and a pamphlet on the employment of Dennett's rockets in effecting communications from stranded vessels to the shore.

From Sir Alexander Johnston, several portions of Scripture, prayers and hymns, translated into the Malagasy language, by the missionaries in Madagascar; also the Journal of a Route from Simla to Surahun, by Lieut James Mackenzie, of the 8th Bengal Native Cavalry, printed at Cawnpore, but unpublished.

From Wm. Daniell, Esq., R.A., a drawing, copied by himself from an original sketch made by his brother, Mr. S. Daniell, of the colossal Jaina figure sculptured out of the summit of a hill at Savanabalagola, near Chenroypatam, in Mysore. This figure is computed to measure sixty-five feet in height, and is composed of granite.

From T. H. Baber, Esq., a bottle of capers grown in a garden at Tellicherry; they are of a kind indigenous in Malabar.

From the Society of Arts, Part I. of Vol. XLIX. of its *Transactions*.

From Professor P. E. Le Vaillant de Florival, his translation into French of an Armenian allegory, entitled *La Rose et le Rossignol;* and

From James Atkinson, Esq., an original portrait, in oil, of the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, painted by Mr. Atkinson, and from which an engraving will appear in a forthcoming number of the *National Portrait Gallery*.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

Colonel Patrick Vans Agnew, C.B., elected at a former meeting, having made his payments and signed the obligation-book, was introduced and admitted a resident member of the Society.

The Chevalier Clot Bey, M. Sakakini, and Lieut. Mackenzie, being proposed by the council at this meeting for election as corresponding members of the Society, on the recommendation of the committee of correspondence, Sir Alexander Johnston, as chairman of the committee, verbally stated the grounds on which the committee had so recommended those gentlemen. With reference to the two first, the assistance which might be reasonably expected from them had been explained at the previous meeting, when they were present; and Lieut. Mackenzie was deemed eligible for this distinction, on account of

his efforts in exploring the regions of the Himálaya. He had been foiled in two attempts previously, one to visit the sacred fire of Jualla Mukhi, in the Punjáb, and the other to examine the vale of Cashmér; but in April 1829 he succeeded in commencing a journey through the valley of the Setlej river, and a copy of the first part of his journal, terminating with his arrival at Surahun, the residence of the Rájá of Bisaher (which is situated 7,248 feet above the sea, and more than 3,500 above the Setlej), was presented at this meeting by Sir A. Johnston, as noticed above. Lieut. Mackenzie has attached a map to this journal, extending from 77° to about 79½° E. long., and from 31° to 32½° N. lat.; it is constructed on a scale of about five miles to an inch. Sir Alexander spoke in high terms of the talents and energy of Lieut. Mackenzie, and expressed his confidence that valuable information might be looked for from his exertions.

Colonel Edward Boardman, of the 45th Madras N.I., was ballotted for and elected a resident member of the Society.

Alexander Duncan Campbell, Esq., of the Madras civil service, was proposed, and, as a member of the Madras Literary Society, immediately ballotted for, and elected a resident member of the Society.

The Rev. Benjamin Clough, Wesleyan missionary in the island of Ceylon, was ballotted for and elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The paper read was communicated by Lieut. Colonel W. M. G. Colebrooke, M.R.A.S., &c. &c., and was entitled, Observations on the Pearl Fisheries of the Island of Ceylon, by Captain J. Stuart, Master Attendant at Colombo.

The pearl oysters are first seen in immense clusters floating about the sea, of so small a size as to be easily mistaken for fish spawn; they then settle to the bottom and attach themselves to the coral rocks, or form in clusters, by means of the beards with which they are furnished, like those of mussels. They seldom arrive at perfection on any banks except those of Aripo. They are found in from five and a half to seven fathoms water, and when age has loosened their hold of the rock, they are found in perfection on a sandy bottom. An intelligent diver fixed the age at which this happens at six years and a half, and was of opinion that the oysters could not separate themselves at their own pleasure. These beds at Aripo are protected by a coral ridge; and being struck with its importance as a guide to the particular spots where oysters might be found, Capt. Stuart made some inquiries, from which he learned that the natives had a notion of some powerful queen having resided at Coudramalle; and that this ridge was formerly an island, on which the dead from the city were buried: Capt. Stuart, however, is of opinion that it is a rising bank of coral and sand. Pearls are generally found in the most fleshy part of the oyster, and as many as sixty-seven pearls, of various sizes, have been found in one oyster; but it is by no means certain that all oysters contain pearls, and they are seldom found in those which would be selected as the finest for eating; which seems to favour the supposition that pearls are produced by a disease of the fish. At Aripo, during the fishery, a bushel of pearl-oysters may be purchased for less than the cost of the same quantity of oysters at Faversham or Colchester. The depth of the bed seldom exceeds eighteen inches. It does not answer to remove them to other feeding grounds, as is practised in Europe. After a short descriptign of the boats employed in the fishery, the author proceeds to explain the manner of diving for the oysters, in nearly the same terms as is done in Cordiner's Ceylon, and the fifth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*. The divers are said seldom to remain longer than a minute under water; the more common time is from

fifty-three to fifty-seven seconds; but when requested to remain as long as possible, they have been timed to eighty-seven seconds. A copy of the talisman, prepared by the Muhammedan shark-charmer to protect the divers, is annexed, and an amusing instance is given of the ingenious way in which this person evaded Capt. Stuart's attempt to put his skill to the test. The paper terminates with some remarks on the comparative want of success which has attended the fisheries since 1814, and suggestions for its more effective superintendence in future.

The thanks of the meeting were ordered to be returned to Lieut. Col. Colebrooke for the communication of this paper, and the meeting was adjourned to the 16th instant.

Saturday, the 16th of February; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., vice president, in the chair.

Several donations were laid on the table, amongst them were the following, *viz.*

From Capt. F. R. Chesney, through Col. W. M. G. Colebrooke, his Reports on the Navigation of the Euphrates; from Mahárájá Kali Krishna Bahadur, his translations into English of the *Vidvun Moda Tarangini*, or 'Fountain of Pleasure to the Learned,' comprehending short descriptions of the peculiarities which distinguish the votaries of the several Hindu deities; and the *Neeti Sunkhulun*, or collection of the Sanscrit Slócas of enlightened Múnis; from Colonel John Staples Harriot, of the Bengal service, a figure of Buddha, from Ceylon, sculptured in coarse alabaster, with the seven-headed serpent overshadowing him; also a skull and beak of the *adjutant* of Bengal; from John R. Morrison, Esq., the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Companion* for 1832; from Dr. Morrison, the first number of his *Chinese Repository;* and from the Chevalier Clot Bey, through Sir Alexander Johnston, his *Compte Rendu des travaux de l'école de Medecine d'Abou-Zabel en Egypte*. Donations were also received from the Académie des Sciences de Dijon, the Royal Northern Society of Antiquaries at Copenhagen, the editor of the *Athenæum*, &c. &c.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the several donors.

Mr. John Reeves, M.R.A.S., laid before the members a Chinese manuscript map of the seat of the rebellion now raging in China, of which an account is given in the *Chinese Repository*, p. 29. It broke out on the 5th of February 1832, at Kyang wha hyen, about 25° 15′ N. lat., and 5° W. of Peking, and the insurgents have possessed themselves of four large towns and several smaller ones; the other large towns (besides Kyang wha hyen) are probably Ning Yuen hyen, Lan Shan hyen, and Kya ho hyen, which are situated on the southern part of the province of Hoo-kwang, where it joins the provinces of Kwang tung and Kwang-se.

John Forbes Royle, Esq., of the Bengal medical establishment, elected on the 19th of January last, and Col. Edward Boardman, elected on the 2d February, having made their payments and signed the obligation-book, were respectively admitted resident members of the Society.

Sir Alexander Johnston, vice president, read to the meeting a letter which he had received from Alexander Turnbull Christie, Esq., M.D., M.R.A.S., who left England to proceed overland to India, in the early part of the year 1831. The letter is dated Madras, 24th of September 1832, at which time the writer had been nearly six months in India, and had collected many interesting facts in geology and other branches of natural history. Dr. Christie has sent home a number of specimens of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and fish, to the Court of Directors, and was preparing for a second journey to the

Nilgiri Hills and the south of the peninsula, where he expects to reap a rich harvest in geology and zoology. In the prosecution of his meteorological researches, Dr. Christie has received the most cordial assistance from the Madras Government; he has drawn up instructions for making meteorological observations, and a form for a meteorogical register, of which several hundred copies have been struck off at the government lithographic press,* and distributed among the officers of the Madras presidency. The local government has also suggested to the Court of Directors, that from twenty to twenty-five complete sets of meteorological instruments should be sent out to India; and Dr. Christie hopes that similar observations will be undertaken at Alexandria, in the Red Sea, and Persian Gulf, and in the territories under the other Indian presidencies; if they could also be extended to other parts of Asia, a mass of facts might be brought together in a few years, which would prove of more value than any which have ever been contributed to the science, as they would furnish an accurate view of the climate of a great part of the East, and the means of resolving many important questions relating to the phenomena of the atmosphere. It is Dr. Christie's intention to commence, on his arrival at the Nilgiris, an extensive series of observations on their climate, with its effects on the human frame and on vegetation; and he hopes to be able, in two or three years, to send a memoir on the subject to the Society. He also contemplates the establishment of a small experimental farm on the hills, in which he will attempt the introduction of new staple commodities, such as coffee, tea, and the silk-worm; and thus subject his theoretical views to the test of experiment. Dr. Christie's collections will be sent to the Court of Directors, who will be able to present the duplicates to different scientific bodies in Europe, in the same way as has been done with the magnificent botanical collections of Dr. Wallich.

Sir Alexander Johnston explained, before reading this letter, that although it might be considered a private communication, yet conceiving its contents to be of public interest, he felt it his duty to lay it before the Society, both for the credit of the writer and the satisfaction of his fellow members. Sir Alexander also made various remarks, in the course of reading the letter, illustrative of Dr. Christie's plans and intentions; and with reference to an observation, in the postscript of the letter, relative to the engagement of Cavelly Vencata Lutchmiah to prosecute the researches of his master, the late Colonel Mackenzie, which has unfortunately not taken effect at present. Sir Alexander stated that he had suggested in his evidence before the House of Commons, and he trusted that it would be acted upon, that a certain sum should be set apart from the public revenue for the purpose of enabling the Madras Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society to accomplish an object so important and desirable.

Another letter from Dr. Christie, dated the 28th of September, and addressed to Colonel Tod, was also read. It mentions that the writer has sent a small collection of gold and copper coins, procured in Egypt, to Colonel Tod, for presentation to the Society, and proceeds to give some account of his journey overland. Dr. Christie was five months in Egypt; he went as far as Philœ, above the first cataract, examined the geology of a great part of the country, made some interesting observations in geology, and collected some valuable antiquities: he intends drawing up a paper on the geology of Egypt, to be communicated to the Geological Society. Among the antiquities is a beautiful sarcophagus of basalt, from Memphis; a very fine mummy, in three

* A copy of this work was presented to the Society at this meeting from Dr. Christie.

cases, and a copper cup covered with hieroglyphics, similar to one found at Thebes by Belzoni.

While geologizing among the limestone hills a few miles to the south-west of Denderah, Dr. Christie discovered a whole range of caverns, which, he observes, may probably contain the remains of the ancient Tentyrites, as it is not unlikely to have been the subterranean necropolis of that ancient city. The upper parts of the doors alone were visible, the entrances being blocked up with sand, and to clear them would no doubt be a work of considerable labour and expense; but to any one with the enterprize and perseverance of a Belzoni, they might afford a rich harvest of antiquities.

Dr. Christie visited the Nilgiri hills, in his way to Madras. He states that the climate of their higher parts resembles that of the great intertropical cities of America, which have become the centres of civilization; but is not subject to one inconvenience attending the latter, namely, the sudden changes and cold piercing winds occasioned by the vicinity of lofty mountains: the mean temperature of Ootacamund is rather more than that of London, but the annual range is very small, and the heat is never sufficiently great to bring the more delicate European fruits to perfection; at the height of that station, therefore, the cultivation of corn and vegetables alone can be expected to succeed; lower down, at the height of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, the valleys enjoy the climate of Italy, and in some of them the tea tree might be cultivated; a species of *camellia*, the genus to which the tea belongs, is actually found there, growing wild: a little lower, coffee might be produced.

The remainder of the letter treats of the same topics as those previously detailed in the letter to Sir A. Johnston.

The paper read consisted of remarks on the Védánta system of philosophy, by Colonel Vans Kennedy, president of the Branch Royal Asiatic Society at Bombay, and M.R.A.S. The conclusion was deferred till the next general meeting of the Society, on the 2d of March.

VARIETIES.

The Jews of Persia and Transoxiana.—Mr. Wolff, the converted Jew, in the journal of his travels in the East, gives the following account of his late brethren in the countries he traversed:—

"The Jews of Meshed have no other Hebrew writings except those which the Jews in Europe are possessed of, for all their books come from Leghorn and Kapusta, by the way of Organtsh. A Jew of Meshed, who turned Mussulman, Nisin by name (who is Mussulman during his stay at Meshed, and during his journey to Khiva Jew again), made several journies to Khiva, Astrachan, Kapusta, Wilna, and Leipsic, and brought Hebrew books for the Jews of Meshed, and a Hebrew New Testament of the London Society, which was given to him at Astrachan by the Rev. Mr. McPherson, the late missionary of the Wesleyan Society at Alexandria. My old friends, the Jews of Meshid, are, however, in possession of Hafiz, written with Jewish characters, and of the Persian poem *Yousuf and Zuleikha*, written in the same characters; and of a Persian translation of the five books of Moses, written with the same characters; and of the Psalms of David. They have the same traditions about the sabbatical river as the Jews all over the world have, but the Jewish Soffees of Meshed do not believe any thing. The Talmud, however, is scarce at Meshed; their Bible is the same as that of the Jews in Europe: with regard to the Apocryphal books, the case stands as among the Jews in Europe.

"They have very fine synagogues at Meshed, four in number, from the time

of Nader Shah; and they are allowed to build at Meshed as many synagogues as they like.

"Their community is governed by four rabbies or mullahs (one of them was a Sooffee, but now a believer in Christ, R. Pinchas by name), and by a Ked Khoda, or Nassi, who carries their complaints before the Mussulman authorities.

"They have some religious teachers called Malamedim, who, however, have little learning and no authority: only their rabbies speak Hebrew, but among themselves they speak the Jewish Persian, *i.e.* Hebrew mixed with Persian words, but as well their Persian as their Hebrew corrupted. They keep themselves entirely secluded from their neighbours, and never intermarry with them. The native Jews of Meshed do not even intermarry with them. The native Jews of Meshed do not even intermarry with those of Yazd, on account of the bad character of the latter, who practise witchcraft. All the Jews of Herat, who are like the Jews of Yazd, even say the *Kalima* of the Mussulmans, *i.e.* "there is God, and nothing but God, and Mahomed the prophet of God," in order to please the Mahomedans. The Jews of Meshed, except the Jewish Sooffees, observe the Sabbath with rigour. They observe the same fasts and festivals as the Jews of Europe do, and rigidly adhere to the law as regards meats. They practise commerce to Turkistan to a great extent, but conceal their riches. They have only knowledge and connection with the communities of the Jews in Turkistan and Bokhara, but they know nothing of the Jews in China. They have no hatred towards Jesus Christ, and though they knew me to be believer in Jesus, the chief rabbi, Mullah David, called on me, as on the rest of the respectable Jews, to read in the Sepher Torah on a sabbath day in their synagogues, which I did with the best conscience, having before me the example of Paul. Their notions about the Messiah are the same as in Europe, and they sigh after their return to Palestine.

"The Jews of Khiva are justly execrated by all the Jews of Meshed and Turkistan. The Jews of Khiva or Organtsh are secret sellers of Persians to the Turkmans. They are traitors, and have Mussulman concubines; despisers of the law of Moses, hypocrites, thieves of the property of those foreign Jews who come among them. Moorcroft committed the great fault of taking indiscreetly information from the Jews of Bokhara, many of whom are not better than the Jews of Khiva; for the Jews of Khiva ran away from Bokhara, and thus the government of Bokhara was perfectly well informed of all the questions proposed by Moorcroft to the Jews. English travellers going to Bokhara or Khiva must be very cautious with regard to proposing questions to the Jews. The Jews of Khiva are called universally *Manserim*, *i.e.* bastard, by all the Jews of Meshed and Turkistan, and even by the Jews of Herat. It is very odd that the Jews of Meshed, Turkistan, Bokhara, and Balkh, and the Mussulman inhabitants of Khiva themselves, believe that the Organtsh, or Khivaities, are the descendants of the Philishtee, *i.e.* Philistines, and that the Pehluvan, *i.e.* Samson the giant, is buried at Khiva."

Mr. Wolff adds: "The Jews of Hazara and Cershee are from Bokhara. The people of Tehaarjoo have been very kind to me. They only objected to my not wearing a mark of distinction from a Mussulman, for they were liable to give me the salaam, which would be of serious matter at Bhokhara, which is *kowut Islaame deen*, 'the strength of Islaam.' I replied that I was the mehman of Gosh Bekie, and an Englishman; and the sultan of Constantinople had even adopted the English dress himself. I learned here that a Jew, Simon Ben Shazar, assisted Mahomed in composing the *Coran*."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Cui Bono? or, the Prospects of a Free Trade in Tea. A Dialogue between an Anti-monopolist and a Proprietor of East-India Stock. London, 1833. Hatchard.

This is a succinct and clear exposition of the principal points at issue between the parties in the East-India question, so far as regards the privileges of exclusive trade. The form of dialogue affords many facilities for such a discussion, and the author has managed it judiciously and convincingly. The "Proprietor" proposes a mode by which an experiment of open trade to China might be made, by providing a guarantee-fund equal to the value of the Company's stock.

Remarks on Crawfurd's Letters from British Settlers in the Interior of India. Calcutta, 1832.

These "Remarks," which have appeared in the *India Gazette* of Calcutta, emanate from a partizan of the Crawfurd School. Their chief object is to show the advantages which the country (India) has derived from the settlement of indigo-planters, their "charities and acts of benevolence," and thence to support the cause of colonization in India. The author has freely indulged in quotations of poetry as well as prose; yet he has taken no notice of occurrences judicially proved to have taken place in the indigo-districts, at certain trials at Calcutta, in August 1830, nor of the remarks of the two judges (Grey and Ryan), who stated that these districts appeared to be in a very disturbed state, and that "it was not improbable that there were frequent quarrels between indigo-planters and indigo-planters' assistants, attended with *much* violence." On the subject of colonization, too, he has not noticed the evidence of Rammohun Roy (though it has appeared in almost all the papers of India), who states that European colonization of India "could only be regarded as adopted for the purpose of entirely supplanting the native inhabitants and expelling them from the country." The writer of the "Remarks," must have seen these statements, but as his pamphlet is a small one, he could not probably find room for a refutation of them.

The Works of Lord Byron: with his Letters and Journals and his Life. By Thomas Moore, Esq. Vol. XIV. London, 1833. Murray.

The present volume of this elegant little edition contains *Cain*, a striking monument of the power of Lord Byron's mind; the tragedy of *Werner*; the *Age of Bronze*, a contribution to Mr. Hunt's unfortunate periodical; the *Island*, a poem, partly serious, partly comic, founded on the mutiny of the *Bounty* and the adventures of Christian and his confederates; and two occasional pieces, one consisting of stanzas to a Hindu air, "*Alla Malla Punca*," which the Countess Guiccioli was fond of singing: they are now first published.

A Treatise on Heat. By the Rev. D. Lardner, LL.D., F.R.S. Being Vol. XXXIX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1833. Longman and Co. *Taylor.*

The subject of heat has been treated by the learned author in this volume in a more comprehensive, elaborate, and philosophical manner than we were prepared to expect in a work which is necessarily limited, in some measure, to treatises of an elementary character. The department of natural philosophy has, however, throughout the work, been in able and masterly hands, and Dr. Lardner's present treatise is no unfit companion to those of Sir J. Herschel and Sir D. Brewster.

A Moral and Political Sketch of the United States of North America. By Achille Murat, Ci-devant Prince Royal of the Two Sicilies, and Citizen of the United States. With *A Note on Negro Slavery.* By Junius Redivivus. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

If the subject of this publication be unalluring, from the multitude of works which have lately appeared respecting America, the name of its author will surely attract to it some degree of notice. It consists of ten letters, some written in America, and some in

Europe, the fifth (treating of religion) being written in London, containing one of the most detailed and apparently accurate matter-of-fact descriptions of America we have seen. The main object of the author, as explained in a well-written Dedicatory Preface to Count Thibeaudau, to whom the first four letters were addressed, is that of illustrating the science of government, with reference to the theory and practice of America. "It is not so much the constitution and laws of the United States that I admire and love, as the reason why the United States have this constitution and laws. It is the *principle* of the government. This principle, from which so much good has emanated, and which is destined to govern the world, is what is called in America 'self government'—government by the people themselves. Of little consequence is the form of the machine and who turn the wheels, provided it be so constructed as to receive and obey the least breath of public opinion. That is the great problem which has been resolved in so satisfactory a manner in America." This extract will show the political views of the writer.

Ireland, as it was,—is,—and ought to be; with a Comparative Statistical Chart, &c. By R. Montgomery Martin. London, 1833. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

Mr. Martin has here put together, with considerable labour (though he tells us that the work was written and printed within less than four weeks), a mass of statistical information respecting an unfortunate country, which has suffered as much from pretended friends as by open enemies. He has clearly shown, from the state of Ireland before and after the Union, that a repeal of that measure cannot be desired by any one who is in possession of the facts, and actuated by a sincere and cordial wish to serve the interests of Ireland.

The Library of Romance. Edited by Leitch Ritchie. Vol. II. *Schinderhannes, the Robber of the Rhine.* By the Editor. London, 1833. Smith, Elder, and Co.

We noticed last month this spirited attempt to improve the romance department of English literature. *Schinderhannes* is, at least, not behind the *Ghost-Hunter and his Family* in interest and display of talent. Mr. Ritchie may be tolerably confident that the public will not reverse the judgment which he has virtually pronounced upon his own work.

The Chameleon. Second Series. London, 1833. Longman and Co.

Mr. T. Atkinson (whom we are now allowed to consider the author of these very pleasing sketches) must have been impelled by a favourable reception of the first series to the publication of a second, which discovers such an additional degree of spirit. The pieces are in prose and verse; they are short and in various style, and some of the airs are accompanied by the music: a new and very attractive feature of the work. We shall be glad to see a third series.

The Producing Man's Companion; an Essay on the Present State of Society, Moral, Political, and Physical, in England; &c. By Junius Redivivus. Second Edition. 1833. E. Wilson.

In this very small work, the author has attempted to prove that "whatever is, is wrong." It offers proofs that the whole fabric of society throughout the world is built upon wrong principles; that our government is wrong; that even the Reform Bill has reduced instead of increasing the popular suffrage; that the Whig ministry has done much evil to the people, and that Henry Brougham, the man of the people, "prefers an ignorant public to an enlightened one, from the consciousness that, when they become enlightened, they will discover his deficiencies in other branches of knowledge, as they have already done in that of law!"

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

Whatever anticipations we may have formed, respecting the final adjustment of this great question, from the prepossessions which have been systematically infixed in the public mind, from the predominance which the voice of certain great interests has been suffered to exert over the periodical press, from the circumstance of many members of the Legislature being debarred, by pledges given to their constituents, from judging of the intrinsic merits of this question, and lastly, from the character of the party of which the present ministry is chiefly constituted, whose cardinal trait is supposed to be a secret appetite for irregular political influence, which must have been whetted, not appeased, by the effects of the Reform Act;—whatever anticipations these and other subsidiary considerations may have suggested to us, in the course of the last year, never did we expect so bold a measure as the virtual extinction of the East-India Company.

In our brief remarks upon the ministerial scheme (for the time is too short to admit of a minute analysis of it), we shall refrain from what is termed strong language: we are well aware that such terms as "spoliation," "rapacity," and "usurpation," supposing them to be ever so applicable to a political measure, rarely reinforce and often impair the arguments by which they are shown to be its properties. It will be our office to present to the reader a short judicial summary of the case, leaving him, in the capacity of juror, to deliver a verdict according to his conscience.

It is now admitted,—or rather the acknowledgment is extorted from the King's ministers, and made in a singularly reluctant and ungracious manner,—that the political administration of the Company has "secured to the inhabitants of India so considerable a measure of those advantages which it is the proper object of government to confer," that his Majesty's ministers "would not be justified in *lightly* proposing to effect any alteration or disturbance of that system in its essential elements;" and further, that "the preservation of that system *seems* to be collaterally recommended by considerations of *some moment* to this country in a constitutional point of view."

It is natural to ask what have been the "essential elements" of the present system, which his Majesty's ministers confess they would not be justified in altering, out of regard both to the welfare of the natives of India and to the security of the British constitution.

1. Hitherto, the Company have had the real, substantial, and efficient administration of India, in all the departments of government, subject to the limited check, upon some points, of the Board of Control. This Board was devised for the express purpose of restraining the supposed aptitude of the Company to extend their conquests of territory; but it is a singular fact, that since the epoch of its formation, in the year 1784, our career of eastern conquest has surpassed all antecedent examples: "those who have achieved this greatness vindicate their proceedings on principle, and on principle proscribe the cautious policy enjoined by the Legislature in 1784, and yet this greatness has been achieved with the express sanction of

the Legislature who enjoined that policy, and of the Board of Control who were to enforce it, *and in spite of the reclaiming voice of the Company on whom it was enjoined and enforced.*"* The Company have had, for all legitimate purposes, a complete command over the finances of India, and a power of resisting, should it have been necessary, the arbitrary interference of the Board of Control.

2. Hitherto the Company, by means of their vast capital and commerce, have been enabled to sustain, without the shadow of an imputation, the character of a body independent of the government of this country, which is essential to the due fulfilment of their political functions, above all, to the pure dispensation of that patronage which, at least, "seems" to be of "some moment to this country in a constitutional point of view," but which Mr. C. Grant, when addressing the House of Commons on this very question, in the year 1813, declared would be "fatal to the constitution if placed *mediately or immediately* in the hands of government."†

3. Hitherto, the Company, by means of their commercial profits, have not only provided for the obligations of the Indian revenue at home, but have actually realized the ultra-Utopian scheme of a sovereign administering the government of a mighty empire for *nothing*. They have no participation in the revenues of India; they pay themselves out of their China commerce, and are in a condition to remit to their subjects whatever exceeds the mere cost of the agents of government.

These are the "essential elements" of the system of Indian administration, which the King's ministers admit they would not be justified in altering or even disturbing. *Yet every one of them is to be extinguished!*

1. The Company are to be divested of every political power, authority and function, beyond that of being the mere vehicle of executing the details of government, subject in every particular to the Board of Control, without the privilege of even an appeal to the King! What is more startling, all the powers, authorities and functions detached from the Company, must necessarily devolve upon the Board of Control, that is, the King's ministers. The system of Indian government established by the act of 1784 was one of mutual checks, in which the local authorities abroad, the Court of Directors at home, and the Board of Control, each vested, either by law or the necessity of the case, with separate power, make up an harmonious whole. But in future, the real government of India will center in the King's ministers, the Company being charged with responsibility without power.

2. The Company are not only to be deprived of their trade altogether, but of their commercial capital, that is, their private property; consequently they will not only be incapacitated from availing themselves of the right of trading as a corporation, secured to them by their perpetual charter and by all the acts which have passed for regulating their exclusive privileges, but the Court of Directors will be reduced to a mere board of government,

* The Expediency maintained of continuing the System by which the Trade and Government of India are now regulated. By ROBERT GRANT, Esq. P. 375.

† Revised Report of the Speech of Charles Grant, Esq. on the 31st May, 1813.—Hansard's Parl. Deb. vol. xxvi. p. 438.

with a limited salary, incapable of making the slightest stand against an arbitrary or corrupt ministry, except by abandoning their posts. What the Court of Directors of the East-India Company are likely to become, in future times, under such a system, it is not difficult to foresee.

3. The Company, instead of being kept apart from the territorial revenues, will be saddled, as annuitants, upon those revenues; their own commercial capital being cunningly applied to the provision of this annuity, not in a direct and equitable manner, by its investment in some British fund, but circuitously, by purchasing out an incumbrance on the Indian revenues, and substituting invidiously the East-India Company.

These are some of the more obvious features of the two systems; it would require more time and consideration than we can at present bestow upon the subject to penetrate below the surface, and to reveal the underworking of the new principles of government thus violently introduced into a system, the alteration or disturbance of which, in its essential elements, the innovators say would be unjustifiable.

The contrivers of this scheme seem not altogether to have lost sight of this reasonable question, namely, whether the good effects, which they admit have flowed from the system of Indian government, as it now exists, have legitimately resulted from, or have been secured in spite of, the system? They have, however, answered this objection on one point only; and this single answer affords a tolerable specimen of the fallacies and theoretical assumptions upon which the whole scheme is constructed.

With respect to the relief afforded to the revenues of India by the commerce of the Company, Mr. Grant promulgates the following theory, affording a strange sort of encouragement to the Company to undertake the government of India on the "new light" scheme, and no very comfortable prospect to the gentlemen who are to form the future civil and military services: "A floating but a regular deficiency has hitherto been found to subsist in the Indian revenue, and the void has as regularly been supplied from other sources, without difficulty and without disturbance. The accommodation proved most useful; but it may be apprehended that the very existence of a resource, so constant, so effectual, so readily and quietly applicable, has tended to create the evil which was to be remedied. If 'the searching measures of economy,' to which the Minute of the Secret Committee alludes, as having 'of late years been introduced in all the branches of the Indian administration,' had earlier been applied, there can be no question that much of the necessity of a resort to extraneous succour would have been averted; and I feel as little doubt that those measures, or others of the like nature, would long since have been enforced, had not the desired succour been always at hand. In this view, the experience of the past, *though unfavourable*, may sanction better hopes as to the future. Once cut off the resource of the surplus profit, and the administrators of the Indian revenues will find themselves compelled to confine their expenditure within the limits of their proper income."

Mr. Grant knows, for the Report of the Committee of 1832 has stated the fact in their "Prospective Estimate," that, taking the most favourable

calculations, and assuming that all the reductions recommended by the Indian Civil Finance Committee were carried into effect (though "some of these reductions would involve important alterations of system, and could only be adopted under the authority of the Legislature"), there would still be a deficiency of territorial revenue to pay the charges (making no provision for the reduction of debt, or to meet exigencies); and yet he complacently infers from the experience of the past, "though unfavourable," that the Indian revenues will be sufficient for the discharge of its obligations!

There can be no doubt that it may be made to suffice, for a time, upon the principle of *sic volo sic jubeo*, by a rigid system of taxation in India, or by unscrupulous retrenchment in all the departments of government. What might be the probable consequences of either course of policy, we would rather leave to the conjecture of the reader than make the subject of speculation.

The scheme of ministers may be said to rest upon two propositions, both of which are avowed to be mere assumptions, and which we shall show to be pure fallacies. One is, that the unaided revenues of India will hereafter be sufficient for all the purposes of government; the other is, that a China open trade will be conducted as safely as, and more beneficially to the nation than, under the system of the Company.

Mr. Grant distinctly admits that there has certainly been a deficiency of funds in India to meet the necessary expenses of the government, and that the deficiency has been supplied by the Company's commercial profits. "But," he adds, "the mere fact of a deficit having hitherto existed, is no proof that there will always be a deficit in future. With respect to the competency of India to answer all the just demands on her exchequer, no rational doubt can exist. A revenue which, notwithstanding fluctuations, has, during the last twenty years, been steadily progressive, which has now reached the annual amount of twenty-two millions, and promises still to increase; a territory almost unlimited in extent; a soil rich, fertile, and suited to every variety of produce; great resources not yet explored; a people, generally speaking, patient, frugal, laborious, improving, and evincing both desire and capacity of further improvement; these, I think, are sufficient pledges that our treasury in the East will, under wise management, be *more than adequate* to meet the current expenditure."

Had these sentiments been expressed before a meeting convened to hear a lecture from a free-trade orator, they might be appropriate enough; but when a minister of the government gives utterance to such sentiments, which are not only at variance with his own recorded opinions in former times, but with the whole tenour of the testimony of the ablest witnesses examined by the Committees, we may be allowed to express at least some surprise. A sufficient answer is contained in the following passage taken from the pamphlet of Mr. Robert Grant, already quoted: "In this country, the utmost resources of financial knowledge and invention have been exhausted in the attempt to equate the public income with the public expenses. We lay the blame, probably with justice, on the warring or revolutionized state of the Continent, and only exhort each other not to distrust the promise because the blessing is delayed. Yet from the empire of Hindostan, an empire still newly consolidated and immature, environed by the force and fraud of jealous adversaries and friends ill at ease, an empire at the same time not unaffected by the earthquakes which have desolated Europe, we demand that it shall produce not merely a sufficiency, but a preponderance of revenue."

The only sound basis for any theory, which, at best, depends upon contingencies which cannot always be foreseen, is fact or experiment. The solitary fact put forth by Mr. Grant to authorize his conclusion, is the steadily progressive augmentation of the revenues of India! Is this so?

The land-revenue, which is substantially *the* revenue of India, was, by means of our augmentations of territory, screwed up, between 1814-15 and 1820-21, from £11,173,950 to £13,147,529. Since 1820-21, it has fallen to £12,778,033 in 1829-30, as appears from the statement given in the Report of the Committee of 1832. It would almost appear that Mr. Grant was not acquainted with the fact, that our demand upon the land is already limited by the permanent settlement in some provinces, and by our having reached the maximum of taxation in others. The only other large sources of Indian revenue are the opium receipts, which a breath of the Chinese government would dissipate into air, and the salt monopoly, which ought as soon as possible to be abandoned.

The fallacy respecting the China trade is still more gross.

In reply to the objection contained in the Minute of the Secret Committee, that the throwing open the Chinese trade may risk our amicable intercourse with China, or at all events will remove the concentrated influence of the Company's factory, so beneficially exerted, whilst the supposed advantage such a trade would afford, by allowing of the introduction of our manufactures into China, is disproved by the fact, established in the course of the late inquiries, that even the Americans take dollars and bills to China instead of manufactures,—Mr. Grant says: "when it was proposed, in 1813, to open the India trade, the Company strongly asserted the impossibility of extending the use of British manufactures in India. The argument was propounded by some of the most honest, able, and enlightened persons that ever laboured in the service of the Company abroad or guided its councils at home. But, in point of fact, their main position,—the impossibility of an augmented use of British commodities in the East,—has been practically refuted. The patient, thrifty, dexterous assiduity of private and untrammelled enterprize, has actually achieved what was then pronounced impracticable. From the actual issue of the experiment, in the instance alluded to, there can be no appeal: it serves to render wholly inconclusive all arguments, proceeding on similar grounds, and pointing to the same results."

The fallacy in this argument consists, first, in assuming that there is anything analogous in the case of China and British India, the former a country belonging to an independent government, actuated by a timid jealousy of foreigners, and whose maxims of policy are decidedly anti-commercial; the latter a territory of our own, where our manufactures were introduced free of duty, to the prejudice of the native manufactures, and aided by all the facilities which the local authorities could afford: secondly, in considering

that the augmented use of British commodities in the East has been the achievement of "the patient, thrifty, and dexterous assiduity of private and untrammelled enterprize;" whereas it has been simply the result of the substitution of steam power for manual labour in England, in consequence of which the condition stated by Sir Thomas Munro (whose evidence in 1813 Mr. Grant has so wofully mis-apprehended) was accomplished; namely, "whenever we can undersell the Hindoos in any article they require, it will find its way into the interior of the country without much help from the British merchants:" * so that, had no opening of the trade taken place in 1814, the result would have been the same, except that the adventures, being less extravagant, would have been more beneficial to the country: thirdly, in supposing that there really has been a greater ratio of augmentation in the trade between Great Britain and India, during the period between the commencement of the present Charter and this time, than during the corresponding period between 1793 and 1813, which is not the fact.

Mr. Grant, as has been truly observed by the Court of Directors, has not noticed the important fact, which goes at once to the root of his theory, that the American and British private traders with China, who have ample facilities for open commerce with the Chinese,—the former are in precisely the same circumstances as British traders would be under an open system,—are unable to establish a traffic with the Chinese in merchandize, and pay for their purchases in dollars or bills: he meets the objection generally by an exposition of the principles of free trade, as if the Government of China would be more ready to acknowledge and act upon those principles than the governments of France and America.

Hitherto, we have considered the scheme with reference to the national interests only, which are undoubtedly of pre-eminent importance; but its injustice to the East-India Company seems to be upon a par with its impolicy as regards the nation.

The Company possess a large property, legally acquired, consisting of commercial assets, titles to landed estates recognised by Parliament, and miscellaneous claims, the realization of which would purchase an annuity of £630,000 for ever, and leave a pretty considerable surplus: the landed property in India, their title to which was admitted by Mr. Dundas, in 1793, to be as valid as that of any English gentleman to his freehold, was estimated by him at £250,000 a-year. All this property it is proposed to vest in the Crown, on behalf of the Indian revenue! This cannot be done unless the Company become parties to the act; and in order to terrify them from standing upon their rights, declining to be a mere Government board, and retiring with their capital from the concern, an expedient is employed to which it would be impossible to find a parallel, without exploring transactions which lie out of the ordinary cognizance of law. For the benefit of plain understandings, we translate the decent and courteous phraseology of Mr. Grant into easy English. "It is true," says the right honourable gentleman, "you are in a condition to show that you have commercial assets amounting to some millions, large landed estates, and considerable

* Ev. before the Commons Committee, 12th April 1813.

claims for monies lent and disbursed, but your commercial property is liable to grave doubts; you must establish technically your right to every penny before a legal tribunal; and the very institution of such a trial will overthrow your credit and crumble your property to dust. As to your landed estates, though your right to them has never been disputed, that right has been in abeyance for seventy years, and how do you propose to establish it? With regard to your pecuniary claims, they may be litigated, especially those which relate to money advanced from your private funds for the relief of the territory; for by what law were you authorized so to apply them? But if these objections do not invalidate your pretensions to what you call your own property, there is another which will do it effectually. You have borrowed in India loans to the amount of forty millions, every farthing of which, we grant, was honestly applied by you to the territorial finances, which could not have dispensed with those loans; but you have had no authority for so doing, and a lawyer assures me that the lenders have no claim upon the territory, to which the money was applied, but must look to your commercial property! If you do not, therefore, choose to come to our terms, you know what you may expect." This, we repeat, is, in plain language, the threat held out by the King's ministers to deter the Company from executing a resolution, which would, *at present*, put the ministers to a *little inconvenience*.

If the East-India Company were convicted of having abused the important functions they have been entrusted with, this bill of pains and penalties might be a wholesome punishment, and make an example to wrong-doers; but when it is admitted, or too notorious to need admission, that they raised by their own efforts, and have cherished by their skill and probity, the British empire in the east; that they created, out of their own resources, the Eastern commerce; such a scheme of mulcts and degradation seems scarcely consonant with Old Bailey justice. But the dangers attending the scheme, as respects the safety of our constitution, the tenure of India, and the security of the China trade, overpower all considerations of private injustice. We entertain not the least doubt that the ultimate effects of this measure will be the disparting of Britain and India, and the transfer of the lucrative trade of China to the hands of some commercial rival of England.

We conclude with the solemn admonitory words of Mr. C. Grant himself, in a speech we have already quoted:—"Let us remember that if we once embark on a system of speculation, it will not be easy to retrace our steps. If the experiment be once made, it is made once for all. If we once break down those ramparts, within which we have entrenched the security, and the very existence of the Indian people, we can never rebuild the ruins—we can never restore the privileges which we first conferred, and the rights which we first aught them to appreciate, but with which we shall have so cruelly tampered—we can never re-animate the spirit which is now diffusing blessings over that continent."

ON AN UNKNOWN GRAVE IN ATTICA.

" Who sleepeth here?
Alas, good Sirs, I know not!"

ANON.

Thou sleepest in a pleasant spot,
Unvisited by storm or rain;
The winter-wind doth harm thee not,
And here the wood-bird breathes its strain.

The morning and the evening light,
Sweet spirits, *nurse* these trees of bloom;
And the silver dew of the peaceful night
Falleth in beauty on thy tomb.

How many hundred years have past
Since thou, beneath this verdant shade,
Upon a flowery slumber-bed,
In thine unbroken dream wast laid!

And oft the battle-storm hath shaken
The trembling breast with fear—
But battle-cry nor spear can waken,
Pale sleeper, thy unwatchful ear!

My eager hand doth long to sweep
The dust from thy forgotten head,
And lift thee from thy placid sleep,
The pillow of the dead.

And while I gaze, to pour the breath
Of life into thy breast once more,
Until the shadowy veil of death
Dissolve the burning light before.

And, lo, thou risest! and I know
The fire, the love, thy bright eyes speak.
Beautiful Greek! the radiant glow
Of liberty is on thy cheek.

And thou hast often danced along
In Athens through the crowded street,
Unto the temple, while the song
Kept chiming to thy feet.

And in that sacred shrine thy face
Unto the earth was bow'd,
The meekest in that gorgeous place,
The fairest of the crowd.

And every green and sunny glen
Unto thy wandering feet was known,
Where, far away from haunts of men,
The nightingale had flown.

So Fancy dreameth; but in vain
Such visions haunt the dreamer's heart;
Thy graceful form is gone again—
I know not who thou art.

And it were idle toil for me
Upon thy history to dwell—
Poor leaf from Life's undying tree,
Cold Death hath wither'd thee—farewell!

THE PATRONAGE OF INDIA.*

EDUCATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Having completed, in our last number, a digest of the evidence on this important branch of the great question, under the heads, namely, of "the Mode in which the Indian Patronage is now exercised," and "the Qualifications of the Appointees," we shall now extract and epitomize those parts of the evidence which refer to

THE SUBSTITUTES PROPOSED FOR THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

It may be convenient to prefix the remark of the Committee on this point, in their Report, which, although it professes to "abstain, as far as possible, from the expression of any opinion," does, in effect, perhaps unintentionally, indicate occasionally the opinion of the Committee, and on some points not very obscurely: "if a system of competition were acted upon, and if the natives were more extensively appointed to civil offices, the amount of patronage, it is stated, would be so abridged, that no separate body would be requisite for administering it; and though *it might be* objectionable to vest it in the Crown, it is suggested that it might be given to public schools and universities, as the reward of talent and acquirement. What system of competition could be adopted so as to prevent all favouritism in the selection, is admitted to to be *deserving of serious consideration*."

The expediency of extending the employment of natives in India seems to be admitted on all hands. Mr. Auber† states that the Board of Control has pressed for the more immediate employment of natives in various offices than in the opinion of the Court of Directors has been wise or expedient; but the Court are as anxious as any body can be to promote the same objects, only less precipitately. Mr. Auber quotes a despatch of the Court of Directors so long ago as the year 1824, in which they observe: "whatever may be the urgency for increasing your European civil establishment, and to whatever extent it may be found necessary to carry that increase, we cannot let the present opportunity pass without again inculcating that which we have endeavoured to impress upon you, on various occasions, in the course of the last ten years, namely, the advantage and necessity of a more extensive employment of native agency in the judicial department of the service. It has frequently been objected to the employment of the natives of India in judicial offices, that they cannot be safely trusted with the administration of justice. To this objection it might perhaps be a sufficient answer to say, that they are already so trusted. But our principal reason for noticing the objection is, that we may impart to you our decided conviction, that when we place the natives of India in situations of trust and confidence, we are bound, under every consideration of justice and policy, to grant them adequate allowances. We have no right to calculate on their resisting temptations to which the generality of mankind, in the same circumstances, would yield; but if we show a disposition to confide in them, and liberally to reward meritorious service, and to hold out promotion to such as may distinguish themselves by integrity and ability, we do not despair of improving their character, both morally and intellectually, and of rendering them the instruments of much good."

Mr. Auber, being asked whether, in the event of the Legislature's removing the patronage from the governing body in this country, any disadvantage would arise from making the appointments subjects of open competition; answers that

* Concluded from p. 304. † Ev., 20th March 1832. Public.

he is not aware there could be any difficulty in finding, perhaps, persons qualified, but the direction of the whole must rest somewhere; it would be equally possible to get individuals properly qualified, as they may be now; but the selection must rest somewhere. At present, though the Directors are, naturally, very frequently governed by a predilection for their own relatives and friends, such individuals are subject to the same examination, and stand no fairer for the ultimate completion of the appointment, unless qualified, than any others.

Mr. T. P. Courtenay* rather thinks, if he were to arrange, *ad libitum*, the Indian patronage, he should establish almost every possible variety of method of selection, and certainly public competition amongst others, though, he conceives, no competition could take place which would really bring to the test the capacity of any individual for the office to which he was appointed in India. Besides public competition, a new arrangement of the patronage might make writerships and cadetships a reward to civil or military officers who had distinguished themselves, in a certain degree; not to make Indian appointments hereditary. These appointments might also be given to persons holding particular situations, for instance, by way of reward; and some, perhaps, to public schools or institutions. If the supply from these sources was not sufficient, the patronage might be given in rotation to other public bodies; cities might have a proportion, and even such functionaries as sheriffs of counties and privy councillors.

Mr. Auber, on his second examination,† being asked whether any objection occurs to him in respect to the aforegoing plan for the distribution of the patronage, observes, that he does not consider that it would at all do away the objections which led to the patronage being reposed in the Court of Directors. The necessary quantum of patronage (now checked by the Board of Control) must be decided upon by the body or person who may administer the affairs of India, who will name the parties upon whom the patronage should be conferred. A secretary of state for India has been suggested. "Every species of patronage would devolve upon such secretary of state. He might decide that some particular corporation, in which he or some friend in the administration might have an interest, should have one of the nominations; so with regard to the sheriff, or any individual having a particular influence in a particular county or borough; he might have one of these nominations conferred upon him for the purpose of rendering service in the support and maintenance of such administration, or in that of its supporters, by influencing those who might have the privilege of voting for members of Parliament. Hence, the very evils which it has been the great care of the Legislature to guard against, would be more generally, and more powerfully and widely diffused, than almost under any other plan." If the patronage is to be given to any university, it will have the power of conferring it on the parties resident there, unless it is done by public competition. As human nature is pretty much the same at colleges as elsewhere, he sees no good reason to suppose that favoritism would not take place there. If the appointments were in consequence of public examination, the boon would be a large one, and he is not prepared to believe it would be even then free from favoritism.

Mr. Courtenay,‡ when examined upon this point, states that he never contemplated giving to any political functionary the selection of the body or public officer who should make the nominations, but that they should be given in a regular order; for instance, Oxford, three; then Cambridge, three; then

* Ev., 17th Feb. 1832. Public. † Ev., 20th March 1832. ‡ Ev., 13th April 1832.

Dublin, three; or if among towns, London so many, Liverpool so many, and so forth, according to a fixed rule, not to be interfered with for any purpose of patronage. He sees no reason for believing that any favouritism would be exercised in the selection of competitors. The experiment has been partially tried, both at Westminster School and in the University of Oxford, and he has heard no allegation of favouritism. He observes that his suggestions have no reference to the absence of favouritism or to the fitness of the person appointed, but simply to the avoidance of that influence of government which would certainly result from the transference of the whole Indian patronage to any political officer or department. He adds: "I am by no means recommending this fundamental alteration in the system; all I mean is, that with the present system, you cannot effect the purpose of obtaining more than average talent in your collectors, judges, political residents, and other high functionaries." To a succeeding question, as to the benefit to the public of substituting salaries in lieu of patronage to the Directors, Mr. Courtenay answers: "the question implies that, by taking away the patronage of the Directors, a fitter selection of young men might be made: unquestionably, a small expenditure of money, for the sake of ensuring so great an object, would be good economy; but I am not prepared to say that there is any method, consistent with the preservation of the present system, by which you can ensure a better class of persons."

Mr. Mill* has always considered that the selection of persons for the civil service ought to be from a wider field than it now is; that the proper principle of selection would not be education at a particular college, but a certain amount of qualification adapted to the trusts to be conferred and ascertained by a well-constituted organ of examination. Opening the appointments to public competition would afford the best chance of high qualifications, provided always the test applied of superior proficiency was an efficient one.

Mr. John Sullivan† is of opinion that competition is a mode of appointment better calculated for the efficiency of the service than that of nomination by any individual or body; but he has not given the subject sufficient attention to judge of the difficulties likely to arise from opening such appointments to public competition in this country. He is aware that, after young men shall have been four terms at Haileybury, the place assigned to them is the reward of merit by competition.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie‡ thinks that the plan lately acted upon by Parliament, by which certain civilians may go out without entering college, might be generally applied, with a higher standard of qualification: any standard that can well be desired might be obtained in England without a special institution for communicating it, especially on subjects connected with the science of government. He should think, that by competition a much higher average qualification might be obtained than at present. At the same time, it is a point deserving of attention whether a selection made by competition, while it raised the standard of talent, might not lower that of birth; though he should not be apprehensive of that consequence. If the plan were one of perfectly open competition, it would certainly be extremely difficult, in the present tendency of public feeling, to impose restrictions on the question of birth. As he understands the plan of appointment by public competition, he should suppose it to exclude from patronage all offices so appointed. This and a system of appointment of natives to situations in India, might so limit the home-patronage as to render it quite unnecessary to have a body specially appointed

* Ev., 21st Feb. 1832. Public. † Ev., 28th Feb., 1832. ‡ Ev., 2d March 1832.

for its distribution: it of course must rest somewhere. He confesses his impression to be, "that if the government of England and its colonies be administered on principles of strict economy, it will, as far as concerns the immediate interests of this country, be rather a desirable thing *to give the King's Government the home-patronage of India;* for he should rather apprehend that, with a strictly economical system of administration, the King's Government will scarcely be strong enough without some such addition to its patronage. Supposing, therefore, economy to be enforced, and all improper interference in the patronage of India prevented, I should think the increase of the patronage of the King's Government, to the extent implied, to be on the whole an advantage." This, he is aware, is not likely to be a popular notion; and if it should be thought objectionable to give the patronage to the King's Government, he should imagine it could be easily disposed of otherwise: civil appointments might be given to the universities or other public bodies, the principle of competition being largely, if not exclusively, followed. As to cadetships, he sees no reason why they should not be *sold*. If the system of service and promotion in India be continued unchanged, he should think the vesting of the Indian patronage in the King's Government would have no immediate effect on the government of India. He sees no reason to think the King's ministers would appoint better men than the directors, or for imagining they would appoint worse. "If, however, the King's Government were to be subject to no control in the general administration of India, and could turn it to purposes of patronage, I should then apprehend greater abuse than I conceive is likely to occur under the present system." He has always thought that it would be an improvement upon the present system, if the whole service were originally military, and selections were afterwards made for the civil and military officers: but he does not think it would be the best system that could be adopted. The military branch has furnished some of the best men: he does not remember any administration in India so good as Sir Thomas Munro. On the plan of nominating to the general service, civil and military, a test might be required equal to, or higher than, that now required for the civil service; and if the same average qualification was got in a body containing several thousands, from which only a few hundreds were to be selected, the qualifications of the persons so selected by competition in India would doubtless be higher than those obtained by the present system.

Mr. Auber * objects to the latter suggestion that it would be a total departure from the principles at present laid down by the Legislature for conducting the two branches of the Indian service, civil and military; that the opinion of Lord Wellesley, who, when Governor General, selected military men, was decidedly averse to the employment of them in civil situations, as a principle; and that, under the plan suggested, the army would be left without the higher talents now intermixed with it, which would be taken permanently into the civil service, as higher in emolument and consideration.

Mr. Charles Lushington,† who states that he has frequently considered what would be the most efficient mode of obviating the evils arising out of the system of nomination to writerships at home, thinks the best plan would be to distribute them among the universities and great seminaries of England Scotland, and Ireland, or entrust them to some high tribunal, empowered to bestow them according to a conscientious and uninfluenced estimate of the claims of candidates, whose only title should be their merit: the basis of obtaining such preferment consisting in public competition. The consequence

* Ev., 29th March 1832. Public.

† Ev., 8th March 1832. Public.

would be, that we should have the choice of the greater portion of the rising talent of Great Britain, and India would be supplied with functionaries of superior and authenticated ability: we should have men of a steadier cast, and more alive to the consequences of responsibility.

Capt. T. Macan * conceives that if superior qualifications were made the test for appointment to India, that is, if competition instead of patronage was the mode by which vacancies to all departments in the Indian service were filled up, it would command a great portion of the talent of England for the Indian government. In this case, the tests of qualification for a writer should be higher and of a different nature from those required for the military service: by these means, the candidate should have his option of what test he would stand, whether for the civil or military.

Mr. David Hill † states as the only practicable mode of selection, and which has been suggested by him in India, though liable to great objection, namely (like that of Mr. Mackenzie), that the whole service, civil and military, should be thrown into one body, and a selection made out of that general mass for India. His idea was "that every man should be in the army for the first five or ten years; that he should bear a sword; and that, after that period, the Government, under certain restrictions, should select those who showed talents and other qualifications, such as temper and knowledge of the languages.

Mr. A. D. Campbell ‡ observes that, if the natives are to be more extensively employed in details, it is of the greater importance that the Europeans to be employed in superintendence and control should be the cream of British talent, selected by competition; not average talent only, as under the present system.

Dr. Batten,§ principal of the East-India College (who has given, in his evidence, a remarkably able exposition of the college-system, its history, effects, advantages, and disadvantages, which will amply repay the trouble of attentive perusal), is of opinion that the college has great capabilities of admitting alterations that would render the education more efficient and satisfactory. The tests may and ought to be revised, and there is ample means in the college of educating up to any specific point required, so far as is consistent with the condition of students not selected by competition, but from a comparatively small class. If open competition were consistent with the nature and principles of the service, and if a due time were allowed for education at the college, he should not be afraid of its standing against the universities of England, so far as relates to qualification for the civil service of India. With regard to tests, it is his decided opinion that they are insufficient of themselves, except under the condition of a perfectly free competition. With regard to the universities, many difficulties present themselves as to their being the places especially appointed for the education of Indian civilians; and upon this point, Dr. Batten cites some extracts from a pamphlet published by Mr. R. Grant, in 1826. He does not see, however, any reason why, if Haileybury continue to be the place of qualification for civilians in general, it should be so to the exclusion of the universities. With respect to the suggestion (of Mr. Holt Mackenzie) that the whole service should be originally military, to come up to a common test, equal perhaps to the present standard for civilians, Dr. Batten thinks that persons cannot be expected to go to the expense of general education to such an extent, looking forward to a cadetship only, with but a chance of selection for civil promotion in India. It

* Ev., 22d March 1832. Public.

† Ev., 26th March 1832. Judicial.

‡ Ev., 29th March 1832. Public.

§ Ev., 12th July 1832.

seems more practicable, so far at least as concerns an arrangement for English education, to allow all that prepare themselves for a test adapted to civilians, to come as candidates for the civil service, and to give cadetships to students who at the final examination do not prove sufficiently qualified for that test, provided they appear to be both fitted and disposed for the service in a *military* capacity. He thinks, however, that it would be scarcely possible to obtain for the civil service young men qualified up to the point which has lately been fixed by civilians returned from India (referring probably to Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Mackenzie), by any system whatever, even of free competition. The very *élite* of England would scarcely be tempted from home even by the great advantages of the civil service of India.

Mr. Empson, the professor of law at Haileybury, has suggested some improvements of the system of tuition in the college; but into this it is not exactly within the scope of this paper to enter.

* Ev. 2d July 1832. Judicial.

AN ORIENTAL LOVE SONG.

I wish I were the silver band
About thy bosom bound,
Or the emerald ring upon thy hand,
Or the rose within thy tresses wound.

For my heart would sing aloud with glee,
And never more repine,
If that gentle bosom beat for me,
And that hand were clasped in mine.

I wish I were a golden bell
Upon thy pleasant feet,
That I might lure them to the well,
Where lovers joy to meet.

For then with gladness I might guide
Thy footsteps to my home,
And thou, Beloved, from my side
Wouldst never more desire to roam.

I wish I were a crystal brook
In a cool sequestered place,
Where thou at eventime may'st look
Upon the shadow of thy face.

For on the clear untroubled stream
The beauty of thy form abides,
Until Night's dark and silent dream
Over the water glides.

And so upon my faithful breast
Thine eye of tender beauty beams,
Till balmy sleep, Night's holy guest,
Closeth my weeping eyes in dreams.

BREVET RANK IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor.

Sir: The attention of all officers connected with Indian affairs has been called to the evidence given before the Military Committee of the House of Commons. The evidence, however, of four officers only has yet been published in your Journal, *viz.* Major Generals Sir Jasper Nicolls and Sir Thomas Reynell, of the King's service, and Colonel Salmond and Major-general Sir John Malcolm, of the East-India Company's service. It is not my intention to offer any comments on the vast difference of opinion, and that *too*, on points of essential importance, which is so remarkable in the evidence of those four distinguished officers; I address you solely for the purpose of adverting to what I consider to be an erroneous opinion, given in the evidence of Major-general Sir Jasper Nicolls, on the subject of brevet rank conferred in India on subalterns of fifteen years' standing, and its relative effect as regards the interests of the officers of both services. In the *Asiatic Journal* for March, p. 213, Sir Jasper Nicolls is stated to have said, "that the effect of granting a brevet rank of captain to subalterns of the King's and Company's services of fifteen years' standing, the witness does not see has any injurious effect upon either service, the rank being given with impartiality. It is of equal advantage to King's as to Company's officers; if any thing, more beneficial to the former, their promotion being slower;" and in p. 217, referring to Sir Thos. Reynell's evidence, it is stated, "in respect to the grant of brevet rank to subalterns, this witness concurs with the preceding: the effect is felt triflingly, and is of little advantage to either service."

I consider the advantages of this rank to be exclusively, at least permanently, in favour of the Company's officers, and to be injurious in its operation as regards those of the King's. In order to illustrate my view on this subject, I shall here submit a case:—supposing a subaltern belonging to each service, of the standing of fifteen years, receive the brevet rank of captain at the same time; the King's officer, returning to Europe, reverts of course to his simple rank of lieutenant, but succeeding subsequently to a troop or company, he again goes back to India, where he then (although actually a captain) becomes junior in rank, in that army, to all the Company's brevet captains, whose senior he may have been, as a brevet captain, previous to his attaining that actual rank in the King's army. I may be here told that an officer so circumstanced might also take rank from the original date of his commission, as brevet captain, on returning to India. I answer, that such could not be the case, without subverting the regular course of seniority in his Majesty's army in India, as the assumption of any rank, antecedent to the date of his captain's commission, might and would be sure to give him seniority over older officers belonging to his own service; they, not having served previously in India as brevet captains, would only be permitted to rank from the date of their captain's commissions in the King's army; still they could not submit, nor could such an indignity be offered to his Majesty's commission as to suppose that junior officers, in their own service, could assume a seniority over them by virtue of a rank not acknowledged or sanctioned in his Majesty's army. I maintain, therefore, that brevet rank in India gives the officers of the Company's army a decided and permanent advantage over those of the King's, as it accelerates their subsequent promotion by brevet until they attain the permanent rank of full colonels.

I believe that the foregoing observations are equally applicable as to the effect of a more recent system, established in India, of conferring the local rank of colonels on King's lieutenant-colonels, to give them corresponding rank, during the time they continue in that country, with the Company's officers, who now become full colonels, as a matter of course, on succeeding to the command of regiments.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MIDDLETON, Lieut. Col.

Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone, 20th March 1833.

THE PRESS OF INDIA.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of Evidence before the (Public) Committee on East-India Affairs, 1832:—

"The press of Calcutta and Bombay is now quite as free as the press of this country. At Madras it remains under the most rigid restrictions." *Sir John Sullivan, 28th February.*

"Lord William Bentinck has allowed a system of the press totally licentious and free; by licentious, I mean that he has given it full licence."—*Mr. C. Lushington, 8th March.*

"The liberty of the press in Calcutta entirely depends on the views of the Government for the time being. Under the administration of Lord William Bentinck a very great latitude is allowed to it; it is virtually as free as it is here in fact."—*Mr. James Sutherland, 16th March.*

"I think the discussion of what may be termed public measures, by the press, has been useful. I do not remember any instance in which it has been injurious. But some of the discussions about military patronage, and other matters which can scarcely be said to have been of public interest, may, I am afraid, have done harm to the discipline and feeling of the army. The Bengal (native) press shared, I believe, with the English, the discussions regarding Suttee, and some other matters of general interest; and it has given some representations of the practical effects of the police and revenue laws, and one or two other matters of detail, which appeared to me to possess considerable value, and of which the extended exposition seems much to be desired, as giving to the government a new access to the notions of the people, in regard to the effects of their system."—*Mr. Holt Mackenzie, 6th March.*

"The unrestricted discussion of public subjects and public measures, and the latitude of observation on the directors and persons high in office, in which the press is accustomed to indulge, have necessarily diminished that deference and respect in which it is of so much importance that the Government should be held. From the information which they (the Directors) receive from India, it does appear to me that the Government is not capable of exercising the same degree of authority and controul over the European population, and over the civil service, that it used to exercise before. The latitude of discussion must necessarily have an effect upon the native population as well as the European." —*Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, 16th April.*

ON THE ARMENIANS.

THE moment of the dissolution of the Ottoman empire advances with rapid pace,* and the sultan is on the point of losing at least his possessions in Asia. Will Russia permit Ibrahim Pasha to take peaceable possession of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Turkish Armenia? We think not. The court of St. Petersburgh has too long coveted the possession of the latter country and the southern coasts of the Black Sea, to see quietly added to the dominions of a new conqueror territories which, according to the views of its cabinet, are indispensable to the consolidation of the Russian power beyond the Caucasus. In fact, after the final occupation of Georgia, in the beginning of this century, Russia has been continually extending her frontier towards the south; the last peace with Persia carried it to the Araxes, and the treaty of Adrianople extended it, in a south-west direction, towards Erzeroom and Trebizond. The possession of the first of these cities, situated at the sources of the Euphrates, would render Russia not only mistress of the grand route of the commerce between Persia and Turkey, but it would forward considerably the execution of the great project, upon which the Russian cabinet has been so long intent, of getting possession of the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris. If Russia succeeds in effecting this project, in subjugating the rest of Armenia, and in maintaining herself in Mesopotamia and Irak Araby, she will cut entirely the land-communications with upper Asia, extend her political influence over Syria, Asia Minor, and all the trading-ports of the Levant, and thereby procure a sure and advantageous market for her products. Mistress of the Caspian Sea, she domineers over Persia; nothing can hinder her from extending her influence over Khiva and Bokhara, and from corroborating the ties of connexion which have already begun to form between her and the princes of Afghanistan and the north-west of India.

Russia, already sovereign, *de facto*, of the major part of Armenia, finds devoted subjects in all the schismatic Christians of the East, who consider the emperor of Russia as their legitimate sovereign, because he is the possessor of their ancient country and of the holy convent of Echmiadzin, which is the seat of the Armenian patriarchate in Asia. In Russia the Armenians enjoy the rights of citizenship; there they find means to enrich themselves by commerce; there they can enjoy their wealth without risk of being despoiled of it, and there they may indulge the hope of obtaining, at the expense of some pecuniary sacrifices, distinctions, crosses, and titles, which are objects for which this nation evinces more puerile eagerness than the Russians themselves.

In the Russian provinces beyond the Caucasus, the Armenians constitute the entire mercantile class. At Tiflis they are very numerous, and throughout Georgia they form nearly a third of the Christian population. Their existence in this country is owing, in a great measure, to the fall of the kingdom of Armenia, to the oppression they experienced from the Musulmans in Persia, and lastly, to the circumstance of the southern part of the country being a portion of ancient Armenia. Like all the schismatic Armenians of Asia, those of Georgia acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the patriarch of Echmiadzin. This head of the church is assisted by a council of archbishops and bishops. His ordinary residence is the convent just named, and which is also called that of the Three Churches; it is situated near Mount Ararat, in western Armenia. The patriarch assumes the title of "Servant of Jesus Christ, and

* This was written before the recent cessation of hostilities between the Porte and the Viceroy.

by his grace Catholicos of all the Armenians, Supreme Patriarch of the Holy Church Apostolic of Christ and of the Holy Seat of Echmiadzin at Ararat." His election is conducted in two ways: he is either named by his predecessor, or, otherwise, by the assembly of archbishops and bishops resident at Echmiadzin. He appoints the archbishops and bishops of all the dioceses. The high dignities, as in the Greek church, are always taken in the convents. The bishops nominate the curates, who are mostly married.

In the Armenian Church the ministers are consecrated in the following manner: When a person desires to enter the secular ecclesiastical state, he first communicates his wish to a bishop, who consigns the candidate to an archimandrite, that he may be instructed in the duties of his future calling. When he is considered sufficiently prepared, they proceed to consecration. Every candidate is obliged to remain for forty days in a church; they begin by moistening the palms of his hands with holy oil; they then apply cotton and unite them by means of a ribbon. During this time, his dress consists simply of a long and wide vest of cotton cloth, which covers the body from the shoulders to the feet, which are naked. He is allowed only one meal a day, consisting of pulse in small quantity. He is permitted to go outside the church only at sun-set, and must return immediately. At the expiration of the forty days, he has confided to him the care of a parish, for, in the Armenian church, there are no other secular priests besides the curates. The inferior clergy are, generally speaking, very ignorant, but their morals are tolerably pure. The convents for both sexes have commonly no fixed revenues. Individuals who devote themselves to the monastic life must support themselves at their own expense: bequests to these establishments are neither frequent nor considerable. The Armenian clergy are perhaps the poorest of all Christian clergy; they live entirely on the alms bestowed by the pious. Their revenues are thus composed. 1. The holy oil for confirmations is dispensed only at Echmiadzin, every seven years; at which period a vast number of Armenians proceed thither from different parts of Asia and Europe: a rate is paid for it according to the ability of the recipient. 2. Every Armenian contributes annually to his bishop forty pounds of wheat in kind; its value is remitted to Echmiadzin. 3. The amount of the alms received in churches, on the occasion of marriages, is sent by the curates to the diocesan bishop, who transmits them to Echmiadzin. The sum total of these revenues is appropriated to the support of the patriarch and the archbishops and bishops. The sustenance of the curates can be derived only from the alms bestowed at baptisms, burials, and prayers for the benediction of each house, which takes place twice a year. In the Russian ultra-Caucasian provinces, every Armenian is bound to pay the curate for baptizing his child the sum of three *abazes*, or nearly 2s.

Care must be taken not to confound the schismatic with the Catholic Armenians, who are most implacable enemies of the former, although they form one nation and speak the same language. It is well known that the difference between the two classes consists in this, that the Catholic Armenians, like most Christians of other communions, recognize two natures in Christ, the divine and the human; whilst the dissenters or schismatics ascribe to him only a divine nature. This schism took place after the general council of Chalcedon, held in 451. Part of the Armenian nation declared against the decision of the council, and notwithstanding the efforts of the bishops who were present at the assembly, it was impossible to effect an accommodation between the two parties thus formed; in consequence of which, and of external causes and the events of succeeding ages, this schism has continued to the present day.

The vexations exercised by the Byzantine emperors in the two Armenias, the rapid progress of the Arabs in Egypt and Mesopotamia in the eighth century, and other circumstances, brought on the catastrophe of 813, when the Patriarch John of Osni arrogated to himself the title of chief of the Armenian nation, appeared in the presence of Motasem, son of the caliph Haroon al Rashid, who reigned at that period over Armenia and the adjoining countries, with the view of having himself declared independent of the then universal church, and carried matters so far as to alter the calendar and to prohibit the Armenians from celebrating the festivals according to the ancient ritual. In consequence, the Catholic Armenians were, for two centuries, constrained to conceal their creed, and it was not till the crusaders molested the Turks, that they were able to retire into Cilicia, where they formed a kingdom. From this period till the fourteenth century, a long succession of kings and patriarchs reigned in that country.

Although the schismatic Armenians had, in the mean time, repeatedly proposed a national council, and the acts of the patriarch John of Osni were condemned by the council of Adana, the schism still subsisted, and possibly the crusades may have contributed materially to increase the difficulty of a general union of the Armenian with the Romish church.

The progress of the Musulmans put an end to the kingdom of Cilicia, and the last patriarch of the Catholic Armenians took refuge in Libanus, where his successors retain the title of Patriarch of the Armenian nation; in which character they are recognized by the court of Rome. The schismatic Armenians, being richer and more powerful, easily obtained from the Turks permission for the free exercise of their worship under a patriarch approved by the Porte; whilst the Catholic Armenians, dispersed and without an acknowledged head, with difficulty preserved their churches and their worship. They were, however, always tolerated in Georgia, Diarbekr, and a great part of Mesopotamia.

From what has been said, it is not difficult to imagine which of the two parties must become the victim of the persecutions dictated by the jealousy which such a schism necessarily occasioned. Both submitted to a government which, perfectly indifferent about the question in litigation, obeyed but the first impulse dictated by a plausible pretext or by private interest.

Since the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans, the Catholic Armenians have often experienced cruel persecutions in Turkey. Not one of them was not excited in some manner by the patriarchs of the schismatic Armenians: in fact, the latter, being recognized by the Turkish government as the only religious heads of the Armenian nation, had, in the estimation of the Ottomans, the right, and even the obligation, of judging the conduct of their countrymen, and in case of necessity, of applying to the executive authority, which, without further investigation, never rejected the propositions of the patriarch. It is sufficient to refer to the persecution of 1707, which lasted nearly seven years; to that of 1810, that of 1811, which took place at Angora, and to the vexations which continued without intermission from 1812 till 1816.

At Constantinople, and in Turkey generally, the Catholic Armenians were able to escape these repeated and sanguinary persecutions, only by seeking, in the most critical and perilous circumstances, the protection and support of the ambassadors of Christian powers at the Sublime Porte, who, knowing the intrigues of the patriarchs and the means they employed to excite the Turks to

persecute the Catholic Armenians, who were deprived of an organ of defence, and by which they could transmit their representations to the Porte, regarded it as a duty of humanity to sympathise in the fate of this unfortunate class. In 1819, the secular priests, being solicited by the patriarch Paul, who was menaced with death, signed a sort of act of religious submission; but the mass of the Catholic Armenian nation made a formal protest, which occasioned persecutions for more than a year. In this predicament, the Porte, for the first time, made more careful inquiries than usual, and caused some of the instigators of the persecution to be hung. But the effect expected from this vigorous measure was temporary, and it is known to what a degree of severity the patriarch succeeded, in 1827 and 1828, in impelling the Turkish government against the Catholic Armenians. This is not the place to describe the cruelties committed upon men, women, and children, and the misery into which peaceable and innocent families were plunged. The Armenian patriarch at Constantinople pointed out to the ministers of the Porte the connexions which his countrymen, whom he persecuted, kept up with the Franks, and suggested to him that they were much more attached to the Christian powers than to the Grand Signior, and that consequently they were faithless and dangerous subjects. In order to dispose Sultan Mahmoud the more readily to adopt the plan of persecution long prepared against them, they were described as partizans of the Janissaries. Credible persons, who resided at Constantinople at that period, declare that the patriarch acted on the occasion in concert with the Armenians settled in Russia and in the interest of that power.

It is an invariable principle of the Turkish government not to interfere in the internal affairs of the different Christian communities living under its rule, and it contents itself with holding their chiefs responsible for the good conduct of the individuals and for their fidelity as subjects of the Ottoman empire. The Porte has never troubled itself about the nature of the schism which divides the Armenian nation,—and probably is ignorant that it exists. But with respect to internal and religious police, by surrendering it to the Armenian patriarch, as the sole supreme religious chief of that nation, it has made him the sovereign arbiter of a portion of the Armenians, who, so far from recognizing him as their spiritual chief, submit by constraint alone to his decision. The Catholic Armenians, however, had a bishop at Constantinople prior to the catastrophe of 1828; but this prelate never had any intercourse with the Porte, and was bound, on all occasions, to apply to the patriarch of the dissenters, who naturally did what suited the interests of his community. This untoward position of the Catholic Armenians became still more apparent when the Porte, which, in 1828, found itself accused of injustice and precipitation, wishing to repair the evil it had done, resolved to recall from exile the unhappy victims of its persecution. A vast number of firmans of recall had been issued, and yet but a small number of families of little consideration returned, and even these experienced unexpected difficulties. On inquiry into the causes of this delay and of the obstacles opposed to the execution of a measure equally humane and equitable, they were found in the influence of the powerful persons amongst the dissenting Armenians, or the unlimited power of the patriarch, to whom, as chief of the nation, the firmans had been transmitted, and who had kept them back, or conveyed them only to those whose presence he did not fear.

In the Russian provinces beyond the Caucasus, the number of Armenians of the Latin ritual is much less than that of the dissenters. In Georgia and

Imerethi, there are only between 700 and 800 families. They have churches only at Tiflis, Gori, and Kootaissi, which are served by Franciscans, commonly Italians, and sent directly from Rome.

The Armenians, like all Christians of the East, having been, since the introduction of Islamism, oppressed by the Musulmans, the oppression itself has attached them to the name of Christian, since it is only in the bosom of religion they can find real consolation in their public and private calamities. But this oppression has, at the same time, operated upon them in another way. In order to elude or mitigate the effects of the tyranny of their Musulman sovereigns, their morality has often accommodated itself to the will of despotism, and it is not unusual in the East to meet with a Christian, whilst he boasts of the name, and is attached to it as much as to his life, who has been frequently the instrument of the deepest iniquity suggested and ordered by the tyrants of this fair portion of the globe. Consequently, these Christians, whilst they practise most scrupulously the different exterior acts of their church, have become corrupt and incapable of an open, vigorous struggle with tyranny for the preservation of life and fortune. Instead of showing a face of resistance to despotism, and an unshaken firmness against the infidels, they think only of extricating themselves by docility, artifice, cunning, deceit, and fraud. Being incapable, generally speaking, of possessing territorial property, because it would be exposed to the daily caprices of their oppressors, they have therefore embraced the profession of commerce and trade, being better able to conceal the importance and the amount of their property, and because they may thereby be enabled to withdraw from oppression when it became insupportable, by transporting their families and fortunes elsewhere.

Amongst the Armenians, and generally amongst all Asiatics, widowers and widows marry only with each other; it is considered disgraceful for a young man to wed a widow. Divorce is prohibited in the Armenian church, which, however, admits several causes of separation, amongst others adultery, but always with a *veto* against remarrying. The details of marriage-customs amongst this people are curious, but are too indelicate to particularise.

The Armenians, as well as most Asiatics, regard the birth of a daughter as a misfortune: in this case, no rejoicing takes place in the house, which happens only when a male child is born. The wife always waits upon her husband, and particularly at table. Grown up sons, even when forty years old, married and fathers, never presume to sit in the presence of their parents: the eldest alone has this privilege, and all the other members of the family are bound to wait upon him. Women never appear where men meet together. The same rule holds with respect to the presence of men at assemblages of females, amongst whom the newly married obey the orders of the older ones, and never dare speak to any one in the house, and still less out of doors, until the husband grants permission, which is not till they have been married two or three years.

The ignorance and superstition of the Armenians who inhabit the Russian, Turkish, and Persian provinces in Asia, surpass all belief. A few years back, the Russian government lent its aid to establish primary schools at Tiflis; but is it to be expected that these schools can contribute to enlighten the people, when they are under the direction of ignorant and stupid priests, who stand in need of elementary instruction themselves, in order to furnish their minds with just ideas and a little useful knowledge? Superstition and religious fanaticism, which prevail to such a pitch amongst the Armenian

nation, have never suffered even the most wealthy and respectable families, that for several generations have resided at Moscow and St. Petersburgh, to divest their mental powers of the rust with which religious and political despotism has coated them for so many ages. Indeed, whilst we find the Armenians in general prone to craft and deception, we meet with very few individuals amongst them in a condition to pursue either logical reasoning or a course of clear ideas. We do not here refer to the respectable Armenian clergy in the Academy of St. Lazar at Venice, who have learned to avail themselves with success of the advantages of European civilization, nor of the enlightened and highly respectable persons of this nation who have enjoyed the same advantages in British India.

The Armenians settled in the Russian provinces to the south of the Caucasus commonly form the major part of the population of the cities; yet there are villages in some districts where they are also settled. Their mode of living is the same as that of the Georgians, from whom, however, they are distinguished by their creed and by their occupations. The greater part follow arts and trades, principally commerce; few devote themselves to agriculture. Under the reign of the kings of Georgia, they were oppressed; the Russians have reinstated them in all the political rights enjoyed by the other inhabitants of the country, and protect them in an especial manner: for this reason they are extremely devoted to the Russian government. There are in this country many noble and princely families; several, however, have been recognized by the Russians in the latter capacity who had no real title to be so considered, as the Meliks of Karabagh. As in Poland, commerce and trade are exercised only by the Jews, so in Georgia these pursuits are engrossed by the Armenians; even the nobles and princes follow them. The Armenian peasants, also, make themselves merchants; they convey goods to, and traffic at, the different fairs in Russia; they even go to that of Nejné-Novgorod, to Moscow, and to the different trading cities of Turkey and Persia. The whole commerce with the fierce mountaineers of the Caucasus is in their hands; they are the only foreigners who can travel through that country in safety, and calculate upon general protection.

The Armenian merchants at Tiflis have found it necessary to have shops and warehouses on a larger scale than in past times: a circumstance which arises from the increase and extension of their transactions during the last ten years. The augmentation of the population of Tiflis having raised extravagantly the rent of shops in the old bazaar, the Armenians have clubbed together to construct a new caravanserai and a new bazaar, on condition that the annual revenue from it should be devoted to the support of two schools, one for the general instruction of the Armenians, the other for that of the clergy.

Although we rely upon the peculiar facilities of obtaining accurate information upon this subject possessed by the writer of the aforegoing paper, it is fit that we should refer the reader to a counter-statement, as respects the devotion of the Armenians to Russia, in our Asiatic Intelligence of this month. —Editor.

MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. V.—Benares.

The holy city of Benares, the seat of Hindu superstition, is not more remarkable for its antiquities, and the sanctity with which it has been invested by the bigoted worshippers of Brahma, than for the singularity of its structure, its vast wealth, and immense population. It stands upon the left bank of the Ganges, stretching several miles along the shore; the river is about thirty feet below the level of the houses, and is attained by numerous ghauts, which spread their broad steps between fantastic buildings of the most grotesque and curious description. The confused masses of stone, which crowd upon each other in this closely-built city, sometimes present fronts so bare and lofty, as to convey the idea of a prison or fortress. Others are broken into diminutive pagodas, backed by tall mansions seven stories in height, and interspersed with Gothic gateways, towers, and arches, all profusely covered with ornaments, balconies, verandahs, battlements, mullioned windows, balustrades, turrets, cupolas, and round and pointed domes, the fancies of all ages. Since the conquest of the city by Arungzebe, Moosulman architecture has reared its light and elegant erections amid the more heavy and less tasteful structures of Hindu creation. From a mosque, built upon the ruins of a heathen temple, spring those celebrated minarets, which now rank amid the wonders of the city. Their lofty spires shoot up into the golden sky from a dense cluster of buildings, crowning the barbaric pomp below with graceful beauty. Notwithstanding its great antiquity, and the immense sums lavished upon its pagodas, Benares does not boast a single specimen of those magnificent temples which, in other parts of India, convey so grand an idea of the vast conceptions of their founders. Here are no pyramidal masses of fretted stone, no huge conical mounds of solid masonry standing alone to astonish the eye, as at Bindrabund; no gigantic tower, like the Cootub Minar at Delhi, to fill the imagination with awe and wonder; but the whole of this enormous city is composed of details, intermingled with each other without plan or design, yet forming altogether an architectural display of the most striking and imposing nature. Amid much that is strange and fantastic, there are numerous specimens of a pure and elegant taste, and the small antique pagodas, which abound in every direction, are astonishingly beautiful. The lavish ornaments of richly-sculptured stone, with which they are profusely adorned, give evidence of the skill and talent of the artists of their day, and throughout the whole of the city a better taste is displayed in the embellishments of the houses than is usually found in the private buildings of India. There are fewer elephants of clay, and misshapen camels, with round towers of tile upon their backs, stuck upon the projecting cornices of the habitations of the middling classes. The florid ornaments of wood and stone, profusely spread over the fronts of the dwelling-houses, bring to the mind recollections of Venice, which Benares resembles in some other particulars; one or two of the lofty narrow streets being connected by covered passages not very unlike the far-famed Bridge of Sighs.

The views of Benares from the river are exceedingly fine, offering an infinite and untiring variety of scenery, of which the effect is greatly heightened by the number of trees, whose luxuriant foliage intermingles with the parapets and buttresses of the adjacent buildings. In dropping down the stream in a boat, an almost endless succession of interesting objects is presented to the eye. Through the interstices between tower and palace, temple and serai, glimpses are caught of gardens and bazaars stretching inland; an open gate displays the terraced court of some wealthy noble; long cloistered corridors lead to the secluded recesses of the zenana, and small projecting turrets, perched upon the lofty battlements of some high and frowning building, look like the watch-towers of a feudal castle. The ghauts are literally swarming with life at all hours of the day, and every creek and jetty are crowded with craft of various descriptions, all truly picturesque in their form and effect. A dozen budgerows are moored in one place; the light *bohlio* dances on the rippling current at another; a splendid pinnace rears its gaily-decorated masts at a third; while large *patalas*, and other clumsy native vessels, laden with cotton or some equally cumbrous cargo, choke up the river near some well-frequented wharfs. Small fairy shallops are perpetually skimming over the surface of the glittering stream, and sails, some white and dazzling, others of a deep saffron hue, and many made up of tattered fragments which bear testimony to many a heavy squall, appear in all directions.

No written description, however elaborate, can convey even a faint idea of the extraordinary peculiarities of a place which has no prototype in the East. Though strictly oriental, it differs very widely from all the other cities of Hindoostan, and it is only by pictorial representations that any adequate notion can be formed of the mixture of the beautiful and the grotesque, which, piled confusedly together, form that stupendous wall which spreads along the bank of the Ganges at Benares. It is much to be lamented that no panoramic view has ever been exhibited of this singular place, and still more so that the exquisitely-faithful delineations of Mr. Daniell, an artist so long and so actively employed in pourtraying the wonders of nature and of art in India, should not be in every body's hands. His portfolios are rich in specimens of Benares, and the engravings from his works, executed under his own eye, retain all those delicate touches which are so necessary to preserve the oriental character of the original sketches. Drawings made in India, and sent to England to be engraved, are subject to much deterioration in the process, from the negligence of persons wholly unacquainted with the peculiarities of the country to whom they are entrusted, and many of the cheap productions of this class, from the pencils of very able amateur artists, are rendered almost worthless by the ignorance and inaccuracy of mere engravers.

Writers upon India have frequently occasion to express their surprise at the extreme carelessness and indifference which prevail in England concerning those magnificent realms whence, in other days, the whole of Europe derived its improvements in arts and arms; but in no instance can their astonishment be more highly raised than by the sight of the numerous and

interesting sketches which Mr. Daniell has not yet been encouraged to give to the public.

No European has ever been tempted to take up his abode in the close and crowded city of Benares; the military and civil station is about two miles distant, and is called, in Government Orders and other official documents, Secrole; this name is, however, seldom used by the inhabitants, and few ever talk of Secrole as their destination, Benares being by far the most common and popular term. The garrison, consisting of about three native regiments, and a small train of artillery, is under the command of a major-general; and at the distance of a few miles, at Sultanpore, a native cavalry corps is stationed. The civil appointments are very numerous and splendid, and Secrole possesses some of the finest and best-appointed mansions in India; formerly the establishment of a mint added to the number of European inhabitants; but its abolition, which took place a few years ago, is now very severely felt by those who remember the talent and intelligence connected with it in the days of Anglo-Indian splendour. The usual amusements of a Mofussil station,—balls, private theatricals, dinners, morning calls, and scandal, are diversified by occasional visits to the city. Few of the numerous travellers who pass through the district are so totally destitute of curiosity as not to feel desirous to penetrate into the interior of a place so widely celebrated. The ascent of the minarets is a feat of which people like to boast, who care very little for the view which is to be obtained from them, and consequently, excursions to the holy city take place very frequently.

There is nothing either striking or beautiful in the environs of Benares; the cantonments do not possess any remarkable feature to distinguish them from other military stations; they are flat and destitute of views, but are redeemed from positive ugliness by the groves with which they are surrounded. Immediately beyond the military lines, the tract towards the city becomes interesting; several very handsome Moosulmaun tombs shew the vast increase of the followers of a foreign creed in the sacred birth-place of Brahma, and the desecration of this holy spot is made still more apparent by the carcases of animals hung up, in defiance of the brahmins, in butchers' shops. Formerly, none save human sacrifices were tolerated, and upon the first occupation of Benares by the British it was thought advisable to refrain from slaughtering bullocks and calves: beef and veal are now to be had in abundance, and the Hindoos, if not reconciled, have become accustomed to the murders committed upon the peculiar favourites of the priesthood. A long straggling suburb, composed of houses of singular construction, in every stage of dilapidation, rendered exceedingly picturesque by intervening trees and flowering shrubs, leads to the gate of the city; and a short and rather wide avenue brings the visitor to the *chokey*, a large irregular square. From this point, vehicles of European construction are useless, and the party must either mount upon elephants, dispose themselves in *ton jauns*, or proceed on foot; and very early in the morning, before the population of this crowded city is astir, the latter affords by far the best method of visiting the temples; but the instant that

the tide of human beings has poured itself into the narrow avenues, it is expedient to be removed from actual contact with the thickly-gathering throng.

Benares, at day-break, presents less of animated life than any other city of the same magnitude and extent; a few sweepers only appear in the streets; all the houses are shut up, and give no sign of the multitudes who swarm within. The shops are closely barricaded, the usual mode of fastening them being by a strong chain attached by a large padlock to a staple beneath the threshold. At this early hour, the streets are very clean, and the air of the city is much cooler and fresher than might be expected from its denseness and population. Its zoological inhabitants are up and abroad with the first gleam of the sun; the brahminee bulls perambulate the streets, monkeys spring from cornice to cornice, and flights of pigeons and paroquets dart from the parapets in every direction. As soon as it is broad day, the priests repair to the temples, and devotees are seen conveying the sacred water from the Ganges to the several shrines. At the doors of the pagodas, persons are stationed with baskets of flowers for sale. Long rosaries of scarlet, white, or yellow blossoms, seem to be in the greatest request, and are purchased by the pious as offerings to their gods: the pavements of the temples are strewed with these floral treasures, the only pleasing ceremonial connected with Hindoo worship. The too-abundant supply of water, the dirty throng of religious beggars, and the incessant vociferations of "Ram! Ram!" compel all save determined antiquaries to make a speedy exit from the noise and crowd of these places. The observatory and the minarets are the principal objects of attraction to parties who merely desire to see the *lions* of Benares; but, in proceeding thither, visitors who take an interest in the homely occupations of the native traders, may be amused by the opening of the shops, and the commencement of the stir, bustle, and traffic, which at ten o'clock will have reached its climax. The rich merchandize, with which the city abounds, according to the custom of Hindoostan, is carefully concealed from the view of passengers; but in the tailors' shops, some of the costly products of the neighbouring countries are exhibited. Those skilful artists, who can repair a rent with invisible stitches, sit in groups, employed in mending superb shawls, which, after having passed through their practised hands, will sell to inexperienced purchasers for new ones fresh from the looms of Thibet. The shops of the copper-smiths make the most show; they are gaily set out with brass and copper vessels of various kinds, some intended for domestic use and others for that of the temples. In every street, a shroff or banker may be seen, seated behind a pile of cowries, with bags of silver and copper at his elbow. These men make considerable sums in the course of the day, by changing specie; they deduct a per-centage from every rupee, and are notorious usurers, lending out their money at enormous interest. Here too are confectioners, surrounded by the common sweetmeats which are so much in request, and not unfrequently employed in the manufacture of their sugar-cakes. In an iron kettle, placed over a charcoal fire, the syrup is boiling; the contents are occasionally stirred with an iron

ladle, and when the mixture is "thick and slab," and has imbibed a due proportion of the dust which rises in clouds from the well-trodden street, ladle-fulls are poured upon an iron plate which covers a charcoal stove, whence, when sufficiently baked, they are removed to their places on the counter or platform, on which the whole process is conducted. Those dainty cook-shops, so temptingly described in the *Arabian Nights*, decked with clean white cloths, and furnished with delicate cream tarts, with or without pepper, are not to be seen in India; yet the tables of the Hindoos, though more simple than those of the luxurious Moosulmauns, are not destitute of richly-seasoned viands, and the finer sort of confections. The dyers, punkah-makers, and several others, also carry on their respective occupations in their open shops; the houses of the former are distinguished by long pieces of gaily-coloured cloths, hung across projecting poles. In these, the bright red of the Indian rose, and the superb yellow, the bridal colour of the Hindoos, are the most conspicuous; they likewise produce brilliant greens, and rich blues, which, when formed into turbans and cummerbunds, very agreeably diversify the white dresses of an Indian crowd.

Learning, as well as religion, still flourishes in Benares; but both have degenerated since the Moslem conquest. The brahmins of the Hindoo college, once so celebrated for its pundits, are not so well skilled in Sanscrit as might have been expected from the great encouragement afforded to the institution by the British Government. The best scholars are now to be found amid the Anglo-Indian community. It is said that a former secretary of the college, an appointment always given to a European officer in the Company's service, lost his life in consequence of the jealousy entertained by the brahmins of his superior learning. He had succeeded in unravelling a part of an inscription belonging to a very ancient Hindoo temple at some distance from the city. His zeal and assiduity in the cause induced him to return to the labour again; but he died suddenly, ere he had completed a task which had baffled all his predecessors, and which had been pronounced to be utterly hopeless by the most erudite members of the college. In all probability, this gifted person fell a sacrifice to a jungle-fever, brought on by over-exertion and exposure to malaria; and the current report of his being poisoned by the brahmin of the temple, at the suggestion of his brethren of Benares, is merely recorded in this paper as a proof of the extraordinary celebrity which was supposed to have led to so fatal a catastrophe. The observatory, though abandoned by its magi, still remains, a gigantic relic of the zeal in the pursuit of science manifested in former days. The discoveries of modern times, adopted, though slowly, by eastern astronomers, have rendered it of little value for the purpose for which it was intended, and it has fallen into neglect and disuse, being no longer patronized by the native prince, who, until very lately, kept up an establishment there at his own expense. An extensive area, entered from the street, is divided into several small quadrangles, surrounded by cloisters, and forming cool and shady retreats, intended for the residences of those sages who studied the wonders of the firmament from the platform of the

tower above. Broad flights of stairs lead to the summit of this huge, square, massive building, a terraced height well suited to the watchers of the stars, and which, at the time of its creation, was furnished with an apparatus very creditable to the state of science at that early period. The astrologer no longer takes his nightly stand on the lonely tower, reading the destinies of man in the bright book of the heavens, or calculating those eclipses, which he imagined to be caused by the attacks of some malignant demon, anxiously endeavouring to extinguish the lights of the world: a belief which still prevails throughout India. Notwithstanding the repeated victories achieved by the sun and moon, the Hindoo population, at every new eclipse, are seized with horror and consternation; they assemble in great multitudes at the ghauts, and attempt to frighten and drive away the evil spirit by sounding all sorts of discordant instruments, and keeping up an incessant clamour of the most frightful cries. Such is the confusion and terror which fill the breasts of the crowd, that the military and civil authorities are compelled to take active measures for the prevention of accidents and the suppression of tumults, which this dangerous state of excitement is too apt to occasion. The view which the observatory commands is limited to the river and the country on the opposite bank; but a far more extensive prospect is obtained from the minarets. Adventurous persons, who have climbed to the light cupolas, which crown these lofty spires, see the city of Benares under an entirely new aspect in this bird's-eye view. They perceive that there are wide spaces between the seven-storied buildings that form a labyrinth of lanes, and that gay gardens flourish in the midst of dense masses of brick and mortar. The hum of the busy multitude below is scarcely heard, and they look down upon flocks of paroquets skimming through the golden air at a considerable distance beneath. The palaces of the city, in all their varied styles of architecture, appear to great advantage from these heights. Gothic towers open upon luxuriant parterres, affording a more pleasing idea of the seclusion to which the ladies of the city are doomed, than those high, narrow houses, wedged closely against each other, where from the roof alone glimpses may be caught of living trees, where flowers withering in pots convey the only notion which the imprisoned females can obtain of the beauties of nature. Overtopped by some still more lofty mansion, or perhaps debarred from egress to a spot whence they may be descried by a prying neighbour, they grow up in total ignorance of the most common objects around them, and wear out their existence in dull monotony, enlivened only by the gossip of some privileged old woman, who carries news and scandal from house to house. The usual style of building in Benares ensures the strictest privacy to the female portion of the family. The massy door from the street opens into a small court-yard, surrounded on all sides by high walls; one large apartment occupies the whole of the front, in every story; these rooms, which are airy and well supplied with windows and verandahs overlooking the street, are exclusively occupied by the gentlemen of the house. On each floor, a covered gallery runs round three sides of the court-yard, leading to small chambers, or rather cells, where the women and their attendants are immured. They

have no outlet whatever to the street, and look down either upon a pretty fountain, where the quadrangle below is neatly kept, or upon the goats and cows which frequently occupy the ground-floor. Some of the interiors of these houses are richly decorated with carved wood highly polished. In the cold season, costly carpets are spread over the floors; and the *pāān* boxes, and other vessels in daily use, are of silver beautifully wrought.

Many of the inhabitants are extremely rich; and besides its native population, Benares is the occasional residence of distinguished strangers from all parts of the peninsula. A great number of Hindoo princes and nobles possess mansions in the holy city; it is the asylum of deposed or abdicated monarchs; the refuge of rebels and usurpers; and wealthy devotees from distant places retire to draw their last breath within the sacred precincts, where all who are so fortunate as to die in the good graces of the brahmins, are sure of going straight to heaven, even though they may have eaten beef. Poorer pilgrims flock from every corner of Hindoostan, anxious to perform their ablutions in a spot held sacred by all castes, who believe it to be a creation of the gods, distinct from the rest of the world, formed of unpolluted earth, and resting upon the point of Siva's trident. In spite of the desecrations of the Moosulmauns, it still retains its holy character; but since the Moghul conquest, the religious ceremonies have lost somewhat of their revolting barbarity. Human victims have for a considerable period ceased to bleed upon the altars, and by a late edict of the British Government, the cremation of widows, a spectacle which occurred more frequently at Benares than in any other part of the Company's territories, is no longer permitted. The ladies, it is said, complain very bitterly of the hardship of being prevented from burning, and perhaps in many instances it may be severely felt; for women, brought up in a state of apathetic luxury, are ill calculated to endure the penances and privations, which must be the lot of those who are so unfortunate as to survive their husbands. It is reckoned very discreditable for a widow to appear plump and healthy at the end of her first year of mourning; it is expected that she shall be reduced by long and frequent fasts, and in her, the outward signs of woe are to be shewn in an emaciated frame and premature old age; she is forbidden the luxuries of dress, and must perform servile offices revolting to a woman of high birth, long accustomed to the attendance of a train of dependents. Deprived of the few enjoyments which the tyranny of the customs of the East allows to its females, who, brought up in ignorance and imprisonment, should at least be secured from want and suffering, a Hindoo widow is one of the most pitiable objects in the creation: it is to be hoped that the abolition of the rite of suttee will pave the way to more enlightened notions on the subject of female privileges, and that some adequate provision will be made by law to secure the relicts of men of wealth from being cast entirely upon the mercy of their relations.

The commerce of Benares is in a very flourishing condition; besides the extensive traffic which the merchants of the city carry on in shawls, diamonds, and other precious articles, numbers are engaged in the manufacture and sale of the celebrated gold and silver brocades, which are known

in India by the name of *kincob*. These costly tissues are worn as gala dresses by all the wealthy classes of Hindoostan, whether Moslem or Hindoo; they have not been superseded, like the calicoes and muslins of native looms, by European goods of a similar description, and even the magic power of machinery may be defied by the artizan who weaves his splendid web of silk and silver, after the methods taught by his forefathers, in the secluded factories of Benares. Scarfs of gold and silver stuff, called Benares turbans, with deep fringed borders, beautifully wrought, and resembling a rich setting of gems, have found their way to the shops of London, and are much esteemed for the peculiar brilliance of their materials; but these do not equal in beauty the embroidery of the native *puggree*, or turban, upon velvet; these superb head-dresses look like clusters of precious stones, and a handsome well-proportioned native, attired in a vest and trowsers of crimson and gold brocade, a cummerbund, composed of a Cashmere shawl, wound round his waist, a second shawl thrown over one shoulder, and the belt of his scimitar and the studs of his robe sparkling with diamonds, may challenge the world to produce a more tasteful and magnificent costume. Nobles clad in this glittering array, and mounted upon chargers decked with trappings of solid silver, often flash like meteors through the square of the city, and sometimes the accidental opening of the curtain of a native palanquin will reveal a still brighter vision,—a lady reclining on the cushions, covered with jewels. Silver and gold lace, of every kind and pattern, fringes, scalloped trimmings, edgings, and borders of all widths, are to be purchased at Benares exceedingly cheap, when compared to the prices demanded for such articles in Europe; but the Anglo-Indian ladies rarely avail themselves of these glittering bargains, excepting when fancy balls are on the *tapis*, as there is a prejudice against the adoption of decorations worn by native women. A few, however, have the good taste to prefer the Indian ornaments of goldsmiths' work to trinkets of European manufacture, which, alloyed to the lowest degree of baseness, and depending solely upon some ephemeral fashion for their value, are literally not worth an eighth part of the original purchase-money; while the unrivalled workmanship of a first-rate native artizan, and the solid weight of unadulterated metal contained in the chains, necklaces, ear-rings, and bangles, which he has wrought, render them an excellent investment for floating cash, which would otherwise be expended upon trifles. The ornaments worn by Hindoostanee females are, generally speaking, very tasteful and elegant; the pattern of the double *Toomka* ear-rings has been borrowed by European jewellers, and bracelets resembling the Indian bangle are now very common; but the splendid necklaces, so richly carved as to glitter like precious stones, are more rarely seen; they are formed of a series of drops beautifully wrought, and suspended from a closely-linked gold chain of exquisite workmanship. Pearls of immense size, and of the finest colour, may sometimes be purchased astonishingly cheap; they are much worn by the natives, and strings the size of pigeons' eggs are frequently exhibited round the necks of rich men. In the cutting and setting of precious stones, the lapidaries of the East do not excel; and

it is rather difficult to ascertain the precise value of jewels which have not been committed to skilful hands. The natives are guilty of the barbarity of stringing diamonds, and shew less elegance in the disposition of gems than in any other branch of decorative art.

The rajah of Benares, a prince who, bereft of all the power exercised by his ancestors, retains his title and a revenue adequate to the support of his diminished rank, resides at Ramnaghur, a fortified palace a few miles up the river. He also possesses a large mansion in the neighbourhood of the cantonments, built after the Anglo-Indian fashion, which he visits occasionally, and where he entertains the families of the civil and military officers of the station during the celebration of some of the most noted Hindoo festivals. The taste and courtesy of the rajah is displayed to great advantage at the *hoolee*, in which the principal diversion seems to consist in powdering the persons of all the passers-by with red dust. The showers of sugar-plums rained at the carnivals of Italy are harmless compared to the pelting which take place on these occasions; white dresses speedily become parti-coloured, and at the conclusion, when the powder is mixed with water, every body who ventures abroad is daubed from head to foot with crimson. The Moosulman population join in the sport, and as it is a period of universal license, Europeans do not escape. Young officers are drenched from top to toe, and even ladies are not always quite secure that they shall preserve their garments unsullied. The fair guests of the rajah were therefore delighted to find that baskets of rose leaves had been substituted for the powdered *mhindee*, which is commonly used by the assailants: a costly act of gallantry, in a land where every rose is carefully preserved for the *goulaabee paanee*,* which is consumed in vast quantities in every native house. Indian gardeners are horrified by the wasteful manner in which European ladies are wont to gather roses: not content to take off the full-blown flower close to the stem, and to tie it with a few green leaves at the end of a stick, they help themselves to a whole spray, containing perchance a dozen buds, doomed to perish untimely without yielding their exquisite breath in perfume. The knowledge of this frugal expenditure of roses furnishes a clue to the displeasure of Azor, who, in the Eastern tale, threatens the merchant with death for having dared to pluck a branch from one of his bushes, as a gift to his youngest and best-beloved daughter.

At the entertainments given by the rajah of Benares, the *nautch* is exhibited in great perfection. To European spectators, the performance soon grows exceedingly tiresome; but natives never appear to be weary of the evolutions of their favourites, and will sit with exemplary patience, from nightfall until daybreak, gazing upon the successive sets of dancers, who relieve each other throughout the night. The company assembled to witness a *nautch* occupy seats at the upper end of a large, brilliantly illuminated apartment; the sides are lined with servants, all anxious to partake of the enjoyment of the *tamasha* (shew), and other domestics are grouped at the farthest end, ready to introduce the performers. The parties, which appear in regular rotation, usually consist of seven persons; two only of

* Rose-water.

these are the dancers, who advance in front of the audience, and are closely followed by three musicians, who take up their posts behind: a mussaulchee plants himself with his torch on either side, elevating or depressing his flambeau according to the movements of the arms and feet of the *nautch* girls. These ladies present very picturesque figures, though somewhat encumbered by the voluminous folds of their drapery. Their attire consists of a pair of gay-coloured silk trowsers, edged and embroidered with silver, so long as only to afford occasional glimpses of the rich anclets, strung with small bells, which encircle the legs. Their toes are covered with rings, and a broad, flat, silver chain is passed across the foot. Over the trowsers a petticoat of some rich stuff appears, containing at least twelve breadths, profusely trimmed, having broad silver or gold borders, finished with deep fringes of the same. The *coortee*, or vest, is of the usual dimensions, but it is almost hidden by an immense veil, which crosses the bosom several times, hanging down in front and at the back in broad ends, either trimmed to match the petticoat, or composed of still more splendid materials, the rich tissues of Benares. The hands, arms, and neck, are covered with jewels, sometimes of great value, and the hair is braided with silver ribbands, and confined with bodkins of beautiful workmanship. The ears are pierced round the top, and furnished with a fringe-like series of rings, in addition to the ornament worn in England: the diameter of the nose-ring is as large as that of a crown-piece; it is of gold wire, and very thin; a pearl and two other precious gems are strung upon it, dangling over the mouth, and disfiguring the countenance. With the exception of this hideous article of decoration, the dress of the *nautch* girls, when the wearers are young and handsome, and have not adopted the too prevailing custom of blackening their teeth, is not only splendid but becoming; but it requires, however, a tall and graceful figure to support the cumbrous habiliments which are worn indiscriminately by all the performers. The *nautch* girls of India are singers as well as dancers; they commence the vocal part of the entertainment in a high shrill key, which they sustain as long as they can; they have no idea whatsoever of modulating their voices, and the instruments which form the accompaniment are little less barbarous; these consist of two nondescript guitars, and a very small pair of kettle-drums, which chime in occasionally, making sad havoc with the original melodies, some of which are sweet and plaintive. The dancing is even more strange, and less interesting than the music; the performers rarely raise their feet from the ground, but shuffle, or to use a more poetical, though not so expressive a phrase, glide along the floor, raising their arms, and veiling or unveiling as they advance or describe a circle. The same evolutions are repeated, with the most unvarying monotony, and are continued until the appearance of a new set of dancers gives a hint to the preceding party to withdraw. It is said that, on some occasions, the native spectators have been so much enraptured with the accomplishments displayed by a celebrated dancer, as to tear their clothes in extacy, and make the air resound with cries of "*wah! wah!*" but such enthusiastic demonstrations of delight are extremely rare. The gravity of the higher classes of natives

is usually exceedingly profound, and few compromise their dignity by giving loose to any emotion in public. In general, the audience maintains a steady imperturbability of countenance, the manifestations of pleasure being confined to the attendants of the dancers. The *mussaulchees*, as they brandish their torches, grin their approbation, looking unutterable things; and the musicians also, apparently in a state of enchantment, not only express their gratification by eloquent smiles, but break out into frequent exclamations of "*bhote! bhote!*" an almost untranslatable term, which is used to denominate excess of any thing. The only novelty presented by the fresh band of dancers is the colour of the dress, or the value of the ornaments; the performances are precisely the same; European eyes and ears being unable to distinguish any superiority in the quality of the voice or the grace of the movements. By the natives, however, different dancers are held in different degrees of estimation; the celebrated Nickee, of Calcutta, has long held the rank of *prima donna* of the East. In India, a reputation once established is not endangered by a rage for novelty, or the attractions of younger candidates: fashions do not alter, new styles are not adopted, and the singing of an angel, if differing from that of Nickee, would not be thought half so good. She has been styled the Catalani of Hindoostan; she is now the Pasta, and will be the Sontag, or the Malibran who may next arise to delight the European world. Some English singers of eminence performing at Calcutta, understanding that the king of Oude was an ardent admirer of music, travelled to Lucknow in the hope that the superior excellence of their performances would ensure them an engagement at his court. They were disappointed; they had neither the power of lungs, nor the faculty of screaming, necessary to lap native ears in Elysium, and the experiment failed. A *nautch* given by a great person generally concludes with an exhibition of fire-works, a spectacle in which native artists excel, and which affords a very acceptable gratification to eyes wearied with the dull sameness of the dancers. Many of the *nautch* girls are extremely rich, those most in esteem being very highly paid for their performances: the celebrated Calcutta heroine already mentioned receives 1,000 rupees (£100) nightly, wherever she is engaged.

The rajah of Benares not only evinces his attachment to the society of the British residents in his neighbourhood, by inviting them to his own houses, but enters also into their national amusements, frequently attending the amateur performances at the theatre at Seerole. A gentleman attached to the mint, whose loss will be long and severely felt by every branch of the community, anxious both to afford gratification to his native friends, and to increase the funds of a treasury, which in India as well as in England is seldom overflowing, was wont to take the pains to translate the drama about to be performed into Persian, and to have the MS. printed at a press which he had established. Thus made acquainted with the subject of the story, the acted play afforded amusement to many of the rich inhabitants of Benares, who subscribed very liberally to the support of the [illegible]. It is doubtful whether so good an example has been followed by esent management, the conciliation and gratification of the natives

being too little studied in India; but the Benares theatre is distinguished for the introduction of performances better adapted to amateur actors than the regular drama. Charades and proverbs have diversified the usual entertainments, and the re-unions, first established at this station, have become popular at Calcutta. The *tableaux vivans*, though so well suited to the peculiarities of the country, and permitting the introduction of ladies without offending prejudices, have not yet found their way to the Company's territories: so averse are the Anglo-Indians to innovations of any kind.

In no part of Hindoostan can one of the most beautiful of the native festivals be seen to so great an advantage as at Benares. The *duwāllee* is celebrated there with the greatest splendour, and its magnificence is heightened by the situation of the city on the bank of the river, and the singular outlines of the buildings. The attraction of this annual festival consists in the illuminations: at the close of evening, small *chiraugs* (earthen lamps), fed with oil which produces a brilliant white light, are placed, as closely together as possible, on every ledge of every building. Palace, temple, and tower seem formed of stars. The city appears like the creation of the fire-king, the view from the water affording the most superb and romantic spectacle imaginable,—a scene of fairy splendour, far too brilliant for description. Europeans embark in boats to enjoy the gorgeous pageant from the river; all the vessels are lighted up, and the buildings in the distance, covered with innumerable lamps, shine out in radiant beauty. European illuminations, with their coloured lamps, their transparencies, their crowns, stars, and initial letters, appear paltry when compared to the chaste grandeur of the Indian mode; the outlines of a whole city are marked in streams of fire, and the coruscations of light shoot up into the dark blue sky above, and tremble in long undulations on the rippling waves below. According to the native idea, every thing that prospers on the evening of the *duwāllee* will be sure to prosper throughout the year. Gamblers try their luck, and if they should be successful, pursue their fortune with redoubled confidence. Thieves also, anxious to secure an abundant supply of booty, labour diligently on this evening in their vocation; while others eat, drink, and are merry, in order that they may spend the ensuing period joyously. The Hindoo servants of an Anglo-Indian establishment, when this festival comes round, offer little presents of sweetmeats and toys to those members of the family who they think will condescend to accept them, the children and younger branches. Many of these toys are idols of various descriptions, which, before they are consecrated, may be appropriated to purposes unconnected with their original destination. Benares is particularly famous for the manufacture of wooden and earthen playthings, which are seen indiscriminately in the temples and in the hands of European children; there are others, however, which are never used for any religious purpose, and amongst these are effigies of European ladies and gentlemen, seated upon elephants, or taking the air in buggies; all very inferior to the Calcutta toys, which are made of paper, and which give very accurate imitations of those things which they are intended to represent: elephants a foot high,

coloured according to nature, are provided with trunks which move with every breath; and birds in cages are suspended by such slight threads, that they appear to be alive, the most delicate touch setting them in motion. The Calcutta artists are also very expert in moulding reptiles in wax, which seem to be possessed of vitality, and occasion much alarm to persons who entertain a horror of creeping things.

The whole of the Moosulmaun population are abroad to witness the superb spectacle produced by the blaze of light which flames from every Hindoo building at the *duwāllee*, and the festival, being one of a very peaceable description, goes off without broil or bloodshed, and what is still more extraordinary, without occasioning the conflagration of half the houses; but the brahmins of the holy city have not always permitted its profanation by the bigots of another creed to pass unmarked by an attempt to expel the intruders. Benares has been the scene of numerous and desperate struggles between the Moslems and Hindoos. The sacred bulls have been slaughtered in the streets by the one party, and swine slain in the mosques by the other; and were it not for the extreme vigilance exercised by the British Government, these mutual outrages would be continually renewed. The Jains, a peculiar sect of Hindoos, who carry their veneration for animals to a very outrageous length, have a temple at Benares, which is also the residence of several Mahratta families, who differ from their Hindoo brethren in having refused to immure their wives and daughters, after the example of the Moslem conquerors of India. The Mahratta ladies enjoy perfect freedom in their own country, and though they may not shock the prejudices of the citizens of Benares by appearing publicly in the streets, they look out from their terraces and house-tops unveiled, not even retreating from the gaze of European spectators. Benares forms the headquarters of the religious mendicants, who swarm all over India; some of these devotees are distinguished only by their disgusting filth, an indisputable mark of sanctity; while others attain a wretched pre-eminence by the frightful tortures which they inflict upon themselves. Hitherto, the efforts of the most zealous missionaries have failed to persuade the fanatic worshippers of Benares to quit the shrines of their idols, and to the slow progress which education is making in the East, we can alone trust for the extirpation of that horrid system of religion, which is so revolting to the Christian dwellers of the land.

The cantonment of Secrole is possessed of a handsome church, very elegantly fitted up in the interior, and large enough to accommodate all the Protestant inhabitants of the station. Here, however, as at other places in India, not even excepting Calcutta, the lower offices are served by Pagans, Hindoo bearers being employed to pull the punkahs and to open the pew-doors. No one appears to be at all scandalized by the presence of these men, though, as the service is performed in a language with which they are wholly unacquainted, there can be no hope that their attendance will lead to their conversion, and it seems very extraordinary that the few Christians necessary to keep the church in order, should either not be found or not be employed for that purpose. The church compound (as it is called), during

evening service, which is always performed by candlelight, exhibits the usual bustle and animation attendant upon every assemblage of Anglo-Indians. Vehicles of all descriptions are waiting outside, and the grooms, chuprassies, bearers, and other attendants, muster in considerable numbers. Within, in the cold season, when punkahs are not required, there is little or nothing to remind the congregation that they are breathing their orisons in a foreign and a heathen land; but when the porch is gained, the turbaned population around, the pagodas in the distance, and the elephants and camels which wend their way across the plains, display a scene so different from that presented in the quiet neighbourhood of a country church yard at home, that the pleasing delusion can be cherished no longer.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.*

Lieut. Col. Fielding, of the Company's cavalry service, who has served not only with his regiment, but as adjutant to the Governor General's body guard, and in a situation partly military, partly political (resident at Sindia's and the Nepaul courts), is unable to suggest any very essential improvements in the Company's cavalry force, or any available reduction of expense. He supposes that if two field officers, a captain to each squadron and a subaltern to each troop, exclusive of staff, were constantly present, it might be sufficient for the duties of a regiment. If the regulation, by which there can be only three officers absent from their regiments, one captain and two subalterns, on staff duty, at the same time, is adhered to, the present establishment will generally be sufficient. To obviate the difficulty as to keeping a fixed number of European officers constantly with their corps, he can suggest but one mode, namely, that when an officer is placed in a permanent staff or civil situation, which takes him permanently away from his regiment, he should be maintained on its strength, as a non-efficient supernumerary, and a promotion made in his place; his bare pay he would receive, and his regimental allowances might either be given or calculated in his staff or civil salary. The objection would be that, if several officers were taken from one regiment to the staff or civil duty, the rapidity of promotion of the junior ranks in that regiment, would be much greater than otherwise. Another plan would be to have a number of skeleton regiments, composed of European officers only: that would place those officers in a very disagreeable situation. Another plan, which would materially alter the constitution of the whole army, would be to have the whole of the officers of each branch of the service thrown into one general list, as before 1796. The limitation of the number of officers to be taken from each regiment may be productive of inconvenience: a very able young man, as a lieutenant, may very much distinguish himself in the political department, and have attained a very high political situation, before he attains the rank of captain; and if it so happens that the officer immediately above him is on the staff also, by the present regulation, that officer must be remanded to his own corps, to do duty as a captain.

There is a preference felt for the cavalry over the infantry among the Mahomedans; not among the Hindus. There is no difficulty in obtaining recruits for either arm. The military service is popular with the natives. The pay of

* Continued from p. 224.

a sepoy in the cavalry, in proportion to the wages of agricultural labour, is very considerably superior.

Col. Fielding has no doubt that the pay and allowances of the Company's officers are equal to their necessary expenses, except a subaltern on half-batta. He should be disposed to say that few officers could save out of mere regimental pay before they attained the rank of major. The lieutenant colonel was in India (at Gwalior) when the new regulations respecting the batta-allowance were made. Some preceding regulations certainly may have been beneficial to the army. An additional colonel was appointed to each regiment, a fifth captain was added to each battalion, brigadiers of superior rank were placed upon the general staff, and a commutation (in some cases an addition) of allowances was made to commanding-officers. By the late batta-regulation, a field-officer loses about 20 per cent., and a captain and subaltern about 10 per cent., on their total income, by having half-batta and house-rent instead of full batta. Before the regulation, the Bengal army was generally considered to possess advantages superior to those of Bombay and Madras, in that respect. The cavalry, never being stationed at either of the four half-batta stations, retain the advantages they formerly possessed; the artillery suffer more severely than the infantry, more being employed at Dum Dum than elsewhere. It was estimated that the saving to government under that regulation would be about £12,000 a-year. The witness is not aware of any pecuniary advantage, granted to the army at large, that has in any degree compensated for the reduction to which they are exposed. He is aware, from common report, that orders were sent out in 1814, and afterwards in 1823, for the reduction of the half-batta stations, and in both those instances government declined to carry them into effect, and sent home strong remonstrances on account both of their impolicy and injustice.

There is no permanent regulation as to sepoys' furloughs; it depends entirely upon the pleasure of the Commander-in-chief or the commanding officers of stations. Colonel Fielding is rather inclined to suspect that, in the Bengal army, the furloughs to sepoys are neither sufficiently frequent nor sufficiently long, and he has heard that this has been the cause, occasionally, of the increase of desertion among the troops employed in the Lower Provinces; the desertion there is not great in ordinary circumstances. The climate in these provinces is different from that of Upper Hindostan, but he does not know that the troops suffer much in their health in consequence. He should certainly think it would not be convenient to garrison the Lower Provinces with Madras troops.

The lieut. colonel has understood the Company's European regiments to be as efficient troops as any in his Majesty's service: the casualties among them, he has understood, is something extremely small.

He has sometimes thought on the subject of amalgamating the three armies, so as that their services may be commanded in any part of India, and he is of opinion it would be extremely inconvenient for purposes of warfare; they are sufficiently amalgamated at present; the armies of the three presidencies have been frequently called for in any part of India. The inconveniences he should apprehend from an amalgamation of the three armies, so as to form three divisions of the same army, without any material changes except in augmentations or general promotions, would be this; that the three armies being composed of men of very different descriptions, as to caste, language, and general habits, putting officers accustomed to one branch of the army in command of corps composed of men of a different description, would be placing them in a

situation to which they would, perhaps, be in some degree incompetent: the officer going from one presidency into another would be subject to considerable inconvenience. He is aware that most of the Madras men speak Hindoostanee, to some degree, and that there are many Bengal men in the Bombay army.

Colonel Fielding states that he has commanded irregular horse, similar to our own irregular horse, and the common Mahratta troops; he found both extremely effective; and he has no doubt that our own local troops would on all occasions with an army be an extremely useful body of troops.

The lieutenant colonel sees no objection to native aides-de-camp, and in many cases the arrangement might be beneficial; but he could hardly say he should anticipate its operating as an encouragement to the natives in entering our service, or its increasing their attachment to it. All natives in our service are highly flattered by distributions of medals, particularly for active service.

He thinks that the organization of the regiments of cavalry would be improved by their consisting of eight troops instead of six, principally from their easy division into two wings, each of which might be employed, where now an entire regiment is sent: a reduction of the strength of the troops would be preferable to a reduction of corps, as, on emergency, there would be a better nucleus for increasing the regiment by recruiting. The troop for a war-establishment should be 100 men.

Lieut. Col. Fielding is of opinion that, *cæteris paribus*, a native regiment of cavalry, being less likely to suffer from the climate, would bring into the field a greater number of men than an European regiment. There are only two regiments of European cavalry in Bengal; he should not certainly recommend that they should be substituted by native cavalry; nor would he recommend a reduction of four regiments of Bengal cavalry, and a substitution of European cavalry. The employment of European cavalry, in many duties that the native cavalry are now employed upon, would be objectionable, on the score of expense and health.

Colonel Pennington, of the Company's Bengal artillery, who has served thirty-seven years in India, from 1783 to 1820, is of opinion that the Company's horse artillery are effective in every duty they are called upon to perform. He can suggest no alteration in the corps; he formed it and commanded it, and the officer who has succeeded him has continued it without an atom of difference. The native branch act also as gunners, but not scientific; "we never give shells, because they cannot read English, and every shell is marked, and you could not tell the distances without reading the shells." There is not any danger in our instructing natives to be artillerymen. The native artillery (of Sindia and Holkar), in former wars, were well-trained and in excellent discipline, equal to any thing we could produce against them in the field. They were persons trained to the native service. A part of the enemy captured at their guns were delivered over by Lord Lake to the witness, who found them, after a little drilling, as prompt and ready as any men: no men ever stood better to their guns than they did. The present foot-artillery is very inefficient in its field-establishments; the men are perfectly efficient for all purposes. The more Europeans and natives are mixed, the better, for you may confide in a native artilleryman as much as you may in an European.

With respect to the present arrangement of the field-establishment of the artillery in Bengal, some alterations have taken place since the witness left India, but nothing could be upon a better footing than it was when he was in India.

The present mode of employing cattle for the foot-artillery is perfectly non-efficient; the guns dragged by bullocks never could be brought into action; horses should be substituted, though they are undoubtedly more expensive.

The store-department, in all its branches, in the different presidencies, should be assimilated: two six-pounders moving side by side, the material of one could not supply the other.

The artillery is very naked of officers. It was a mistake striking off captains-lieutenant from the artillery, and confounding the artillery with the line. In the King's army the artillery rises without any reference to any thing that is going on in the other companies; but a general of artillery is eligible for the general's staff and for command in all armies.

Lieut. Colonel Watson, of the Company's Bengal establishment, who had been thirty-one years in the service before he retired from it about a year ago, having been for nineteen years on the general staff and three years adjutant general, considers the efficiency and state of discipline of the native troops to be satisfactory in all respects; what they might be made entirely depends upon the character and efficiency of their European officers; with good officers, who understood their character, they are capable of being rendered highly efficient. He could not compare them to European troops, in point of efficiency; but they approach very nearly to them. They are fully as steady in discipline, and from being accustomed to the climate, more healthy. They are temperate in their habits; there are very few instances of intemperance amongst them: it is the invariable rule to discharge such as are convicted of drunkenness.

The native troops perform all the duties of cantonment-guards, outposts, commands, and detachments, to spare the Europeans, which generally occupy the whole of the men, with the exception of 100 or 200, in corps of 800 strong. The night-duty, he should hardly say, was very severe upon the native regiments; all guards furnish sentries day and night; it was sometimes rather harassing to them. On an average, in the lines, they were on duty once in three or four nights; but the public guards were relieved weekly and during such tour of duty they furnished sentries, day and night, in the proportion of one to four privates.

With regard to the number of European officers necessary to be with each native regiment, Col. Watson should think that, for the cavalry, besides an officer commanding, with a second in command, and the adjutant and the interpreter and quarter-master, each squadron and also each troop should be commanded by an officer, with three or four to spare: for the infantry, a captain to every two companies, a subaltern to every company, and three or four to spare.

The casualties from staff and furlough among European officers attached to European regiments are very great indeed, averaging eight per regiment of twenty-two officers, not counting the colonel. The number of European officers necessary to provide for casualties he considers to be, one lieutenant colonel, one major, five captains, ten lieutenants, and four or five cornets, to a regiment of cavalry; to one of infantry, a lieutenant colonel, a major, five captains, twelve lieutenants, and four or five ensigns; to a battalion of artillery, of four companies, working twenty-four guns, a lieutenant colonel, a major, six captains, twelve first-lieutenants, and six second-lieutenants; to a corps of horse-artillery the same.

Col. Watson is not aware of any advantage that would accrue from native officers being employed on the staff; it were better to confine them to their regimental duties. They are incapable of writing or conducting correspondence, or of giving any information whatever not already possessed by the European officers in the adjutant general and quarter-master's department. It would act as a great encouragement to them, but he is not aware that they could be made useful. He would not recommend their rising beyond the rank of subahdar-major, unless a few were attached as native aides-de-camp to general and other officers.

Colonel Watson would highly recommend an addition to the native troops, because he considers their present numbers hardly sufficient for the duties of the country. He would not recommend a corresponding reduction of the European troops, but that a better balance were kept up between them: in ordinary cases, for every eight battalions of native infantry, there should be one strong regiment of European; but in taking the field, there should be one to every six at least.

The artillery he thinks a most efficient corps in every respect, equal to any artillery that possibly could be kept up in India; the light field-artillery ought, however, to be invariably drawn by horses instead of bullocks.

The natives are well adapted for cavalry service; they are excellent and fearless riders, superior to Europeans, and good swordsmen. They are exceedingly fond of their horses and take very good care of them.

The pay and allowances of a general officer on the staff are the same at the three presidencies; the staff-pay of the other ranks in Bengal is generally somewhat higher. The Bengal officer labours under one greater source of expense than the officers at the other presidencies, being compelled, from the prejudices of the natives, to keep many more servants. The Madras and Bombay sepoys receive more than the Bengal, except when acting together on service. Whilst separate, the witness sees no reason for equalizing the pay. It would be a very great expense to government to raise the pay in Bengal and equally impolitic and impracticable to reduce the others.

Col. Watson considers the whole service very much deteriorated by the system of taking officers from the regiments for the general staff and political situations, because the best officers are selected for those situations, men of the most experience, and the consequence is that regiments are left very deficient, and those who remain are very discontented: it injures the service very much indeed, directly and indirectly. If the officers, generally speaking, on staff employ, were all present with their regiments, the numbers would not extend beyond the necessary amount of officers. It would be better that civil situations should be supplied with civil servants, with the exception of the political department, in which military officers have, with some brilliant exceptions, shewn themselves more competent: military men invariably carry more weight in the native courts, and therefore are more useful in the political department. Objecting to the reduction of regimental officers, he would supply staff situations thus: he considers that, in a great measure, those officers employed on the staff should be considered as supernumeraries, and their places filled up by regimental and line promotion. There might be difficulties in effecting this measure in respect to officers below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but none whatever in that rank; there might be more officers allowed on the strength of each regiment, and many of the appointments might be filled, as in the British home-service, by non-military persons.

The lieutenant-colonel attributes the increase of staff officers, since 1813, whilst the army has diminished, to the vast accession of territory, requiring numerous posts and detachments: in fact, great divisions of troops have been thrown into Central India since 1813. Over and above the staff-appointments, the local or provincial corps borrowed from the line from two to six officers each, generally the most intelligent. Again, in 1813, the regiments were on a high numerical establishment; each is now reduced so as to be hardly adequate to the performance of their duties, with due attention to their discipline. The greater subdivision of the component parts of the army must create increased correspondence. There are twenty-three stations, at which brigadiers or general officers command in Bengal, in which are included seven division-commands and three independent commands. The witness does not think the number of brigadiers in Bengal, in which are included a proportionate number of King's officers, too many for the duties of the service. Where three or four regiments are assembled at a station, the officer who commands should have the rank of brigadier, with a subordinate staff officer under him to conduct the correspondence and details of duty.

Respecting the comparative efficiency of the native and European cavalry, the latter have more men, in proportion to their numbers, unfit to mount than the natives, owing to intemperance, but chiefly to the exhausting effects of the climate.

With regard to the proposal of enlisting the sepoy at a lower rate of pay, and increasing it according to his advancement in rank, the lieutenant-colonel does not think the sepoy should have at first less than his present pay; he could not do with less than seven rupees per mensem.

On a cadet's first joining his regiment, there is certainly some inconvenience arising from his ignorance of the language and manners of the country; but that remedies itself by practice: no young officer, however, is put upon duties of importance or trust until a probation of one or two years, or until reported to be qualified. They would be all the better, if the cadets generally served as much as possible in the Company's European regiments before they joined the native regiments.

Lieut. Col. Watson certainly thinks it desirable that the Company's army should be made a King's army, preserving the system of promotion by seniority as it now exists, and keeping the Indian army in all other respects entirely distinct from the King's army. The making the Company's a King's army would diffuse a higher spirit of military feeling amongst the officers; "the higher tenure by which they would then hold their commissions; the spirit of patriotic feeling and consequent self-estimation, as soldiers of their King and of their country, which would then be kindled in their breasts, would add infinitely to their present professional pride."

With respect to placing the three armies under one commander-in-chief, for all purposes, the witness thinks the details of so vast an army, and the space over which it is spread, render it advisable that the three armies should be kept separate, with a controlling power to one over the others.

Col. Watson does not consider that the duties of the Military Board in Bengal, composed of officers having departments of their own requiring almost their exclusive attention, could be properly conducted: he considered it, in his own case, to be a duty which he could seldom find leisure to attend to in an efficient manner. Vast loads of papers were circulated to the members, which some had not time to look at leisurely and attentively.

Colonel John Munro, who has been about forty-one years in the Company's service, chiefly in Madras, having left India in 1825, considers that the spirit,

discipline, and efficiency of the native army have varied very much at different periods. The native troops have been distinguished by the most unshaken fidelity to the British interests, even in circumstances of great difficulty and distress to themselves; and at other periods, instances of a very different character have occurred: that at Quilon, in 1812, was the last in the Madras army; that at Barrackpore in Bengal. Latterly, there has been little or no difference between sepoys from different districts of the same presidency, the whole of whom may be considered as animated with the same feeling and spirit. The native soldiers are in a better condition than the same description of persons out of the service. Before the conquest of Mysore, there was a very great difficulty in procuring recruits; there is none at present. The difficulty occasioned the increase of the pay of the Madras sepoys from five to seven rupees a month, which produced the existing difference of pay between the Madras and Bengal sepoys. The general habits of the native soldier are extremely well-calculated for the service, and perhaps at Madras better for embarkation on foreign service than the Bengal sepoys, who are men of a higher caste and who refuse to go to sea. Judging from the zeal with which the Madras army embarked for Ava, with scarcely the loss of a man by desertion, he should conclude that they are at present very much attached to the service. The cavalry service is of course preferred by the natives, but they are equally efficient in the three services: perhaps less so in the artillery than in the other two.

Judging from the conduct of the native officers, hitherto, Colonel Munro should say that they are not sufficiently encouraged; because on all occasions of mutiny or revolt, they are always the ring-leaders, almost always the instigators. An increase of pay might be given to a few officers, and it would be very desirable to admit them to a higher pay after so many years' service.

The witness thinks the pay and allowances of the Company's European officers sufficient in their several ranks; he does not think there would be any advantage in increasing those of the lower ranks of officers; the object is to increase the emoluments of the higher, to hold out hopes to the lower ranks. On every military principle, the allowances ought to be higher in the field than in garrison.

The presence of at least one European officer to every company in the field, perhaps more, besides a commanding officer and staff, is absolutely necessary for each native regiment. The number of officers taken for the staff has occasioned a great deficiency of officers doing duty with their corps. The remedial plan of skeleton corps, he considers a very unmilitary plan and extremely difficult of execution: it would be almost impracticable to form skeleton regiments that should supply the exact number absent; because there are probably as many captains absent as subalterns; the officers of the skeleton corps would be permanently attached to no corps, and would have no motive to make themselves acquainted with the character of men to whose corps they belonged only temporarily. The witness objects to restricting the number of officers absent from each regiment on the staff, as it would limit the field of selection. He would propose, if the deficiency now exists, an increase of officers in the regular regiments. There are more officers now present for duty than formerly; but it would still be desirable to increase them.

It would be desirable that some additional advantage were given to the native officer, such as the occasional appointment of one to the staff of a general officer; it would be very gratifying to the native officers: they might be attached to the adjutant general's and quarter-master general's departments

with advantage to the service. If they were appointed aides-de-camp, they would never associate with the other officers on the staff at table; they might occasionally sit down at breakfast.

Col. Munro, with reference to the proposal of enlisting sepoys under a lower pay than at present and increasing it according to service, does not know of any material benefit that would arise from the arrangement, except that it might induce the men to continue longer in the service; but he considers it dangerous to touch any thing connected with their pay: the sepoys are easily alarmed, and to reduce the pay of the younger sepoys, in order to increase that of the elder, might occasion apprehensions of further changes. A small increase, after considerable length of service, might be advantageous.

The witness suggests the re-establishment of the regulation of 1796, whereby Company's officers, on obtaining a regiment, acquired the rank of colonel without reference to the King's service or the King's brevet. This regulation was objected to by the King's officers, for a time abolished, and again re-established, with the important exception that a Company's lieutenant-colonel, after obtaining a regiment, and consequently the rank of colonel, is still commanded on duty by all King's lieutenant-colonels who are senior to him as lieutenant-colonel.

When a Company's officer obtains the rank of major-general, it would be advantageous to the service if he were eligible to serve on the staff at either of the three presidencies: India should be viewed as a whole, and all our armies should be available for service at any one of the presidencies. It would then be desirable to equalize the allowances at the three presidencies; to effect which, he should recommend a new arrangement, by which the allowance in war should be higher than in peace. Under such an arrangement, Bengal officers might, perhaps, in peace, receive less than at present, but they would receive proportionably more in the field. The pay of the privates would not be affected.

The expediency of making the Company's a King's army, Colonel Munro considers a difficult question, depending on a balance of advantages.

From the central position occupied by the Madras army, it has great advantages in case of any general danger threatening India, because the mass of its force could be moved to either extremity, right or left, with more expedition than the forces of Bengal or Bombay; and if our northern frontier were attacked, the Madras army would act as a most useful reserve to the troops in advance. It is difficult to state the line that would be taken by a hostile force; Bengal would be likely to be attacked as the centre and richest part of the empire, and the seat of our power and resources; in other respects, Calcutta is rather at the extremity, out of the proper line of invasion. To maintain internal tranquillity and to possess the ability to assemble a force for operations in the field, the present amount of troops at Madras would be necessary.

The native cavalry are in an excellent state of discipline; but of course the European are always superior to the native: our power depends essentially on the Europeans. The relative proportions of the European and native infantry should be one-third of European: that was the decided opinion of Sir Thomas Munro.

Major-General Sir Theophilus Pritzler, of the King's service, who has served under the presidency of Madras, in cavalry and infantry, about twelve years; first in command of a regiment of dragoons, afterwards of a brigade, and subsequently of divisions in the Deccan, the southern Mahratta country, and Mysore; considers the spirit and discipline of the native army of Madras

to be exceedingly good, and the corps, generally speaking, very efficient; it has, upon all occasions, shewn its readiness to go on foreign service, and he thinks has always acquitted itself well. The natives of some of the Madras districts are more active and better soldiers than others; but, generally speaking, the whole are very excellent sepoys, and there is not much variation in their eligibility. The infantry is as good as possibly can be; the cavalry is good, but there is room for improvement; with regard to the native artillery, he never had a great opinion of it; he always doubted the policy as well as the practicability of rendering them efficient. The sepoys are particularly well-satisfied with their condition; no greater punishment can be inflicted upon a sepoy than to order him to be discharged, and desertion is very rare: the military service is, most assuredly, popular with the natives. The sepoys' feelings towards their European officers are very good; they are very much attached to them provided they are properly commanded.

The European officers should be trained up with the sepoys through the different steps of promotion; the sepoy officer is not calculated to manage Europeans, nor the European officer to manage sepoys, regimentally. Young officers, upon first going out to India, should be appointed at once as sepoy officers: the officers trained in the Company's European regiments have been by no means their best officers, but rather their worst when employed with sepoys.

The major-general thinks the native officers are sufficiently well-provided for. The native officers are not what they formerly were, native gentlemen;—a class scarcely known at the east side of India; they are now promoted entirely from non-commissioned officers, which is a sufficient reward, and when no longer able to do duty, they are pensioned.

The pay and allowances of officers, European and native, are certainly sufficient, but only just so. The junior ranks can but live in India, as in the West-Indies, and that with great and rigid economy.

The King's native and European armies of the three presidencies cannot be assimilated too much; but the distances are so great, that the major-general doubts the advantage of moving native corps, particularly from the Madras establishment, where their homes are. The Madras army is composed so much of families,—a regiment of 200 and 300 families,—and they have all their residence in a particular part of that presidency: it is doubtful if they would bear it.

It is desirable that, as far as circumstances admit, the allowances, to officers and men, at the three presidencies, should be equalized. He has reason to believe that the late reduction has brought them all nearly upon a level: there are some situations where allowances may be greater or less than others, which has been a sad bone of contention. All officers in India must keep a horse; beyond that, their expenses are not much greater than in any other foreign station, except for servants. The habits of expense are greater in Bengal than anywhere: the Madras and Bombay nearly equal. It is very desirable to have a different rate of allowance in the field, because officers are exposed to greater expenses for carriage of tents and baggage; if that was given them when in quarters, as a consolidated allowance, they would spend it, and would not have the means of providing what was required in the field.

The advantage of promotion, without purchase, in the different grades, has varied much, of late years, between the King's and Company's services, in the Madras army, owing to augmentations. The Company's officers have decidedly the advantage at present; formerly it was in favour of the King's, and if the Company's army be not increased, it may revert to what it formerly was. The

commands of stations more generally are left to the Company's officers; they have the power of removing the Company's officers from corps to corps, and the King's officers are obliged to remain with their corps: consequently the former have the advantage. The division-commands are fixed, because they are given to the general officers. The rank of colonel, which is now given to Company's lieut.-colonels commandant, will bring them over all the King's officers; they now get the rank of colonel with that of lieut.-colonel commandant, and from that date they take their rank of major-general; the King's officers do not.

Major-General Pritzler should say certainly that it would be an advantage to the officers of the two services if the army of the Company was to be made a royal army. The native army, however, must be kept as distinct from the European as the British artillery is from the infantry and cavalry, because the officers require a different education. The Company's European regiments might very easily be disposed of; they are only calculated to make indifferent sepoy officers. He should fancy the only way, if such an incorporation were requisite, would be to incorporate the artillery with the royal artillery, and the varied service of that artillery would certainly be very beneficial to the service at large. The sepoy corps should be kept distinct for each presidency, the commander-in-chief in India having the sole command of the three armies; because by having three commanders-in-chief, as at present, three systems are constantly going on. It would be desirable to have a commander of the forces to manage the details of each presidency. There should also be but one head of the adjutant and quarter-master-generals' departments for all India, with deputies for each department at each presidency. It is most desirable that the commander-in-chief should have previously served in India, because he is half his time learning the common names of things and places; the same applies to generals on the staff. When Company's officers have obtained the rank of general, Sir T. Pritzler sees no sort of objection to their being eligible to serve at either of the three presidencies.

Each native regiment ought always to have a field officer to command the staff and one European officer per troop or company; but to have that number, a greater proportion must be allowed on the establishment, to make a sufficient allowance for officers on the staff and on furlough: there ought to be twelve officers present to each corps, to insure which would require at least twenty officers. Much inconvenience has arisen from a very great proportion of officers being appointed to the staff in one particular regiment; the witness recollects a regiment of native cavalry under his direction falling to the command of a native officer.

The brevet rank of captain given to subalterns of fifteen years' service, King's as well as Company's, is not of equal advantage to both, because it is local to the King's officers, whereas it gives the Company's a claim eventually to the rank of major.

With respect to further reductions in the army, the major-general, speaking with regard to Madras, is satisfied there could be no reduction of the European troops; the horse-artillery might bear a little more reduction, and if the Madras army is not to re-occupy the Dooab, the two regiments raised when the Dooab was taken under Madras, might, he supposes, be also spared; but no greater reduction ought to be made; the duty of all the regiments is sufficiently hard. If a reduction were absolutely necessary, it should be a certain number of men per regiment. He is not aware that any reduction of the staff could be made.

He does not consider the service in India preferable, to a King's officer, to other foreign stations; unless it is an officer of very high rank.

The native troops are infinitely more healthy than the King's: the witness has had regiments 800 or 900 strong with only six or eight sick. Very great attention is paid to the hospital establishment; it is particularly well-conducted. The average loss of officers has varied. In the 22d regiment, in twenty years, only nineteen officers were lost; the 13th dragoons, which succeeded the 22d, lost above that number in half that time; yet they were stationary and the 22d always moving.

The major-general objects to the mode in which the quarter-master-general's department, at Madras, is furnished from officers taken as indiscriminately as for the rest of the staff,—persons not scientifically qualified and who have understood nothing of the general duties of a quarter-master-general.

The witness sees no objection to Company's officers of the medical department being examined in the same way as in the King's service, on every step of promotion: the Company's medical officer is examined before he comes out and never afterwards.

The European foot-artillery, the most valuable arm, is not sufficiently supplied with officers, because the native foot-artillery, all the horse-artillery, and all the commissaries of stores are appointed from them. The Madras artillery consists of two battalions of eight companies; if the native artillery are discontinued, as they ought to be, gradually, those two battalions ought to be ten companies each. Besides motives of policy, which suggest the discontinuance of native artillery, the natives do not possess sufficient physical strength for artillerymen.

With regard to the general settlement of Europeans in India, none would do any good except those possessing capital. Few discharged soldiers would do any good, and they would become a burthen on the public, because, in a tropical climate, they could not earn their bread by labour, and because their habits have been such that, when control should be removed, they would become a very bad description of people. A pensionary might be established on the hills, where Europeans might labour a little, and which, with their pensions, might cause their offspring to be a much more valuable race than at present.

The commanders-in-chief, being confined by duty in the councils to the presidency, at present, see very little of their armies; it would be desirable that they should see more of them.

The major-general has never observed any jealousies between the King's and Company's services, to the prejudice of the service; but feelings of that description arise at times. He thinks Company's officers have their fair share of high commands.

Officers commanding corps have not the appointment of their regimental staff, which rests with the commander-in-chief; he thinks the commanding officers have not sufficient influence in that appointment; he doubts the expediency of their having the sole control of it. When the witness has found fault with the want of efficiency in a regimental staff, this want of influence has been made an official reply to him: a great many of those officers were appointed in direct opposition to the commanding officers.

It would be useful to governors and generals on the staff to have native aides-de-camp attached to them, and it would be a very desirable thing so to employ the deserving native officers; the witness could never do his duty in the field without the assistance of one.

Sir Theophilus does not think that the number of stations under Madras could be reduced: the divisions of general officers are large.

With respect to the substitution, in all cases, of regularly-organized troops for local purposes, he thinks local cavalry are to be obtained very good in India for a war, perhaps fully equal to any that could be raised in addition to the regular cavalry; but he recommends strongly the augmentation of the existing regiments of infantry in preference to any local corps. As an army generally, in the field, he is decidedly of opinion, that every brigade of cavalry (native) ought to have two squadrons of European cavalry with it, to render it efficient; that is, one-fourth. He is most certainly not of opinion that it would be desirable to reduce the European cavalry and substitute native, because the European cavalry of Madras is at present (since the withdrawing of one of our regiments) unequal to furnish its proper proportion: native cavalry could be augmented; European could not, without great difficulty.

[*To be concluded next month*]

MR. HOOK'S LIFE OF SIR DAVID BAIRD.

Letter III.

To the Editor.

Sir:—Soon after the conclusion of peace with Tippoo Sultan, Lieutenant-Colonel Baird's regiment was ordered to the southern portion of the Carnatic, and towards the close of 1793 he was appointed to the command of the fortress of Tanjore. The duties connected with that appointment were exclusively military; government not having judged it expedient to confide to Colonel Baird (as had been done to some of his predecessors in that command) the exercise of any civil or political authority whatsoever.

At the opening of the ninth chapter (p. 115), a very pleasing picture is given of the colonel's uniform attention to discipline, divested of undue severity, and of his constant solicitude for the comforts of his men. Upon these interesting points, it would be far, indeed, from easy to say too much in his commendation. The writer, from frequent personal observation, bears his cordial and willing testimony to the justness of the praise bestowed. There are also, at the close of the chapter, some well-merited testimonials, from distinguished persons, to the discipline and good order of his regiment, highly honourable to him.

The remainder of the chapter, and a portion of the following, are taken up with a huddled, one-sided account of some political matters that occurred at Tanjore, in which Colonel Baird thought proper to interfere, to an extent of irregularity that brought down upon him the just displeasure of the government and led to his dismissal from his command.*

Mr. Hook's biographical memoir should have borne the title of "A Panegyric on Sir David Baird;" for such certainly has been the settled purpose of the biographer in the compilation. Like an advocate in Westminster Hall, who boldly asserts the purity and justice of his client and his case, *per fas et*

* These matters are so ambiguously stated in the biography, as to render it difficult (without entering into details that would occupy too much space) to place them in their proper light and true colours. The writer of this was in Tanjore throughout the whole of these petty sparrings between Colonel Baird and the resident, Mr. Macleod. He was also in frequent unreserved communication with the Rev. Mr. Schwartz. That clear-sighted and honest man most cordially approved of the objects aimed at by Lord Hobart, but did not approve of the indiscreet precipitancy of Mr. Macleod on the one hand, nor of the selfish thwartings of Colonel Baird on the other.

nefas, this biographer holds up Sir David, from his cradle to his grave, as a perfect and peerless character, and represents him to have judged and acted wisely and well on every occasion, while those who held opinions at variance with his, or opposed his views,—whether cabinet-ministers, or East-India Directors, or governors, or commanders-in-chief, or secretaries, or historians,—each and all, without exception, were, it seems, actuated by sinister and disreputable motives! Can any thing be more preposterously absurd and laughable? Some, perhaps, there may be, not unfavourable even to the pretensions of Sir David Baird, who might be of opinion, that instead of the cumbrous mass of these volumes, it had been more discreet in his relatives and friends to have remained satisfied with the Obelisk erected to his memory in Scotland, by family affection and neighbourly kindness; for the present is a critical age. Warriors and statesmen are weighed in the balances, and brought to their true points of comparison; and while such transcendant captains as Marlborough and Peterborough, Nelson and Wellington, "fill the trump of fame," and will fill it to the last syllable of recorded time, the crowd of the brave, but less noted, who sink to rest amidst the tears of afflicted relatives and the regrets of friends, can enjoy their ephemeral blazon for a season only, however much the fondness of admiration may strive against nature to give permanence to mediocrity. "There may be," according to Hamlet, "a hope that a great man's memory may outlive his life half a year;" but, "b'y'r lady," there must be nothing *equivocal* in the acts for which a nation's gratitude is claimed.

At p. 119, Mr. Hook favours his readers with the following extravagant tirade, and, in support of it, produces two or three unimportant notes, presenting no insight into the springs of action on either side:—

"There (in Tanjore), in fact, his more distinguished career of public service began, under circumstances which, without stopping to designate the conduct of the great body to whom he was opposed, we must say, reflected the highest honour upon his firmness, his wisdom, and his benevolence."

"The great body," glanced at in this passage, with such disdain and contempt, means the East-India Company, who, under false pretexts, are charged with having "devoted" the Rajah of Tanjore, as in fact they did all Indian princes who stood in the way of their ambition, to the doom of extinction: for carrying their wicked designs respecting Tanjore *into effect*, a fit instrument was happily found in Lord Hobart, afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Respecting that amiable and high-minded nobleman, a few words in explanation seem called for. When his lordship became Governor of Madras, in 1794, he found the central zillahs of the Carnatic held in usurious pledge from the Nabob of Arcot, by jobbing houses of agency, the head manager of the leading house having been butler to Sir Thomas Rumbold. With this house was associated the son of a Scotch peer, a pleasant, well-educated gentleman, and a very gallant soldier; he made his collecting rounds for himself and principals, escorted by a body of peons, armed with lances and matchlocks, as well for his own protection as for overawing the refractory, and stimulating the reluctant. And at the same period, several of the Tanjore zillahs had been delivered over by the rajah into the rapacious gripe and squeeze of merciless money-jobbers. A list of individuals of the King's and Company's service and out of service, who were stated to have loan dealings with these jobbers, was drawn out by the conicopolies (accountants) of the rajah's head cutchery, and delivered to Mr. Macleod, the resident: among them appeared the name of Colonel Baird!

The odious system here alluded to, with its ruinous pressure upon the comforts and prosperity of the ryots and the state, was detailed in a luminous minute recorded by Lord Hobart at Madras some time in 1795.*

What wonder then that the noble lord, thus feelingly alive to the injuries inflicted by this system upon the great interests committed to his charge, should endeavour at its correction, at least, if not extirpation. With this view it was that he proposed to modify the treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore; employing for that purpose Mr. Alexander Macleod, the resident. But the resident no sooner opened his case, than he encountered the vexatious opposition of the jobbing crew, who held the durbar in thraldom; they were merely labouring in their vocation; labouring to defeat a measure which, if successful, they well knew would lead, as Shylock has it, "to bring down the rate of usance;" nay, eventually to place in jeopardy the capital itself, embarked in *forbidden* loan speculations. Is it then true that Colonel Baird was a participator in these illicit transactions? Is it true that he was associated, however indirectly, with these jobbers? if it be, then indeed "his motives stand confest:"—

"Comets are regular, and Wharton plain."

A treaty, however, was negociated by Mr. Macleod, and immediately on its conclusion transmitted to Bengal with explanations by Lord Hobart; it was disallowed by the governor-general. The despatch to Madras, announcing that disallowance, is an able production. The reply of Lord Hobart, reporting his submission to the order for the disallowance, is a no less powerful composition. An inspection of these documents abundantly refutes the idle notion of Mr. Hook, that any letter of Colonel Baird's weighed a feather in the scale with the governor-general.

But Colonel Baird, it is alleged, was ill-used in being dismissed from his command. Indeed! for, unless it be contended that an inferior officer is justified in thwarting, at his own discretion, the government under which he serves and to which he owes deference and obeisance, one really cannot see how, under the circumstances, even as they appear in the pages of the biographer, without going farther, Lord Hobart could consistently have avoided reproving the wilful and perverse disobedience of orders by Colonel Baird, in communicating directly with the rajah, while a resident was present—or avoid taking serious notice of the disrespect and insult manifested by the indecorous firing of a salute, for the low triumph of a malevolent feeling.

Mr. Hook conveys an odious insinuation against the Government, when he states that Colonel Baird was removed to the *execrable climate* of Pondicherry: it may proceed from carelessness, but carelessness for which there is no excuse; for if there be any one place in the whole range of the Carnatic more delightfully healthy than another, or perhaps than all others, it is Pondicherry; in no other place could there be found such continued absence of disease, or so many instances of longevity among Europeans as well as natives.

Besides this, Mr. Hook has aspired to mystify his readers, after the facetious example set by Colonel Baird himself, in his letter to Mr. Secretary Jackson; for, at p. 139, he informs us that, when Colonel Baird received the order for his removal to Pondicherry, "he *imagined* that intelligence had been received of a projected invasion of Pondicherry by the French, or rather that they had actually landed!"† *O seri studiorum!* Ye slow of apprehension!

* It has been already stated, in a former letter, that a shield was first thrown around similar corrupt transactions, by William Pitt, when prime minister. His bad example appears to have had a magnet's force upon succeeding ministers of the crown, even until this day!

† How, it may be asked, is it possible to treat these matters otherwise than with ridicule? What were the French to do at Pondicherry, should they be so foolish as land there, and at the commencement

Ye Bœotian crew! Cannot you see the sly humour of this passage? He who cannot,

> "Must have a skull
> Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull."

Mr. Hook, it is true, launches "his little bark," in the humble hope "*to* pursue the *triumph*" achieved by the colonel's jocose skirmish of wit with Mr. Secretary Jackson; for Mr. Jackson had written to the colonel under date the 14th September as follows:—"as you have, however, been *recalled* from Tanjore, the president in council refrains from further *animadversions* on your conduct." To this plain truism, Colonel Baird thus replies on the *9th* of November:—"I beg leave to state that *I was not recalled*, which would *perhaps* have implied a censure!" This is "capital," as the boys used to say where I was at school; it beats cock-fighting!—*perhaps*, indeed, we might defy all the black and red boxes of the protocol conferences, including even those of the Dutch and Belgic plenipo's, to exhibit a more discreditable quibble. Eight weeks were *suffered* to elapse before a reply to the government letter was concocted. It appears to have required a gestation of fifty-six days, eight full weeks, to mature the conception of this "*ridiculus mus*," which was ushered into the world, *perhaps*, by the obstetric help of some wiseacres of the great agency-houses of Madras, who hold mortgages on Tanjore. Lord Hobart, by his secretary, informs Colonel Baird "*that* he had been recalled:" a fact palpable and notorious to the whole world. The colonel denies the fact; he neither has recourse to "the retort courteous," or "quip modest," or any of the six preliminary degrees; but at once jumps to the conclusion, and gives the Government "the lie direct." "I beg leave to state that I was not recalled!" Alas, for poor Lord Hobart! We can readily fancy the glow on his lordship's cheek when thus branded as a liar! Did he essay a rejoinder? "*Consule Planco*," indeed,—when his lordship was Irish secretary,—something might have taken place; but "*lenit albescens*, &c."—discretion prevailed: whether from any difficulty on the noble lord's part of clearing himself, or from feelings of pity for Colonel Baird, is left to the reader's judgment.

But it seems that Lord Hobart was not the only great delinquent in this affair of Tanjore. The Earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquess Wellesley, comes in for a full share. His lordship is met at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way to India, by Colonel Baird, and is directly interrogated by the colonel as to the course he means to pursue towards the rajah. His lordship, declining the interrogatories, becomes at once obnoxious to the colonel's keen-eyed suspicion, who puts him down as another obsequious instrument of that odious and tyrannical body, the secret committee of the Court of *Directors*; a body maliciously resolved to rid themselves of a native prince, who dared to resist subserviency to their venal and ambitious views!

But can Mr. Hook possibly persuade himself that he understands these matters? Has he had access to the voluminous documents recorded abroad and at home upon the question of the succession to the Rauj of Tanjore? *Perhaps he* is satisfied with Sir David Baird's memoranda: *à la bonne heure*. But can he contrive their *giving* satisfaction to any one else, who may have considered the subject? Does he know what took place in the palace of Tanjore, when the rajah, who had adopted the boy Surfogee, solemnly pro-

of the monsoon too? How were they to subsist? During the rains, it is true, *frogs* abound; but whence was bread or rice to come? How could any be got while the whole country was *hostile* and there was no possibility of their being able to collect cattle, carriage or draught, to assist them in making one march? It is due, however, to Colonel Baird to acknowledge that, in *his letter* to the Government, strange even as it is, there is no such absurdity, whatever there may be in *his papers*.

claimed him as the heir? Does he know if Mr. Schwartz was present? Did he ever hear that the rajah, placing the boy in the arms of Mr. Schwartz, prayed the reverend gentleman to consider himself as one of the guardians of the child after his demise? But a truce with such queries, which might be extended for pages.

Mr. Hook states, that the claims of the adopted boy (Surfogee) had been carefully investigated by *all* the lawyers at Madras, and disallowed. Where has he discovered that the claim had ever been submitted to gentlemen of the law, by any of the legitimate authorities of the state? Nothing of the sort happened. Sir Archibald Campbell, it is true, placed Colonel Baird's friend upon the musnud. Sir Archibald most certainly took no bribe himself, nor connived at the taking of any by others; and that is all that need now be said upon that subject.

Mr. Hook has praised Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, and all praise-worthy he is. But then his lordship is praised, in the special case, for opposing himself to the removal from power of an Indian prince. No doubt, Mr. Hook has heard of the dismal tale of Vizier Ally? Cast down from his pride of place, hurled from his throne by Sir John Shore, to make way for another! Oh, what a heart must that man have, or the woman either, who can hear without emotion of that fall! We are made, says Burke, to be affected by such things; swords leap from their scabbards to avenge outrages on royalty! And certainly, in this particular case, ruffian-blades did very soon leap forth, of which several became the ill-fated victims. Is Sir John Shore then to be considered another of the prostituted instruments employed by the secret committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to promote their rapacious schemes, under the guise of state policy? Mr. Hook alone can tell:—but, for the present, "*je me tiens*."

In these discussions, I have been anxious to study brevity; not to take up that space in your valuable columns, which, I am sensible, could be so much better filled. This attention to brevity may have rendered the subject obscure to the general reader;—but the witty poet has sagely observed:—

> "For brevity is very good
> When w'are or are not understood."

What need I say more?

4th March 1833. INVESTIGATOR.

EFFECTS OF SALES OF LAND FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

EXTRACT from the evidence of Henry Newnham, Esq., before the Revenue Committee, 10th May 1832:—

"Does the unsettled state of property, which you have described to be produced by the sale of land, in consequence of the revenue running into arrear, tend to increase crime?—In my opinion, materially so. As commissioner of revenue, I became a judge of circuit, and a very great proportion of the crimes, particularly murder and affrays, were directly traceable to the want of proper ascertainment and recognition and security to the several tenures and rights within the villages. I would instance the case of a watchman of the village: he had, by consent of the inhabitants, gone to Bundlecund, and after remaining there for two years, returned and reclaimed his hereditary office; this being refused him, he took the opportunity of revenging himself, by murdering, in open day, and before the inhabitants, several of the children of the village while collected at play. Animosity, originating from disputes regarding lands, descends through generations."

THE SCRIBBLETON PAPERS.

No. I.

From Miss Louisa Scribbleton to Miss Eustathia Bowdler of Edmonton.

Madras, 18th January, 18—.

IMAGINE, if you can, dearest Eustathia, the contrast that saddens my heart, when, for the first time, I find myself conversing with you at the distance of I know not how many thousand miles; wafting the inward sentiments of my soul to you, who were always the depository of all that gladdened or clouded it, almost literally "from Indus to the pole." What a contrast! I say; for, only a few months ago, our correspondence, sometimes twice, never seldomer than once, a day, was conveyed backwards and forwards by the little Mercury you facetiously called "bow-legged Jack," whose pocket, for the perquisite of a penny per journey, was freighted with our mutual secrets, of joy how rarely, but how often of our crosses and perturbations! Then they had only to traverse the church-yard of Edmonton,—nearly the whole space that divided our habitations:—they have now to cross an illimitable ocean. As our beloved Shakespeare says, "we must shake hands as over a vast, and embrace as it were from the ends of opposed winds."

Yet, at this distance, I feel each day the *besoin d'épître* we both felt so intensely at Edmonton, or if any thing unusual had occurred to agitate your friend, when the supernumerary piece of copper gave wings to the leaden pace of our bow-legged messenger, or bribed him from joining the game of marbles in the church-yard, which so often frustrated our most earnest injunctions of expedition. And, in fancy, I seem as near to you as ever; and, in that pleasing illusion, I shall continue to write, as if my letters were still consigned to our bow-legged loiterer, instead of being committed to the chances of the deep in the *James Innis*, or the *William Fairlie*, or some name equally mercantile and uncouth. If the gods, for our especial accommodation, would but have the goodness to annihilate time and space, our letters would fly once more like shuttlecocks from one to the other. I speak, at least, for myself, for I have volumes to pour out to you. Oh, that I could tell you all, sitting by your side in the snug boudoir that overlooks your garden! It would last you till you had completed the sprigged stomacher *à la Martigny* you were so intensely employed on a few days before we parted. Then, indeed, we had but few incidents to communicate, and, in the dearth of these, were wont to eke out our talk with those reciprocal confidences of the state of our hearts, and the notes which our eyes, in their dexterous short-hand, had inscribed on them of the attractions of certain beaux, who, on the same night, at the same ball, and during the same quadrille—but this is forbidden ground, and I forbear. What I mean is, I have now so much to do with facts, that I have not a sentiment, as Rosalind says, to throw at a dog, and you must not be displeased if my letters resemble those of your aunt Fonnereau, when she gets upon the subject of her poultry and her pigs; mere gazettes and chronicles of petty

incidents. Yet my Eustathia will not value them so cheaply, since, trifling as they may seem, they relate to the weal or woe of her Louisa.

Where shall I begin? Not indeed *à la création*, like the French avocat;—but the voyage. And what an era in the life of a girl of eighteen is an Indian voyage! An Indiaman, dear Eustatia, is at first an interesting object of contemplation. Never shall I forget the mysterious, all-absorbing impression made upon my mind, when I first beheld this stupendous structure. I sat entranced for awhile in the boat to gaze on her with dumb amazement, until awakened from my stupor by the chair that was lowered for my ascent. Arrived on the deck, I literally shrunk back, overpowered with awe at the novelty of the scene which presented itself, where nautical neatness,—inferior indeed, as Harry Cleveland used to tell me, to that displayed on board a King's ship,—accurate arrangement, intricate machinery, and masses of men moving like machines at the call of their officers, overwhelmed me with the gigantic grandeur of the whole. As I stepped along, I could not help admiring the whiteness of the planks and the shining ebony of the sides, whilst I started at the sounds of the shivering sails, which came over me, ever and anon, like thunder-claps, as they flapped their mighty wings in the wind. All this, you may easily suppose, filled me with that romance you were wont to attribute to your friend; in other words, fell in with that love of the sublime and the vast, which has been ever your friend's habitual feeling, or rather you will say her besetting whim, through the whole of her little life.

But the romance of an Indiaman, my dear girl, soon vanishes. An Indiaman is a great phial, in which all the plagues of humanity are bottled up and shaken into perpetual effervescence. Oh, the sea-monsters of the deck, and the rabble of cadets and soldier-officers (for so the King's officers are called), bawling and quarrelling and laying bets within a few inches of the cot on which you are gasping for life in a fit of the sea-sickness! And that sickness, may you never know it, so as to form the faintest conception of its horrors! We used to read at school of the tortures of the unblest in Tartarus; but how tame an imagination is the stone of Sysiphus, or the wheel of Ixion, to the sea-sickness! To wish for death, when the horrid noises of the ship will not let you die in quiet—but I forbear the description. Though I have been landed a month, its giddiness and unutterable languor seem to recur when I think of it. And when you have recovered this, my dear, there is the over-done politeness of the captain and his mates, softening their voices, half-cracked by conversing with the elements, into the piano of hyenas; and the minced steps with which they sidle-up to you on the quarter-deck (for the animals pride themselves on their attentions to our sex), like bears "dancing to the minuet in *Ariadne*." Poor mamma, indeed, was delighted with their assiduities. Good creature, she did not suspect them to be laughing at her, which I fear was too often the case, those little slips of grammar and pronunciation, the defects of a neglected education, being in their eyes legitimate subjects of ridicule. But what amused them the most, and I confess it was ridiculous enough, was her perpetual fidgittiness lest I should lose my heart to one of them—that heart

which my father had destined to be the prize of some rich civilian. And the soldier-officers,—one or two of whom were indeed tolerable,—dear creature, she trembled when one of them approached me, for she had taught herself to believe that an officer in his regimentals is irresistible amongst women, and may summon the garrison to a surrender at the first sound of the trumpet. Alas! she might have spared herself so much needless perturbation, had she known more of your Louisa's heart, and the sovereignty to which its allegiance has long since been transferred.

What a chronicle could I compile of the discords and factions that were for ever breaking out in this floating box of Pandora! And, oh, what an arena of petty rivalships and passions, not the less bitter for being politely smothered in the quarter-deck of an Indiaman! And this always in proportion to the number of female passengers, who, if angels at all, are never angels of concord, and bring on their wings any thing but peace and healing. For my part, I amused myself as a sly observer of their settings of caps against each other, wondering how so many restless demons of pride, envy, and uncharitableness, could find their way into bosoms so young and unpolluted. The genius of these little storms was Miss Cornelia F., who seemed to enjoy the whirlwinds she had no small share in exciting. She had, it seems, been a teacher at one of the fashionable boarding-schools, where young misses are crammed with every thing before they can digest any thing, and though advanced considerably beyond the usual age at which ladies are sent out to India, Miss Cornelia, having scraped together sufficient for the voyage, boldly ventured to this grand mart of beauty and accomplishments, quite satisfied with the remnant that still remains to her of the one, but overweaningly confident in her intellectual supremacy. How it would amuse you, dear Eustathia, to mark the tenacity with which she clings to a few outward and visible signs of youthful beauty still lingering on her face, as persons, who have stumbled over a cliff, catch hold of every crumbling projection of the soil, though giving way the moment they grasp it! Quite satisfied, though she would have every body believe that she despises exterior attractions, with her ragged inventory of faded charms, I am sure, that, during the voyage, her fancy feasted upon anticipated conquests in India. But, would you think it, Miss F. is a great political economist, and she shewed me a trunk full of tracts upon her favourite science, all of her own composition?

Do you remember, when we were at school, that our governess used to torment us with questions from Mrs. Marcet's dialogues on political economy, and how glibly we answered them, without knowing a word about the matter? Miss F. repeatedly asked me whether I had ever turned my attention to the subject, and when I mentioned the elementary book, that used to worry our poor brains about rent, wages, labour, wealth, and the Lord knows what besides, she turned up her nose at my superficial smatterings, and spoke contemptuously of crawling through the little wicket-gates of knowledge instead of marching boldly into its stately portals, with much gibberish to the same purpose. Oh, my dear, you cannot imagine, when she was tired of setting every body by the ears, how fond she was of mounting this *cheval de bataille* of hers, as the French call it. Unfortunately, she found in poor mamma and me not indeed willing but unresisting listeners: for a bore is a thing that must be listened to, just as a ghost is a thing which, however frightful, you must needs stare at, whether you will or no. Mamma, indeed, was at first particularly attentive to her lectures; and taking it for granted that *economy* meant "good husbandry," thought it kind of her to impress upon the mind of one so much younger than herself the duty of laying out her money to the best advantage. What a pity it is, my dear, she said to me, we had not the pleasure of Miss F.'s acquaintance when we laid in our outfit! What bargains we should have made in Cranbourne-alley!

Never was there a creature so controversial as Miss Cornelia. It was quite ridiculous to hear her debate with the captain at the cuddy-table, a man of plain sense, but not at all inclined to admit any thing he did not comprehend. Buying and selling, consumption and demand, being mercantile subjects which, having understood all his lifetime in his own way, his politeness was most inhumanly taxed by our female economist, who was never so happy as when she unsettled, or, to use her own phrase, "put to flight," old-fashioned modes of thinking. Sometimes, indeed, he was near forgetting the sex of the disputant, for a volley of half-suppressed oaths might be heard distinctly enough by every body at the table, though the lady herself was too keenly intent on victory to notice them. Little as I was interested in the discussion, I understood enough of it, however, to think the captain had the best of it. "And this nonsense, ma'am," said he, "is what you call the doctrine of the new school? A fig for the new school!"—"Speak reverently of the new school, Captain Orlop," exclaimed Miss Cornelia, "with the immortal name of Brougham at the head of it." "D—n the immortal name of Brougham," muttered Captain Orlop; "if your doctrine was sea-worthy, it would need no caulking and cobbling up with names. Try it by the standard of good sense, and then see whether it will bear the overhauling. Hear me for one minute, ma'am." "As long as you please, Captain Orlop." "I understand, ma'am, your doctrine to be this: that to cheapen agricultural and other produce by reducing profits to nothing, and making wages only the lowest pittance to support life, to throw capital and labour out of employ, and thus diminishing the means of consumption to nine-tenths of the population, is the surest and most beneficial way to produce consumption?"

"Certainly," exclaimed the political economist.

"So that the less," continued Captain Orlop, "we produce and the less we get for every thing we have to sell, the more we shall be enabled to buy of other nations; in other words, the less we have to go to market with, the better we shall be able to purchase at it?"

Unprepared for so peremptory a specimen of Socratic reasoning, or indignant that her doctrines should be so irreverently handled, the lady assumed such a Gorgon-like look of contempt, that the poor skipper was half-petrified, and glad to put an end to the controversy by drinking the King's health, the signal at which the ladies always retire from the table.

But it was more comic still to see her actually in close fight with one of the soldier-officers, a hot-brained Hibernian, who sometimes exercised the privilege of talking about subjects he did not understand. It seems that Miss Cornelia had been enumerating the different classes of consumers, as they are classed by political economists. "By my sowl, ma'am," said Captain Doherty, "I don't exactly know what you mane by calling officers in his Majesty's service unproductive consumers." "They are placed in that class," said the lady, "by Adam Smith, who says that you were born to consume the fruits of the earth." "By the powers!" returned the Hibernian, "and I should like to hear this Mr. Smith tell me so to my face. Born to consume the fruits of the earth! and what would become of the fruits of the earth, my dare crature, if we did not consume them, that is while we have money in our pockets to pay for them? Faith, ma'am, were you not after telling us just now that the greater the consumption, the greater was the production? According to your own theory, then, ma'am, we are not unproductive consumers, for the more we consume the more we produce, begging your pardon, ma'am, for refuting you." Here he looked round the table with conscious triumph, and his victory gave every body else nearly as much satisfaction as he felt himself, for it silenced the female combatant, who, with an acetous smile of disdain, shunned all further controversy with so puny an adversary; like an eagle disdaining an ignoble quarry, she mounted aloft into the regions of her own speculations.

But a truce to the incidents of the voyage; nor should I have introduced Miss Cornelia F. and her scientific pedantry to your notice, had not chance afterwards linked her with one or two incidents that affected the peace of your poor Louisa. Here, however, we are,—in a new world, in the midst of strange faces, black and white—the former the most agreeable of the two; for what I have yet seen of the natives disposes me to prefer them most immeasurably beyond the Europeans, whether ladies or gentlemen, of the settlement. What a bevy of misses—pale, hoping, despairing, like so many ghosts wandering on the shores of the Styx, over which they have been irrevocably ferried. To use the hackneyed simile of the market—what goods and what buyers! We settled ourselves instantly on our landing, papa having provided a commodious garden-house for our reception, near the Mount-road, the grand promenade, where all the pride and fashion of Madras is exhibited every evening. Would that he had never sent for us, after so long an estrangement! Eustathia, often have I told you how my heart throbbed to meet the embraces of a long-absent father. What an indefinable tumult of sensations assailed me, as I flung myself into the arms of a well-looking middle-aged person, standing on the beach to greet our arrival, and whom, in the flutter of my spirits and the fever of my filial emotions, I had mistaken for my father! What an awkward delusion—to be coolly jogged on the elbow with the remark—"Miss Scribbleton, this is your father,"—pointing to a thick-set cadaverous-looking gentleman, somewhat beyond the middle age, with a grave countenance, in every furrow of which all the cares of official life seemed legibly charactered! He received my advances with so cold and deadening a formality, that I was shocked or

rather stunned, Eustathia. But I was wrong; for, though his feelings are not strung to a high tone, and the coldness of his manner at first repulsively awed me, he is in every sense of the word a good man, though formal and precise in appearance.

Yet I must repeat my regrets, that he should have deemed it expedient to send for mamma and me, after so long an estrangement from us. For, having established us in the house he purchased for us at Edmonton, he returned to India, as I have often told you, when I was only three years of age. And to transplant my mother from the soil in which all her habits and thoughts had taken root,—her little coteries of tea and whist, and a little of that innocent scandal, without which the most superlative hyson is insipid! What a revolution in her whole state of being! And here, Eustathia, I cannot but regret, sacred as the imperfections of a parent ought to be from the scrutiny of a child, how much the absence of education, owing to the humble condition in which my father wedded her, and the slip-slop habits of conversation which the Edmonton coteries tended perhaps to confirm (for Mrs. Martinmas, and Mrs. Tuck, and certain other chief performers at those precious gossippings, were not of the new school, if they could be said to be of any school at all), have unfitted her, dear soul, for the society of an Indian settlement. Amply, however, supplied with the means of bestowing on me the best of educations, in that respect, she did her duty to the letter, and I trust that, on this score, I shall answer the expectations my father has accustomed himself to form of me.

Of course, his chief inducement was to establish me in life. You know what the phrase implies, and mamma gave me a hint this very morning that he had actually in his eye, for that purpose, a civil servant of high rank in the service, and his own bosom friend. Eustathia, can this be so? Am I to have no choice in the matter? It cannot be. The times of the Grandisons and Clarissa Harlowes are gone by, when hearts were signed and sealed away by the same sheet of parchment which transferred their land or their three per cents., and parents are grown too rational to barter the affections of their children. But I am to be introduced to him, I understand, at a dinner to be given us this day by Sir Jasper Nettlesome, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, in honour of our arrival, and I am to be the *prima donna* of the performance. * * *

I resume my pen, dear Eustathia. It was a formal *chez-vous*, as they call it in the phrase of the settlement, and the moment I entered the room, I began speculating on the sort of personage to whom the destinies of your poor Louisa were to be confided. I had been, indeed, prepared for it, in one respect, by my father, who had thrown out at the breakfast-table a wish that I might *approve* of some eligible civil servant as the friend and protector of my future life. But not a word about my heart, nor a single question whether it was disposed of already, as if there had been no such organ in the human anatomy. I was of course all expectation and anxiety; for my only chance of extricating myself from an engagement, which, alas! I have it no longer in my power to make, would depend on the sort of person who should make his advances to me. It was not long before my

perplexity as to the person was at an end; for just before dinner is announced, it is usual for the host to nominate the lady which each gentleman is to hand to table. What was my surprise, on seeing the same individual into whose arms I had heedlessly rushed on my first landing, under the conviction that it was my father, advance slowly towards me, to claim the honour of escorting me to dinner, my father at the same time gravely introducing him as his particular friend, Mr. Jeremiah Lawson, chief judge of the Sudder-ul-Dowlut court, first member of the Board of Trade, and, I believe, second or third member of some board of which I forget the name: for they have here a pompous diplomatic way of announcing every body by their official dignities! It was a mouthful of honours, dear Louisa, sufficient to choke me. However, you may imagine I did not feel myself on a bed of roses, in having the chief part in that most ridiculous of farces —an Anglo-Indian courtship—thrust upon me; yet I played the *aimable* as well as I could, resolved internally to shew no signs of acquiescence in the kind parental project to make me happy in spite of myself. But whether it was from the habit of conversing only with the dull official characters of his own sex, that he was deficient in the elastic play of discourse requisite for ours, or whether it was from some obtuseness of his nature, so it was, he hung so heavily in hand (to borrow an emphatic phrase from the stable), that I felt already the full weight of the penance I had to endure. Dinner being announced, the whole party began to descend a narrow staircase,—for Sir Jasper's, unlike most of the houses here, consisted of two stories,—my civilian keeping fast hold of me. Scarcely had we reached the brink of the stairs, when an apparition rushed past me! Cudgel not your brains with conjecture, my dear girl: it had the shape and bearing of a fine gallant youth, in the full dress of a naval lieutenant. You have now guessed who it was: it struggled forward to make the bow to Sir Jasper, who was in our rear. Oh, what a tremor came over me! Luckily, my official beau was too much occupied in studying formal sentences for conversation, to notice my disorder. Was it a forgery of the fancy—a trick of necromancy —or was it Henry Cleveland that moved in embodied substance before my eyes? It was. The *Euryalus* frigate, my dear, had that very morning anchored in the roads. Sir Jasper had invited the captain and the first lieutenant to his party, and it was Henry Cleveland, in the character of that first lieutenant, who had pressed forwards towards our host as the bearer of his captain's apologies. Judge of my surprize. I had never heard of Cleveland's appointment to the ship, and when we last met neither of us dreamed of meeting in India.

As we seated ourselves at table, I met and answered Cleveland's look of recognition. Could I beckon to him,—for he was standing amongst a bevy of Madras figurantes in white muslin,—by what telegraphic hint could I tell him to place himself on the vacant side of me? At that instant, a prim sallow civilian darted forward to seize me by the hand which was at liberty, but by a dexterous *ruse*, Henry was beforehand with him, not however, without treading on some sensitive part of the little personage's foot, who limped off as your little Damon would have done, if a lighted

cinder had chanced to scorch him. What a look the creature darted from his little shining face,—not indeed the shining morning face of Shakspeare, but of so unctuous a brightness, that had you been by the side of him, you might have adjusted a stray lock or pinned up a rebellious curl by its reflection!—and he was the more mortified, since the mischance threw him by the side of Miss F., who has already acquired the reputation of being an unrivalled bore. It was a mischievous amusement, indeed; but as they sate opposite, I could not help smiling when I saw him writhe beneath her eternal clatter about rent and wages and labour.

I had volumes to pour out to Henry Cleveland,—the overflowings of my heart's tablets for more than the period of a year's separation. But strict parental authority had so duly committed me to the legal custody of my Sudder-ul-Dowlut admirer, that I could scarcely listen to the more pleasing though contraband assiduities of Henry. And your civilian, my dear, is always unmercifully long in his sentences, and speaks in the same precise style in which he writes his despatches to the India House; and each of his remarks was preceded by a *hem*, that reminded me of the premonitory click you have heard from an old-fashioned clock just before it strikes. It was seldom, therefore (for the stern eye of my father was upon me), that I could escape from his elaborate truisms to a broken disjointed chat with Cleveland. And oh, what a contrast between their voices! Imagine, my love, the drawl of an itinerant hautboy at one of your ears, and the soft breathings of Sola's silver flute at the other! And then the civil servant's long pompous remarks—and the light-winged converse of Henry. You have read about Venice: figure to yourself a black heavy gondola, slowly moving along one of its canals and raking up the mud of its shallows—then contrast it with some trim airy skiff, gliding like a vision of the element on the curling undulations of a summer-sea. Yet, shall I confess to you, he never once alluded to the letter which I found on my writing-table; that letter, the only key by which I could interpret his warm and tender assiduities. How strange, that he should not contrive to ask for an answer to the question it contained—since all his happiness in life depended on it! I use the very phrase; and he well knew that his sudden and unforeseen appointment to a ship precluded the possibility of my giving it either verbally or in writing. And, oh! what suspense he must have endured during that long and bitter interval—long and bitter to both of us! Is he no longer anxious for my reply? My head grows giddy with the thought! Yet I gave him ample opportunity to advert to the circumstance. "You left us suddenly, Mr. Cleveland," I said, "after the ball." I would have intimated to him that his letter had duly reached me; but it would not have been becoming in *me* to introduce the topic. Merciful heaven! how shall I solve the mystery in which my fate is involved! * * *

I resume my pen. At breakfast, we talked over, as usual, the incidents of the evening. Something was labouring in my father's thoughts. It related to the three-tailed bashaw who had pestered me with his stupid talk at Sir Jasper's party. On these occasions, mamma, you know, is a mere cypher. He hemmed thrice to clear his throat. I have observed that all

civilians hem, when they have any grave remark to make. "You have effected a conquest, my dear Louisa," said he, "and so rapid a one, that it might be described in the three words of Julius Cæsar, which conveyed to the Court of Directors—I beg pardon, I mean the Roman senate—one of the most memorable of his victories." I could scarce forbear smiling at a mistake so natural to an old civilian, who troubled his head so little about the Roman senate, and of course worshipped the Court of Directors, although I perceived what was in reserve for me. "My friend, Mr. Lawson, *chief of the Sudder-ul-Dowlut*, first member of the Board of Trade, and second of the Board of Revenue, will be here this morning to make overtures to you of the most important kind. Fortunate girl! so soon to have won the heart of the most eligible civil servant, in rank, respectability, and fortune, our settlement can boast."

I would fain have replied, Eustathia, but the suddenness of the communication overpowered me, and my silence was attributed to the feelings so becoming to young ladies on similar occasions. Five minutes had not elapsed, during which I sat absorbed in deliberation as to the best means of escaping the gilded fetters prepared for me, when the loud grunt of palanquin-bearers, whose noise is always proportioned to the dignity of the functionary they bear *on their* shoulders, and growing deeper and deeper as they approached the flight of steps that ascended to the verandah, announced the arrival of the individual who had condescended to throw his glove at me. I will continue my letter, when this horrid scene is over, should I be sufficiently recovered from the awful trial to resume it. * * *

Eustathia, what an eventful two days for your poor friend! It is all over. The pageant has vanished. I have been wooing, like the Grecian artist, the image "he himself had wrought." On that letter, which I had religiously deposited in the most secret recess of my ebony escrutoire, whose sacred folds I had encircled with a braid of my own hair, and over which I have alternately thrilled with hope and trembled with fear—but you shall hear. I am now calm and composed; but it is the tranquillity of despair. I am to be led next Monday to the altar, the bride of the eligible civilian, to whom parental authority has consigned me; and mamma has been looking over the box of millinery she purchased from Madame Grammont's; for the victim is to be garlanded with fillets befitting the sacrifice. But you shall hear.

Scarcely had my admirer seated himself near me, than I was left to the most dismal *tête-à-tête* I ever experienced. But after a due allowance of hems, he began to unfold the purpose of his visit. "I am permitted, Miss Scribbleton, to submit my humble pretensions to the highest earthly happiness I can presume to hope for on this side the grave, that *of calling you mine.*" It was a most funereal exordium of a courtship, I thought, to talk about the grave. But I heard him to the end of the chapter, and thinking it best to be candid, frankly told him, with the usual expressions of gratitude for the honour—preference shewn me—sincere regret, and a great deal of the phraseology current on these occasions,—that my affections were pre-occupied, that I had *no* heart to bestow; ending according to the best pre-

cedents with a shower of tears. The civilian, after a few set speeches signifying nothing, retired with a low bow, and I heard him conversing with my father for nearly an hour, as they paced to and fro the verandah. Oh, what relief I felt, when I at length heard the receding grunts of his palanquin-bearers, as they were carrying home their honourable burden!

Eustathia, I will not detail to you the scene that ensued with my father. "Affections pre-occupied," said he, "at eighteen years of age! I should like to know what young ladies have to do with affections." At length, I yielded to the stern demands of paternal authority, and imparted to him the treasured secret of my heart. "Lieutenant Henry Cleveland of H.M. ship *Euryalus!*" he exclaimed. "A lieutenant of the navy! And was it for this that a costly education has been conferred on you—and the most eligible offer in the settlement just made to you!"

I will not harrass you with details. You may be enabled to form an accurate estimate of my misery without them. Would you think it, dear Louisa? My father has had an *éclaircissement* with Henry. It seems that the letter—that letter on which my fancy has so long banquetted—the letter was not destined for me, though superscribed "To Louisa." And do I live to tell the tale? This Henry Cleveland, it now appears from his own avowal, addressed me at the Edmonton ball only in those general unmeaning gallantries, which are due from every well-bred man to a fine young woman; and having danced with me several dances in the course of the evening, he called on me as a point of good manners the next morning. But he had long cherished an attachment to Louisa Pople, our next door neighbour—Pople!—Eustathia, what a name!—and having written that letter to her had folded it in his handkerchief, till a favourable opportunity of giving it should occur, from which it had fallen on the sopha when he sat beside me. It was found, I have often told you, by Fanny Gregson, my mother's maid, who, seeing that it was addressed to "Louisa" placed it carefully on my toilette, taking it for granted it was a love-letter, addressed to myself. It seems also, from Mr. Cleveland's explanation, that Miss Pople was the object of pursuit, which brought him to our Edmonton ball. Oh, Eustathia, would that I were not so far removed from the solace of your sympathies! But pity your unhappy friend, and think of the hardships of her lot.

Next Monday, I am to be married to this rich civilian. Papa tells me he has settled upon me eight hundred pounds per annum, and that, next year or the following, I shall be mistress of a handsome establishment in England and surrounded with every comfort and luxury which affluence can bestow. Oh! Eustathia, pity your poor friend—thus doomed to irretrievable sorrow. Your wretched but attached

LOUISA SCRIBBLETON.

VISIT TO JAVA.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF RANK,

IN A LETTER TO A LADY.

We left Calcutta on the 2d of April 1831, and on the 15th passed by the north end of the Andamans, into the peaceful sea formed by the chain of islands running from Point Negrais to Acheen Head. Once inside, all sense of motion is lost, and the vessel glides as smoothly over the surface as a boat along the tideless bosom of a canal; the strongest winds creating little more than a ripple. The voyage now becomes interesting, islands continually presenting themselves in every direction to the eager regards of the admiring stranger, who is gratified by a succession of changing scenes, which keep his imagination alive and afford new beauties at every view. The want of favourable winds retarded our progress, but we did not regret the circumstance, as it permitted us to linger in this summer region, where nature luxuriates in verdant groves, spicy bowers, and flowery vales of unfading verdure. The calm and silvery sea, covered with innumerable fairy islets, clothed in the richest vegetation, offers to the delighted eye a prospect of magnificence which seemed like those visions of enchantment which sometimes visit us in our dreams. The 28th brought us within sight of Prince of Wales' Island, and the same evening the ship anchored in Penang harbour.

The island, with the exception of two plains of inconsiderable extent on the eastern and western shores, consists of one range of lofty hills, whose towering peaks offer a pleasing prospect to the Bengallee. The entrance to the harbour leading between the island and the Queda coast, on which side the view is arrested by a noble chain of mountains, whose lofty summits terminate in a majestic outline, is picturesque and beautiful; the neat bungalows ranged round the bay, close to the water's edge, the fort projecting into the sea, the town lining the beach, and the distant islands shutting the passage to the south, form a panoramic view of great interest.

The bazar of Penang is the neatest I have seen in India; the streets are wide, straight, and at right angles; the buildings respectable, and the shopkeepers all Chinese. The roads are the finest which the Company's territories can boast. Fruit is in great plenty, and excellent; the pine-apples are superior to any I have met with elsewhere; nutmegs, cloves, and pepper come to great perfection, and the strength and luxuriance of the vegetation, during the whole year, affords a rich contrast to the bare and arid tracts of Hindoostan. I visited the far-famed hill of Penang, and discovered that people living there become very familiar with mists and fogs, which are endured with a good grace by those who prefer them to scorching on the plains.

The establishment of our new settlement of Singapore has allured all the commerce from Penang, where little business is now done beyond that which the productions of the island afford. Notwithstanding this decay of trade, English merchants are numerous and apparently much in each other's way.

After experiencing the hospitality of many of the residents, we took our departure, and enjoying a pleasant sail of five days along the Malay coast, and between many beautiful islands, came, at the end of that period, to an anchor off Malacca, a place having a claim to our veneration, as being the first establishment of the Portuguese in the Indian archipelago, in 1511, and the scene of the heroic deeds of Alphonso Albuquerque. This gallant adventurer, at the head of 700 Europeans, after signalizing himself by a series of unparalleled feats of heroism during twelve sieges, which he sustained against his inveterate enemy, the king of Acheen, routed an army of 30,000 men. In 1641, the Dutch, having conquered the Portuguese, took possession of the place, and from having been the emporium of commerce in the straits, it is now little better than a fishing town. The ruins of the old Portuguese fort still remains to commemorate the barbarous policy of a Colonel F., who blew it up in 1807, previous to giving the place over to the Dutch. It was a curious and interesting relique, being the only specimen in this part of the world of the art of fortification in the sixteenth century. Malacca is pleasantly situated, and from the healthiness of the climate, the cheapness of the necessaries of life, and the low rate of house-rent, would be a desirable place of resort for invalids from our presidency, whose object is to avoid expense; the roads are excellent, and the drives in the country pretty. We resumed our voyage, and in the midst of darkness encountered a squall of wind accompanied by rain, which threatened to drive us under water. From this point to the Carimons, a series of fine islands, wooded to their summits, offer, in combination with the united views of Sumatra and Malacca, a pleasing composition of sea and landscape, as novel as it must ever be delightful to the European traveller. It was our fate, however, to experience several severe squalls in this lovely region; they blow at times with so much violence, that people unaccustomed to their visitations had need of strong nerves to withstand the shock.

At Crocodile Island, so called from its singular resemblance to the animal from whom it is named, nature appears to have put forth all her creative powers in the superb display of island scenery. Imagination cannot form an idea of any thing more beautiful and picturesque than these emerald gems of old ocean, gleaming in all the splendour of an eastern sun. The sea is literally studded with fairy isles, whose feathery foliage, and flowers, and fruitage of a thousand dyes, shadow a soft green turf of ever-brilliant verdure. I lament that I am not able to do justice to this lovely scene, but to give a correct delineation of its various beauties would require the wand of an enchanter. In the evening of the 19th May, we cast anchor in the harbour of Singapore, where we found about thirty Chinese junks. These are clumsy, uncouth-looking vessels; and it is with considerable difficulty that I have hit upon a comparison, but have at length succeeded in discovering a resemblance between them and the Roman triremes. Singapore has much increased in size since my visit in 1823. The town then consisted of only a few buildings; it now can boast the handsomest, most regular, and best-built bazar in India. The shops and houses have upper stories, and are all pukha; they are uniform in their appearance and have a neat and respectable air, situated in fine wide streets, and wholly occupied by Chinese, who carry on the business of the place, entering into commercial speculations, which seem to be very profitable, their warehouses being full of goods, and they themselves in a thriving condition; while the European merchants complain of the dulness of trade, and the absence of money: even a few hundred rupees is said to be raised amongst them with difficulty. Singapore being situated on a plain of limited dimensions, surrounded on the land side by a range of heights, in the form of a semi-circle, and having a southern aspect, is insufferably hot during the day, and upon that account, perhaps, unfavourable to invalids from Bengal. The several attempts to introduce spice-plantations do not appear to have realized the sanguine expectations entertained by the early colonists.

On the 29th, we got under weigh for the eastern, or Caramatta passage,

and made the island of Borneo, in lat. N. 124° long. 108°. We continued along the western coast, sailing occasionally through beautiful groups of islands, but during three days experienced such frightful squalls, that we all began to look serious, and to feel some apprehension respecting their effect. We lost sight of the island on the evening of the 6th June, in S. lat. 2° 50′. The Dutch have three settlements on Borneo, but the gold and diamond mines, I am told, barely cover the expense of working them. These seas are much infested by pirates, who are often bold enough to attack and carry European vessels. All attempts to suppress them have hitherto proved ineffectual, the numerous islands, creeks, and bays enabling them to evade the vigilance of the Dutch cruizers.

After leaving Borneo, there was little to interest us until we made the island of Java, which we approached on the 11th. The coast is flat and dreary, but the lofty mountains in the back-ground have a noble appearance. On the 12th, the ship was safe at anchor in Batavia roads. In the evening, I went on shore, and took up my quarters at the Hotel de Provence, which is kept by two Frenchmen, where I remained during my stay.

Batavia, where nothing remains of the old town, except the counting-houses and shops, is rather a pretty place; the numerous canals, running parallel with the streets, have caused a regularity in the bungalows (which are handsome buildings and kept very neat), which produces a pleasing effect, particularly at night, when they are all (with very few exceptions) profusely lighted with hanging lamps, oil being very cheap here. I went to the theatre, which is a neat little edifice, but the Batavians have adopteda barbarous custom of placing the ladies together, to the total exclusion of the gentlemen, whose amusement appears to consist in walking about in a kind of a passage or lobby, at the back of the seats. You may conclude I did not stay to hear their jargon (Dutch) out. I went to a private dance or ball; some of the ladies were tolerably well dressed, and good looking, but I fear that the Dutch ladies here, generally speaking, are not remarkable for beauty. Many of them speak English, and nearly all can converse in French, either well or ill. I experienced great hospitality from the English, or rather Scottish merchants, for the sons of St. Andrew appear to predominate; these gentlemen never permitted me to dine alone, and I was consequently led into a little dissipation. I made an excursion to the interior, where I spent six days, visiting different estates, riding over hill and dale, and through pleasant vallies teeming with nature's richest wealth. The scenery is very picturesque and beautiful, and the whole island would, in my opinion, under a liberal government, become the paradise of the east. We left Batavia, July 3d.

We put into Samarang, where my stay was very short. We left it on the 14th, and after beating up against a strong head-monsoon, arrived at Surabaya on the 24th. The north-east passage, by which we entered this place, is formed by the island of Madura; it is narrow and about twenty-four miles long. Half way there is a neat fort, very small, and surrounded by water as a protection against a hostile fleet; but the neglect of a similar work at the south-east entrance (which is as easily navigable by large ships), has left the place wholly exposed to attacks by sea. The Dutch would, I think, find it advantageous to make Surabaya their capital, for, in addition to its being the finest harbour in the world,—a place of refuge from every adverse wind, where any number of ships may ride at anchor secure in all weathers,—its situation is more convenient with regard to the Moluccas, and the trade with the islands to the eastward. A larger quantity of produce is also brought here from the interior, this end of Java being by far the most fruitful, and its supplies are infinitely more abundant than those which are sent to the whole of the other settlements. Surabaya much resembles the Dutch towns of the mother country; the streets are of a convenient width, with trees planted before the houses, and beneath their shade the families of the inhabitants may be seen regaling themselves in the evening, and enjoying the cool air.

I soon satisfied my curiosity in a view of the city, and on the 20th sat off in a carriage and four for Passaruang, a town about thirty miles to the southward. In the evening I went to a monthly ball, or assembly, held there, and, for the first time in my life, mingled in a party where the ladies were all of colour, without a single exception. The poor creatures were dancing on a brick floor, and in brick dust, for their shoes wore the appearance of having been painted red. Next day I went to Maling, a considerable village about thirty miles farther, where the agents resort to purchase the coffee from the native grower, which is sold for about six rupees the pecul of 133 lbs. The government claims two-fifths, so that it costs the export merchant double the original price. The road being no longer practicable for a carriage, I mounted a pony, and passing through fine plantations of coffee, reached Batoe, which is delightfully situated; the surrounding hills being of a moderate elevation, and partially wooded, the scenery is at once picturesque and beautiful. We resumed our ponies the following morning, and experienced a striking contrast in the aspect of the country, for we now rode over steep hills, across precipitous ravines and along deep vallies, through a rich yet wild landscape, the soil though productive being uncultivated, and the jungle abounding in deer, hogs, and tigers. After travelling sixteen miles, we arrived at a considerable village, situated in a narrow valley and confined on every side by abrupt hills, or rather mountains, whose general features approached more to the wild and terrific, than the soft and smiling aspect of Batoe. On the third we returned by another route to Maling, much fatigued, having ridden upwards of thirty miles over a difficult country. The whole surface of the island, from this point to Surabaya, is one uninterrupted plain of rich rice-cultivation.

My next excursion was made to the top of the Tingre mountains, where I remained all night, and suffered severely from excessive cold. The following morning I visited the Bromo, a volcano in a state of activity. The crater or peak of the mountain having fallen in, the fiery eruption presents a singular anomaly, issuing from a sea of sand. Nature, elsewhere so prolific in gifts, seems to have abandoned this dreary scene to waste and ruin: vegetation has disappeared, and desolation spreads itself around. The adjacent mountains are rugged and barren, their bare heights contributing not a little to the awful grandeur of the scene.

I spent a fortnight in these excursions, and in addition to the places already mentioned, visited a spot called, *par distinction*, the "blue waters," and also a place named Tottosingo, where there are two colossal statues and the ruins of several temples. On the 15th, I crossed over to Benkalen, on a visit to the sultan of Madura, and on the day following proceeded to pay my *devoirs* to the sultan of Semanap, who resides at the capital of Semanap, on the east end of the island of Madura, and about one hundred miles distant. Both potentates gave me a cordial reception, greeting me with a degree of warmth which afforded an assurance of the sincerity of their attachment to the British, of whom they spoke in the highest terms of praise and admiration. They enquired after their old acquaintances with an earnest interest, expressive of the warmest regard, recapitulating their names so accurately and correctly as

to excite my astonishment. The two sultans entertain in elegant style; their dinners are excellent, and the care and taste evinced in their arrangement, the dressing of the various dishes, and the mode of serving up, are not surpassed at our own tables. The sultans and their sons dined with their guests, they helped the soup, cut up the fowls, and carved the joints quite in the European style, and performed the honours of the table with the same ease and attention to the strangers, which we are accustomed to see observed by our own countrymen on similar occasions. Their social and courteous manners, and the grace and ease of their deportment, were as pleasing as they were unexpected, and their conduct altogether, in the character of hosts, might have put their Dutch rulers to the blush, refinement (in carving especially) not being much considered by the magnates of Batavia, who help a fowl or joint by cutting them into misshapen lumps, which could scarcely tempt the appetite of a Hottentot.

The island of Madura is principally composed of level country interspersed with a few ranges of hills of trifling elevation. It is barren and unproductive, presenting in that respect a singular contrast to its near neighbour, Java, which is perhaps the most fertile and luxuriant island in the world. I do not know whether you are aware, that the fine fruit called by the natives *Batavy nimbo*, and which we designate by the name of *pummelo*, so highly esteemed in India, was originally the production of Java alone: a Colonel Shaddock carried the tree to the West-Indies, where it flourished exceedingly, and where its fruit has ever since borne his name. The supplies for the London market are brought from the West-Indies, but it is to Java that we are indebted for the parent stock.

On my return I crossed over to Gressic, which was the principal port belonging to the island before the establishment of Surabaya; my object in visiting this place, was to inspect the famous caves in the neighbourhood, the dreary resort of millions of those huge bats, which have given to poetical imaginations the terrific idea of the vampire. Here, however, they become subservient to useful purposes, proclaiming that by the hand of nature nothing is made in vain. From the ordure accumulated in these caves, an immense quantity of saltpetre is manufactured, the stock obtained here being sufficient for the supply of the whole of the eastern islands. You, who have seen in Bengal those sooty prototypes of the foul fiend, which go under the name of "flying foxes," wheeling in dark circles through the evening air, and looking like demons just escaped from Pandemonium, may easily imagine the horrors of such a conclave as assemble in these polluted caverns.

I got back to Surabaya on the 21st, after a very interesting trip. The two sultans, before mentioned, arrived there at the same time, and on the 24th were invested with the Order of the Lion, sent out to them by the King of Holland, as a testimony of his approbation of their conduct, and as a reward for their services during the late disturbances in Java. A ball was given upon the occasion, at which upwards of a hundred ladies were present, and of this fair assemblage, I was informed that more than two-thirds were the offspring of Malay women, or other natives. Hence you may form a tolerably correct opinion of the state of society here, for where female intellectuality is little known and little prized, the masculine portion of the community will not be found of a very high order. The sultan of Madura returned the compliment paid to him by also giving a ball, to which of course the same parties were invited. The bustle being over, I took the earliest opportunity to accomplish another plan which I had long held in contemplation, and on the 28th I departed for Jaapan, a place about thirty miles off. Half way, the fore-horses took it into their heads to bolt, and in executing this manœuvre, they dragged the carriage down a perpendicular bank six feet deep: a desperate upset was the result; fortunately my companions got off with a few bruises, and I, perceiving the danger in time, jumped out, and thus escaped the catastrophe altogether. As we drove along, we frequently saw wild hogs feeding in the rice-fields close to the road side, a spectacle new even to a traveller from Bengal. On arriving at the place of my destination, I was hospitably received by the native chief (Regent), who provided me with a comfortable bed, and spread a very fair dinner before us: all the chiefs I have met with know how to entertain *à l'Anglais* exceedingly well, and in general, as I have before observed, shew more taste than their Dutch friends. A tiger ran through the village where I was staying, a few evenings before, but being alarmed by the bustle, merely overturned a few women and children, and went off without doing farther mischief than the terror which his appearance excited.

The following morning I proceeded to Majapahit, anciently the capital of Java, which was the object of my tour, distance ten miles from Jaapan. The sole reliques of its former magnificence consist of the ruins of a gateway, once the principal entrance, and now bearing the appearance of a triumphal arch, and another of a similar description, formerly belonging to a temple; both are interesting specimens of a chaste and elegant style of architecture, and give a pleasing idea of the splendour of the old city. But all is now a wilderness haunted by tigers, who flock in numbers to the scene of desolation. Domestic poultry have here become jungle fowl, and are exceedingly plentiful. I shot several very fine ones, and I need not tell you, who have eaten them from the thickets of the Rajmahal hills, how superior they are in flavour to their brethren of the barn-door.

I have now examined all that (within my reach) was curious or interesting in this fine island. Should I find interesting materials for another letter, I shall not fail to make you acquainted with them; for though I do not pretend to literary composition, to an enquiring mind the slight details I am able to afford will, I know, prove acceptable.

Surabaya, Sept. 9th, 1831.

MISSIONARY EXCESSES IN INDIA.

EXTRACT from the evidence of Capt. T. Macan, before the (Public) Committee of the House of Commons on East-India Affairs, 22d March 1832:—

"We have never interfered directly with the religion of the native population, though they begin to complain that, if we do not directly interfere, we, at least wink at, if not encourage, interference. I refer to the sentiments of many talented natives, Mahomedans, who have spoken to me of the countenance shown by Government to missionaries, and to the excesses to which missionaries have gone in censuring their religious habits, even in the streets. One of those missionaries mentioned to the mixed population he was addressing, 'that they hoped for pardon through the intercession of Mahomet, but that he was in hell, at present, and that they all would follow him if they persisted in their belief of his doctrines.'"

CHINA.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

To the Editor.

SIR:—Whilst you in England have been talking so much about Reform, our gracious sovereign, the great emperor, has been seriously attending to personal reform and the reformation of bad statesmen and bad magistrates. This state of mind was induced by a long protracted drought, which continued till the middle of July. His Majesty, at first, ordered prayers to be offered to a great variety of gods and spirits; but without procuring rain. At last, he resolved, in imitation of his grandfather Këen-lung, to have a grand service, at which his Majesty in person was the officiating priest, and offered up a prayer, which he previously composed. The desired result, *viz.* copious showers, came soon afterwards; and the emperor sent a titular king to return thanks. One of the censors recommended his Majesty to return thanks in person; but he did not take the advice, because his imperial grandfather did not do so; and his Majesty would not presume to deviate from the example.

During the drought, a considerable scarcity prevailed, and rice was sold by government to the poor. But some rascally monopolists sent poor people to buy the cheap rice for them, that they might re-sell at a large profit.

The calamity appeared so threatening, at one time, that his Majesty issued a proclamation, inviting all to write to him freely and speak plainly. You, Mr. Editor, know enough of us Chinese to know that to "open the door of free and straightforward speech," is an old custom with us, and considered good; whilst to shut that door is a bad sign. Your newspapers answer much the same purpose; although they don't speak so freely to the monarch as some of our faithful censors do, especially about his private habits. They were very free with the late emperor, who is said to have been not a little depraved. The gentlemen of free speech have not taken so much liberty with the reigning *One Man*; but they have been very free in pointing out the oppression and cruelty of the supreme criminal board, and the injustice of courts generally throughout the provinces.

The war of the Canton highlands, which lasted for six months, has given the emperor a great deal of vexation. The Canton governor, Le, mismanaged and lost a great many officers and men by sickness and the sword, and spent also a great deal of money, which the emperor can very ill spare; for the board of revenue have informed him that, during the last two years, his expenditure has very much exceeded his income. Le has, therefore, been deprived of all office and rank, and is sent to Peking to undergo a trial, in order to punishment. The Canton people have no great affection for Le. He had the greatest possible fault,—a fondness for money. Our official people may be as profligate and vicious as they please, and they will still be called good men, if they don't extort many bribes.

A Tartar lieut.-general died the other day at Canton. He was an old man, sixty years of age. He took six concubines with him from Peking. He bought a young woman, on his way down, at Soo-chow, for a thousand taels.* As Europeans often thought Buonaparte ought to have put an end to his own existence; so the Chinese generally think that Le ought and will swallow a snuff-bottle, before he reaches the capital. I remain, Mr. Editor, your hearty well-wisher,

China, Oct. 20, 1832.

* * *

* Our correspondent charges this officer (as well as Governor Le) with another vice, too disgusting to mention.—*Ed.*

STEAM NAVIGATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA; AND ON THE RIVERS OF INDIA.

AN outcry has lately been raised against the Directors of the East-India Company, upon the complaint of a portion of the British and Indian communities, whose object is to effect a speedy communication between England and India. The subject of their complaint is, that their object has been thwarted by the Court of Directors.

It is alleged by the projectors, that, were one line of steam-packets established on this side of the Isthmus of Suez, and another on the opposite side, the time in which India could be reached from England, and England from India, might be reduced to about seventy days; and the projectors require the Court of Directors to establish a line of packets from Bombay to the Red Sea.

The British Government, as well as the Court of Directors, has been assailed with blame. But the concurrence of a third party is required, which has not been taken into the calculation of the projectors, or which has else been taken for granted. This third party is the native independent governments of India. It is not to be assumed that, because an occasional traveller is allowed—so far as the higher powers are concerned—to traverse the territory unmolested, a powerful body will be allowed to make use of this facility as they please, in order to forward its own views, or to found settlements at will. Should this obstacle be removed, it remains to be seen whether the native government has sufficient power over its subjects to compel them to forward its intentions. The tribes of the country which is to be crossed are neither very tractable subjects, nor are they very scrupulous about appropriating to their own use the property of others. The winds, also, which prevail at different seasons, must be consulted; for, although less affected by it than sailing vessels, steamers are not altogether independent of this agent.

It is calculated that the passage may be effected in about seventy days. When tested by experiment, calculations frequently prove erroneous. Allowing thirty-one days for the sea-passage—that is, from Bombay to Suez, and from Alexandria to England,—and allowing three days for the land-passage across the isthmus, the Bombay Government calculated the passage might be made to England in thirty-four days. Experiment has proved this calculation to be incorrect.

A steam-boat, the *Hugh Lindsay*, has, under the directions of the Bombay Government, made three trips to the Red Sea. On the first occasion, she reached Suez, a distance of 3,000 miles, in thirty-three days. The return voyage occupied thirty-seven days. On the second occasion, she arrived at Coseir, a distance of 2,830 miles, in twenty-two days. The exact time occupied on the third voyage is not known. She left Bombay early in January 1832, and arrived at Suez on the 4th February. The *Hugh Lindsay* was the best boat for the service the Bombay Government had at its command; but it was not the best boat that could have been employed: an allowance must be made on this account.

cheese, hams, preserves, saddlery, stationery, hats, silks. Many articles of a perishable nature have hitherto been unattainable in the upper provinces, owing to the length of the voyage; by steam-communication, this evil would be remedied; the returns to the merchant would be much quicker, and the quick return would amply compensate for a small increase of freight on the more bulky articles: the charge on light articles and small packages, such as are now conveyed by the *dâk bhaugy*, would not be increased. The consumption of all articles of import would be much augmented by a ready and expeditious means of conveyance to the upper provinces.*

With regard to cotton, prepared for the Europe market, Dr. Wallich observes,† that one of the principal defects in packing and conveying this commodity arises from "the extreme badness of the boats, principally that sort called a *patela*, a huge ugly floating mass of wood, on which the cotton bales, which are very large, are placed on each other, without any sufficient protection against the weather, and they happen to be sent down to Calcutta during the season of the year when rain is most expected; they lie on board these boats four or five months, then they are brought to Calcutta in a dirty and filthy state, such as might be expected to be the result of so barbarous a mode of treatment." It may be fairly presumed that material improvement in the conveyance of cotton will be consequent on the employment of the improved description of craft which will be introduced with steam navigation.

If the general commerce of the countries lying along the Ganges would be benefited, no less advantage, it was calculated, would accrue to the Government by the use of steam-boats on that river.

At present, the Government is put to large expenses on account of,

1st. *The Conveyance of Treasure.* In 1827, a battalion of sepoys was engaged in guarding a flotilla of native boats engaged to bring down thirty-eight lacs of rupees from Agra to Calcutta. Steam-conveyance would create a saving of time, render the expense of a guard unnecessary, and save boat-hire. Bullion is now sent by the native merchants to Benares for the purpose of being coined. The mint establishment at Benares involves a considerable expense. Eventually, by the communication with Benares becoming constant and rapid, the mint establishment at that city may be dispensed with.

2d. *Officers in the King's and Company's Service are allowed a certain sum per month when travelling on duty by water.* In 1823-4, these allowances amounted to Rs. 1,59,268; in 1824-5, to Rs. 7,30,733 in 1825-6, to Rs. 2,71,369; and in 1826-7, to Rs. 3,84,334.

3d. *The transport of European Troops and Stores to the Western Provinces.* The cost of moving a regiment of 1,000 rank and file, with followers, officers' boat-allowance, hospital and commissariat stores, is Rs. 45,987. In 1825-6 there were expended on this account Rs. 5,72,422, and in 1826-7, Rs. 4,56,922.

4th, *Banghy or Parcel Dâk.* The employment of a steamer on this

* Evidence of T. L. Peacock, Esq., 17th March 1832; and of Lieut. H. Johnston, 20th March 1832.
† Evidence of N. Wallich, M.D., 14th August 1832.

service will, it is expected, become a source of profit; but it is not calculated that steam-conveyance will supersede the letter-dâk. The dâk-runners reach Allahabad from the presidency in fifteen days.

5th. *Conveyance of Stamps, Stationery, and Medical Stores.* In the conveyance of stamps alone, four large covered boats, which cost each Rs. 16,000, are employed at a charge of Rs. 118 each per month. By the employment of a steamer they may be dispensed with.

An attempt to navigate the Ganges having been resolved upon, the *Hooghly* was selected to make the experiment. On her first voyage, the *Hooghly* started from Calcutta on the morning of the 8th September 1828, and proceeded into the Ganges through the rivers Hooghly and Bhaugruttee. She arrived at Allahabad, 800 miles from Calcutta, on the 1st October; quitted Allahabad, on her return, the 3d, and reached Calcutta on the 17th October 1828. This voyage was performed under the direction of Captain Johnston,* the superintendent of the Company's steam-vessels, and of Captain Prinsep, of the engineers.

The passage of the rivers Hooghly and Bhaugruttee did not present any great difficulty. The distance—238 miles—from Calcutta to Choka, the head of the Bhaugruttee, was run in fifty-nine hours. Since the surveys of Majors Rennell and Colebrooke, the channel of the Bhaugruttee has improved, and is considered susceptible of further improvements; but it is doubtful whether they can be effected to the extent of rendering it, throughout the year, practicable for steam-boats: as it is at present, it cannot be navigated by this class of vessels except from July to October, both inclusive.

From Choka to Patna, a distance of 248 miles, the navigation was characterized by strong currents and violent winds. When the *Hooghly* passed through, the waters were at the highest; and the currents were in a great degree avoided by using the side-channels. With the fall of the waters, the currents diminish in force; and the banks of the river shelter vessels from the effects of the wind. Although the channel, in this part of the river, is subject to sudden and considerable changes, owing to the want of banks to confine the stream to one course, yet the channel is always deep, and there is no fear of its being ever shut against steam-vessels.

On her return voyage, the *Hooghly* grounded two or three times, but was got off with care, and without sustaining any damage.

On her second experimental voyage, the *Hooghly* was placed under the charge of Mr. Warden. She quitted Calcutta on the 17th March 1829; she reached Bettowlee, 969 miles from Calcutta, 104 miles *short* of Allahabad, the extent of her first trip, on the 9th April. On her return, she left Bettowlee the 11th April, and dropped down to Benares, thirty-seven miles. From thence she started on the 28th April, and arrived at Calcutta on the 12th May.

Her third voyage was performed under the direction of Mr. Wall. On this occasion, she left Calcutta on the 9th January 1830, arrived at Ghazee-

* The same active and enterprizing officer that navigated the steamer *Enterprize* from England to India.

pore, 866 miles from Calcutta, and 207 miles *short* of Allahabad, on the 25th of January. She left Ghazeepore on the 2d, and arrived at Calcutta on the 15th February 1830.

On her fourth voyage she left Calcutta on the 14th of October 1830, and arrived at Benares on the 11th November: she proceeded by Jellinghee. On this voyage, she had three vessels in tow.

The average rate of her progress, on the three trips, with the quantity of fuel consumed in her during some of the trips, and other particulars, appear to be as follow, *viz.*

VOYAGES OF THE HOOGHLY UPWARDS.

Voyages.	From— (with time of Leaving).	To— (with time of Arriving).	Route.	Distance in miles.	Number of working hours.	Average Rate of progress per hour, with the engines at work.	Consumption of Fuel.
I.	Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1828.	Allahabad, Oct. 1, 1828 (morning).	Rivers.	800	h. m. 239 57	3·334⅓	Maunds.* Coals ..... 2,245 Wood, 400 mds. = 1 to Coals ..... 80 Total. 2,325
II.	Calcutta, March 17, 1829.	Bettowlee, April 9, 1829.	Sunderbunds and Rivers.	969	234 20	4·135 1/10	Coals ..... 1,950 Wood, 250 mds. = 1 to Coals 50 2,000
III.	Calcutta, Jan. 9, 1830.	Ghazeepore, Jan. 25, 1830.	Sunderbunds and Rivers.	866	185 10	4·675⅓	Coals..... 1,790
IV.	Calcutta, Oct. 14, 1830.	Benares, Nov. 11, 1830.	Rivers.	720	202 10	3·561½	—

VOYAGES DOWNWARDS.

Voyages.	From— (with time of Leaving).	To— (with time of Arriving).	Route.	Distance in miles.	Number of working hours.	Average Rate of progress per hour, with the engines at work.	Consumption of Fuel.
I.	Allahabad, Oct. 3, 1828.	Calcutta, October 17.	Rivers.	800	h. m. 121 35	6·579⅓	Not stated.
II.	Bettowlee, April 11, to Benares. Benares, April 28, 1829.	Calcutta, May 12, 1829.	Rivers and Sunderbunds.	969	176 15	5·497⅓	Benares to Calcutta, Coals Mds. 900
III.	Ghazeepore, Feb. 2, 1830.	Calcutta, Feb. 5, 1830.	Rivers and Sunderbunds.	866	145 50	5·930⅓	Coals..... 590
IV.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The impracticability of navigating a steam-boat through the Bhaugruttee, during the dry season, having been determined, the second and third voyages were undertaken to ascertain the possibility of reaching the Ganges by the Sunderbunds when the passage through the Bhaugruttee should be closed.

* The factory maund is equal to lbs. 74 10 10 and a fraction: the bazaar maund is equal to lbs. 82 2 2.

In consequence of the stations which have been selected for local depôts, it was necessary to follow a middle course, through Manik Khall, Goodlad's Creek, and the Chandcolly, which are only tide-passages. In making this passage, on the second voyage, advantage was derived from the floods being in favour of the vessel. On the third voyage, the case was otherwise; there was not sufficient depth of water, and the vessel was delayed: Goodlad's Creek is, besides, so narrow, that it is quite impossible for a steam-vessel of the *Hooghly's* size to steam through it without touching the banks on both sides of the Creek, which the *Hooghly* did several times; and the Chandcolly, though there is deep water through it, is so very narrow and circuitous, that it is not a safe passage for a steam-vessel. In this creek the gig was lost, being torn from the stern davits by the projecting branches of a large tree, in rounding one of the narrow sharp turnings. Another course, called the lower route, may be taken, which, though circuitous,* compared with the course taken during these voyages, might, Mr. Warden considers, be performed in nearly the same space of time. Under the directions of Government, a canal is being cut across the Sunderbunds, from Calcutta to Koolna on the Ganges.

The Modumutty is a deep broad river, free from obstructions, except where the fishermen have driven stakes into the bed of the river: the passage left through them is very narrow. The stakes are sufficiently strong to endanger the safety of a vessel, or to injure the paddle-wheels; and by causing the sand to accumulate where they are fixed, otherwise impede navigation. Stumps† of trees are also encountered; and large, country wood-boats, which drift down the stream, render great caution necessary, particularly in mooring a steam-vessel.

All circumstances taken into consideration, it may be considered that the Sunderbunds are particularly adapted to steam-navigation; that, in fact, they offer no impediment. It is scarcely even necessary to stop the engines for a minute, and after a little practice they may be navigated by charts alone, even without a pilot. Difficulties occasioned by the shifting of sand-banks can be obviated by the employment of local pilots. They are numerous, experienced, and easily procured.

The voyages undertaken by the *Hooghly* were accompanied with many disadvantages. She had two engines of twenty-five horse power each; she was not well built, and drew more water by the head than the stern, and her draught generally was too great, being four feet. The channels of the rivers she navigated require that the draught of vessels passing through them should not *exceed* three feet. She did not answer the helm well, and was occasionally unmanageable. The results of her voyage proved, however, that steam navigation on the Ganges was practicable. It is possible that it may be extended to the northern tributaries of the Ganges.

It appears that "all the large streams which rise in the northern hills are navigable, more or less, throughout the year, nearly to the foot of the first

* From 80 to 100 miles difference from Calcutta to Koolna on the Ganges.

† It was by striking on a stump that the loss of the *Berhampooter*, which recently took place, was occasioned.

range. The Ramgunga and Gurra, in Rohilcund, though comparatively small, are open above half the year. The Goomtee, Chowka, and Dewa, or Gogra, in Oude; the Raptee, Gunduck, and Bhagurruttee, in Goruckpore and Behar; the Koosee, Mohanuddee, and Teesta (the Attri of the plains), in Purneah and Dinagepoor; and, on the side of Assam and Sylhet, the Burhampootur, with some of its tributaries, and the Soorma and Megna, admit of navigation at all seasons. The streams which flow into the Ganges and Jumna from the south have a different character; merely hill and upland torrents, dry most part of the year: even the Soane, the largest of them, is not navigable above Daoodnugur, situated only twenty miles from its entrance into the Ganges. The rivers of Bundelkund and Malwa have rocky beds and frequent falls and rapids, which render even the largest of them, the Chumbul, scarcely fit for navigation at a short distance from its confluence with the Jumna."

Above Allahabad, the extreme point to which the *Hooghly* had reached, there is a rapid of six miles, presenting considerable but not insurmountable difficulties; and with boats of a proper construction, it does not appear that any serious obstacles exist to prevent the voyage from being continued to Furruckabad.

To forward the views of Government, the Court of Directors have had two boats constructed for the navigation of the Ganges. They are of iron. One is fitted up with two engines of thirty-horse power each, with vibrating cylinders, which diminish the weight of steam-engines one-third. She is intended for a tug-vessel. The other boat is intended for an accommodation-boat. They are each 120 feet long, and 22 feet broad, and flat-bottomed. With her engines and coals, the tug-boat will draw two feet; the accommodation-boat, with sixty-five tons of cargo, will have the same draught.* The tug-boat has been launched, tried on the Thames, and found to answer. Other boats of the same description will be forwarded to India as soon as completed.

By the exertions of the Government of India, and the concurrent assistance of the Court of Directors, a new era in the internal trade of the Gangetic provinces of Bengal appears to be approaching.

* * *

* T. L. Peacock, Esq., Evidence, 17th March 1832.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN SPINSTER IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND.

The tiffin, in some of the settlements of India, is what the tea-table is too often in this country;—a little temple, dedicated to Rumour, where surmise swells instantly into fact, and characters are dethroned from their rightful estimation by virtue of decrees as inexorable as those of Minos and Rhadamanthus. Perhaps, in point of equity, the decisions of those respectable judges have the advantage; for though they adjourned the hearing of the culprit till they had inflicted his punishment, it was something in his favour to be heard at all; whereas, at the secret tribunals of that social inquisition, which drags to its bar the reputations of friends and associates, there is no hearing. The guilt of the obnoxious party is implied and proved by the simple fact of being brought to trial.

At one of these sittings, the bench consisting of grave magistrates of both sexes, poor Arabella Duncan had one day been duly convicted, upon several counts, of a most multifarious indictment. It began with certain delinquencies as to dress. No defence was set up: indeed it did not admit of any. Who would have ventured one syllable in behalf of a faded merino gown, its texture so unfitted to a warm climate, and the date of which would have puzzled the acutest antiquarian research into by-gone fashions? Who would be bold enough to suggest any thing in behalf of a straw-coloured silk, which by candle-light shewed like a dingy white, or to extenuate a superannuated *gros de Naples*, originally black, but in its expiring moments, like a dying dolphin, exhibiting innumerous tints and colours not its own? One of the conclave,—a military lounger, who, having no official duties to detain him at the hour of tiffin, might be considered a standing member of the board,—honoured the unfortunate *gros de Naples* with the appellation of his "remembrancer," because, he said, the night on which Miss Duncan first made her appearance in it was the opening of the banquetting-room in the Government-gardens, usually called "Lord Clive's Folly;" and it was, moreover, the day on which he himself returned from his march against the rebellious Polygars.

"An admirable *memoria technica*, by Jove! Captain Blackenall," said Henry Flahagan, a barrister without briefs, and a lawyer with little law, his professional business allowing him ample leisure for the tiffin-table at his mother's, where the bed of justice was at present held. "A spinster and her dress, when both are of a certain standing, are most useful standards of reference for past events. See how the remark is exemplified. This very *gros de Naples*, you see, has verified two important pieces of chronology;—the completion of the banquetting-room and the dispersion of the Polygars. It is astonishing how much history a young lady of a *certain* age may carry about her, when every article of her dress tells a tale of other times. Why her wardrobe must be as valuable as a shelf in the British Museum."

"Oh, fie! Henry," interrupted his sister Augusta, in one of the softest of the tones of sympathy which those interesting creatures are wont to assume when they are carrying on a mild, civilized warfare against a friend

or a rival; "oh, fie! well, I declare if you men be not so fond of scandal—there's nothing like you.—And you, Captain Blackenall, are a great deal too severe upon *poor* Miss Duncan." The word "poor" is essential in the *procès verbal* of genteel defamation, being so equivocally expressive as to answer the purpose either of an amiable compassion, or the most sneering contempt. "Well, I declare, though her wardrobe may be a *little* the worse for wear—I can't deny it—she herself is not so *very* old. I am sure she can't be thirty, for my uncle, the East-India Director, remembers seeing the whole family, when he was at Edinburgh, many years ago, and she was then quite a girl, and wore a frock." An admirable defence for a female arraigned for not being young! In fact, it is one of the beauties of this form of trial, that no attorney-general or public accuser is required to make out a case. Let some kind *procureuse générale* benevolently undertake the defence, and it is at once established.

The next subject of this amiable discussion was the complexion of the party. Here the evidence was strong against her, for ocular proof who can gainsay? Yet that evidence was in the present instance contradictory. One said that it was an olive-tint, that had been bleached by the skilful application of cosmetics. Another contended that it had been originally a *brun*, which, with the light strongly reflected on it, approximated to a mouse or rather a lead-colour. A third asserted it to be naturally fair, but by exposure to the sun, it had assumed a parchment-tint like that of an old deed. In short, the judgment of the travellers in Ælian upon the colour of the chamelion was not a more dissentient one. One point, however, was decreed, *nem. con.*, that the complexion was by no means a good one. Miss Duncan's moral qualities came next under the consideration of this merciful bench, and it was on all hands allowed that, under the pretence of healing quarrels, explaining misrepresentations, in short, of setting matters right between one friend and another, she always contrived to make things worse, and to set the parties more by the ears than ever.

In the meanwhile, who was this Arabella Duncan, it will be naturally asked, that has been so mercilessly handled in this kind-hearted circle? She was one of a large family of daughters of a Scottish family, amongst whom a sum moderate in its aggregate, but a mere pittance when distributed, had been bequeathed by an uncle. Her father, their only surviving parent, a gentleman brought up to no lucrative calling, and of too high a rank and too ancient a lineage to stoop to any, struggled hard under the burthen of educating and maintaining them. But his parental duties had not been imperfectly performed. They were a well-educated sisterhood, not indeed fashionably accomplished, but not deficient in respect of sound, wholesome instruction. The youngest, Arabella, with a fund of native good sense, sharpened by exercise, and an understanding which, naturally apprehensive, was expanded by reading and by reflecting on what she read, had a certain enthusiasm in her character that fell little short of Quixotism; but of so benevolent a cast, so attuned to concord and to goodness, that, in any other circle than that of an Indian presidency, she would have called forth admiration for virtues that were almost of an angelic order. And it did

occasionally happen that her benevolence, which a knowledge of the world had not yet tamed into a becoming indifference to all around her, led her into mistakes that produced, though unintentionally, the very mischief she deprecated and laboured to avert. It is true, she was no longer young; but then she was not nearly so old as she had been pronounced to be by the verdict of the tiffin-table. It is equally true that her stock of finery, originally small, was every year becoming smaller, and she could not afford fresh purchases every time new assortments arrived from England. But her complexion, on which she had been found guilty at Mrs. Flahagan's, without one vote in her favour, though not improved by a five years' residence in the East, was clear if not brilliant, but quite brilliant enough to provoke the envy of the waspish beings who arraigned it. Her voyage to India, where she had no home or recommendation beyond the chances of a hospitable reception from a fifth Scottish cousin of the same name at Madras, where he resided as a surgeon on the medical staff of the presidency, was of a piece with her ardent and romantic character. "I have ten sisters," said she, "all clinging round my poor father, who with the utmost difficulty keeps himself above water, and I will leave my little fortune with them, reserving only enough to carry me out at the lowest rate of passage-money and with the cheapest equipment. My sisters shudder at the thought of seeking a husband in a distant part of the globe. I respect their delicacy, and though I think it a becoming and maidenly delicacy, I am convinced it is a false one. What are the destinies chalked out for us in the great plan of Providence? Is it not that we should become the help-mates of the other sex? And why do we strive to acquire our little attainments, and to improve our humble faculties, but that we may be the more worthy to share their fortunes, and the more capable of soothing their labours? Why then should I dissemble a sentiment my heart disowns not? I proceed to India avowedly IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND. It is the consummation of our hopes, the aim and end of our thoughts, and we endeavour to reach it with our utmost efforts the moment our young hearts have learned their first emotions. Why not advance to that object by the most direct and straight-forward path, instead of pursuing it through turns and doublings, that seldom succeed, but which are always disingenuous, whether they succeed or not? Yes, I will try all I can to get a husband worthy of me in India. I will make the most of the few attractions nature has given me, and display to all the advantage I can the humble acquirements I have received from education."

Confiding in the efficacy of the resolve, and convinced of the purity of the sentiment, she arrived, a charming and interesting young woman, at the grand mart of female beauty, being hospitably welcomed by her fifth cousins, Mr. Archibald Duncan and his wife, who spared no opportunity of getting her off their hands, by introducing her to houses where she was sure of meeting those who stood high in the list of *eligibles*. Unluckily, however, Arabella reposed so full a faith in her favourite aphorism, that she did not sufficiently conceal from others that of which she herself was perfectly conscious—her solicitude for a befitting offer. Not that she lavished

her smiles upon coxcombs and fools, but she was anxiously bent upon attracting some worthy and honourable man, who had sufficient means of maintaining her in a manner becoming her station in life, and whose dispositions were not at variance with her own fair and honourable notions of wedded happiness. Alas, poor Arabella! she knew not how often it happens that the solicitude she could not dissemble, defeats itself. The admirable maxim, so epigrammatically expressed by the wittiest of English poets,* was not sufficiently before her eyes:

> Woodcocks to shun your snares have skill;
> You show so plain you strive to kill.
> In love, the artless catch the game,
> And they scarce miss who never aim.

No wonder, therefore, that false judgments should circulate against her. Mean, worldly minds, whose utmost grasp was too narrow to comprehend the motives of a being who refused to walk in their own beaten track, were of course loud in their condemnations, and even the few who admired the charms of her conversation, and could feel the force of the reasonings by which she justified to herself and others the eccentric course she was pursuing, could scarcely forbear the censures which all contraventions of sexual decorum so justly incur. It followed as a consequence, that where she had begun to make an impression, it was too slight to endure the raillery which was sure to disconcert her projects, because she was cried down as a coquette, though never was any thing more averse from every thought or feeling of poor Arabella Duncan than coquetry. She was a sportsman, who indeed singled out a bird and followed her game; but she was not, to use the phrase of the clever poet just quoted, one of those

> Gay fowlers at a flock of hearts,

to whom the reproach of coquetry could be fairly imputed. Nor had she wholly failed in conquests, that for a time augured auspiciously to her hopes. She had actually inspired with a sincere attachment a young civil servant, who was in the road to high advancement. He had cultivated a taste for letters, and their discourse turning upon topics of literature, instead of the current subjects of satire and scandal, he was soon enabled to perceive how much she surpassed him, not only in extent of reading, but in that soundness of induction, without which reading is merely an idle amusement or an unprofitable labour. Nor was Mr. Sydenham insensible to the high-minded and pure ingenuousness of her nature, which raised her in his estimation far above the tribe of common-place beauties, who flutter away their insect-lives in the pursuit of selfish and frivolous pleasures. In his eyes, if not consummately handsome, she had external attractions of no vulgar kind; and what was wanting in mere regular beauty, was supplied by the expression that beamed in the most intelligent of faces.

One circumstance was unpropitious to the attachment. Charles Sydenham was careless and extravagant. But Arabella hailed it as a good omen. "I will shew him," she said, "a virtuous example, and the first lesson of

* *The Spleen*, by Green, in Dodsley's Collection, vol. iii.

virtue is economy." The enthusiasm of her soul was quickened by the hope of weaning him from habits which involved him in disgrace and dependence. Alas! it was a pleasing vision, which she was soon compelled to forego. As in our northern clime, the early buddings of the infant year are withered by the icy blast of the east, so shrink the generous emotions of our nature from the chilling breath of ridicule. The unfeeling sneer was abroad. Charles Sydenham, with his splendid salary, was too valuable a prize not to have caused innumerable throbbings in the fair bosoms of certain younger competitors, who thought it high time to put poor Arabella,—her third year as an oriental spinster having already expired,—quietly by on the shelf. If they sate next to each other, engaged in the instructive converse so rarely carried on between the two sexes in our Anglo-Indian coteries, all eyes were instantly upon them, and some of those half-suppressed titters, which are such convenient modes of expressing the spite of genteel persons, were sure to disconcert one of the parties at least. As for Arabella herself, who had never suffered such pitiful feelings to ruffle her bosom,—she heard them with the calmest composure. She felt that her aim, however liable to a wrongful interpretation, was lofty and dignified,—irreconcileable, it must be allowed, with the conventional proprieties of her sex,—but it was sanctioned by her understanding, and her conscience echoed back the sanction: it was that of becoming a good wife and an affectionate companion to a sensible man, naturally too ductile not to need the constant impulse of good example and virtuous admonition. "Why should I trouble myself," she said to herself, "with the idle clatter of their tongues, or shrink from the inquisition of their eyes? Let them say, if they please, that I am in pursuit of a husband. I acknowledge, I avow it; but it is not in pursuit of a husband whose purse may minister to my foolish whims or expensive gratifications; but of a husband whom I may please as a wife and admonish as a friend; whose follies I may reclaim, and whose good resolutions, too weak to stand the test of vulgar ridicule, I may confirm and strengthen." But Charles Sydenham, unhappily, was not equally impassive to sly remarks and malicious insinuations. "She has hooked him," said one. "See how he dives away with the hook, and like a trout thinks himself again safe in deep water," said another. The sarcasm was too much for the little philosophy he was master of. He suffered it to overpower him, shunned the *mercenary* advances of Miss Duncan—for so he had begun most unjustly to think them—deemed lightly of the sacred promise he had given her, and of the equally sacred one he had extorted from Arabella, and at last fell prostrate before a few glances shot from the pretty but unmeaning eyes of one of the common-place beauties of the settlement, whom in a few days he led to the altar.

It was now taken for granted, that Arabella was indeed *shelved*—finally, irrevocably shelved. And it was about this time that her dress, complexion, and character had undergone, before the tribunal of Mrs. Flahagan's tiffin-table, that candid and impartial trial with which our story commenced. She was herself conscious of the growing infirmities of her wardrobe, though

she cared little about the sentence passed on her complexion or her character, and she could not at times forbear shaking her head as she observed the colours deserting her silk dresses, like friends who fall off from us in our adversities. But though she would sometimes moralize thus, it was with no feeling like despondency; for by dint of altering and turning, shaping and cutting, piecing here and inserting a tuck or two there, and helping off with new ribbons, which impart to old articles of attire the same sort of freshness that wrinkled cheeks receive from rouge, she contrived to keep up appearances tolerably well. Nor did she sink under the desertion of her weak-minded admirer. Her affections were not blighted, nor was her heart withered, as is usual on such occasions in novels and romances. Those affections still bloomed, for they were the healthy affections of good-will and benevolence; and her heart, that morbid part of a young lady's anatomy, was still open to every kindly and generous feeling. She pitied, indeed, the weakness of Charles Sydenham, but in the sincerity of her soul prayed for his conjugal happiness.

It may be remembered also, that Arabella had been charged in the tiffin-table indictment with impertinent interpositions in family quarrels, and, under pretence of conciliation, making matters worse than they were before. And this was sometimes true even to the letter, saving as to her motives, for they were pure and faultless. Singular and unexpected *contre-temps* not unfrequently baffled her efforts to restore concord. An instance of this kind occurred not long after her rupture with Charles Sydenham. The garden-house contiguous to that of her fifth cousin, in which she was still hospitably domiciled, was occupied by a pair who lived together, as it often happens, a cat-and-dog sort of life, without the slightest wish on either side to dissolve the connexion. Mrs. Dalston, indeed, frequently *complained*, and loudly too, of Mr. Dalston's tyranny; and he, poor man, *felt*, most bitterly, the tyranny of Mrs. Dalston. To speak the truth, she always contrived to get the victory, but it was hotly disputed even to blows by the conquered party. No one acquainted with the modes of life in India, needs to be informed that visits are often paid by unceremoniously dropping in on each other during the evening. Arabella had for this purpose alighted from her palanquin, and was ascending the steps of her neighbour's verandah. That appalling knock of the footman, loud enough for the last summons of the quick and the dead, which announces a London visitor, is happily unknown there; and she had actually proceeded into the *salon*, where that amiable couple, having exhausted their arguments, had arrived at the *ultima ratio*, which so frequently concluded their debates. A mere worldly-minded visitor would have slunk away, leaving the parties to finish the controversy in their own way. Not so did Arabella Duncan. It was sufficient that discord raged where peace and gentleness ought to reside. "How delighted shall I be," said she, "if I can make these foolish people agree, instead of scratching out each other's eyes, as they seem inclined to do!" So, without any preface or apology, she stepped in between the combatants. To have inquired the cause of the strife would have made it worse; but the lady, who on these occasions uniformly personated the injured party, poured out

the full tide of her wrongs, appealing to Miss Duncan for sympathy and compassion. But these were not matters of course with Arabella. Before she pitied, she insisted on having cause to pity, and as the husband stood still and silent amidst this hurricane of words, she felt a strong predisposition in his favour; and, therefore, mildly entreating Mrs. Dalston to abstain from intemperance of gesture and language, began to drop a hint or two about a wife's obedience, or something to that effect, which sounded in the lady's ear as unintelligibly as if it had been Hebrew.

"And do you take the part," said she, "of that wicked man? But I will abide his tyranny no longer. My life and his persecutions shall end at the same moment." Having said this, which Arabella heard with more philosophy than the terrified husband, who, though he had witnessed the threat for the fiftieth time, was seriously alarmed lest she should put it into execution, the foolish woman ran to the compound, screaming out—"the well, the well shall be my refuge!"—"Stop her, Miss Duncan," said he. "Here, Vencata Sawmy, Mogun Chitty,"—calling to those honest domestics, who were sprawling at full length asleep in the verandah, and who, not unused to similar tempests, continued to sleep,—"you d—d lazy rascals, run after your mistress!" He then ran towards the well, Arabella following more deliberately. "Quick, quick, dear Miss Duncan; she will drown herself in the well!" It is not quite so clear to me," replied Arabella, "that she will." But at that moment, even the placid composure of Arabella had nearly deserted her; for a loud splashing, as of a heavy substance falling into water, was heard by both in the direction of the well. Still, however, Arabella retained her presence of mind, for she had an internal conviction that the danger was imaginary. "Good heavens! Miss Duncan," said Dalston, "we must call for assistance;" and as they both looked over the sides of the well, which was nearly forty feet deep, they perceived something like a white cloth floating on the water below. "Look there," said the appalled husband. "There she is. She sinks! Help! help!" reiterating his ineffectual clamours to rouse Vencata Sawmy and Mogun Chitty. "Be patient," said Miss Duncan; and with a coolness that seemed unseasonable at so dreadful a moment, availing herself of a long bamboo, which she fastened to the well-rope, she lowered it to the bottom. Projecting farther than prudence warranted, she was soon enabled to bring up the white cloth, which turned out to be Mrs. Dalston's shawl. "It is her's," he exclaimed. "Alas! she is gone!" "No such thing," answered Arabella, "she is not in the well. It does not follow that because a lady is disposed to make the Naiads of the well a present of a handsome shawl, she should throw herself in along with it. Your wife is not in the well. Go in. All will be right, I warrant you." The man obeyed, and Arabella proceeded a few yards towards a small cluster o coco-trees, where she had already perceived Mrs. Dalston, who was enjoying the farce, feeling the highest conjugal delight in making a fool of her husband. The problem was easily solved. She had loosened a brick, whic she pushed into the well, and in doing so, had dropt her shawl, which fell into the well also.

The anecdote, in its travels through the settlement, received at least fifty different versions, none of them favourable to poor Arabella, against whom, on the contrary, it was converted into "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ," of a meddling disposition to pry into the secrets of families, and to light up domestic discord. Such kind, such benevolent commentators are we upon the conduct of each other!

High-minded and superior to the exasperations that prey upon weak people, Arabella did not abstain from visiting Sydenham and his wife; nor was the latter unaffectionate or unkind in that relation; but she was the slave of petty vanities and outward appearances. Of course, with such a partner, his native disposition to extravagance was nourished rather than restrained. His salary was liberal, but inadequate to his own love of ostentation and his wife's taste for finery, who had actually opened a correspondence with Madame Beauchamelle of Curzon Street, receiving, in return for good bills on England, a box of the newest dresses almost by every ship that anchored in the roads. Madame Beauchamelle assured her that the dress she had just forwarded was sent by stealth, and with such caution, that if the Marchioness of Londonderry, by whom it had been bespoke, and who had fallen in love with the drawing from which it had been modelled, were to hear of it, she (Madame Beauchamelle) would lose her "*bonnes graces éperduement.*" But, besides this, a new mansion of three stories rose near the Triplicain tank, like an exhalation. It was built after a design of Vitruvius, and was the noblest house at the presidency, the Government-gardens alone excepted. Banquettings and their adjuncts, a rich service of plate from Hamlet's, and the finest wines of the finest growth, followed in due order. This train of seeming luxuries was in a short time followed by a corresponding train of evils. It was now that poor Arabella, the despised, rejected Arabella, ventured to remonstrate, and to render remonstrance more effectual, addressed it to the wife. She might as well have addressed it to the winds. Her impertinent interference flew round the presidency, and envenomed every tongue against her.

But iron times were approaching. Barlow's government was the reign of spies and informers. The social board was unsafe; the servant who stood behind his master's chair reported the next morning what fell from his lips. All was dismay and suspicion. Civil and military functionaries were thrown out of employ without any reason assigned, or any offence committed or intended. Sydenham, in the thoughtlessness of the convivial hour, had abused Sir George and his measures; and what was worse, had asserted that her ladyship was drunk every day. It was determined to ruin him. But so valuable a servant could not be causelessly displaced. A decent excuse was wanted. It was not long wanted. He had been storekeeper of a large quantity of rice purchased by the Government, which had been deposited in warehouses situated on the beach. A storm, unequalled in violence and duration within the memory of man, had taken place, and the sea had broken down the walls of the granary. A large quantity of rice was of course destroyed. Sydenham was called upon to give in his accounts, both of the grain that had been disposed of, and of that which

was still in store, allowing him a certain deduction of weight for the quantity damaged or destroyed. In this perplexity, the accounts, which were kept in cadjan books, were missing. Sydenham had a mortal foe in a civil servant, named Beatson, who had been an unsuccessful aspirant for the very office in which it was now attempted to prove the former a defaulter. Every one believed that the accounts had been abstracted by this person, who had frequently sent for Sydenham's accountant, and remained in close conference with him for several hours. But, in the meanwhile, Sydenham was dismissed from his employments and reduced to penury, overwhelmed with debts he had no means of discharging: in one word, disgraced and ruined! The shock preyed intensely on his wife's spirits, for it involved the loss of every luxury, and luxury of every kind had become essential to her being. She died not long after of a bilious fever.

To solace his widowed hours, and to divert his mind under the other misfortunes that had befallen him, he became a frequent visitor at the house of Mr. Archibald Duncan, in whose family Arabella resided. He was, therefore, thrown into frequent converse with her whom, in his better day, he had cast away with the levity and indifference with which a child throws away its plaything. That converse by degrees became necessary to his existence. He could see only through her judgment, reason only through the reflected light of her understanding, and feel only through the medium of her sensibilities. In a short time, they were married. She thus became the wife of a civilian, poor, destitute, disgraced, and in debt, who had nothing to live upon but the small stipend of a servant out of employ, barely adequate, in that country, to a mere existence. But Arabella well knew what miracles may be effected by the economical distribution of the most inconsiderable pittance; and having taken a bungalow upon the cheapest scale, she tried to make herself acquainted with the details, intricate as they were, of her husband's case. By degrees, she began to perceive its merits and its defects, but in the memorial which she assisted him to frame, she did not presume too strongly on the one, nor dissemble the other by sophistry and fine words. The abstraction of the cadjans rendered for the present those defects incurable. Her skill in arithmetic, no uncommon advantage of a Scottish education, enabled her to detect many errors in the calculations of Sydenham's enemy; but till the missing accounts were forthcoming his defence remained incomplete, and his restoration to the service impossible.

She had great faith in the moral force and indestructible quality of truth. She believed that no artifice could so effectually hide it, but by the application of a few simple and natural tests, it would burst through every covering by which it was overlaid or concealed. This, in fact, is the whole philosophy of what, in courts of law, is called cross-examination. She had long suspected that the brahminy, who had been the head-accountant in Sydenham's grain-department, was privy to the abstraction of the cadjans. But without some knowledge of the Tamul language, she could not pursue him through the labyrinth of evasions, in which the cunning of the native screens itself from detection. Sydenham, indeed, was well versed in the

dialects of the country; but he was as ignorant as a child of the means by which truth is elicited. Was it impossible to learn sufficient Tamul to enable her to conduct with skill and effect such a cross-examination as Sydenham's case required? To diligence, warmed by enthusiasm, nothing is impossible. In a year she was mistress of that language. She gave herself six months more to acquire a sufficient *insight into the esoteric* or *inner* language, if so it may be called, in which a native witness, unwilling to speak the truth, but fearful of asserting a falsehood, so frequently shrouds himself. She received some admirable aids in this exercise from Raganaudum, the interpreter of the Supreme Court, and was at length fully qualified for the momentous task she had undertaken. Sydenham had been suspended the service till the pleasure of the Court of Directors was known. But three years elapsed and his case remained *unconsidered*. In the meanwhile, Barlow was recalled. His successor was a man of a plain indolent understanding, but uninfected with the party-spirit of the preceding period. Sydenham asked for a committee of civil servants and merchants, in order to institute an impartial examination of his accounts. It was granted; and the committee, having at her own especial instance, permitted his wife to examine the head-accountant, in three-quarters of an hour the whole truth was established by a process as decisive as if the spear of Ithuriel had been in her hand. It was not, indeed, Ithuriel's spear that served her, but a talisman of equal efficacy. It was common sense, an instrument which, rightly applied, is omnipotent in the affairs of men. The cadjans were forthcoming; they had been concealed by the brahminy, at the subornation of Beatson. The whole plot was unveiled, and Sydenham returned triumphantly to the service. Through a gradation of offices he obtained at last nearly its highest rank; re-purchased his splendid mansion, formerly the monument of his folly and extravagance, but now bearing honourable attestation to his official diligence and integrity. Who, therefore, will despise the spinster that went out to India IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND?

LENDING SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

WHEN the annual expenses of a province exceed the allotted amount, it is common in China to obtain the imperial permission to borrow an additional sum from the treasury. This sum is then placed at interest in the hands of some of the large mercantile bodies, a period being fixed for the final repayment, both of the original sum and of the interest; but of the annual interest, one-half is put into the treasury till the whole amount borrowed has been restored; and the other half is taken to supply the lack of money required for the provincial expenses. At present, 100,000 taels have been thus deposited with the salt-merchants, for the use of Kwange se province. The interest is at ten per cent., and the whole is to be paid back in twenty years.*

* *Canton Register*, November 3d, 1832.

PAPERS RESPECTING THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER. 1833.

THESE very important papers, the contents of which were not divulged to the public till the 25th March, occupy too much space to be given, at so short a period, in full. The essential papers are the Memorandum or Paper of Hints produced at a conference between Earl Grey and Mr. Grant, on the one part, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, on the other, on the 10th December 1832; the letter of Mr. Grant to the Chairs, dated 12th February 1833, and the reply of the latter, dated 27th February; and these we publish entire:—

MEMORANDUM *or* PAPER OF HINTS.

THE China Monopoly to cease.

The East-India Company to retain their Political Functions.

The Company's Assets, Commercial and Territorial, with all their Possessions and Rights, to be assigned to the Crown, on behalf of the Territorial Government of India.

An Annuity of £630,000 to be granted to the Proprietors, to be paid in England by half-yearly Instalments, and to be charged upon the Territorial Revenues of India exclusively, and to form part of the Territorial Debt of that Country, not to be redeemable before the 30th of April 18—, and then, at the option of Parliament, by the payment of £100 for every £5. 5*s*. of annuity.

Such part of the Commercial Assets as is convertible into Money to be so converted, and the proceeds, with the Cash Balance of the Commercial Department, as exhibited in the Account of Stock by Computation for the 30th April 1831, appropriated to the discharge of an amount of the present Territorial Debt, equal to a capital producing £630,000 a year.

The Territorial Revenue of India to be chargeable with all expenses incurred on account of that country at home and abroad.

The new annuitants to retain the character of a Joint Stock Company.

The qualification of the Proprietors, and the right of voting, to remain as at present.

The number of Directors to be ; one-fourth to go out by rotation every year, but to be immediately re-eligible.

The patronage to remain vested in the Directors.

The Military patronage to be exercised as at present.

The Civil Servants to be educated at Haileybury. The details of the arrangement to be settled hereafter; but, perhaps, something of the following nature might answer:

The students at the College to be considered only as competitors for Writerships. Their number to be so regulated, that there may be always more candidates than appointments. Each student to remain at the College no longer than years. Vacancies for Civil appointments in India to be filled from the College, on public examination, by the students approved the most able. The Directors to fill up the vacancies at the College each year: each Director to nominate in succession. The plans and arrangements respecting the course and subjects of study to be formed by the Board and the Professors. The 47th section of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, to remain, but made applicable to removal as well as appointment, and to Professors as well as Principals.

The Governor General in Council to report annually, on his responsibility, the number of Writers and Cadets and Assistant Surgeons required for the service of the next year. The Board of Control to have the power of reducing, but not of augmenting that number.

Every British subject to have the right of going out to the seats of Government of the three Presidencies of India, without license; but his right of visiting the interior, or of residing there, and of acquiring and holding

property, to be subject to the restraints and regulations which the local Government may impose.

The powers of the Court and its relations with the India Board, to remain as at present, except as modified in the following summary:

The Court, on the Board's final and conclusive order, are to send the despatch by the first ship that goes after such order. In the event of the Court refusing to prepare a despatch, or to send a despatch as altered by the Board, the Board to have the power of sending it themselves.

Appointment of Governors subject, as now, to the approbation of the King; but the Board to have a veto on the recall. The same, with regard to Commanders of the Forces.

The Board to have the same power with regard to pensions or salaries below £200 a year, and to gratuities below £600, that they have now with respect to salaries, pensions, or gratuities above those amounts.

Home expenditure and establishment to be under the control of the Board.

LETTER *from the Right Honourable* CHARLES GRANT *to the* CHAIRMAN *and* DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

GENTLEMEN:

ON my return from Scotland, I found the letter which you did me the honour to transmit to me on the 3d of last January, with a copy of a Minute of a Secret Committee of Correspondence of the 2d of the same month, on the Memorandum or Paper of Hints sent by me to the Chairman on the 17th of December 1832. I much regret that I have been prevented by my absence from returning an earlier acknowledgment. I have, however, lost no time in laying the Minute before Lord Grey and the other Members of the Government. It has engaged our earnest attention, and the result of our deliberations I have now the honour to communicate to you.

I beg to return my thanks for the candid manner in which the sentiments of the Secret Committee are expressed, and to assure you that it shall be my endeavour, in my observations on the momentous topics under consideration, to maintain the same spirit.

The Memorandum which I transmitted to the Chairman was simply what it professed to be,—a mere collection of hints, unaccompanied by explanation or commentary. I was sensible that the addition of these might, in some respects, have been desirable; but I conceived the deficiency to have been, in a good degree, supplied by the verbal expositions which, in the conference between you and Lord Grey and myself, had been given of the general considerations connected with the propositions submitted to your attention. Since, however, it is the wish of his Majesty's Government that those propositions should be brought before the Court of Directors, and ultimately, perhaps, before that of the Proprietors, it seems expedient that the considerations also, by which they are recommended, should, at the same time, be submitted distinctly, though with as much brevity as may be possible, to the view of those respective bodies.

Accordingly, while I feel it necessary to advert to some of the main topics treated or referred to in the Minute, I shall interweave my comments on them with statements and observations tending to shew, and, as I trust, to justify, the views and considerations that have led the King's Government to those conclusions which are embodied in the most leading and essential of the propositions submitted to you.

In following out this intention, it will be expedient that I should distribute what I have to offer into two divisions, suggested, as I think, by the subject itself.

In the first place, I will apply myself to that part of the plan proposed by Ministers which provides for the future disposal of the trade which the Company now conduct, and of the political powers and functions which they exercise. These are the points referred to in the first and second propositions of the Memorandum.

In the second place, I will direct my attention to the leading principles of the arrangement, by means of which His Majesty's Government propose to carry into execution the objects intended under the first head; such arrangement relating to the disposition of the Company's property, and to the provision to be made for the interests of the East-India Proprietors, on the one hand, and for the territorial interests connected with India on the other. These subjects are comprized in the third and fourth propositions of the same paper.

I must observe, that the two branches into which I thus divide the topics of inquiry are, in some respects, connected together, and that therefore it will not always be possible, nor, as I conceive, necessary, in discussing them, to maintain the separation between them with perfect exactness.

First, we have to consider, in their main principles, those parts of the plan which relate to the future government of our Indian empire, and to the future arrangement of the trade with India and China.

I have here named these topics in what I consider to be the order of their comparative importance; but they are, in fact, intimately united. The establishment of an advantageous system of trade with the regions of the East, though primarily to be desired on account of the manufacturing and commercial interests of this country, is hardly less material to the well-being of our eastern subjects; and, on the other hand, the establishment of a just and benignant system of administration over the territories of British India, an object of the last moment to the nations who inhabit them, is, at the same time, not only most important to our national honour, but must, in several views, reflect back on us the benefits which we bestow; and, among other considerations, cannot but essentially minister to the commercial and manufacturing interests more immediately consulted under the former head of arrangement.

After a full and anxious deliberation, it appears to His Majesty's Ministers that the system of political administration which has been established in India, and which is exercised through the organ of the Company, although under the control of the national authority at home, has, notwitstanding too much of past defect and error, and in spite of much remaining imperfection, secured to the inhabitants of India so considerable a measure of those advantages which it is the proper object of Government to confer, and evinced so much susceptibility of receiving the improvements suggested by experience and reflection, that they would not be justified in lightly proposing to effect any alteration or disturbance of that system in its essential elements.

The preservation of the system seems, at the same time, to be collaterally recommended, by considerations of some moment to this country in a constitutional point of view. Under any arrangement, a considerable share of the political patronage of India must, for some time at least, be dispensed from this country; and, by the arrangement actually existing, that patronage is lodged in hands which may possess it without exciting public or popular jealousy.

On these grounds, His Majesty's Ministers conceive it desirable that, subject to the changes and modifications suggested in the Memorandum, the East-India Company should retain the exercise of their political powers and functions. The changes and modifications to which I refer will doubtless be dispassionately considered by the Directors and Proprietors; and, so considered, I feel satisfied that, while they will appear both right and expedient in themselves, they will, at the same time, be felt not to constitute any obstacle to the retention by the Company of their political capacity.

The subject of the Company's trade has been regarded by His Majesty's Ministers with the same anxious attention as that of their government. And here, while they are ready to pay every acknowledgment to the public spirit and the exertions of the Company in their commercial character, and while they are far from denying that there have been periods in which the commercial regulations of that body might be proper, or even necessary, they cannot but think that, at the present day, a very material change of system is advisable. The trade of the Company with India has, I need not observe, already much declined; or, to speak more correctly, has for some years virtually ceased to exist. For the transactions of a mercantile nature which the Company still carry on are confined to the purposes of making remittances to England, and of supplying military and political stores to India; purposes wholly unconnected with the properly commercial interests either of the Company or of their subjects in the East. I do not now enter into the consideration of these

objects, further than by stating that they may, in the opinion of the Government, be sufficiently consulted, without involving the necessity of persevering in a course of commercial operations, confessedly not recommended by any intrinsic advantage.

His Majesty's Ministers therefore see no evil in looking forward to a total cessation of those operations, so soon as they can cease consistently with a due regard to existing transactions. In so viewing this subject, they are not swayed by any ideas, purely theoretical, of the incompatibility of the functions of a corporate trade with those of a Government, but by a careful observation of the practical effects of the blended system of trade and Government which has prevailed in India; and they are convinced that the release of the Company, whenever this can conveniently take place, from the peculiarities imposed on their arrangements and proceedings, by their dealings, in the nature of commerce, with their own subjects, will very materially contribute to the efficiency of their political administration. The trade of the Company, however, with India is not privileged, and it is conceived that no further enactment regarding it is necessary. It may be left to its fate under the operation of a new order of things. Any question, therefore, that now arises touching the Company's trade, must relate only to China.

This question, His Majesty's Ministers are well aware, is one of great delicacy as well as importance. They admit that, while our established system of China trade is ably assailed, it is defended also by arguments of no small cogency. They are sensible that no extensive change, however beneficial in general, can take place in a large system of commerce, without local and temporary inconvenience. Yet, under a full sense of the extent of these admissions, they are, after much deliberation, led to the conclusion, that the interests of the nation will best be consulted, by no longer making the trade of this country with China the subject of exclusive privilege.

Such generally are the wishes and intentions of His Majesty's Government on the two main questions,—the political administration of India,—and the British trade with China.

To both these questions the Secret Committee have addressed themselves in their Minute; and on both it will therefore become me to offer further comments.

With regard to the government of India, however, since it is not proposed to deprive the Company of their political functions, I need not enter into any explanation; except in reference to some difficulties which, if the plan of ministers take effect, will, in the apprehension of the Secret Committee, embarrass the exercise of those functions by the Company.

The Secret Committee justly observe, that "it will, of course, rest with the Court of Directors to consider, when the proposals matured by His Majesty's Government shall come before them, whether they will be such as will justify the Company's undertaking to administer the Government of India for a further term." But the Secret Committee add, "It can scarcely be necessary for the Committee to point out to the King's Ministers, that an indispensable preliminary to any such arrangement would be, that the Company should be secured in the regular supply of funds to defray the territorial payments in England, amounting to between two and three millions annually."

The important topic brought under view in the last passage I shall have occasion to discuss fully hereafter; but I am not willing to pass it without notice in the connection in which it here stands. I shall, however, only remark,—first, that the funds requisite to meet the expenses of the Indian empire must be sought, and will be found, in the resources of that empire itself;—and, secondly, that the means of making available in England any part of those resources, will be furnished by some of the different modes of remittance which are usual in the commercial world, and which are never found wanting where remittance is required, either for commercial or political purposes.

With regard to the opening of the China trade, the Secret Committee very fairly state the objections which, on various grounds, they feel to that measure, and the hazards and evils which they foresee as its inevitable consequences.

It is due to the Secret Committee, no less than to His Majesty's Government, and to the subject itself, that I should not omit this opportunity of adverting to some of the observations of the Secret Committee, in the hope that, at least, it will appear that the Government has not embarked on this plan without having weighed it in all its bearings and relations, in its possible consequences,—for evil—as well as for good.

It is fortunate that, respecting the trade with China, ample materials of judgment are before the public. They are to be found in the papers printed for the House of Commons in 1813, in the various publications which have recently appeared on both sides of the question, and in the reports of the Committees of both Houses of Parliament printed in 1830, with the accompanying evidence. These documents exhaust the subject. They comprehend especially the arguments that can be adduced in favour of the existing system, and in deprecation of any departure from it. Of the latter class of arguments the Minute contains a correct summary. It appears, however, to the Government, that, of the arguments so relied on in the Minute, some have become obsolete by lapse of time and change of circumstances, and that the others, resting chiefly on probabilities and anticipations, are either overpowered by a fair estimate of probable contingencies on the opposite side, or, so far as they have weight, are to be regarded in the light, not so much of objections against the measure, as of warnings and suggestions for the safe and prudent accomplishment of it.

The opening of the China Trade could never have been considered except as a question of time and circumstance. The exclusive privilege of the Company is not an ultimate object. It is to be regarded as the means to an end,—as the gradual and guarded preparation for a more diffusive commerce:—and it was not without a reference to this view of the subject, that Parliament, by granting at successive times the Charter for a term of years, provided for a periodical revision of the arrangement adopted. It must be observed, further, that during a course of years, circumstances of various kinds have been conspiring to work a relaxation of some of the restrictions which existed at the commencement of the present Charter, and to prepare the way for the removal of those that remain.

On both the last occasions of the renewal of the Charter, the exclusive privileges of the Company have been diminished. In 1793 some participation of the India Trade was permitted to the nation, though certainly not to a great extent. In 1813 the restrictions on the Indian Trade were so greatly relaxed, that, so far as concerns principle, it may be said to have been opened. Since 1813 several laws have been passed, partly giving more scope, on specific points, to the British commerce with India, partly enabling the Company to trade beyond the limits to which they were previously restricted.

These successive modifications of the privileges of the Company have naturally created an expectation that, on the expiration of their subsisting lease, a further relaxation would take place. I admit that it would be equally weak and culpable in the Government to yield to this expectation merely because it exists. Still more criminal would be their conduct, if they proposed to surrender any just principle of commercial policy to ignorant or interested clamour. But the truth is, that the events of late years have forced on the majority of thinking and practical men a sense of the absolute necessity of some material mitigation of the restrictions of our commercial code, and that the improvements which have in consequence been adopted, have tended to confirm and disseminate the feelings and opinions in which they originated. The prepossession, therefore, if so it may be called, in favour of a more open trade to China, though not necessarily just, has a warrant in recent experience, and in the judgment of minds conversant with the subject of commerce in general.

Under these circumstances, His Majesty's Ministers feel that, if the restraints on the China Trade are to be continued, their continuance can be justified only on the clearest and strongest grounds. It must be unnecessary to argue, and yet it is not to be forgotten, that in the case of this trade as of every other, the presumption is, that the extent of the dealings, and the national benefit resulting from them, will be in proportion to the opening afforded to capital and adventure to embark in the trade. Unless that presumption can, in this instance,

be shown to have no place, the circumstances of the country undoubtedly call for a revised system.

Great Britain has now to contend, not as during her two last wars, with one competitor, but with many. The European nations have engaged ardently, and some of them for the first time, in the prosecution of general commerce; which continues also to be carried on by the United States of America with their characteristic energy. On the other hand, new and extensive accessions have, of late years, been made to the commercial market of the world. Our Australian Colonies, Mexico, South America, the Pacific with its Islands; to say nothing of the change of circumstances, political and commercial, which has occurred in India itself, and in the countries occupied by the Indo-Chinese nations. The opportunities thus afforded ought to be the most advantageous to that people which has the pre-eminence in capital, credit, and experience; but such opportunities cannot be fully turned to account, unless the merchant is allowed to carry on his transactions with different parts of the world in mutual connection and subserviency. The exclusion, therefore, of the nation at large from a particular mart of trade, and especially from one so situated as China, is injurious beyond the limits of the immediate evil, by narrowing the general sphere of commercial exertion, and breaking the continuity of the operations essential to the full prosperity of our foreign trade.

To these observations the first answer will be (indeed that answer has already been given in the Minute by anticipation), that there is no prospect of an increased demand in China for British manufactures, and consequently, that any hopes of an extension of our China trade, in that respect, are wholly visionary.

In place of entering on the wide and debatable ground of discussion which this argument would open, I cannot help referring to the employment, and to the fate, of a parallel argument in another instance. When it was proposed, 1813, to open the India trade, the Company strongly asserted the impossibility of extending the use of British manufactures in India. The argument was, indeed, pressed, in that case, still more urgently, and greatly more in detail, than on the present occasion. It was propounded by some of the most honest, able, and enlightened persons that ever laboured in the service of the Company abroad, or guided its councils at home. It was supported by the production of a vast, and, in many respects, valuable body of evidence, proving that every effort had already been exhausted to promote the consumption of our manufactures in the East, and that the final limit to such consumption had obviously been attained. The representations to which I refer were not without a great mixture of truth. The Company clearly showed that much had been done in extending the export trade in question, and that no sudden or exuberant increase of that trade could, under any circumstances, be expected. Their statements, and the accompanying evidence, probably produced a wholesome effect, in correcting to some extent the extravagant hopes of speculators, and in enforcing, at least, a degree of caution on the early adventurers in the newly opened trade. But, in point of fact, their main position,—the impossibility of an augmented use of British commodities in the East—has been practically refuted. The patient, thrifty, dexterous assiduity of private and untrammelled enterprize, has actually achieved what was then pronounced impracticable. I enter here into no particulars, the fact being undisputed.

Among those who, in 1813, were swayed by the apparent force of the argument in question, and by the eminent authority of those who urged it, I must place myself, then new to such subjects. At this moment, I might possibly have questioned its correctness, even under the same circumstances. Experience and observation have taught me never to distrust the power of commercial capital, when free from artificial impediments, to open for itself fresh markets, and to scoop out new channels of operation. But, from the actual issue of the experiment in the instance alluded to, there can be no appeal. It serves to render wholly inconclusive all arguments, proceeding on similar grounds, and pointing to the same results.

I must, therefore, be permitted to dissent from the opinion, that it is chimerical, under any circumstances, to expect an augmented demand for British manufactures among the Chinese. It does not follow that I calculate on any

prodigious or instantaneous increase in that demand; nor is the plan which the Government propose founded on any expectation of such an event.

I proceed to the second topic touched on by the Secret Committee, relating to the probable effect of the opening the trade with China; not indeed on the export, but on the import branch of it.

They contend,—and this also, I may remark, was contended in 1813,—that the admission of private adventure into that trade will be followed by a deterioration of the quality of the tea brought to the British market; and, in the next stage, by a defalcation of the large revenue now realized with singular cheapness and regularity from that article. On the first of these points, the expected deterioration of the teas to be imported, I cannot altogether enter into the apprehensions expressed by the Secret Committee. That the Company, indeed, have taken great pains to ensure the goodness of the teas which they import, and that their efforts for this purpose have been very successful, I cheerfully concede. In this instance, as in several others, the public spirit and the attention of the Company have prevented what might have been thought the natural result of their exclusive command of the market. But the great principle still remains, that the best security for the goodness of a commodity is to be found in the rivalry of the dealers in it; and there seems to be no reason for distrusting the rule in the present case. I do not mean to deny, that the opening of the trade may, in the first instance, be attended with the effect supposed. The introduction into any trade of a number of competitors has, perhaps, an immediate tendency to augment the quantity of the supply at the expense of its quality; but the very competition which produces this evil corrects it in the sequel. On no other principle than this do we depend for the excellence, in point of quality, of the immense mass of commodities imported by our general commerce.

The argument drawn from the importance of the present system of the tea trade to the national revenue, and from the jeopardy in which a portion of our revenue would be placed by a change, though quite relevant, and though one of grave importance, is perhaps matter for the consideration of the State, rather than for debate between the Company and the Government. I will only remark, therefore, that great as the fiscal benefit derived from the tea trade undoubtedly is, the argument in question is not decisive, unless it can be shewn that an open trade is, on the whole, likely to produce less of that surplus profit which is the only fund out of which revenue can for a continuance be drawn, than a trade managed under exclusive privilege; a proposition which I should hold to be inadmissible. In touching, however, this subject so briefly, I must not be understood to treat it as of light moment. There is, on the contrary, no part of the present question, to the importance of which His Majesty's Government are more alive, or with regard to which, in the event of the opening of the trade, they more deeply feel the necessity of making careful provision.

Before I quit the immediate subject of the China trade, I must observe that, even supposing the direct trade between England and China not to be extended in the degree which has been anticipated by many well-informed and enlightened men, there is yet another very important branch of commerce which the opening of China is likely considerably to advance and extend, namely, the trade between that country and British India. And, just in proportion as that trade may be extended, and as remittances through the medium of it, from India to England, may be facilitated, the prosperity of the former country, and its value as a customer to the latter, must be enhanced. The commercial dealings of the three countries are, indeed, so closely connected, that any view of the question relative to China which excludes the consideration of India, must be essentially defective. Now, in India we have found an abundant demand for British staples. That which is wanted is a corresponding return: and should this be more extensively furnished through the medium of the China trade, the interests of England would be materially promoted, even though the amount of British imports into China remained the same. Nor ought we to overlook the peculiar nature of the article which forms the main export of China to England. It is one yielded exclusively by that country, and it is one of general consumption among the labouring classes of this. The extended supply of it, therefore, while it can have little or no ten-

dency to interfere with the produce of our other customers, is singularly calculated to give new scope and value to the productive industry of Great Britain.

I must now enter on another topic suggested by the Secret Committee, and one to which the Company have certainly a very good right to call the attention of His Majesty's Government. It is, indeed, a topic familiar to those who are conversant with the controversies relating to the present system of Chinese trade. The Secret Committee apprehend that the opening of the trade will be productive of no small hazard to the continuance of our relations with the Chinese people.

In entering on this subject, I need hardly state that, supposing the China trade opened, it would be necessary that there should be stationed at Canton, by the appointment of the Crown, some officer or officers, invested by law with adequate powers of supervision over all British subjects resorting to China. The opinion of His Majesty's Government is, that a Chief and Council should be the functionaries so to be appointed, under provisions and regulations, a consideration of which does not belong to this place.

The present head of argument, like most of those to be found in the Minute of the Secret Committee, was prominent during the discussions of 1813. Opinions of weight were delivered on both sides; and though the determination of the Legislature to grant to the Company a fresh term of their exclusive privilege so far as respected China, chiefly proceeded on other grounds, I am far from contending that the reasonings of the Company did not produce considerable impression, or even that it may not, at that moment, have been prudent to confine, in the first instance, the measure of a free trade, then about to be tried, to the ports of India. The Government, however, are satisfied that it would now be proper to extend the relaxation to the commerce with China, even supposing that no events had occurred, during the subsistence of the present Charter, to throw light on the particular question under consideration.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that a freer resort of British adventure to the shores of China might somewhat increase the chance of broils between the adventurers and the natives; admitting further, that the jealousy of the Chinese might be even more sensitive under the new system than under the old; and lastly, admitting that a representative of the British nation might be less qualified to deal with the overt acts or secret workings of such jealousy than commercial functionaries acting under the Company; yet the Government would by no means despair of combating these difficulties, by regulations carefully contrived and vigilantly enforced, aided by the powerful influence of those mutual considerations of interest, which alone gave birth to the trade between the British and the Chinese, and which in spite of all past impediments, have fostered and promoted that trade up to the present hour.

In point of fact, however, a view of the present state of the British commerce and intercourse with Canton, and a reference to recent occurrences at that port, may lead to a doubt whether the Company justly estimate the nature and extent of the dangers to which the British interests are, even under the existing system, exposed.

On the discussions which have unfortunately taken place between the Canton Government and the British Factory, I will offer only a passing remark. Those discussions, perhaps, illustrate the hazards which beset our intercourse with a people so peculiar as the Chinese; but let me not be thought to draw from them an invidious inference, when I observe that they also authorize a question, whether the present system does, indeed, furnish so effectual a safeguard against the hazards alluded to, as is sometimes contended. I do not say that the Factory did not act with all the firmness and wisdom which the emergence demanded; but if, in spite of the exertion of such qualities, the British interests on the spot have barely escaped destruction, and if the actual position of those interests is universally felt to be most precarious, there may surely be some room to distrust the sufficiency of the guardianship to which they are confided.

This is not, however, the point to which I here principally refer. The country trade carried on between the principal ports of India and that of Canton has now attained a considerable height, and appears to be still increasing. It cannot fail to increase with the advancement of the commercial resources of India. That trade has not only brought private British ships to the Canton river, but has led to the stated residence at that town of a number of British merchants, mostly independent in circumstances as in character, possessed of much capital, and distinguished by British spirit and enterprize. Besides these residents, the British society in Canton is, for a great portion of the year, increased by a fluctuating body of individuals connected with the trade from India to China. The actual tonnage engaged in this trade is superior in amount to that which the China trade of the Company employs. The value of its imports into Canton increased from dollars 9,897,000 in 1813-14, to dollars 31,368,000 in 1829-30; that of the Company's imports being in 1813-14 dollars 13,550,700, and in 1829-30 dollars 11,665,000. It is true that this private trade is carried on under special licenses from the Indian Governments, and that the individuals conducting it are bound to obey the directions of the local representatives of the Company. It is also true, that they cannot trade beyond the limits of the Company's Charter; but, subject to these limitations, the trade is conducted with the freedom of private adventure. It is supported by British capital, and its ramifications are spreading in India, and, though not ostensibly, in Great Britain. The subordination of this community of merchants to the Factory, though obligatory in point of strict right, rests chiefly on mutual good-will and prudence; and it would, probably, be only in a very strong case that the Supra-cargoes would attempt to deprive any one of its members of his license. What, even in such a case, might be the result of the attempt does not seem quite certain. There is every reason to suppose, as I have already said, that the amount and importance of this trade will increase; and such an event, supposing the exclusive privileges of the Company in China to be continued, cannot but materially influence the relative position of the free traders on the one hand, and the local establishment of the Company on the other.

The free trade and the trade of the Company now move in different spheres; and, except as respects some of the articles of import from India to China, there does not appear to be any room for competition between them. The traders are, in fact, on good terms with the Company's servants, and they acted in concert with the Factory on occasion of the late differences with the Government of Canton. But the growth of a body of free adventurers under the wing of an exclusive commerce is not unlikely to lead to consequences of moment; and the division of the British residents at Canton into two commercial classes, so differently constituted and characterized, cannot but add to the embarrassments incident to the relations between the British and the natives. The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free trade is already maintained at Canton; and, should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce, and the feeling of submission which they now manifest towards the authorities of the Factory may gradually be expected to give place to one of rivalry, if not of hostility.

I may overstate the probability of these results: but I can truly say, that the anticipation of them has not been suggested to me by the pending discussion between the Company and his Majesty's Government. On the contrary, it has repeatedly been impressed on my mind, during the consideration especially which recent events in China have led me to give to this important subject, that our position in that country, under the present system, is very far from secure or satisfactory; that while we fix our eyes on the contingencies which twenty years ago threatened it, we are too apt to overlook those new and nearer dangers which are gathering round us from within and without; and that, in a word, some change and recasting of parts must soon become indispensable. I thought it certain, that, even if Parliament resolved to continue the exclusive system for a fresh term, yet causes were at work which must, even before the close of the term, supposing it of reasonable duration, practically put an end to the system, either by silent dissolution or by forcible overthrow; or perhaps, in succession, partly by the one mode, and partly by the other.

Under this conviction, I felt it my duty to entertain the question which could not fail, in any case, very shortly to arise, whether we ought not to

station at Canton some official authority independent of all parties, and unconnected with commerce of any kind. That question will, of course, be disposed of by the opening of the trade: and with it may be dismissed many apprehensions which, without meaning to colour them too highly, I conceive to be at least as well founded as those indulged by the Company in reference to the disorders which an open trade may be expected to produce.

There is but one further subject which it seems to me necessary to consider, in relation to the China question; but it is one of the greatest importance.

Among the principal reasons for the continuance of the exclusive privilege to the Company in 1813, the most effective was drawn from the peculiar relation of the China trade, as conducted by the Company, with the financial system of India. This ground is again assumed by the Secret Committee. "With respect to the cessation (they observe) of the exclusive privilege, whilst it will be the duty of the Company to bow to the wisdom of Parliament, the Committee feel it right to state, for the consideration of the King's Ministers, that the discontinuance of that privilege involves a most essential change in the financial system upon which the affairs of India are now administered, since it is the exclusive trade with China which, to a great degree, *furnishes the Indian* Territory with a safe and very beneficial channel of remittance of the funds required in England to defray political charges, and which has also afforded to the Territory a large amount of direct pecuniary aid, under the fourth head of appropriation of profits, specified in the 57th Section of the Act of 53 George III. cap. 155. If, instead of receiving these advantages, India had been called upon from year to year to provide funds to repay the full amount disbursed by the Company, the public debt of India since 1814 would have been upwards of seventeen millions sterling more than it now is, exclusive of the balance due on account of the commercial branch, and which, with interest, is computed at *five millions*. When this important fact is considered in reference to the pressure with which the Government demands already bear on our native subjects, notwithstanding the searching measures of economy which of late years have been introduced into all branches of the Indian administration, the Committee cannot but hope that His Majesty's Ministers will pause, before they consent to deprive India of the great advantage of the China trade as now conducted."

On this argument it may be observed generally, that the weight to be given to it depends entirely on the view taken of the possibility of supplying the resources in question by other means, less onerous to the people of the country. If the principle were admitted, that the expense of *remittance is to be saved* to India, and also that the deficiency of the Indian revenue is to be supplied, and that all this is to be done at the cost of England, we should then merely have to consider whether the aid *requisite* for these purposes should be afforded directly by a grant of British money, or, as heretofore, indirectly through an enhancement in the price of tea.

But His Majesty's Ministers are by no means prepared to admit that principle; they cannot consent that India shall habitually lean on England for financial aid. The nature of the question is, indeed, materially altered since the period of 1813. At that time, no separation of accounts had been effected; there existed no sufficient means of solving the problem, whether the territorial branch required any and what assistance; and in order to meet a contingent and uncertain demand, it may naturally have been thought expedient to reserve a resource which could readily be adjusted to the exigencies of the moment. In 1813, further, the opening of the trade to India was an untried experiment, and the Government and Parliament of the time must, in that circumstance, have seen a powerful reason for not placing simultaneously in a new position, the other great branch of commerce on which they had to depend for the realization of the funds required to be remitted from India to England. They could not doubt that if private merchants were to conduct with regularity and success the trade which had belonged to the Company, the means of remittance could be found through the former, as surely and as advantageously as through the latter;—But it was *not* in their power to act on the full assurance which His Majesty's Government now entertain, that, by the entire discontinuance of the exclusive system, the general trade would be benefited and not injured. And further, they contemplated the possible occurrence of uncertain demands on

the Home Treasury, which are not now to be apprehended, and which, in fact, touch the question of supply, rather than that of the transfer of existing funds.

We are now placed in very different circumstances. The trade to India is no longer the subject of debate. On that of China, His Majesty's Government have seen abundant reason to believe that, by being opened, it will be promoted rather than impaired; and ultimately, they cannot doubt of its being materially increased. The financial condition of India has now been thoroughly examined; and while, on the one hand, Ministers feel persuaded that, under a system of free trade, the means of remittance will be facilitated, they, on the other, hold it to be their bounden duty, to require that India shall not be allowed to be a permanent burthen on the finances of England.

The question of remittance has no necessary connection with that of deficiency of Indian revenue. It would equally arise, howsoever large might be the surplus revenue of India. If our accounts were framed on proper principles, the surplus or deficit of that country would be exhibited only after a distinct allowance for any loss sustained in exchange between India and England, just as on remittance from one part of India to another. This principle it will be useful to maintain steadily in view; but both questions may be kept clear of extraneous entanglement; and I would *not* be understood as denying to the China trade, as conducted by the Company, the merit claimed for it, namely, that it has both discharged the cost of remittance, and also supplied the deficiency of the revenue.

But I must remark, that in both respects this object has been effected by the surplus profits of the trade, and that these surplus profits have been drawn from the people of this country, constituting as truly a tax on them as any of *the national imposts properly so called*. The seventeen millions, for example (admitting for the sake of argument the amount to be justly stated), by the supply of which through the China monopoly, it is observed in the Minute, that the public debt of India has been kept down, have been contributed out of the resources of this country, as certainly as if they had been appropriated by a vote of Parliament in aid of the Indian Finances.

As to the means of remittance, assuming the funds to be actually forthcoming in India, it seems to be clear, both from experience in analogous cases, and from the evidence taken before *the Committee of the House of Commons*, that no difficulty can be anticipated in effecting a transfer of them by the channels of general trade, on terms fully as favourable as those which the Company's commerce can afford. The facility will even be increased, if, as may be hoped, the general trade should increase under the new arrangements. The China trade itself will become more and more available for the end in view; and the probability is, that there will be an improvement of exchange, though not so far as to equal the rate now applied to the accounts between the two branches of the Company's concerns. It should, however, be remembered, that the advantage given to territory by the adoption of an arbitrary rate is, in truth, not a gain upon the exchange, but a portion of commercial profit applied through that medium to the use of the territory, and ought to be considered as a part of those regular charges for which India, and not England, is answerable. So also with regard to the actual deficiency of funds in India to meet the necessary expenses of the Government. There has certainly been such a deficiency, and it has been supplied by the means above stated. Whether to the extent of seventeen millions or twelve millions (the latter is the amount in the Appendix to the Report of 1830) or any other sum, it is not necessary here to enquire. But the mere fact of a deficit having hitherto existed, is no proof that there will always be a deficit in future. Yet this is assumed in the argument of the Secret Committee, and is more distinctly stated in a subsequent part of the Minute. In reference to the plan of charging the annuity of £630,000 on the Indian revenues, they observe, that "there is little prospect that India, when deprived of the advantages of the China trade, will be able to pay it." I cannot but suggest, that this conclusion has been drawn from inadequate premises. A floating, but a regular, deficiency has hitherto been found to subsist in the Indian revenue; and the void has as regularly been supplied from other sources, without difficulty and without disturbance. The

accommodation has proved most useful; but it may be apprehended that the very existence of a resource, so constant, so effectual, so readily and quietly applicable, has tended to create the evil which was to be remedied. I mean no particular reflection on any of the local Governments of India in past times. It was natural that they should not be very rigorous in repressing an expenditure, the excess of which the commerce was ever ready to feed.

The opinion which I have here stated is now, I believe, very generally entertained: it is not, indeed, without some countenance, even from the Minute of the Secret Committee. If "*the searching measures of economy*," to which that Minute alludes as having "of late years been introduced in all the branches of Indian administration" had earlier been applied, there can be no question that much of the necessity of a resort to extraneous succour would have been averted; and I feel as little doubt that those measures, or others of the same nature, would long since have been enforced, had not the desired succour been always at hand. In this view, the experience of the past, though unfavourable, may sanction better hopes as to the future. Once cut off the resource of the surplus profit, and the administrators of the Indian revenues will find themselves compelled to confine their expenditure within the limits of their proper income.

In this place it is right to mention, that the Government plan, if carried into effect, would not, as appears to have been apprehended, involve the augmentation of the present Indian Debt, nor impose any new burthen on the Indian Resources. It is proposed to invest the proceeds of the Company's property in the purchase of the existing Indian Debt, to the amount necessary to secure the promised dividend, and to place the East-India Stock-holders in the room of the Creditors so purchased out. The effect would be, not increase, but substitution. It is further intended to make this substitution in a manner peculiarly advantageous; namely, by redeeming, in the first instance, the remittable debt, which is, you are aware, held by conditions peculiarly unfavourable to India. The proposed annuity, therefore, is not by any means to be regarded as a fresh burthen on the Indian resources, for which India will receive no financial equivalent, but as an outgoing, for which compensation will be derived through the medium of the Commercial funds of the Company, applicable to the use of the Territory, and ultimately operating to the reduction of the Indian Debt. This plan, therefore, instead of impairing, will tend to improve the general resources of our Eastern Empire.

With respect to the competency of India to answer all the just demands on her Exchequer, no rational doubt can exist. A revenue which, notwithstanding fluctuations, has during the last twenty years been steadily progressive—which, estimated according to the Parliamentary rates of Exchange, has now reached the annual amount of twenty-two Millions, and which promises still to increase; a territory almost unlimited in extent; a soil rich, fertile, and suited to every variety of produce; great resources not yet explored; a people, generally speaking, patient, frugal, laborious, improving, and evincing both desire and capacity of further improvement; these, I think, are sufficient pledges that our Treasury in the East will, under wise management, be more than adequate to meet the current expenditure. These anticipations may be deemed too sanguine; but it must be observed that, in indulging them, I am assuming that the system of retrenchment now in operation throughout the different departments of the Indian administration, shall be followed out with wisdom and with steadiness, and that the resources of the country shall be fostered both by active *encouragement* and by judicious forbearance on the part of the governing authorities. On these suppositions, and considering moreover how greatly, and even extraordinarily, our political position in that quarter has been improved, and our empire consolidated, during the currency of the present Charter, it is, I think, no extravagant conjecture, that the financial condition of our Indian dominions will gradually advance, and not with an operation injurious to the people, but in perfect harmony with the progressive development of the national powers and capabilities. Such, surely, are the results which we may hope to see realized in that country, under the sway of a Government exclusively devoted to the administration of its territorial concerns, and watched and seconded by a constituted body bound up in interest with its territorial prosperity.

Having now given some exposition of the train of thought by which the Government have been led to the conclusions embodied in the first two propositions of the Paper of Hints, I proceed, secondly, to consider the particular arrangement under which it is proposed to accomplish their purpose.

The third and fourth propositions in the Paper of Hints are as follow:

"*The Company's* assets, commercial and territorial, with all their possessions and rights, to be assigned to the Crown on behalf of the Territorial Government of India.

"An annuity of £630,000 to be granted to the Proprietors, to be paid in England by half-yearly instalments, and to be chargeable upon the territorial revenues of India exclusively, and to form part of the territorial debt of that country, not to be redeemable before the 30th April 18 . . ; and then, at the option of Parliament, by payment of £100 for every £5. 5*s.* of annuity."

"These propositions," it is observed in the Minute, "appear to the Secret Committee of Correspondence to involve in substance the abolition of the East-India Company, and the surrender by them (for it cannot be contemplated to deprive them) of all their rights, privileges, and property, for no other compensation than the chance of receiving, after every other territorial demand shall have been satisfied, a dividend of 10½ per cent., for a term whose length is not stated, and which, whatever the term may be, there can be little prospect that India, when deprived of the advantage of the China Trade, will be able to pay."

On that part of this passage which refers to the security for the proposed dividend, I trust no long discussion can be necessary. Though it be made the last clause of the Committee's objection, I notice it first; because, if the impressions of the Secret Committee should prevail with the Court of Proprietors, I regret to say that there can be little hope of a satisfactory settlement. But I have already expressed the sentiments of the Government on the subject, and I cannot doubt that the justice of those sentiments will, on consideration, be generally admitted. I must further remark, that the Secret Committee have materially misapprehended the provisions of the plan, if they suppose it to be meant that, when the Proprietors shall be placed on the territory of India, their annual dividends will be postponed to those of the other territorial creditors. They will have the same plenary demands on the State with all other public creditors, and will stand precisely upon equal grounds. They will no more come last, than they would come last in England if they had bought into the Consols. I have, indeed, before explained, that they would not constitute a new body of creditors, but only be substituted for creditors already existing.

With regard to the claims which the Secret Committee prefer on behalf of the Company, in whatever manner they may be adjusted, yet for the liquidation of them the Company surely cannot look beyond the property and revenues which they have hitherto administered. To the continuance of a monopoly of the China Trade, or to a share in any tax to which the consumers of tea may be subject, it will not be contended that they have any claim on the ground of right. As little can the notion be entertained of casting them upon the general revenues of England. But I have the happiness of believing that the security offered to them is open to no reasonable impeachment; and, deeming it superfluous to dwell on this topic, I shall, for the present, content myself with the expression of my regret, that the Secret Committee should have admitted into their Minute the declaration which I have quoted. I must however add, that in proportion as the plan is advantageous to India, the value of the security will be enhanced. I will, therefore, before I consider specifically the points at issue, briefly advert to some of the circumstances which recommend the plan of the Government.

The plan, as I have already explained, involves no increase of Indian debt or of charge on the Indian resources, but simply the substitution of one set of public creditors for another; and that, in a manner peculiarly advantageous to India, by the purchase, in the first instance, of the remittable debt. While, therefore, with regard to England, it involves no expense, its financial advantages with respect to India are more than negative. It removes the pressure of a liability, which it might be difficult to find another opportunity of so conveniently discharging. It secures to the Proprietors of East-India

Stock their dividend:—it not only preserves them in a separate character, thus continuing the connection between the Directors and the Constituency by whom they are elected, but it knits that connection more closely;—it identifies their interests with those of India, by giving them a direct and immediate money interest in its good government, and thus qualifies them, in a decidedly greater degree than hitherto, for the duties assigned to them in the system of Indian administration;—it relieves, at the same time, the Directors from many avocations, which can scarcely fail to withdraw their attention from the duties which belong to them as the rulers of a vast empire;—and thus, while it is directly beneficial to the Indian finances, it affords new and stronger securities for that good government, on which the prosperity of the finances, not less than of all the other interests of India, must mainly depend.

Reverting to the general scope of the passage of the Minute under consideration, I have to observe that the propositions objected to cannot, in fairness, be said to involve the abolition of the East-India Company. On the contrary, the Company would stand on as firm a basis as ever; the Proprietors receiving the same income as heretofore; their representatives still holding their place in the government of our Eastern Empire; and their privilege of trading as a joint stock company restricted, only because the exercise of it appears to be inconsistent with the obligations incident to the acceptance of political power.

In so far as concerns the property belonging to the Company in their commercial capacity, the proposed arrangement may, indeed, unobjectionably be said to involve a surrender; but it involves also an equivalent, or what is so deemed. The sufficiency of the equivalent is a distinct question to be considered as we proceed. If it be not insufficient, as I am persuaded it is not, there are assuredly abundant reasons to recommend the plan; and, whether it be said to involve surrender and compensation, or conversely, tender and condition (for either expression is equally just), is not to be forgotten that the proposed arrangement is not compulsory. To accept or reject it, rests with the East-India Company. Strongly convinced that it will be for the advantage of the Company to accept it, His Majesty's Government cannot expect or wish that they should do so, except under a similar persuasion. On the one hand, His Majesty's Ministers, sincerely desirous of retaining the agency of the Company in the political government of India, are not the less anxious to see full justice done to all their claims. On the other hand, they are bound to watch with a jealous care over the general interests of the empire.

In the plan proposed, they have endeavoured to reconcile these several objects; and advancing, as I shall now do, to the more detailed consideration of the two particulars already specified,—the surrender required, and the compensation tendered,—I shall, I trust, be able to satisfy you that their endeavour has not been unsuccessful.

First, let us shortly consider what it is that the Company is called upon to relinquish.

As already intimated, their China monopoly (I may use the word without any strictness of definition) ceases by the mere operation of law at the time fixed by the Act of 1813. Here, at least, nothing is surrendered. The right of British subjects to trade with India on an entire equality with the Company cannot be denied. It cannot be pretended, that the special privileges and property belonging to the Company in that country would operate to the exclusion of their countrymen from any essential facility of admission or trade.

The dominion of the British Crown, securing equal protection for all classes of British subjects throughout Hindostan, has superseded the use and altered the character of those factories and settlements which may have been necessary to commercial dealings in former times. Here again nothing is surrendered.

The political authority which the Company is to retain must be held as the pure gift of the British Parliament:—a trust confided to a particular body of British subjects, for the benefit of the Indian people, and for the good of the British empire in general. That which may at the pleasure of the State be withdrawn, cannot in any just sense, be said to be surrendered. Apart from the exercise of political functions, the relinquishment or limitation of their

trade, on the footing of free competition, is indeed entirely optional with the Company. But their trade, conducted on such a footing, cannot, in the judgment of His Majesty's Government, be expected to be profitable;—and, finally, I must state with all plainness, that the interests belonging to the Company in that property which they appear to regard as exclusively commercial, are involved in a multiplicity of doubts and entanglements, from which an escape seems to be next to impossible, except through the operation of some such comprehensive scheme as that which His Majesty's Ministers propose.

The basis on which the arrangement rests is the principle of a compromise between the two branches of the Indian concern,—the commercial and the territorial; meaning to denote by the former term, the interests permanently belonging to the Company as a commercial body, and by the latter, those national interests which they have administered as the organs of the political government of our Indian empire; with the obligations attaching to each class of interests respectively. The questions at issue between the two branches, the latter of which it is especially the duty of His Majesty's Government to represent in the present discussion, are, I need not say, long and intricate, consisting of reciprocal claims, some really questionable, and nearly all, in some degree or other, disputed. These differences could be brought to a termination only by one of two courses,—the one amicable, the other contentious;—either by an amicable compromise; or by an actual and authorized investigation,—searchingly applied to each head of an immense and complicated mass of details, with a view to an exact and final apportionment. Such an investigation, however successfully we suppose it to be conducted, would be destructive of those paramount objects which, for the good of India and of England, the Government arrangement contemplates. The intention being, that the Company shall be continued in their political capacity, and that they shall commence the exercise of their resumed functions in the utmost possible state of efficiency, it would obviously be incompatible with that end that they should instantly be engaged in a sort of self-litigation, to be prosecuted by means of a complicated, vexatious, and scarcely terminable enquiry.

Even without reference, however, to the proposed arrangement, it may easily be shewn, that an investigation of this nature would be productive of the most serious inconvenience to the Company themselves. According to the views which have at different times been stated on the part of the Company, there would, indeed, be little necessity for any investigation at all.—In conformity with those views, the Secret Committee have recorded their sentiments in the following passage: "With every respect for His Majesty's Ministers, the Committee unanimously decline to recommend the beforementioned proposals to the Court of Directors, to be offered by them for the acceptance of the Court of Proprietors, and beg leave to record their opinion, that no proposition whatever for continuing the Government of India in the hands of the Company, when deprived of the exclusive trade with China, can be acceptable to the Company, unless the Proprietors be fully secured in the regular payment half-yearly of their dividend of ten and a half per cent. per annum, and in the right, whenever paid off, to such an amount of principal, as, at the present price of Consols, would produce that rate of dividend. The Committee submit, that this is the least to which the Company can be considered entitled, when it is remembered that they have property amply sufficient to provide an investment in consols equal to the required dividend; such property consisting of commercial assets, of pecuniary claims of large amount in India, and of possessions of rights in that country of great value, their title to which has never been disputed."

Supposing this statement to be unimpeachable, and supposing all that is here enumerated to be the clear and unquestioned property of the Company, unaffected by any liability to any other party, the idea of a compromise would, of course, be inadmissible. They would then be justified in pressing their claim to the uttermost. But this concession can hardly be expected. The property claimed as commercial by the Company is well known to be exposed to many doubts and questions, both as to the amount and the

nature of its component parts. It is further supposed to be subject to heavy liabilities.

My only object, at present, is to prove that compromise is the far preferable mode of proceeding. I am not, therefore, called to give an opinion on the disputes between the parties, and still less on the responsibilities of the commercial capital. If it can be shown that, in the opinion of very competent authorities, doubts of the gravest kind attach to the subjects of altercation, and that it is questioned by such authorities, whether the most serious liabilities do not affect that property which the Company assume to be incontrovertibly their own, my purpose will have been gained; for it will then appear, that adjudication cannot be attained, except through the medium of a minute and detailed enquiry. But, in whatever mode such an inquiry may be conducted, —whether by a Parliamentary Commission,— or by arbitration,—or before a legal tribunal,—or in any other imaginable form,—the very institution of it must give a severe shock to the credit of the Company. The blow once struck, the sequel will be marked by increasing mischief. Such enquiries, it is well known, are usually protracted far beyond the estimated time. In the given case, the examination must extend back through the transactions of nearly a century, and must apply to property, both in India, in England, and afloat, and, as to a great portion of it, placed under very peculiar circumstances.— In the interim the Charter expires:—the China monopoly is at an end:—and in what situation, it may be asked, are the East-India Stock-holders?—From what funds are the dividends to be paid?—In what manner are the commercial operations of the Company, even those already in progress, to be carried forward? Let it be supposed (what certainly cannot be assumed as matter of course) that the final issue, at some period which it is impossible to anticipate, shall assign to the Company all that they claim,—will it be contended that even such an event would, in the slightest degree, compensate for the injury which they must in the mean time have sustained?

It is, however, incumbent on me to advert to the grounds on which I have come to the conclusion, that the question between the commerce and the territory really involves the difficulties supposed.

The Commercial property claimed by the Company, exclusively of property in India, may be thus stated:

The Commercial capital, as computed by the Company on the 1st May 1829		£21,102,182
Reimbursements of wars previous to 1765	£3,616,000	
Less—Home Bond-debt at that time outstanding	1,616,000	
		2,000,000
		£23,102,182

The commercial capital, computed at £21,102,182 on the 1st May 1829, is thus composed:

Cash at home and abroad, and property in the public funds	£2,186,129
Goods and merchandize at home and abroad	7,383,937
Property afloat and freight thereon	3,531,897
Debts due to the Company at home and abroad for goods sold and investments	2,227,195
Buildings and dead stock	1,467,967
East-India annuities	1,207,560
Due from territory	4,631,906
	22,636,585
Deduct debts	1,534,403
	£21,102,182

It would be improper in me to assert, nor do I mean even to insinuate, that, under most of these heads, an impartial arbitrator would not adjudge to the Company that for which they take credit. But, unquestionably, no arbitrator could dispose of the matter, without having first considered various deductions which, on behalf of the territory, might be claimed; I do not say justly, but with sufficient reason to warrant the demand.

Thus, for example, of the sum stated to be due to Commerce from Territory, amounting to £4,631,906, a large amount is open to question, independently of the surplus of commercial profits, which is liable to appropriation under the 53d of Geo. III. Thus, also, it has long been, as you well know, a matter of dispute, whether the Home Bond-debt (amounting to £3,796,000) is chargeable to the Territorial or the Commercial branch. On whichever of those branches that debt shall be determined ultimately to fall, it must, at all events, be paid in the first instance by the Commerce; and although it is probable that the holders of the bonds would be averse to being paid off, yet if it should be deemed expedient to discharge the whole, or any part of their debt, so much of the Commercial funds as may be necessary must, of course, be applied to that purpose.

The value of the property which might be considered clearly to belong to the Company would also give rise to various questions; and more especially, the rights and privileges claimed by the Company in India, most of which have been in abeyance for a period of nearly seventy years, would certainly be found involved in inextricable doubts, both as to amount and as to title.

It would, indeed, be difficult, if not impossible, to come to any conclusion as to any part of the property under enquiry (supposing that there is no compromise) without opening all the questions which have been raised in regard to the Commercial profits of the Company, and the origin of their debts and assets; questions which, as you know, comprehend the very origin of our Territorial acquisitions in India, and require for their solution a variety of information now probably no longer to be attained.

A moment's reflection on the particulars embraced by each of the several heads above specified, will, I conceive, satisfy every reasonable mind of the necessity of admitting the principle of a compromise for which I am contending. But supposing that all these difficulties were overcome,—supposing all the facts as stated on behalf of the Company to be established, and all the items exhibited in their accounts to be admitted, there remain grave and perplexing questions of law, which embrace the whole extent of the Company's claims, and of which the consideration cannot be neglected or evaded. These I proceed to explain.

The Commercial assets of the Company, included in the account of Stock by computation in 1794, although not separately and distinctly exhibited, may, I presume, be stated to have been under eight millions sterling. The Commercial assets on 1st May 1814 were computed by the Company to exceed nineteen millions. In that period, therefore, that is under the Charter Act passed in the year 1793, the property in question was increased by a sum of more than eleven millions. We need not argue on the supposition that this increase arose out of an application of the Territorial funds in the hands of the Company, to their Commercial occasions. The representations which have been made on that point would, indeed, have to be very fully and carefully considered, if we were driven to a contest between the two branches; and they have not been overlooked by His Majesty's Government in considering the expediency of a compromise. But the liabilities to which I am now adverting attach to the Company, on the favourable assumption that the whole of the increase in question may be resolved into an accumulation of so much of the Commercial profits received during the time. The question is, whether any part of the Commercial profits could legally be thus applied?

It is admitted on all hands, that by the Charter Act now existing, no similar application of the Commercial profits could legally take place. But it is urged, that the Act of 1793 is no less peremptory than that of 1813, in setting apart the surplus profits of Commerce for Territorial purposes; and good opinions hold it to be seriously questionable, whether, at least, at the expiration of the Act of 1793, the Company were not bound to replace to the credit of the Territory all that accession to their capital which had been formed out of the intermediate profits of their Commerce, and whether that obligation on them does

not remain in force up to the present moment. The opinions to which I have alluded, I must be distinctly understood neither to impugn nor to support. Others of equal weight may perhaps be cited in opposition to them. But the very circumstance, that a question so seriously affecting a claim founded on a matter of account divides authorities entitled to respect, would form a strong reason why the parties concerned should resort to a compromise, rather than contend for rights, the mere discussion of which must occasion great injury both to themselves and to the public. The liability to which I have now referred, supposing it really to attach to the Commercial assets, so called, of the Company, would deeply affect the value of their property. A doubt, however, has been raised, and is indeed sufficiently familiar to the Company themselves, whether that property be not liable to another demand, which would be absolutely overwhelming.

The question which I have in view is this,—whether the whole of the Company's Commercial property be not legally responsible for those debts and engagements which have been contracted in the Company's name for political and territorial purposes, and whether it will not continue so responsible, even although the Company should be wholly deprived of their political powers and functions. This question branches into a variety of points which I forbear from enumerating, but which I can, on good authority, state to be entitled to the most serious consideration; and which, if pressed adversely, cannot fail to involve any attempt to adjust the Company's affairs in the utmost embarrassment. I have felt no difficulty in adverting to this subject; because as I have before intimated, it is in its general nature not new to the Company.

Let it be observed, however, that I consider the question referred to as likely to arise only in the event of an adjustment being attempted on the ground of strict right. I will hereafter endeavour to shew, that neither this nor the former question ought to embarrass the Legislature in sanctioning an adjustment on the basis of the compromise suggested by His Majesty's Government.

It will, perhaps, be said that, whatever may be the strictly legal estimate of the mutual debts and demands of the Commerce and the Territory, Parliament may, and must, deal with this contested case on enlarged principles of justice and policy.

That such is both the right and duty of Parliament, His Majesty's Ministers are convinced; and it is precisely on this persuasion that they found their hope of obtaining from Parliament an approbation of the plan which it is their intention to recommend. It will presently, I trust, appear that, in its essential features, that arrangement is not without a sanction even from past Parliamentary proceedings. Meanwhile, I need scarcely remark that Parliament can legislate on no partial view of interests in this complicated case, and must always lean to the rule of confirming legal rights, where no clear cause is shewn for an exception.

From the tenour of some of the previous observations, it might perhaps be argued, that the claims which the Government least consult in proposing a compromise, are those on the part of the Territory: But the truth is that, in the judgment of the Government, the concerns of the Territory, no less than those of the Commercial department, have a deep interest in a compromised settlement. No share which the Territory might ultimately gain of the Company's assets alleged to be commercial, could compensate for the evils of an enquiry of indefinite extent, duration, and complexity. During the process of that enquiry, the contested property would be in the hands of the adverse party: and a good deal of difficulty might occur in furnishing the funds necessary for the current home expenditure.

There are other considerations, however, beyond these. The most important object for the Territory is, that it should, as soon as possible, be placed under a good and settled system of Government. Whether the plan of His Majesty's Ministers sufficiently provides for that object, is a question of separate consideration; but, assuming for the present this to be the case, the plan cannot too speedily be carried into effect: not to mention what has already been said, that if the Company, as a Commercial body, should be placed in immediate litigation with the Territorial interest, the continuance of their political functions, which is one material part of the plan, would be rendered quite impossible.

Of the public creditors in India, who form an important branch of the Territorial interest, I must observe, that their rights (I speak not now of the claims in dispute between the Commerce and the Territory, but of their rights as national creditors of India), though undoubtedly standing on a firm foundation of justice and expediency, have never yet been recognized by the Legislature, except in a temporary point of view. Their situation is, in some respects, anomalous—for they have grown up under an anomalous system—and might subject them, if it were tried by technical rules of law, to questions against which they ought to be secured. If it be said here, as in the former instance, that the rights of this class of men should be dealt with, not on the ground of legal exactness but of a liberal equity, I willingly, as before, accede to the opinion: and it is precisely because I do so, that I desire to release the interests of these, as of all other parties, from the embarrassments of extreme claims and pretensions, and to provide for them on the common basis of a fair and rational compromise, sanctioned and established by the authority of Parliament.

It cannot be expected that the several parties concerned should relinquish their claims without adequate consideration. On the other hand, the determination to maintain or resist them with unqualified rigour, would involve consequences, the very exemption from which is more than an equivalent for even liberal concession.

The expediency of acting on the principle of a compromised settlement will not, probably, be longer contested; and I shall now proceed to consider, whether the terms prescribed by the plan of Ministers be fit and just.

The difficulty of settling the conditions of the compromise between the Commercial and Territorial interests, arises chiefly from the confusion of functions which has hitherto, and perhaps of necessity, existed in the system of the Company. To some extent the same difficulty has always been felt, and has been dealt with; for even during the pendency of the system, and while the two departments have continued in avowed connection, Parliament has found it necessary to fix a limit between the interests belonging to them respectively. The object now is to discover some practical rule of demarcation; some principle, the operation of which may be expected to satisfy both parties: and such a principle is not to be sought in abstract or speculative considerations, but in the results of experience, so far as these afford any precedent applicable to the case.

It appears to the Government, that, by observing what has hitherto been the feeling and understanding as to the relations that ought to subsist between the two classes of interests in question,—what degree of beneficial share in the common concern has through a long course of years been allotted to each, and apparently with the approbation of all parties,—an adequate guide or standard will be obtained for the terms of any prospective arrangement.

The difficulty, as I have observed, has already been dealt with by the Legislature, though under circumstances, it must be owned, considerably different from those under which it now presents itself. The Charter Acts of 1793 and 1813 carefully regulated the order in which the Company, as a Commercial body, that is, the Proprietors of Stock, on the one hand, and the Territory on the other, in respect of its interest to relieve itself from debt, might make use of the Company's Commercial profits; and the provisions laid down for this purpose by those two Acts, though not precisely identical, were nevertheless conformable to the same general rule. Both Acts directed that, after providing for certain urgent or current payments, all the net proceeds of the Company's sales at home, and the duties and allowances arising to them by private trade, and all their other profits in Great Britain, should be applied in payment of the dividend to the Proprietors. Both Acts afterwards directed the application of the profits to the payment of the debt in India, until such debt should have been reduced to a certain specified amount; but that when that debt was thus reduced, and the Home Bond debt was also reduced to a certain amount, the surplus profits (and by the later Act the surplus revenues also) should be applied to the formation of a guarantee fund of £12,000,000. If the debts, however, should afterwards exceed the specified amount, the appropriations were again to take place. The limit assigned to the Indian debt by the Act of 1793 was that of two millions sterling; by that of 1813, ten millions sterling; and it is hardly necessary to say that the present debt very greatly exceeds the latter amount.

I do not state the provisions of these clauses with minute exactness; and some of them I wholly pass by, as not in the least affecting my immediate argument. The acts differ in some particulars from each other; but in main points, so far as respects the present question, they coincide, and the principles common to both may thus be said to have been established by Parliamentary sanction, by general acquiescence, and by the experience of forty years.

I should, however, mention that both Acts provide for the reduction of the Home Bond Debt; and the Act of 1813 directs its reduction indifferent with that of the Territorial Debt, at the option of the Directors, with the approbation of the Board. I must repeat, that if the proposed arrangement takes effect, the Government must, out of the Commercial funds of the Company in their hands, make adequate provision for the Home Bond Debt, in the event of its being expedient or requisite to discharge the whole or any part of it. This I wish should be always understood; although, for the sake of brevity, I do not always specify the Home Bond Debt in words, when discoursing of the Company's obligations; and although, on account of the greater importance of the interests more immediately connected with Territory, I treat the question before us generally as a question between the Proprietors on the one hand, and the Territorial interest on the other.

Whether the Home Bond Debt ought in strictness to be considered as Territorial or Commercial, it is on this plan quite unnecessary to determine. It is true that, during the subsistence of these Acts, the Commercial and Territorial functions of the Company were, for many purposes, very intimately blended together, and that the precedent which they furnish cannot without modification be adapted to the present conjuncture. The connection between Commerce and Territory was then to be continued; it is now to be dissolved. The object then was to effect a distribution of profits; it is now in the nature of a division of capital. Still a general conformity to the principle of those Acts is by no means impracticable.

It is, indeed, to be recollected, that the principle in question has already been maintained under an important change of circumstances. The Act of 1813 implicitly, though with circumstantial variations, followed the preceding Act. Under the Act of 1793, however, the Company retained in substance the monopoly of the Indian trade. Enjoying then the whole trade of the country which they at the same time governed, it might have been natural to suppose, and in fact it was at that period supposed, and supposed in some respects correctly, that their Territorial power ministered to the advancement of their Commerce; and it might, therefore, seem but a fair return, that the surplus profits of the Commerce should contribute to the well-being of the Territory. But the Act of 1813 extinguished the exclusive privileges of the Company in India. It left them the monopoly of the China trade only; a trade having no natural connection with the territorial control of India, and which, at all events, could not derive from the Indian functions or measures of the Company the same degree of assistance with that which had been afforded to the exclusive trade granted by the former Act. Still we find the former principle of appropriation continued. The Dividend is first secured; and then all the Commercial receipts, with the reservation above stated as to the Bond Debt, are directed to flow into the Territorial exchequer, until a certain measure of fulness is attained.

It is not my intention, nor do I conceive it of the least importance, to enquire into the particular views of those, at whose recommendation, and under whose guidance, the Legislature passed the two Acts in question, and especially the Appropriation clauses. But I find in those clauses a rule or principle established, which has now been actually, and without objection, in force during two entire terms of the Company's trade and sovereignty. Thus it is not only proved that Parliament has deemed itself morally, as well as constitutionally, competent to legislate on this subject, but a practice has, under its authority, been established during forty years. To that practice all subsisting interests have conformed, or under it they have grown up: and if the Act of 1813 were now to be re-enacted for another term of twenty years, or for a much longer term, it cannot be thought that any of the parties concerned would object;—indeed there is no doubt that all would acquiesce.

The principle so established by the two Acts in question may be thus stated: that the profit accruing from the Company's Commerce should, in the first instance, be employed in securing the regular payment of the Dividends to the Proprietors of Stock, and that it should then be applied (speaking generally) for the benefit of the Territory; such last mentioned application to be suspended only so long as the burden of debt on the Territory continues below a certain specified amount.

The position in which the Acts thus place the Proprietors is very observable. The Proprietors, being in fact the Company, are, in one sense, undoubtedly debtors to those who have claims on the Company; but, in another point of view, they may be considered as creditors on the common concern: and it is rather in this light that they seem to be regarded by the Appropriation clauses. But the claims of the Proprietors being provided for, the next use of the Commercial funds, to an indefinite amount, is given to the Territory for its own benefit, due regard being had to the claims of the Home Bond Creditors. I here use the expression, "the benefit of the Territory," because the reduction of debt must always be presumed to be beneficial to the Territory, though to the creditors who are paid off it may, in many cases, be very inconvenient.

I am aware, and indeed have already stated, that by both Acts some peculiar payments are directed to be made out of the profits, in preference even to the Dividend. These are payments, however, essential to the maintenance of the system, and without which the wheels of Government would come to an abrupt stand. It is on the same ground that, in the appropriation of the territorial revenues, certain payments of prime necessity,—those, for example, on account of the military expenditure,—are preferred to the payment of the interest of the debt. The general rule is not affected by such exceptions. I am aware, also, that in both Acts there are provisions, by which, after many intermediate appropriations, and after a large reduction of debt, the Proprietors are assured of sharing (very scantily indeed) in the ultimate residue of profits. There never has been any approach to the realization of the hope thus held out. The enactment has proved a dead letter; and the silence of all parties respecting it during many past years, proves that all notion of the promised benefit, if ever entertained, has long since been abandoned.

It is, on the whole, the opinion of the Government, that, with allowance for the change of circumstances, it will be both just and expedient that the pecuniary interests of the Proprietors and the Territory should be maintained in that relative position towards each other, in which they have so long continued under the express authority of Parliament, and that they should be so maintained by the same authority. They conceive that sufficient justice will be done to the Company, commercially considered, by continuing to them the receipt of their Dividend, and no more; and sufficient justice to the Territory, by calling on it to relinquish all claim to so much of the Commercial property as will be required to form a fund for the payment of the Dividend, on condition of receiving all the rest of that property to its own use,—the Government, on behalf of the Territory, taking upon itself, with the Commercial property made over to it under the arrangement, all the obligations incident to that property in the hands of the Company, among which obligations the Home Bond Debt is of course included.

Such is the principle which essentially regulates the terms of the compromise proposed by the Government, and they believe that it will be for the advantage of all parties to accede to those terms. On the one hand, the Proprietors of East-India Stock can offer no just objection to the plan. They are assured in the receipt of all that, during the last forty years, they have been satisfied to receive,—of all that they have habitually regarded as the amount of their pecuniary interest in the concern,—of all that they could fairly have expected, or that they would in fact have expected to be secured to them, if the present Charter Act were to be renewed for forty years or for a century.

It may be said, however, that the situation of the Proprietors is deteriorated, inasmuch as their future receipts are to depend only on the security of the Indian revenue. The Secret Committee, as has already appeared, expect that the Indian revenue will be permanently deficient; and they moreover think

that the present amount of Dividend ought to be secured to the Proprietors in the national stock of this country, the Commercial capital of the Company being, as they allege, quite equal to purchase a sufficiency of such stock.

To the last suggestion there are several objections; but it may suffice to observe, that it could not be acted upon, without allowing to the Company all, or nearly all, that they claim as their Commercial capital,—and thus, in fact, conceding to them at once, and without investigation, all the points at issue between the Commerce and the Territory. That suggestion, therefore, must be dismissed from contemplation. All that seems essential is to shew that the situation of the Proprietors, so far from being injured by their acceptance of the new arrangement, will be materially improved. For let it be recollected, that the arrangement is offered to them, not as an admission of all the claims and pretensions which may be put forward on their behalf, but professedly on the footing of compromise.

In the first place, I must once more declare the conviction of His Majesty's Ministers, founded on grounds which, having already stated them, I need not recapitulate, that the Territory of India is essentially solvent;—that the Indian resources will, under proper management, be capable of answering every fair demand on them;—and that, in order to call them forth into full efficiency, one of the principal means is to release them from the seductive and hurtful aid of the profits of a foreign trade carried on by those who administer them. His Majesty's Ministers are not only impressed with this persuasion, but they believe that, if the arrangement to be proposed by them were framed on the assumption that there must always, as a matter of course, be a deficiency in the Indian revenues, the very effect of the arrangement would be to perpetuate that deficiency. In the second place, let it be considered what is the present position of the Proprietors. Their security rests mainly on the profits of the China trade; a trade, the very existence of which the Company state to be exposed to many dangers, and which no man will affirm to afford an absolutely certain resource, together with a reversionary prospect of help from the surplus of the Indian revenues, which surplus, according to the representations of the Secret Committee, will never exist, and which is at least not likely to be realized, under a system that renders the Commerce and the Territory mutually dependent. Besides this, the double security thus given to the Proprietors, whatever its value in other respects, is ensured to them only during a term of years; on the expiration of which, a period now just at hand, their interests are left without any Parliamentary protection, and must stand exposed to those very doubts, questions, and embarrassments, from which the proposed arrangement is tendered to them as an escape.

The Acts of 1793 and 1813 looked forward, in some degree, to the unprotected situation in which the Proprietors would be placed on the expiration of their Charter. They even endeavoured to provide a resource for the emergency. And what was that resource? The guarantee-fund of twelve millions, already mentioned: no approach to the formation of which has ever been made. Even that guarantee-fund, however, could in no case be formed, unless the Indian and Home Bond Debt were reduced to a certain specified amount. The intended arrangement actually gives to the Proprietors an income equivalent to that which the guarantee-fund was designed to secure; and gives it, notwithstanding the existence of a largely increased debt. This surely is a boon to the Proprietors; and, receiving it, they cannot reasonably complain that a liberal appropriation is next made for the benefit of the Territorial creditors, or of that territory on which the debts of those creditors are charged.

For these reasons, I am clearly of opinion that the Proprietors would be benefited by acceding to the projected arrangement. If, however, any doubt should still remain as to the value of the annuity which it is proposed to secure to them on the Territory of India, that doubt will be dispelled, by an appeal to the prices at which the promissory notes of the Government are actually sold in the market. If, again, it be suspected that those prices are enhanced, in consequence of the additional value given to the notes by a reliance on the Company's Commercial assets, then this circumstance must not be overlooked in estimating the actual interest which the Proprietors possess in those assets, and in lieu of which it is now proposed to assign to them a fixed dividend.

There is another objection which may perhaps be urged on the part of the Proprietors. It may be said that, whereas the Charter Acts reserved to them a chance, however distant and minute, of an ultimate reversion of profit, the proposed plan cuts off that chance, without holding out to them any equivalent for its loss.

I have before remarked on the extreme smallness of the ultimate chance so reserved. It is too remote and visionary to be taken into the account. But I must now further observe, that, if the plan of Ministers holds out no equivalent for the loss of that chance, this is not the fault of the plan, but of the actual state of the Company's assets and debts. There is no room, therefore, to speak of a reversion, or to complain that no compensation is to be made for the loss of it. These considerations will, I trust, satisfy the Proprietors, that their interests are duly consulted in the plan recommended by His Majesty's Ministers.

I must however add, in reference to this subject, that, while the Government deeply feel the obligation of providing for every fair and just claim that can be preferred on behalf of the Proprietors, it is from other and higher considerations that they are led to attach peculiar value to that part of their plan which places the Proprietors on Indian security. The plan allots to the Proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs; and, in order to ensure their properly exercising such powers and functions, His Majesty's Ministers deem it essential that they shall be linked and bound, in point of interest, to the country which they are to assist in governing. The measure, therefore, of connecting them immediately with the territory of India, is evidently not an incidental or immaterial, but a vital, condition of the arrangement; and, in proportion as this condition is dispensed with, the advantages of the arrangement are sacrificed. If the Proprietors are to look to England rather than to India for the security of their dividend, their interest in the good government of India, and consequently their fitness as one of the principal organs of Indian Government, will in the same degree be impaired; and if, according to the suggestion of the Secret Committee, they are at once to be placed on the national stock of this country, it is not easy to see what greater propriety there will be in assigning a share in the administration of the Indian Empire to them than to any other body of our national stockholders.

To return, however, from this important topic to the point more directly before me, I must repeat, and I trust I have proved, that all due provision is made in the plan of Ministers for the proper interests of the Proprietors, considered as holders of stock, and without reference to the political powers with which they are to be invested.

But, if the Proprietors ought to be content, so also, on the other hand, ought the Territorial interests. I have, in a former page, shewn that the plan will lay no new burthen on the Territory, to which, indeed, its effect will be in some respects advantageous. The Territory is to be released from the contingent liability which the present Act imposes on it, of contributing, in certain events, to the funds of the Company and to the National Exchequer. It cannot, in future, expect relief from Commercial profits; but that relief was ensured to it only during the pendency of a statute now expiring; and it gains, subject to the securing of the dividend, and the providing (as explained) for the Home Bond Debt, all the Commercial capital of the Company for its own use, to be applied either in the discharge of debt, or in any other mode that may appear more immediately beneficial. It sacrifices (this must attach to any compromise) a part of its own claims; but it is released, on the other hand, from counter claims of the Company, amounting to several millions. The disputes respecting the items of the Commercial property are closed. The question regarding the appropriation of profits between 1793 and 1813 is set at rest. With regard to the Territorial creditors, they obtain specific advantages. They obtain, for the first time, a national recognition of their lien on the Indian Territory: they obtain a release from all doubts or difficulties, which, either in law or equity, might have been raised, as to the nature of their rights in a technical point of view. All the property of which the Commercial branch surrenders the possession, subject to the reservations already mentioned, confirms the obligaton which the Territorial creditor holds. His

security, under the existing Acts, is confined to a temporary claim on the Territorial revenue and Commercial profit. It will, under the new Act, consist of the general funds and revenues of the Indian Government, aided and augmented by the surplus assets of the Company at home, and by all their Commercial property in India, which, whatever be its amount, will merge into the general funds and revenues of the Indian Empire. Besides all this, the interest of the Territorial creditor, when viewed on a great scale, must be considered as identified with that of the Territory which is his principal security, and must be promoted by whatever promotes the Territorial prosperity.

On the whole, I indulge the hope, that the observations into which I have now, perhaps at too great length, entered, will not only shew the necessity of effecting the desired settlement of the Company's affairs by a compromise, but will prove that the terms of the compromise proposed by His Majesty's Government are such as ought to satisfy the feelings and expectations of all parties.

In the exposition which I have given you, I am aware that I have stated the case of Government (if I may so term it) more fully than is usual in public communications. It appeared to His Majesty's Ministers that, under all the circumstances of the present occasion, an unreserved disclosure of their views and opinions, to whatever partial inconvenience it might expose them, was due to the subject itself,—to this country,—to India,—and to those to whom the present observations are addressed; and I cannot doubt that the Court of Directors will apply themselves to the discussion in a corresponding spirit of candour and courtesy.

The Paper of Hints which I had the honour of transmitting to you contains matter relating to several points, the consideration of which the Secret Committee have, with great propriety, thought it advisable to defer till the basis of the new system shall have been established. On those points it may perhaps be hereafter expedient that I should address you: but, in this particular, I shall think it my duty to be guided by circumstances. In the present letter I have confined myself to the great and leading topics announced at the commencement of these pages;—topics, the consideration of which must be admitted to be the most immediately, if not the most deeply, important: and even in treating these, I have found it necessary to abstain from many observations which suggested themselves as worthy of attention.

Whatever may be the decision of the Company, I must repeat that it is not the intention of the Government to recommend to Parliament the renewal of the Company's exclusive privilege of trade with China. It is the wish of the Government to be enabled to recommend to Parliament the continuance in the Company of the political administration of India; but they can be so enabled only by the Company's acceptance of the terms of the proposed compromise. His Majesty's Government are not without hope, that the Secret Committee will, on further deliberation, and after giving due attention to the developments contained in this letter, of the reasons which recommend the plan, be induced to qualify the opinions announced in their Minute. The Government cannot but trust, at least, that the Court of Directors will take a more favourable view of the matter; and they beg to avail themselves of your offer to lay the Memorandum or Paper of Hints before that Court.

It will give His Majesty's Ministers peculiar pleasure, if the Court of Directors should see fit to recommend the arrangement to their constituents. If this unfortunately should prove not to be the case, His Majesty's Ministers, with every respect for the Secret Committee and the Court of Directors, will yet feel it their duty not to relinquish the hope of accomplishing the compromise, until the Proprietors have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on a subject so vitally affecting their interests. It will be for that body finally to decline or accept the proposal. Their acceptance of it will, I need not say, be satisfactory to the Government. But I am bound to state frankly, that His Majesty's Ministers being, on the fullest consideration, convinced of the justice and liberality of the terms now offered, will be prepared, in the event of a rejection of them, to propose to Parliament a plan for the future Government of India without the instrumentality of the Company.

I must particularly request that you will have the kindness to lay the Paper of Hints and this letter before the Court of Directors, and afterwards, if necessary, before a Court of Proprietors, with as little delay as the rules of your proceedings may permit. It is my desire and intention, at all events, to bring the subject of the East-India Charter under the consideration of Parliament before Easter.

The Proprietors will, before that time, have had ample opportunity to pronounce their judgment. But if no decision on their part is communicated to me by the 23d of March, I shall feel myself compelled to consider it as a declining of the proposal.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

A letter from the Chairs to Mr. Grant requests explanation upon certain points, which, with the reply of Mr. Grant, will be seen in the following extract from that gentleman's letter of 19th February:—

Your first question is:—

"Whether it be the intention of the King's Ministers to make it a condition of the continuance of the Territorial Government of India in the hands of the Company, that the Company should relinquish their right to trade in perpetuity?"

The relinquishment of the Charter of the Company, as a Joint Stock Company, forms no part of the Government plan. It appears, however, to the Government, and it will, I am persuaded, be, on consideration, the opinion of the Company themselves, that, so long as the Company are to exercise, under the new arrangement, the political powers proposed to be vested in them, it is indispensably necessary to the efficient administration of those powers that their right to trade should be altogether in abeyance, due time being, of course, allowed for the winding up of their commercial concerns. I must think indeed that, even supposing no restriction of this kind to be laid on the Company, and supposing them to attempt to continue their trade as a Joint Stock Company, still the opening of the China Trade would have the effect of so lowering their profits, as to induce them, for their own sake, to desist from the exercise of the right in question, with respect to China, as they have already relinquished it virtually in regard to India.

The second question is:—

"Whether it be intended to include in the proposed assignment to the Crown of the Company's assets, that part of their commercial property, which consists of monies actually subscribed by authority of Parliament as capital for conducting the Company's trade?"

This question would almost seem to imply, that that part of the Company's commercial property which consists of monies actually subscribed as here stated, exists at this time in some separate and definite form. Though wholly unaware of such a fact, and impressed with the persuasion that the subscribed capital of the Company is involved in their general commercial property, I have no hesitation in replying, that in the proposed assignment the Government intend to include the whole of the Company's commercial capital, whether composed of subscription or accumulation, and whether existing in a separate shape, or mixed up and confounded with their general assets. On this basis, in truth, the proposition of the Government entirely rests, as the tenour of my letter of the 12th of this month plainly shews.

And, undoubtedly, all the property to which I have referred is equally comprehended in the very serious question to which, in that letter, I directed your attention, *viz.* "Whether the whole of the Company's commercial property be not legally responsible for those debts and engagements which have been contracted in the Company's name for political and territorial purposes; and whether it will not continue so responsible, even although the Company should be wholly deprived of their political powers and functions."

The third question is, "The term for which it is meant that the annuity of £630,000 shall be irredeemable?"

The duration of the term His Majesty's Ministers regard as a matter open to discussion and arrangement. They are not indisposed to a considerable latitude of provision in that respect, and will be willing to take into consideration any suggestions which the Company may wish to offer.

LETTER *from the* CHAIRMAN *and* DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *to the Right Honourable* CHARLES GRANT.

SIR: East-India House, 27th Feb. 1833.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th instant, containing a reply to the questions which the Court of Directors submitted in our communication of the 15th instant, and we beg leave to express the acknowledgments of the Court for your promptitude in furnishing the information which they wished to obtain.

We now proceed to submit to you, and through you to Earl Grey and the rest of His Majesty's Ministers, the Court's sentiments on the principal propositions contained in the Paper of Hints received from you on the 17th of December, and on the statements and arguments contained in your letter of the 12th instant.

The first consideration which presses itself upon the Court's attention, and that which they feel to be paramount to every other, is the obligation under which the Company lie towards the people of India. Connected as the Company are and have so long been with that country by ties of the most binding character, and requiring as they do from its inhabitants a large revenue to meet the necessary expenses of the state, a serious responsibility must rest upon the Company to do all that in them lies to advance the prosperity of the country, and to promote the happiness of its vast population. From this responsibility the Court have not the least desire that the Company should escape. On the contrary, their first object ever has been, and must continue to be, the welfare of India; and so long as there shall appear to be the least prospect of their being instrumental in the promotion of that object, the Company ought not, in the Court's opinion, to shrink from continuing their agency in administering the territorial government. The same considerations would, we believe, lead them cheerfully to resign that weighty trust, if another plan, the alternative for example which you state the King's Ministers are prepared to adopt, can be devised better calculated to achieve the great object of providing for the good government of India.

The Court are, however, relieved from the necessity of adverting to any alternative plan, by the opinion which His Majesty's Government have decidedly expressed and reiterated in your letter, that, subject to the changes and modifications suggested in the Paper of Hints, the Company should retain the exercise of their political powers and functions. Practically, therefore, the primary question is, whether the Company can do so upon the terms proposed?—and this question ought not, the Court think, to be embarrassed by considerations affecting the property and claims of the Company as a commercial body. The Company would never think of relinquishing the charge of governing India merely because they had property to protect and claims to prefer; neither, we are persuaded, can it be contemplated by the King's Ministers, that the Company should, without adequate compensation, relinquish either property or claims, in order that they may continue to administer the government of India, for which trust they are considered to be the fittest instrument.

Whether the agency of the Company in that administration be continued or not, their separate rights of property must be maintained and preserved, upon the same principles as those of any other corporation. Justice in the decision of that matter, (whether compromise or actual adjudication of each claim be resorted to) is all that the Company require, and is no more than they are entitled to expect.

Putting out of view, then, for the present, the claims of the Company in their commercial capacity, which will form a distinct subject for consideration in the sequel, we proceed to the primary question:—Whether the scheme of

the King's Ministers be such as to enable the Company efficiently to administer the Government of India.

It is observable from your letter, that in deciding that the Company should continue the exercise of their political functions, His Majesty's Ministers have been guided by experience of the past, and by an apprehension that a fundamental change in that respect might be liable to constitutional objections in this country. But the experience of the past is the experience of a system which the plan of His Majesty's Ministers will, if adopted, essentially alter; for that system combines the territorial government of India with the trade of the Company, and that trade it is contemplated in the plan shall cease.

The Court admit, that the combination of Government and trade in India may be liable to some objection, and that it may be desirable for the Company to relinquish that portion of their commercial operations, if the requisite remittance of territorial funds can be otherwise effected with equal advantage, security, and regularity as at present. The plan, however, provides for the cessation not only of the Company's Indian trade, but also of their China trade. It proposes, in fact, to annihilate the Company as a commercial body, and to restrict them to the exercise of their political functions.

The Court submit for the consideration of the King's Ministers, whether, in one most important respect, consequences very injurious, to say the least, to the good government of India might not ensue from the adoption of this material change in the constitution of the Company; and whether the immediate effect of such a change might not be, that the Company, instead of forming, as they now do, an integral, independent, and important part of the machinery by which the Government of India is conducted, would be reduced to a state of weakness and dependence, incompatible with the right performance of the momentous duty assigned to them.

The Court look upon the system of Indian Government established by the Act of 1784, as one in which the different authorities employed in carrying it on are eminently qualified to exert a beneficial check upon each other; and to this circumstance the Court are disposed to attribute much of the purity with which, since the passing of that Act, the Government has been administered. The nature of the local government of India, composed of three separate presidencies; the Governors of each of which act under the advice, and to some extent the control of their respective Councils, and the subjection of all the proceedings of this local Government to the Court, this body again subject to the control of the Board of Commissioners instituted for that especial purpose, make up a system of various powers, diverse in their origin, and acting under mutual influence, the effects of which the Court are disposed to think of incalculable value in a Government, the power of which over its subjects is almost absolute, and upon which public opinion can exert but a feeble and uncertain operation. If these remarks are well-founded, any measure, the tendency of which would be to remove from its position any one of the powers concerned in the government of India, or materially to weaken it in the exercise of its functions, is greatly to be deprecated. Now, to apply this argument to the case immediately in view, if the East-India Company (acting through the Court as their organ) were to lose any of their present power and influence; if, further, they were deprived of all effectual voice in the disposal of the funds which are now at their command; they might, indeed, be suffered to retain the nominal character of Governors of the British Territories in the East, but it is evident that all but the shadow of their former authority would be gone: they might, indeed, be charged with the same degree of responsibility as is now exacted from them in that capacity; but the grounds upon which much of this responsibility rests, and which render it just and proper that they should be held responsible, would no longer exist; and they would, probably, often have to incur the odium of resisting measures which they might consider objectionable, without having the weight and independence which would suffice to obtain for their objections a proper consideration. The Court are also firmly of opinion, that a considerable degree of independence should attach to the body in whom the patronage of British India is vested; and that, without the possession of such a character, the right of making appointments to office might prove rather a dangerous privilege.

Divested of their commerce, from which the Company derive so large

portion of their influence and character in England as a body independent of the Government of the country, the Court greatly fear less they should become merely an instrument for giving effect to the views of the Indian Minister, whose sway over India would, under the plan of His Majesty's Government, be almost absolute, and little exposed to the vigilance of Parliament, in consequence of the appearance of a check in the Company, which, if the apprehension of the Court be well founded, would be perfectly illusory. The probability of such a result is greatly enhanced by that part of the plan which proposes to increase the powers of the Board, and to restrict those of the Company. You say, indeed, that the scheme allots important powers to the Proprietors. The only powers which it gives to them are those which they already possess; and whilst the Directors are to continue subject to all the present limitations, the Board are to be invested with authority themselves to send dispatches, without allowing of any appeal, although their contents may be opposed to the judgment of every member of the Court.

We admit, indeed, that according to the construction which has been put upon the right of appeal now possessed by the Company, that right is valueless, except as affording some opening for calling public attention to the subject of dispute. The Court earnestly press upon His Majesty's Ministers the expediency, with a view to the security of India, as well as to a constitutional control over the acts of the Indian Minister in this country, of allowing an appeal upon the merits of important cases arising out of the Government of India, in which the Board and the Court may differ; or, at the least, of providing for giving publicity by the communication to Parliament of such cases of difference between the two authorities. The Court do not deny the expediency of making provision to limit the time during which it shall be open to them to appeal against alterations, and to secure the prompt transmission of the dispatch after the final decision of the appeal. The hope, however, that the expedient of allowing the Board, as well as the Court, to send dispatches, and thereby superseding the authority of the Court as the only body from which orders to the local Governments can constitutionally emanate, will never be adopted.

Nor is it only in respect of the transmission of dispatches that the Board's powers are proposed to be increased. By the plan suggested, the Court will be precluded from expending a shilling without the consent of the Board. That the Board should have a general control over the territorial expenditure both in India and in England, the Court fully admit; but they consider a continuance of the independent power which they now possess, of rewarding services and conferring pecuniary benfits, to be of essential importance to the efficient exercise of their functions. The plan further provides, that the Board shall have power of control over the home establishment, the very officers and servants employed by the Court.

The Court do not say that His Majesty's Ministers in proposing this plan intend to convert the Court into a Government Board. If that were their intention, the Court are persuaded that the Minister would not hesitate frankly to avow it. But the Court must candidly state, that, in their judgment, no scheme could be better devised to produce such an effect, than one which embraces the the propositions to which we have now adverted, and which we confidently hope that the King's Ministers will see the propriety of modifying. We are encouraged in this expectation by the assurance which you have given, that it is intended that the Company "shall commence the exercise of their resumed functions in the utmost possible state of efficiency."

In offering these remarks, the Court wish to be considered as speaking merely in the character, and under the obligations which that character imposes, of representatives of the people of India: as such, they desire to feel and to act during the present crisis: as such, they think that their situation entitles them to regard themselves; and their wish is, strenuously to avoid any line of proceeding inconsistent with the duties which such a character urgently demands.

It is in the same character that the Court attach value in a pecuniary point of view to the exclusive privilege of trade with China. They have not asked for, nor have they the least pretence to a continuance of that privilege, for any other financial purpose than that of supplying means necessary for carrying on the Indian Government. The Court would be understood as making this admission in the most unqualified manner.

In proceeding to notice the effect which a discontinuance of the Company's trade will have upon the finances of India, we must explain, that you have misapprehended the statement of the Secret Committee of Correspondence, that if "India had been called upon from year to year to provide funds to repay the full amount disbursed by the Company, the public debt of India since 1814 would have been upwards of seventeen millions more than it now is." The Committee did not mean to say, that the commerce had contributed seventeen millions, but that India had been saved from borrowing that sum; and you are aware that the commerce receives only English interest from the territory, whilst the territory, for loans contracted in India, must pay Indian interest. This circumstance, and the difference of time (the statement in the Report of 1830 extends only to 1828-29, whereas that shewing the amount to be seventeen millions extends to 1833-34), explains the variation which you have pointed out. You will perceive that the statement of the Committee is exclusive of the advantage which has resulted to the territory, from the payment out of commercial funds of the interest of the Home Bond-debt.

The Court observe with satisfaction, that you are fully impressed with the fact, that the commerce of the Company has in past times proved a most useful auxiliary to the territory of India, not only by furnishing the latter with a safe and faithful remittance of the funds required for political purposes in England, but also by supplying to a great extent direct pecuniary aid to the finances of that country. But they also observe, that you appear to entertain a very strong opinion, that the territory, under proper financial management, is not likely to need this kind of assistance in future. While the Court are as fully sensible as His Majesty's Ministers can be, that it is not merely desirable to place India upon a solid basis of financial independence, but incumbent upon those to whom the duty of governing that country is entrusted, to adopt every prudent and practicable method for this purpose, they regret extremely that they cannot look forward with such sanguine expectations as you, Sir, appear to do, to the financial prosperity of India, when deprived of the support hitherto afforded to it by the Company's commerce. The only safe test whereby to judge of the financial capabilities of India prospectively, is past experience; and that, as you yourself admit, is directly opposed to the hypothetical expectations which you form of the future. So far from calculating upon any permanent increase in the territorial revenues, the Court cannot, under present circumstances, do more than hope that they will not materially decline; a point upon which they feel great anxiety, when they look to the actual condition of the land revenue.

With respect to charges, it seems to be the opinion of the King's Ministers that the expenditure of past times has been unnecessarily high, in consequence of the reliance placed by the local Governments on the Commercial profits of the Company. The Court cannot altogether concur in this opinion; they believe that the embarrassment of the Indian Finances is to be ascribed principally to the expensive wars in which we have at different times been involved. But even admitting that the argument has some weight, it is only properly applicable to the period since 1814. Previously to that time it was contended by the opponents of the Company, that their commerce was not only unproductive, but was a clog upon the territorial revenues; and it was for the purpose of settling that controversy that the separation of accounts was prescribed. You are, of course, aware that, in the term preceding the separation of accounts, as well as in the succeeding period, there was a large territorial deficiency.

The Court would not be understood to despair of India ever becoming independent on external financial aid; nor can it be necessary for them to say that their most strenuous efforts shall be joined to those of the Board of Commissioners for the promotion of that very important object. Still, supposing it to be achieved, and it must be some time, at least, before that can be the case, we would earnestly plead for a continuance of the present financial system, upon the ground that India possesses a strong claim to the advantage of any surplus fund that could be saved by reduction of charge. Has not India

been kept poor through her connection with England? Has not England derived immense wealth from that connection? And may not India, therefore, justly ask that she should not be deprived of the financial advantages resulting to her from the Company's trade?

The Secret Committee of Correspondence were perfectly aware, that so far as respects the proposed annuity of £630,000, no additional charge would be imposed by the plan on the Indian revenues, since the plan provides for the relief to India of an equivalent amount of present charge, by means of an application of a part of the commercial property to the redemption of the territorial debt; but the apprehension which the Committee felt, and it is one in which the Court cannot but participate, was, that India, when she has lost those advantages which she now possesses from the Company's trade, might be unable to defray the present charges.

You say, indeed, that those advantages "have been drawn from the people of this country, constituting as truly a tax on them as any of the national imposts properly so called." That would certainly have been the state of the case, if the privilege which the Company possesses had been used as a monopoly. But the Secret Committee have most correctly shown that such is not the fact. If you will refer to the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1830, you will perceive that the Company have not received more than a fair mercantile profit upon the capital employed; and it will not surely be contended that the profit of a merchant is to be regarded in the light of a tax. If so, as we presume merchants who in an open trade import tea will expect a profit, the tax will still be continued, whilst a further direct tax will be necessary to defray the charge of collecting the tea duties. The great financial advantage which, as it appears to the Court, the present system possesses is, that by the concentration of a great trade, the reasonable profits of commercial operations are made available to supply a deficiency in the Indian revenues.

It is not only as regards an improvement in the Indian finances that His Majesty's Ministers are sanguine; they appear also to think that no difficulty will be experienced in effecting remittances from India on the territorial account, amounting to between two and three millions annually, upon terms as favourable as at present. The Court cannot indulge any such expectation; not that they deny that, when the Company shall have given up trade, the free trade from India and China will afford an extensive medium of remittance, but they think that it will be necessary for the Government either to consent to a sacrifice in the rate of exchange, by raising the requisite funds by means of drafts upon India negotiated here, or to take the security in India and in China of a lien upon Cargo, thereby rendering necessary some commercial establishment there and in England; and, in either case, they are apprehensive that the punctual realization of the full amount cannot be safely relied on. The expedient of a bullion remittance could only be resorted to occasionally, and might, we apprehend, operate inconveniently upon India.

Upon this part of the subject we will only further state, that it is impossible, in the judgment of the Court, too highly to estimate the importance of securing to the Home Government of India regularly the funds requisite to meet all territorial demands. If there should be any failure in that respect, the consequences in paralysing the efficiency of the supreme authority, and in communicating to India all the odium and misery of an apparently bankrupt government, will be inevitable; for it should never be forgotten, that the vital spring of the whole of this complex machine for administering the government of British India, is in England, where constitutionally it can alone rest.

We are persuaded, Sir, that you will do the Court the justice to admit, that in thus pointing out the difficulties which present themselves to the adoption of the proposed scheme, they are only discharging their duty to His Majesty's Government, to the public, and to India. Need we add, that if, notwithstanding all that has been stated, it shall be finally determined to separate the trade from the territorial administration, it will be the earnest endeavour of the Court to lessen the inconveniences which they have suggested as likely to arise from such a measure. But they must repeat, that to enable them to do so with any good effect, the plan should, in their judgment, provide much more completely than it does at present, for giving independence and weight to the proceedings of the Court, in that part of the government of India which it is proposed to assign to the Company.

The Court have fully considered all that you say upon the advantages expected to result to this country and to India from the opening of the China trade. Most earnestly do they wish that those advantages may be realized, and that the apprehensions expressed by the Secret Committee of Correspondence may be proved groundless.

Far be it from the Court to say, nor did the Committee ever intend to convey the idea, that it was chimerical, "under any circumstances, to expect an augmented demand for British manufactures among the Chinese." The question is not, whether, under any circumstances, but whether, under the present circumstances, and with reference not to the Company's exclusive privileges but to the commercial policy of the Chinese, such an expectation can be rationally entertained? The Court think not: and this opinion is very much grounded upon the important facts brought to your notice by the Secret Committee of Correspondence, *viz.* That the Americans, second only to the British in commercial enterprize, have made the experiment of taking British manufactures to China, and have found it unsuccessful; that the officers of the Company's ships, possessing peculiar advantages of freedom from freight and of established connection in China, take such manufactures to a very limited extent; and that, although the way has been long open for goods of that description to pass from India and the Eastern Archipelago to China, British merchants have scarcely ever availed themselves of it.

These facts, elicited during the Parliamentary investigation, and in no respect shaken by any evidence of a contrary tenor, you have not noticed; but you meet the question by an exposition of the general principles of free trade, and by a reference to the results of the open trade with India.

The Court, equally with you, Sir, appreciate the power of British industry, capital, and enterprize, if allowed free scope; but the check to such exertions, in this case, is not, as the Court think, to be found in the Company's privilege, so much as in the conduct and policy of the Chinese. The doubt which the Court entertain is, in fact, whether it be possible for private and individual competition to withstand, much less to thrive under, the system of trade prescribed by the regulations of the Chinese Government, which we have no power to alter, and which they have shewn a fixed determination to maintain, notwithstanding the efforts which have from time to time been made to induce them to relax it.

Upon the comparison which you have drawn from the open trade with India, as proving the effects of freedom in augmenting a demand for British manufactures, you must allow us to point out to you, that the results of the India trade in that particular are not such as you suppose them to be. If you will examine the Custom-house returns, you will perceive that in *value* the exports of British manufactures to India increased in a larger ratio during the Company's last term, *viz.* from 1793 to 1814, than they have during the present. The quantities exported have undoubtedly increased during the present term as compared with the former, but the increase is much more than accounted for by abatement of cost; whilst, both in value and in quantity, the comparison is in favour of the former term, if we except cotton manufactures, which to a great extent have become a new article of export since 1814, and that not as the consequence of free trade, but of the power of machinery, and of other circumstances affecting trade generally.

If his Majesty's Ministers should think it necessary, the Court will be prepared to establish these several points; and being established, you, Sir, will admit that you do yourself injustice, that you do injustice to the eminent persons who with you were of opinion in 1813 that there was no ground to expect, without a change of circumstances, that the demand for British manufactures in India would materially increase, when you assert that such predictions have been disproved. But were the fact as you have supposed it to be, what analogy is there between China, where an Englishman can plant his foot on one spot only, and that merely by sufferance, and where a jealous government imposes whatever regulations it thinks proper for the protection of its own manufactures, and India, where there is resident a large and increasing body of Euro-

peans, and where the British government may provide, as it has done, by fiscal regulations, for encouraging the manufactures of Great Britain, to the prejudice, if not to the entire destruction of those of India?

The Court therefore cannot agree with you, that any argument for throwing open the trade with China can be drawn from analogy with the working of the trade with India.

It would seem that the King's Ministers are also impressed with a belief, that even supposing no increase to take place in the exports from this country, an open trade would produce an increase in the exports from India to China; and you express an opinion, in which the Court entirely agree, that any view of the question of the China trade which excludes India, must be essentially defective.

We have no hesitation in stating our conviction, that whether the China trade be privileged or free, it must take the course principally of a remittance trade from India; it being quite clear, that the most advantageous mode which can be adopted for placing funds in China for the purchase of teas, is by drafts upon India. Indeed, His Majesty's Ministers must be aware, that nothing but the anxious desire which the Company have felt to uphold the manufacturing interests of Great Britain, has prevented them from buying all their teas with money from India, instead of purchasing one-third, as at present, with the proceeds of British manufactures. It will, perhaps, be said, that the Company, in doing this, have proved themselves to be bad merchants. That may be true. Their apology must be, the zeal with which, as British subjects, they have been animated (honest, though possibly mistaken), to promote what they conceived to be important interests at home. In an open trade merchants will, of course, have no other view than their own interests; and as those interests will be best promoted by exchanging the produce of India for that of China, the Court cannot but join with his Majesty's Ministers in expecting an increase in the exports from India to China. But this advantage would arise not so much from a cessation of the Company's privilege, as from a discontinuance of the practice which the Company have adopted, of sending large quantities of British manufactures to China.

We think it right here to explain, in reference to the comparison which you have drawn between the private trade of India with China in 1813-14 and in 1829-30, that the statement from which you have taken the value in the former year is confessedly imperfect, owing to the want of proper documents, as it includes the exports to Canton from *British Indian ports only*; whereas the value given for 1829-30 includes the imports into Canton from *all* the ports in the East-Indies. But not to lay much stress upon this circumstance, the Court must beg to remind you, that the cause of the large increase of the private-trade from India to China since 1813-14, is to be traced to the rapid growth of the *smuggled* trade in opium. Out of the total value of private imports into Canton from India, amounting in 1829-30 to Dollars 18,447,147, no less a proportion than 13,468,924 dollars was the value of opium. The trade in this article is prohibited by the laws of China, and it is consequently one in which the Company have never engaged. Had they done so, the comparative statements of the Company's and the Private-Trade, to which you have referred, would have exhibited very different results. This explanation, the Court think, goes very far to deprive any arguments, founded upon the growth of the private-trade, of the weight which might otherwise have attached to them. And here the Court cannot refrain from expressing their apprehension of what may probably be one consequence of an alteration of the existing system of our commerce with China. At present the Chinese Government receive regularly a large revenue from the Company's trade; and secured in the possession of this income, it is not very strict in enforcing its own laws against the trade in opium, which is so important to the Indian revenues. But if the general trade with China, instead of being under the management of one body answerable for, and controlling the whole, were transferred to the hands of private individuals, each pursuing his course according to his view of his particular interests at the time, there cannot be much doubt that the high notions of the free traders to which you have alluded, so utterly at variance with the jealous policy of the Chinese Government, would not long be confined within the bounds which that policy has prescribed. Hence a danger, by no means improbable, that the *whole* of the British trade would gradually become a smuggled one; and that, in such an event, the Government of that country, finding their revenue from the trade no longer secure, might put an end to it altogether.

Supposing an increased export to China of the manufactures or products either of England, or of India, you contemplate the increase with peculiar satisfaction; because, as China makes her return in an article which is produced no where else, the enlargement of such a trade will not be at the expense of the other customers of Great Britain. From which we infer, that, you are of opinion that the people of Great Britain, or her customers in other countries, will not only consume more tea, but will expend more money in the purchase of that article, when the trade is open, than they now do; and that such increase of expenditure will provide the means of paying for the augmented quantities of goods which it is assumed will be sent to China. Before this result can be brought about (it being always, we presume, supposed that one benefit expected from the discontinuance of the Company's privilege is, that tea will be cheapened to the consumer), there must be a vast increase in the quantity of tea brought to market, as well as in the demand for it; and the Court cannot but think that deterioration of quality would inevitably follow.

You rely upon the effect of rivalry among the dealers in tea to prevent this consequence; but in China the tea trade is confined to the Hong, to which, as stated in the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1830, "the Company's influence has afforded a necessary and efficient counterpoise." There can, therefore, be little or no rivalry among the persons who supply the tea in China.

The Court submit it as their opinion, that the consumption of tea depends chiefly on the quality, and that the inspection which the article at present undergoes at Canton, and the control the Company possess in the market there, have the effect of maintaining the general quality of the tea investment. To this circumstance may fairly be ascribed, the extensive use of tea among the people of Great Britain, in comparison with those of any other country, not excepting even America.

In closing their remarks upon the subject of the trade in Tea, the Court trust that you will acquit the Secret Committee of any intention to obtrude unnecessary observations respecting the large revenue which that article affords to the public exchequer. Most entirely do the Court and their Committee feel with you, Sir, that this part of the question is matter rather for the consideration of the King's Ministers than of debate with the Company. Still, when you bear in mind, that the revenue of between three and four millions annually is regularly paid by the Court, and that the Company's system saves the expense of collection, you will admit, that it was only natural for the Committee to state prominently facts of such importance, and to which they were constant eye-witnesses.

Upon the proposed appointment of a Chief and Council at Canton the Court beg leave to observe, that though they must not be understood as asserting, that the broils and disputes in which British private-traders might become involved with the Chinese, would, in general, lead to the suspension of the whole trade, yet they are satisfied that no officer or officers whom the King's Government might appoint as the British representative, would have the influence which the Company's Select Committee possess with the Chinese authorities, in bringing such disputes to a favourable termination. The influence of the Select Committee is to be traced chiefly to the circumstance of their being the sole managers of an extensive and valuable trade, which they have it in their power to suspend at any time, when pressing considerations require such a course of proceeding; and there is also this advantage resulting from the Company's being required to retain on hand a large stock of tea, that a suspension of the trade for a whole season does not involve any want of the article at home. How little influence even a King's Ambassador would have, without such a character as that possessed by the Select Committee, may be seen in the failure of all former embassies to the Government of Pekin! The Court are also inclined to think, that while no authority could be more determined than the Select Committee in resisting substantial injustice on the part of the Chinese authorities, they are much more capable, from their peculiar character, of settling disputes in an amicable manner than a King's officer, even though he

were invested with power to suspend the trade; that while they, without loss of honour, could concede upon *smaller points*, the latter, *being an immediate* representative of the British Crown, would frequently have no course left but one which would necessarily terminate in hostile extremities.

In proceeding to the question affecting the property and claims of the Company as a commercial corporation, the Court think it necessary to remove the misapprehension under which you labour, in supposing that the suggestion which the Secret Committee of Correspondence have made on behalf of the Proprietors, *could not* be met without conceding *all* that the Company claim. What the Secret Committee suggested, *viz.* that the Proprietors should be considered entitled to such an *amount of* the property as, if invested in Consols, would be sufficient to produce the annuity of £630,000, might be accomplished by the outlay of eighteen millions sterling.

The statement which you have given of the property claimed by the Company shews the amount to be more than twenty-three millions; and even after deducting the unappropriated surplus profit, it would exceed twenty millions: this is exclusive of the property in India, the value of which was estimated by the Indian Minister *in* 1793, at £250,000 per annum, which, at twenty years' purchase, is equal to five millions; and although it is quite true, as you state, that the right to this property has remained in abeyance for seventy years, yet the Company's title to it, so far from having been questioned, has been distinctly recognized and expressly reserved *in* the several Acts of Parliament by which the term of the Company's privileges has been from time to time renewed. If, therefore, all that the Committee suggested were carried into effect, there would still remain a considerable amount of property to be made over (should it be so decided) to the territorial branch.

But you seem to think that the accuracy of the statements of the Company's property may be questioned; that, supposing their accuracy to be established, doubts may be entertained of the legal right of the commercial branch to some of the items; and that the whole of the Company's property, whatever be its amount, may be deemed subject to overwhelming liabilities.

Upon the first of these points, *viz.* the possible inaccuracy of the statements, the Court wish it to be distinctly understood, that they have no desire to avoid the most searching scrutiny into their accounts. It may, indeed, excite some surprise, that any such scrutiny should now be deemed necessary. During the last three years, Committees of Parliament have been diligently employed in investigating the Company's accounts; information of every kind required for their elucidation has been promptly supplied; evidence tending to impugn their accuracy has been freely received, and has given rise to evidence of an opposite character. A professional Accountant has been called upon by the Board to render assistance in this matter, and voluminous details have been furnished, sufficient for the completion of any investigation, however minute, which the most scrupulous objector could desire; besides all which, the amounts of two of the most material of the claims, those for the balance of war expenditure and with regard to the home bond-debt, were long since vouched for by the decision of a Committee of Parliament. Yet now, within six weeks of the time when His Majesty's Ministers have determined to bring the subject of the Company's affairs under the consideration of Parliament, and to propose a final dissolution of the connexion between the territory and the trade, you suggest that, previously to the Company's taking to themselves any part of the property claimed as their own, it will be necessary to apply a searching scrutiny to their accounts, unless they acquiesce in such a compromise as that which you have proposed:— and you ask, "What, in the mean time, will be the *situation* of the East-India Stockholders? from what funds are the dividends to be paid?"

We cannot *permit ourselves* for an instant to doubt, Sir, that it is your desire that nothing should be introduced into this discussion calculated to excite alarm in the breasts of the Proprietors whose interests are so deeply involved. Their dividends would be paid as at present, from the proceeds of the Company's sales, which must continue until 1836, owing to the operation of the Commutation Act; and by that time it might be hoped that the supposed scrutiny would have terminated. But, on the other hand, the Court may be allowed to enquire, what would the territorial branch do for funds? It can

have no right to a farthing from the home treasury after April 1834, and therefore, as you justly apprehend, "a good deal of difficulty might occur in furnishing the funds necessary for the current home expenditure."

The doubts which you suggest as to the legal rights of the Company to some of the commercial property, appear to refer principally to that portion which consists of profits of trade accumulated between 1794 and 1813; respecting which we must observe, that the commercial assets of the Company in 1794 (previously to which year the growth of the capital had been checked by urgent and heavy demands of the territorial branch, amounted to eleven millions, instead of eight millions as assumed by you; so that, adding the balance of war expenditure and the value of property in India, you will perceive that, even in 1794, and excluding all the accumulated profits in question, there was sufficient commercial property to purchase the proposed annuity in consols.

But further, whilst Parliament, since the acquisition of the Dewannee, has restrained the amount of dividends, it has imposed no limit upon the growth of the trading capital; and so far from objecting to the Company's title to the whole of the trading stock as it stood at the commencement of the present term, made provision in the Act of 1813 against any diminution of its amount, through the continued connection with the territory, by requiring a reimbursement to the Company, *in full*, of all sums expended by them for political charges; and so binding is that enactment considered, that the Court, according to the advice of Counsel (of which you have been apprised), are at liberty, without any control on the part of the Board, to require the Indian Government to replace the portion of the Company's capital now due, as the balance of political expenditure in England. We must also remind you, that the ulterior appropriations to which the home profits might have been considered applicable under the Act of 1793, were cancelled and repealed by the Act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sect. 61; and that the 4th section of that Act expressly provided for the continuance by the Company, *after* 1834, of trade "with all, or any part of their joint stock, in trade, goods, merchandize, estates, and effects." Provision of that nature appears to have been made in successive enactments, since the 3d Geo. II. cap. 14, which in the most express terms recognises the right of the Company, collectively and individually, whenever their exclusive privilege shall cease, to any property and estates which they may possess *beyond the subscribed capital.*

You have raised a further question, "whether the whole of the Company's commercial property be not legally responsible for those debts and engagements which have been contracted, in the Company's name, for political and territorial purposes, and whether it will not continue so responsible, even although the Company should be wholly deprived of their political powers and functions."

The Court are entirely persuaded, that if you, Sir, and His Majesty's other Ministers, had more fully reflected upon all the bearings and circumstances of this case, you would at the least have paused, before you gave currency, with the sanction of such high authority, to the doubt propounded in the passage which we have now quoted, and would have seen that questions regarding the liabilities of the territorial and commercial branches respectively, when severed by such a scheme as that which is now proposed, must be solved upon principles of substantial justice, rather than by subtle refinements of law. We appeal to you, Sir, we appeal to the King's Ministers generally, whether it can consist with common justice, that the trading stock of a commercial corporation should be held liable for the political debts of the British Empire in India; which empire would, in the case assumed, be wrested from the Company by an act of power. We say "wrested," because that which you characterize as "a pure gift from the British Parliament," that Parliament has distinctly reserved as a question never yet decided.

The ground of the supposed liability is, that the territorial debt was contracted in the name of the Company. But, Sir, if there be any validity in that reasoning, what (the Court ask, and they do so with the utmost respect), what becomes of the territory itself, every inch of which has been acquired by, and is held in the name of the Company? What becomes, again, of the civil servants of India, who are all under covenants to the Company? Or what, lastly, becomes of the Indian army, every member of which is bound by

allegiance to the Company? Is it not abundantly clear, that as the Company using but one name, have acted in a two-fold capacity, the mutual engagements and liabilities of the territorial and commercial branches must possess their separate and distinctive characters; and, therefore, that the territory and the territorial debt must go together?

The Court remark, that after raising the question regarding the liabilities of the commercial property to the debt of India, you suggest, that the territorial creditor has no direct lien upon India, notwithstanding that Parliament has provided that the interest of the debt shall be paid out of the territorial revenues, and that no portion of such interest shall be paid out of the commercial funds.

When we advert to those parts of the Act of 1813, which make the interest of the debt a territorial charge exclusively, and guard against any deterioration of the commercial property through the Company's connection with the territory, we can scarcely conceive it possible that a moment's doubt should be entertained, that if Parliament did not technically, it did virtually, substantially, and in good faith, grant to the Indian creditor a lien upon the territorial revenues for his principal.

Whilst the Court, in vindication of the rights and interests of their constituents, have felt it necessary to make the foregoing observations, they request us to assure you, that, far from having any desire that the Company should pursue their claims "with unqualified rigour," they see no objection to a settlement upon the principle of fair and liberal compromise. That principle is, in fact, recognized by the Committee of Correspondence, in their Minute of the 2d of January.

By acceding to the compromise which the King's Ministers have proposed, the Company would surrender every right and all the property that they possess; but, on the other hand, what would the territory relinquish? Nothing; absolutely nothing. It would, indeed, lose, and the Court deeply regret that it should lose, the large advantages which it derives from the Company's trade; but, as the result of the compromise, the territory would evidently relinquish nothing, the charge of the annuity being, as you observe, countervailed by diminution of debt, through an application of the commercial assets. Not only would the territory be no loser by the arrangement, it would positively be a gainer to the extent of the surplus of the commercial property after providing the dividend.

To this you will probably object that we are thus assuming the territory to have no right to the commercial assets. We are so. We take that ground, and contend that it is perfectly substantial, and consistent with the Act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, which has subjected the territory to all its present charges (and they are not to be increased by the suggested arrangement), and has guarded against any encroachment by the territory on the commercial assets.

In proposing to the Company to accept as an equivalent for all their property and claims an annuity of £630,000, payable half-yearly, or in other words, a dividend at the present rate of 10½ per cent. secured upon India, the King's Ministers appear to have been guided by the appropriation clauses in the Acts of 1793 and 1813; and the Court admit that the intention of Parliament, probably in both of those enactments, but certainly in the latter, was to secure to the Proprietors always the dividend of 10½ per cent. and no more, until certain reductions should have been effected in the territorial debts. It is, however, equally clear, as indeed you seem to allow, that Parliament made that arrangement, because the Proprietors were entitled to commercial property fully sufficient to provide for such dividend. The King's Ministers now propose to grant the same annuity, but to secure it upon the Indian territory exclusively. The Court will candidly state their two principal objections to this proposal. They object to it, first, because the plan gives to the Board of Commissioners, who alone of the three authorities to be entrusted with the government of India will have no personal interest in its welfare, a sway almost absolute; so that, whatever the Proprietors and Directors shall think essential to the security of the dividend, may be opposed and overruled by the controlling Board: and, secondly, because in the event of the finances of India becoming embarrassed, either through the cessation of the Company's

trade, through the occurrence of war, or from any other cause, it may not be possible for India to pay the dividend in addition to all other charges; and although you intend that the dividend shall have precedence of the territorial charges in England, yet the Court feel that it would not be possible, neither would it be proper for the Company, as rulers of India, to receive from the territorial revenues for their own use, any thing, until all current obligations had been met. What would be said, if India required stores to prosecute a war, and the Company refused to send them, because there were not the means to pay for the stores without trenching on the dividend? Even under the operation of the Act of 1813, the Company have not escaped from imputations (most unjust and unfounded, we admit,) of receiving dividend to the inconvenience of the territory. We entreat, Sir, your attention, and that of your colleagues, to this fact, as strongly confirming the objection which the Court have expressed. You will find on reference to the Financial despatch to Bengal, dated the 24th of September 1828, para. 259, that Lord Amherst, when Governor General, adopted as his own view, the statement of his Secretary, that the consignment of bullion to the Company, from India, in repayment of territorial expenditure at home, would raise the popular cry "that we had looked merely to commercial dividend."

The Court are, indeed, aware that, at present, priority is given to the dividend over political charges; but then the dividend is paid out of commercial funds, provision being made that in the event of a deficiency of means to meet political demands, Parliament shall supply it. You have not proposed a continuance of this provision: Nor do the Court ask it; although they feel with their Committee, that it would "not have been unreasonable to expect that some provision would be made by the country, to compensate the Company for the services which they have rendered, for the risks which they have run, and for the sacrifices which they are called upon to make." They are most sincerely desirous that the adjustment of the Company's affairs should be effected without subjecting Great Britain to the remotest pecuniary liability on account of India. But the Court trust that His Majesty's Ministers will see the propriety of more effectually guarding the interests of the Proprietors. At present, the property upon which the security for the dividend rests is principally embarked in a trade which centres in England, and some parts of it are actually invested in the public securities of this country; and now that the trade is to cease, the Court submit that, if the dividend is to be charged upon India, the least which the Proprietors are entitled to expect is, that some collateral security for the regular payment of the dividend, and ultimately, if necessary, the principal, in the shape of an effective sinking fund, based upon the investment in the national stocks of some portion of the commercial assets, should be established.

This proposal need not interfere with the wish which the King's Government has, to bind up the interests of the Proprietors with those of India. Nor is it opposed to, on the contrary, it is perfectly consistent with the principle of every parliamentary enactment which has contemplated the formation of a guarantee fund. Neither would it be calculated to act prejudicially upon the finances of India, as upon the fund being equal to meet the demand of the Proprietors in full, the interest on the accumulated amount would belong to the territory. If, as we can scarcely permit ourselves to doubt, you should be pleased to entertain this suggestion, there will not, we think, be any difficulty in adopting it upon a satisfactory basis. But the Court are decidedly of opinion, that without some arrangement of the sort, justice will not be done to the rights and interests of the Proprietors.

The Court would further submit, whether at the expiration of the term of the annuity (which we are glad to find is not to be a short one), the Proprietors should not receive as much principal as is now to be applied out of their property to the discharge of territorial debt.

In considering these suggestions, dictated by an earnest desire to meet, as far as possible, the views of His Majesty's Ministers, we entreat, Sir, that it may be recollected, that the Proprietors are asked to surrender not only all their property and claims, but also their right to trade in perpetuity. You say, indeed, that the latter condition is not required, and that the right to trade is to remain only in abeyance; but as the proposals involve the transfer

to the territory of all the Company's trading capital, the arrangement must be regarded as virtually including a surrender of the right to trade; a right with which it must be remembered that the Company were originally invested for the attainment of an important national object, to which neither individual enterprize nor means were adequate, and which it is acknowledged has produced the most important and beneficial results to India and to England.

Before we conclude this letter, we deem it important to call your attention to two points: First, the period to be allowed to the Company for winding up their commercial concerns. We presume that that will be the period fixed for the commencement of the open trade. It would, we think, be only deluding the public and injuring the Company, or rather the Indian territory, supposing the proposed arrangement to be carried into effect, to sanction a free trade with China previously to the disposal of the large stock of teas retained by the Company in obedience to the law, and this will not be effected until June, 1836. And secondly, the necessity of making provision, out of the Company's property, for outstanding commercial obligations, and for suitable pensions to the servants of the Company, whose interests may be affected by the change of system.

We have only to add, that nothing which we have said now, or upon any former occasion, is to be considered in the least degree as committing the Proprietors, to whom the proposals of the King's Ministers, when finally matured, and we trust, for the sake of all parties, considerably modified, will be submitted.

You may be assured, Sir, that no delay which the Court can avoid, shall occur in their taking the sense of their Constituents. You must be aware, however, that some time must necessarily be occupied in doing so; and we are persuaded that, in stating that if no decision of the Proprietors should be communicated to you by the 23d of March, you would feel yourself compelled to consider it as a declining of the proposal, it could not have been your wish or intention to force on a premature decision on questions of such grave and vital importance to the East-India Company.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) J. G. Ravenshaw.
C. Marjoribanks.

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

In a letter from Mr. Grant to the Chairs, dated 14th March 1833, Mr. Grant, with reference to the objection in the preceding letter, respecting the mode in which the annuity to the Proprietors is to be secured, proposes as follows:

That there shall be taken out of the commercial assets of the Company the sum of £1,200,000 sterling, which shall be invested in the national stocks or other public securities of this country, and shall, with its accumulated interest, form a fund, as a guarantee or collateral security for the capital stock of the Company, and applicable to its future redemption.

That this sum shall not, nor shall any part of it, nor of the dividends arising from it, be applied to any other purpose than the formation of such guarantee fund for the object just mentioned; but that it shall be suffered to accumulate until it shall be applied, as hereinafter mentioned, towards the redemption of the annuity of £630,000, or until it shall, together with its accumulations, amount to the sum of twelve millions; after which, no further accumulation shall take place, but all the subsequent interest or dividends shall be applied, at the option of the Directors and the Board, either towards the discharge of the principal of the general territorial debt of India, or in some other manner for the benefit of the territory.

That at the time which shall have been fixed by Parliament as the period when the annuity of £630,000 payable out of the territory to the Proprietors shall become redeemable, the whole of the guarantee fund, as it then subsists, and whether it shall then be of the amount of twelve millions or of

any lower amount, shall be applied in or towards the redemption of that annuity, on the terms which shall have been prescribed by Parliament.

In carrying into effect this scheme, it may be convenient to the Company to avail themselves of the debt owing to them from the Public of £1,207,559. 15*s*. which, under the act of the 33 Geo. III, cap. 47, section 7, they are entitled to receive on the determination of their exclusive privileges. The Government are ready to repay that debt on the part of the Public: or should the Company prefer it, to retain the sum of £1,200,000 in their hands as a loan paying such interest for it as may hereafter be agreed upon. In the former case, the sum would merge into the general mass of the commercial assets of the Company, and would of course fall under the general operation of the proposed arrangement; in the latter, it would form the nucleus of the guarantee fund, the accruing interest being invested for the purpose of accumulation."

A further letter of explanation from Mr. Grant to the Chairs, dated 21st March, contains the following elucidations of the points in doubt:—

These are, first, the amount (£1,200,000) of the sum set apart for the guarantee fund; and

Secondly, the application of that fund solely to the capital of the annuity of £630,000.

Fully appreciating the motives of duty towards their constituents which have induced the Court to revert to these subjects, I am not the less obliged to state my inability to accede to the wishes of the Court respecting them; and I should more deeply regret this circumstance, were I not of opinion that sufficent security is furnished to the Company by the concession already made in this matter by His Majesty's Ministers.

There is, however, one subject touched on by you, regarding which I think it incumbent on me to meet your desire for further information, the term during which the annuity of £630,000 is to be irredeemable. For, as to the rate of repayment, you have justly construed my silence to imply, that the Government intend to adhere to the rate mentioned in the Paper of Hints, namely, £100 for every £5. 5*s*. But respecting the term of the annuity, I feel that I am able to answer your enquiry without any substantial departure from the rule to which I have alluded, as limiting the range of my present communication.

This is a point which you have a right to urge as a subject of consideration, preliminary to your recommendation of the new arrangement; and I was in expectation of some suggestion in relation to it, in your letter of the 27th of February. As it is now brought under notice, I have no objection to regard it as having been mooted in that letter; and I proceed to give my reply.

Before I do so, however, I must, in reference to one of your remarks, observe, that the term of the annuity is a question to be kept entirely separate from that of the duration of the Company's political functions.

The former is a fair subject of negociation with the Proprietors, as affecting the pecuniary value of their property. The latter, as involving solely a political trust, must be determined exclusively in reference to the national interests of Great Britain and of India.

The two questions are indeed connected by the Government plan; but they are to be resolved on independent principles; nor can it be admitted that His Majesty's Ministers are under the same obligation of coming to an immediate resolution in the one case as in the other.

If the arrangement be adopted, I shall, of course, be happy to be favoured with your views on the propriety of fixing any, and, if any, what period to the political authority of the Company, as well as on all other questions which regard the administration of our Indian dominions. It is the more necessary to reserve this point at present, as I conceive that it will hereafter be a matter for grave consideration, whether the interests of India and of the empire at large will not be better consulted, and whether the Company will not in every respect be more strongly and advantageously placed, if the duration of their political functions is left definite, than if they are put under the invidious, and perhaps delusive, protection of a specific period.

to offer an opinion upon the subject, I would say, that there is not one of the six *darsans*, or schools, into which Hindú metaphysics are divided, that is *essentially* material. All these schools have the same primary ideas, employ the same terms, and use the same mode of argument; it is only in the application and in the results that they disagree; in short, their differences are rather those of sects than of distinct schools. The Colonel has said that the Hindús have no word that corresponds to our idea of *matter*. This opinion I conceive be quite erroneous; for the word matter itself appears to be originally *Sanscrit;* and is employed in the first book of *Menu*,* in the very sense of *matter*. Thus we find *anvyó mátrá*, &c.: 'With minute transformable atoms of the five elements called *mátrás*† the whole of this (universe) comes into existence in due succession.' This word is derived from the root *má*, 'to measure,' and implies the thing which measures space,—as good a definition perhaps as human reason can give, of matter. These abstract inquiries have always occupied the Hindús, but they have proceeded in a way different from ourselves: they have attempted to begin at the Source of all things, and to come down the stream, accounting for all our perceptions; while the metaphysicians of Europe have endeavoured to rise 'from Nature up to Nature's God,' and thus to reach the Fountain of life.

"Gentlemen, I claim your indulgence for these few remarks, which I thought were only due to Mr. Colebrooke in his present state of health."

The meeting was then adjourned to the 16th at the usual hour.

Saturday, 16th March. The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., vice-president, took the chair at this meeting.

The following, among other donations, were laid on the table, *viz.*

From Colonel J. S. Harriot, M.R.A.S., skeleton heads of the bear, leopard, and vulture, from Medínipura in Bengal; a Bengal sabre called 'k'barg;' "Description du Museum Etrusque de Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino;" and "Delle Antiche Fattura di Argilla, che si ritrovano in Sicilia."

From the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D., M.R.A.S., a specimen of the first book tract ever printed by lithography in China; being the substance of Paley's argument, from apparent design, of the existence of a Creator.

From Lieut. Colonel Wm. G. Colebrooke, M.R.A.S., eleven models in wood of agricultural and manufacturing implements used in Ceylon; specimens of Ceylonese basket-work; iron styles for writing with on the palm-leaf; brass utensils used in the temples; a basket-full of areca-nuts; a boar-spear; and a Chinese printed book.

From James Stewart Forbes, Esq., M.R.A.S., the figure of a goddess, finely carved in ivory, in bas-relief, from the temple of Haugranketty, about sixteen miles from Kandy, in Ceylon.

M. Stanislaus Julien presented a copy of the original text of the *Hoeï lan ki*, lithographed in fac-simile at the expense of the Société Asiatique of Paris; M. Julien's translation of this drama into French was published last year at the expense of the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland.

Captain Pogson presented a copy of his History of the Boondelas; and the Royal Humane Society a copy of its Fifty-ninth Annual Report.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

Captain Thomas Edmund Sampson, F.G.S., of the 22d regiment Bengal N.I., was balloted for and elected a non-resident member of the Society.

A further portion of Captain Swanston's account of the Syrian Christians on the coast of Malabar was read at this meeting.

The Chairman announced that the next meeting would be held on the 20th of April, and that the meeting following would be the anniversary, *viz.* on the 11th of May.

* V. 27.

† *Mátrá* is a feminine noun in *Sanscrit*, as *materia* is in Latin; and both mean the substance of which things are made.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *June 20th and 22d.*

J. W. Hogg, v. *Bank of Bengal.*—Mr. *Turton*, with whom was Mr. *Dickens*, on the part of the plaintiff, stated that, by one of the cases arising out of the deposits on loan made by the well known Rajkissore Dutt—*to whom* the plaintiff had, in May, 1829, lent money in deposit of several company's papers, amongst the rest the three papers which were the subject of this action—and which with others had been before endorsed to and deposited with the Bank of Bengal, and which were redeemed from that deposit by the money procured on loan from the plaintiff—on that occasion, the bank had, in the usual manner, through their secretary, re-indorsed the three papers in question, which, being promissory notes, made them liable as indorsers to the plaintiff, as a subsequent indorsee.

The notes were produced and identified by Chunduchurn, Mr. Hogg's banian, who, on the 4th May 1829, accompanied Dwarkenauth Mitter to the bank, taking with him a cheque of Mr. Hogg for Rs. 92,000, with the proceeds of which it was proved, that the three notes in question, together with eight others, had been redeemed from the bank by transfer in account, and taken by Chunduchurn, the same evening, to Rajkissore Dutt for indorsement, and were by him indorsed to Mr. Hogg. An attempt was made to prove, by entries in the books of the bank, that the transfer was made to the credit of plaintiff; but by the entries, which were produced, after some demur on the part of the advocate-general, it appeared, that the cheque only was debited to Mr. Hogg, and the amount credited to Rajkissore Dutt by the hands of his sircar, Gorachund Ghosal, by transfer against the amount of loans for which the papers had been deposited at different times.

The notes were proved by Mr. Morley, the accountant-general, and by G. H. Huttman, of the government press, to be forgeries; and it appeared by the evidence of Mr. Morley, that Mr. Hogg, in the early part of July following, took the notes to the treasury to be exchanged for new papers; but a suspicion having been excited, some days passed before he could get a definitive answer: but at length he was informed by Mr. Morley, as well as by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, the secretary, that new papers could not be given, as they were forgeries—that Mr. Hogg applied for an official answer, as well as for the return of the papers, but was refused, and the papers were taken to the police for prosecution.

W. H. Smoult, clerk of the crown, and C. K. Robinson proved, that the papers had remained in the custody, at first of the police, and afterwards of the clerk of the crown, until after the second trial of Rajah Buddinauth Roy, when they were at length, on the application of plaintiff, returned to him under orders of court, dated 21st June, 1831.

Mr. W. N. Hedger, plaintiff's attorney, proved the presentment of the notes at the treasury on the 28th July, 1831, for payment of interest, and the refusal by Mr. J. Barwell and Mr. Morley.

Objection was raised by the advocate-general to the production of the books of the bank by Mr. Udny, the present secretary, who attended with them *on subpœna duces tecum;* but the objection was overruled by the court, on the ground that, as they were in court in the hands of the witness, and as the court would on application, previous to trial, have ordered their production, they could now order their production.

The *Advocate General* (with whom were Messrs. *Prinsep* and *Cleland*) contended, at great length, that, on the evidence the plaintiff must be non-suited, on several grounds;—1st, that these were not promissory notes in a legal sense, nor negotiable instruments upon which an indorser could be sued—2d, that, even if promissory notes, they were not liable to all the incidents of promissory notes, and amongst the rest, not to the same rule of law as to indorsement—3dly, that it was in proof, that the money lent was not Mr. Hogg's, and that he was a mere agent for another, and could not sue in his own name—4thly, that plaintiff, being one of the members of the bank, could not at law sue the corporation—5thly, that the indorsement by the secretary, only, did not bind the bank, the signature of three directors being necessary under the express terms of the charter—6thly, that the bank, as indorsees, were entitled to presentment, and notice of dishonour in due course: here no presentment had been made till many instalments of interest were due, and notice not given till months after refusal of new notes, on the ground of forgery—7thly, that the notes, at the time of indorsement to plaintiff, were already partly overdue, and several quarters of interest in arrear; and that, as indorsee of an overdue note, plaintiff took it with all the equities that affected it in the hands of Rajkissore Dutt.

(A)

The court declining to nonsuit in the first instance, the advocate-general put in, on behalf of the bank, the three genuine notes, of which those sued upon were facsimilies—and the admission of plaintiff, that he became indorsee on 4th May, 1829, and knew of the forgery the 27th July following—also the entries on the bank books of the payment of the plaintiff's check.

Mr. *Turton*, in reply, commented with great severity upon several of the points insisted upon in the defence, and cited several cases, to shew them untenable.

The *Court* intimated great doubt, and a wish to take time for a deliberate judgment; but, being pressed by Mr. Turton to deliver their present opinion, proceeded to do so *seriatim*, with the understanding, that the parties would be at liberty to move on either side upon any of the points of law, and to have the matter deliberately argued.

The *Chief Justice* expressed his opinion, that the plaintiff must be nonsuited, principally on the ground of want of due and formal notice of presentment and dishonour. He wished to rest his decision on this point; but, if pressed, had no hesitation in saying, he now held, as on the former case of the "Bank of Bengal, *v.* the United Company," that these were promissory notes, and that the bank, as indorsers, could be sued upon them; but that in this court the Company could not be sued, inasmuch as they were chargeable, by act of parliament, not on the commercial assets, but on the territorial revenue; that, as to the point of agency, it did not apply to the holder of a negotiable instrument, and he thought that a corporator might, in his individual character, sue and be sued by the corporation he was a member of. He had more doubt about the validity of the indorsement of the secretary to bind the bank contrary to the words of the charter, but on the whole, he thought that, as against strangers, their constant course in that respect made them liable. Here, the plaintiff being not a stranger, but himself a proprietor and director, threw the matter more into doubt. On the point of the note being overdue, he did not think it necessary to present for interest at the precise day, nor had such been the practice, especially in cases of deposit; but he repeated his wish to ground his opinion chiefly on the point of notice.

Sir *John Franks* was of opinion with the plaintiff on all the points, though on some he expressed considerable doubt, and wished for further argument. He thought the communications of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Morley sufficient evidence of notice, and that the holder was not bound to present for interest on the day.

Sir *Edward Ryan* concurred on most points with Sir John Franks: he thought the instruments promissory notes, and that the Company could be sued upon them in this court. On the point of indorsement by the secretary, he had very great doubt, and wished for further argument. The objection of plaintiff being a mere agent, appeared to go only to the money counts, upon which he thought, on other grounds, that the plaintiff could not recover. In respect to the necessity of presentment and notice, he distinguished between the two first notes and the last. On the former no instalment of interest accrued, between the time of indorsement to Mr. Hogg and his communications at the treasury, when the notes were detained from him, for the purposes of prosecution, in the custody of the law. That detention was a sufficient excuse for non-presentment, and until presentment, notice could not be necessary. As to these notes, therefore, he was in favour of plaintiff's recovery. On the other note no instalment had accrued in the interval of Mr. Hogg's possession, and he thought he had lost his remedy by *laches*. The other point, of the notes being undue, had not been very intelligibly put; but, as he understood it, the objection did not apply, for there was no equity affecting the note in the hands of Rajkissore Dutt. Had his forgery of this note been proved, the case might be otherwise; but no evidence had been given of that kind.

The judges being divided in opinion, the verdict was taken in the sense of Sir Edward Ryan; *i. e.* on the two first notes only, and for defendant on the other note and the money counts.

July 2.

Retirement of Sir Charles Grey. This morning, at the usual hour for the judges taking their seats in the court, Sir Charles Grey, accompanied by Sir John Franks and Sir Edward Ryan, made his appearance on the bench, but dressed in plain clothes instead of his official costume. His lordship took leave of the court and the bar in a short speech, to which we fear we cannot do justice. The following is, we believe, a correct report of his short and most impressive address:—

"Gentlemen, I have come upon the bench for the last time, and for the purpose only of bidding you farewell. I shall do so in as few words as possible; for a court of justice is not the place for speeches upon any thing but the public business, and even upon that I can scarcely say that I have any longer a right to address you. But I have sat upon this bench for full seven years, and I should be sorry if the mode of my departure were to bear the appearance of disrespect to the court, or cause it to be supposed that I could leave it with indifference. During that period, many important cases have been decided, there has been a fuller developement of public feeling than in former times, a freer discussion by the press, and changes are going on to which this court, like other institutions, must, in some degree, be accommodated. In such circumstances, I do not think it would have been possible for any one to hold a straightforward course without sometimes disturbing the interests, or touching the feelings, of those amongst whom it lay. I am well aware that I have not succeeded in doing so, and I should scorn to assume on this occasion a supposition of a more unqualified approbation, or of any feelings more favourable to myself, than I could be sure existed. If I was conscious of having given any one just offence, I can say with truth that, on this occasion, when I am about to separate myself from you, and that there are many here whom I shall probably never see again on this side of the grave, I could ask his forgiveness with as little reluctance as if I were lying on the bed of death. But my heart tells me that I have done injustice to no man, nor have intentionally given any one offence. There is not one amongst you to whom I do not bear the most entire and perfect good-will. There are many, I hope, who will be as fortunate as myself, in being able to return to their native land after having run their career in this, and with whom, in circumstances more favourable to the intercourse of private life, I may cultivate an acquaintance, which I shall be happy and proud to renew. To my brother judges, I can scarcely trust myself to say much upon this occasion. With one I have sat here for seven years, and with the other nearly as long. You all know that it has been our principle and practice to express our opinions upon every case fully and freely, without any regard to its being known what shades or degrees of difference existed amongst us. This has not been done without consideration; and if I were to live over again my judicial life, it is the course which I should still pursue and recommend. I believe it will be found, upon examination, that the unrestrained discussion and open decision of cases has not increased the number of appeals to a higher tribunal, and whatever smoothness of proceeding might have been obtained by acting on a different principle, it never could, in any degree, have compensated to me for the satisfaction which I feel at this moment, in being able to say, that not a single case has been decided, in my time, in which the real and full opinion of each judge has not been offered to those who have had an interest in knowing it. This course may have presented occasionally the appearance of a more frequent difference of opinion on the bench than has been usual; but beyond that open difference of opinion, there has been amongst us no dissension whatever upon any points, or for any period of time, however short; and I hope that the friendship which I commenced with my brethren only in this country, but which has never for a moment been interrupted, may last as long as my life."

His lordship, at the conclusion of this address, having shaken hands with his fellow judges and bowed low to the bar, immediately withdrew.—*John Bull, July* 3.

The new chief justice, Sir Wm. O. Russell, landed yesterday evening, under the usual salute. This morning a considerable number of people assembled at the court-house, expecting that his lordship would take his seat upon the bench. They were, however, disappointed, his lordship having arranged to meet the bar in chambers, and thence to proceed into court, at four o'clock, for the purpose of taking his seat and the customary oaths.—*Cal. Cour., July* 4.

The new chief justice took his seat on the bench on the 9th July.

July 12.

There was a curious motion in court this morning.

Mr. *Turton* moved that Seetanauth Mullick be sworn by the master upon certain interrogatories, in his shoes. The gentleman, as we suppose he must be, refused to take off his shoes when the master wished to administer the oath, and was therefore sent away without oath. Mr. Turton, in a brilliant and pointed speech, pregnant with his usual humour, insisted that this circumstance could never operate as a disqualification, when a man stood on his conscience to speak of certain matters. He knew of a time when the natives could not pass by the right worshipful magistrates, without descending from their conveyances, to pay their respects, and so avoid the infliction of a penalty. He did not mean his much respected friend, Mr Blacquiere, who was sitting before him—this was before his time. It would be necessary, he said, that some boot-jacks and slippers should always be kept in court, to enable persons to dress and undress before the honourable master of his Majesty's supreme court. Reform was the cry of the day; and why should we prevent the assimilation of native manners to those of the European community? The Hindoo law recognised no such restrictions; the best present to a Brahmin was a pair of shoes; and when the thread of divinity is first worn, the Brahmin appears before the idol in his shoes. The Christian scriptures, from Genesis to Revelation, justify no such thing; except in one instance when Moses was required to put off his

shoes; but this could not be made to bear on the present case, since neither was the master in a burning bush, nor was Seetanath the identical Moses before him.

The motion was allowed by the court, and the master was directed to swear the witness in his shoes.

The best of the matter was, that Seetanath Mullick, who had appeared before the master in his shoes, came before the court to-day in boots!—*Indian Register.*

COURT OF NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, *Feb.* 11.

Comul Seel (brother of the deceased) v. *Chooramony Malo.*—The prisoner, Chooramony Malo, was indicted for the murder of Oodye Seel, at Kullain Surrai, at Furreedpoor, on the 22d Srabun, 1238, B.E., at the 1st sessions for 1832, of the circuit court of the commissioner for the division of Dacka Jellalpoor.

Mr. *C. Tucker*, the commissioner, in his letter to the Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta, stated that the prisoner stands charged with the wilful murder of Oodye Seel, under the following very extraordinary circumstances. Within the precincts of the prisoner's residence there is kept an idol of Kalee, to whom the prisoner has been in the habit of sacrificing goats for several years past. On the 22d of Srabun 1238, B. E. (6th August last), the prisoner was preparing to sacrifice a goat as heretofore. The deceased, at his request, held the hind-legs of the animal, and to do so was obliged to stoop down, bending his head towards the ground. In this position the prisoner instantly, and at one blow, severed the deceased's head from his body.

The fact is admitted by the prisoner. The point which remains for consideration is, whether the act was accidental or intentional on his part. Of this we can judge only from his conduct at and subsequent to the commission of the act. This the commissioner is compelled to say is any thing but favourable to the prisoner.

The scene was witnessed by three women, Mussumat Kooramony, Bubhea, and Moochurnee. The first occupies a house in the same compound with the prisoner, and was within three or four yards of him at the time, looking on, and anticipating the sacrifice of the goat. The other two women were standing on the opposite bank of a small creek, which separated them from the prisoner, likewise looking on, their attention having been drawn by the prisoner calling out to them and others to set up the usual shout on such occasions, as he was about to sacrifice a goat to Kalee.

The goat had been tied at the side of the stocks, which being too small to have his head put through, as is usual, the deceased laid hold of the hinder legs. The prisoner came up with the sacrificial adze, a most powerful instrument, and, as before stated, instantly decapitated the man, and left the goat uninjured. The women on the opposite side of the creek, seeing this, were so frightened that they ran away instantly, and saw no more. Mussumat Kooramony, however, did not do so; she adds, that the prisoner, after decapitating the deceased, took the head up, and carried it into the house and placed it before the idol. The commissioner questioned this witness minutely, as to the prisoner's conduct and manner at the moment. She declared that she perceived not the slightest alteration of his usual demeanour, no appearance of surprise or agitation, and that he took up the man's head and placed it before the idol as collectedly and deliberately as he had been accustomed to do when sacrificing a goat. These circumstances appear to be decisive of the intention of the prisoner. The fact of taking up the head and placing it before the idol is admitted by the prisoner, and it seems quite impossible that a man, having committed such an act unintentionally, could have so deported himself. The horror with which he must have been struck, would have completely paralyzed him.

The prisoner, in his examination at the tannah, stated that he was at the time insensible, but could not account for his being so, acknowledging that he had taken no intoxicating drugs whatever. Before the magistrate he stated that he killed the deceased accidentally, intending to strike the goat. In each confession he stated, that he asked the deceased to hold the goat, because there was no one else there to do so but him. But it is proved in evidence that throughout a period of eight years the prisoner never before had any one, and never asked any one, to assist him, but invariably beheaded the animals offered to the idol without the aid of another. The defence before this court is of a different complexion from either of the above. Here the prisoner states that he had no idea at the time but that he had sacrificed the goat, and that in this belief he took up the head and offered it to the idol in the usual manner. On his return to fetch some of the blood, he perceived the headless body of Oodye Seel and the goat alive uninjured. He then went back and found the head he had offered to the idol was that of a man, not that of a goat. That he then began to cry with loud lamentations and told the people to take him to the tannah, that others might not be inconvenienced on his account.

The latter part of this defence is entirely contradicted by the evidence. He expressed neither surprise nor regret at what he had done, and though he did not abscond, he never offered to give himself up into the hands of the police officers. He was taken by a *ruse de guerre*.

The futwa of two of the law officers of the Nizamut Adawlut convicts the prisoner of homicide by misadventure, and declares him liable to the payment of *deyut*.

By the Court, H. Shakespear. I cannot concur in the futwa of the law officers of this court, which proceeds on the supposition that the homicide committed by the prisoner was by misadventure. Putting the several confessions of the prisoner, which are not sufficient to ground a conviction of wilful murder upon, out of the question, the evidence, direct and circumstantial, is enough to convict the prisoner of wilful murder. It is impossible to suppose that he could have mistaken the head of the man for the head of the goat, or that the blow could accidentally have lighted so effectually on the neck of the former, as to dissever the head from the body; and then the act of presenting the head to the idol shows the *animus* of the act, and affords a strong presumption that he committed it for that purpose. I concur in the view taken by the commissioner of the prisoner's guilt, and would sentence him to suffer death.

R. H. Rattray. I concur. The facts of the transaction render it impossible to regard the act as any other than wilful, and I see no reason for exempting the prisoner from the penalty of the law, to which he is amenable as a murderer.

In conformity with the above opinions, sentence of death was passed on the prisoner on the 11th February 1832, and the sentence being explained to the prisoner on the 8th March, he was executed at Furreedpoor on the 13th March.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION AMONGST THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S NATIVE SERVANTS.

A native paper contains the following statement, under the title of "Report of the Day:"—A rajah of one of the tributary states of the Dukhin, forwarded by the hands of one of his sowars and two chupprassees, three pairs of shawls and five hundred rupees to the camp of the right honourable the governor-general. This party, in their route, was encountered by some of the secret intelligencers employed by his lordship, who questioned them as to their future destination, and for whom these costly articles were intended, and how they got possession of them; whereupon the party replied, that they belonged to the service of Rajah —— of the Dukhin, and they were sent by their master with these shawls and five hundred rupees in their custody, to present them as a gift from the rajah to Moonshee Moosum, the naib moonshee of his lordship the governor-general. This information having been communicated to the right honourable the governor-general, he immediately despatched the person who conveyed the intelligence, together with two harcarars attached to his suite, to convey the party to his lordship's presence; but the party refused to comply with these requests, and threatened to make resistance if any forced means were used towards them. The harcarras subsequently apprized his lordship of the non-compliance of the party with his lordship's desires. On hearing which, his lordship despatched about twenty horsemen of the Body Guard to convey the party into his lordship's presence: these twenty horsemen surrounded the party, and by their presence so far intimidated them, that they abandoned their former intention of proceeding direct to the tent of Moonshee Moossum, and consented to be ushered previously to his lordship's durbar. In the mean time, the rumour having got afloat in his lordship's camp, one of the civil servants, at that time, attached in an high official capacity to his lordship's suite, whose protegee, it seems, the said Moonshee Moossum was, conveyed secret directions to the party, that on being questioned at his lordship's durbar, with regard to the appropriation of the three pairs of shawls and the five hundred rupees, to deny their former assertion; but to state in vague terms, that the articles and money were intended as a *buxis* from the rajah to the menials, attached to his lordship the governor-general's suite, without naming any particular person for whom they were intended; consequently, the party, in accordance to this requisition, gave their replies in such vague terms, that his lordship and the gentlemen of his durbar did not consider the charge of bribery and corruption as substantiated against the said Moonshee Moossum, and he was ordered to be released from custody and return to his usual duties. Subsequently, however, his lordship having by some private intimation been induced to suppose, that the investigation had been quashed by some indirect means, and that the party had been intimidated from adhering to their former affirmation, and as such, had given an account at variance with their former declaration, and inconsistent with the truth, his lordship ordered Mr. T. T. Metcalfe to surround the tent of the said Moonshee Moossum, and seize all his papers and documents, and in compliance therewith, Mr. T. T. Metcalfe surrounded the said moonshee's tent, whilst he was at his devotions; and in seizing and investigating his private papers and documents, &c., a number of letters indirectly addressed to him by various rajahs, nabobs, and other highly respectable and rich native individuals were discovered; their contents purporting to hold out promises, or actually conveying illegal gifts of mo-

nies, &c. &c. for the moonshee, to forward their views, suits, audiences, &c. with his lordship the governor-general, with the copies of the replies thereto on the part of the said Moonshee Moossum. The moonshee has, since this event, been discharged from his official capacity in his lordship's suite, and together with his papers, &c. made over to the custody of the commissioner's circuit court at Delhi, to take his trial on the charge of bribery and corruption, and Moonshee Saib Ulla, formerly attached to the office of Secretary Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, has been appointed as naib moonshee to his lordship the governor-general in his stead.

The *Calcutta Courier* observes on this statement:—"We are unacquainted with the particulars of the affair. The cunning and malicious insinuation of secret directions to the accused moonshee from a civil servant high in office, is not worthy of notice, otherwise than to state, that the individual apparently alluded to, being absent at the time, could not have made the communication pretended. It is easy enough to perceive in the back ground workings of the malignant rivalry of moonshees of different departments, struggling, each for himself, to engross the irregular emoluments of information or supposed influence at head-quarters. Alas! when may we hope for any thing like purity in the native subordinates of the civil service!"

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN INDIAN LOANS.

We hear that negotiations are in progress between certain personages in Persia and this government, through the medium of the British resident there, respecting a proposed remittance of considerable funds to Calcutta for investment in one of the government loans. Remittances, it is also said, are expected from some of the merchants of Bussorah for similar purposes. These facts afford a very gratifying proof of the estimation in which the stability and good faith of the British government in India are held. We are not satisfactorily informed of the precise source from which the remittance is expected through the resident, whether from the Shah himself, which appears improbable, or some governor of a province who, in the prospect of a general convulsion on the death of the old king, is desirous of providing against contingencies. The Prince of Shiraz, we have understood, has been for some time in correspondence with certain individuals in Calcutta on money matters; but the king's eldest son, on the occasion of his late visit to him, was supposed to have relieved him of much of his anxiety on that head. The struggle for the succession among the Shah's five or six sons cannot be much longer delayed, and will probably afford Russia an opportunity of giving a new application to the principle of non-intervention.—*India Gaz. June* 29.

MR. WOLFF.

Letters from Simlah have been received in Calcutta, which mention that Mr. Wolff, the well-known missionary, has arrived at Peshawur, having travelled alone, it is said, from Arabia. The route he has pursued is not described, but he has encountered all kinds of dangers and sufferings. He has been made a slave, has been repeatedly plundered and stripped, has otherwise undergone great personal hardships, and has finally reached Peshawur in a state of great destitution. He has been expected in that quarter for some time past, and Runjeet Singh has directed every attention to be shown to him. Letters had been received from him at Loodiana, requesting a suit of clothes, and the governor-general, we learn, has invited him to Simlah. The object of his present journey is understood to be the discovery of the tribes of Israel who were carried away captive, and whose descendants are supposed still to exist as a separate and independent people in some of the yet unexplored regions of Asia. According to the sacred historian, they were placed by the Assyrian king "in Halah and in Habor, by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes." Mr. Wolff, it is said, purposes to visit Thibet, Japan, and Timbuctoo, taking Calcutta in his way! If he were not a fanatic, the world might expect some advantage from the spirit of wandering, by which he appears to be possessed. But fanatic or not, all, we are sure, who have the means and the opportunity, will readily unite in relieving his wants. At present, he appears to be in good hands.

The following additional particulars respecting Mr. Wolff we copy from the *Meerut Observer*.

"A correspondent has favoured us with the perusal of a private letter from Loodianah, mentioning that a Mr. Wolff, a converted Jew, a man of some celebrity at home from his missionary labours, as well as from his having married a nobleman's daughter, is on his way to Lahore. It is, we understand, his intention when he returns, to give lectures on the result of his missionary researches in Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Turkestan, Affghanistan, &c. But, as by a letter, dated from Rouil Pindee, he mentions that he is anxious, after having paid his respects to Maha-Rajah Runjeet Sing, to obtain permission to visit Cashmere, if he is allowed to do so, the time of his return will, of course, be considerably delayed. Mr. Wolff, the letter mentions, is very anxious to obtain intelligence of the lost tribe of the Jews, and would be obliged to any one who could give him any account of it."—*India Gaz. July* 6.

A letter from Loodianah, of the 27th ult., mentions that the Rev. Joseph Wolff, missionary to the Jews, was still there. He remains at Loodianah for some days, and intends, during the course of his visit, to deliver some lectures to the European community of the station, descriptive of the result of his inquiries into the religious state of the countries through which he has been travelling. He has not yet decided the course that he will afterwards take, but he proceeds in the first instance to Simlah. We learn that Mr. Wolff found greater religious toleration in the Mohummudan countries remote from Europe and the Christian world, than in those which are adjacent, particularly in Bokhara and among the Turkoman tribes near the eastern shores of the Caspian, of whose patriarchal life, hospitality, and independence he gives a lively description. —*Ibid. July* 14.

MR. ALEX. KSOMA DE KÖRÖS.

The viceroy and several noblemen of the Hungarian dominions, having learnt that M. de Körös, their countryman, was travelling in the east for the prosecution of researches connected principally with the origin of the language and people of Hungary, voluntarily subscribed £140 for the furtherance of his enterprising object. The money has just been received through a mercantile house in Calcutta, along with a handsome letter from the Baron Ninmann, secretary of the Austrian Legation at London. M. de Körös, however, has declined accepting it in the shape of pecuniary assistance to himself, and has been only induced to retain it, on the persuasion of his friends, for the purchase of oriental manuscripts for the library of one of the principal universities of his native country.—*Jour. Asiat. Soc. for May.*

SEMAPHORES.

We are glad to see the Semaphores at last in play. They have given a report from Diamond Harbour these two days, and we hope we may interpret the advertisement in the *Exchange Gazette* of to-day, as a promise that henceforward we shall have a report along the whole line as far as Kedgeree, if not Middleton Point on Saugor Island. We saw them practising a month ago as low down as Mud Point. By the way, we have to remark, that the Mud Point Semaphore is placed within 100 feet of the edge of a precipitous bank, subject to be (and actually being) cut away by the changing currents of the river.

To Mr. Conolly is due the praise of originating the scheme, and it is much to be regretted that it was not adopted when he first proposed it, some eleven or twelve years ago. His health, we are sorry to hear, is now much broken; hence the delay in the instruction of the people employed, and in the preparation of the alphabet for their use. The towers were finished last year. We must not forget that some credit is due to the mercantile body of Calcutta, not only for the liberal footing on which they urged the erection of the Semaphores in 1828, under a guarantee to provide the current expenses of the establishment; but for the handsome compromise they lately made (under altered circumstances) with government, by reimbursing the whole cost of 25,000 rupees, the latter undertaking the expenses of management.—*Cal. Cour. June* 23.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Several letters from the Upper Provinces concur in stating a report that a very large force is to assemble at a central position in the Dooab after the rains. The object is said to be not any hostile operations, but merely for the purpose of field exercise on a grand scale. Aligurh is mentioned as the point of rendezvous, and the *reduction* of that fortress, some say the destruction, will afford practice to the artillery, engineer, and mining branches of the force, which one account reckons at 50,000 men. —*John Bull, June* 21.

FREE SCHOOL.

The appearance of the annual report of the free school recalls attention to that institution; and as rumours have for some time been prevalent, and allegations advanced of mismanagement in the conduct of its affairs, we looked anxiously for those explanations which the public have a right to demand. We regret to say, that the doubts and fears that were entertained on this subject will receive abundant confirmation from the report, and that from the mouth of the managers themselves, their own mismanagement may be established, amounting to nothing less than a gross misapplication of the funds of the institution, and palpable neglect of the health and comfort of the children entrusted to their care. It can afford us no pleasure to utter a single word tending to shake public confidence in this institution; the excellence of its objects makes the necessity of doing so a matter of sincere regret. But just in proportion to the excellence of those objects is the strength of the obligation on the subscribers and the public to require that they should be faithfully kept in view.—*India Gaz. July* 14.

We have received a pamphlet, entitled "An Account of the Free School in Calcutta and of its proceedings to Midsum-

mer 1832," and most deeply are we grieved by the perusal of its contents. The remarks of a contemporary will be found in another column, and although we extremely disapprove of the spirit in which the *Harkaru* has treated the subject, we cannot but feel that there has been a misappropriation of trust money, and of trust money of the most sacred description. It is for others to decide whether a Court of Equity would not afford relief under the circumstances; we are pretty confident the Attorney General might file a bill in a similar case at home. We rejoice to see Christian churches rising up around us, but our joy is converted into shame when we hear that the funds with which they have been raised have been wrung from the fatherless and him that had none to help him. We have waited for the appearance of this report in the anxious hope it would rebut what we had trusted were calumnies; we have seen it, and we would wish to say no more upon the subject.—*John Bull, July* 14.

UNION BANK.

The fifth half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank was held on the 14th July, "for transacting and considering the general business of the bank, or the inspection of accounts, and for the nomination of directors to supply the vacancies that have occurred." Mr. Muller was in the chair.

A report of the business of the past half-year was read, agreeably to which, resolutions to the following effect were passed:

1. The accounts which had been some days on the table for the inspection of proprietors were approved and ordered to be closed accordingly.

2. The number of directors was reduced from fifteen to twelve (Mr. Dobbs and others dissenting), in consequence of which, although there were seven vacancies, only four new directors were elected, *viz.* Messrs. James Young, Henry Gouger, W. F. Fergusson, and Radamadhab Bonnerjie.

3. A dividend of three per cent., or 75 rupees on each share, was declared, and approved of.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

The following official notices are important to absentee proprietors of Company's paper:—

Fort William, Financial Department, the 3*d July* 1832.—Notice is hereby given, that, for the accommodation of the proprietors of government promissory notes now advertized for payment, who, not being resident in India, may not have furnished powers to their agents and attornies to receive the principal amount so to be paid, and to grant discharge for the same on their behalf, the Vice President in Council has authorized the accountant general to allow the additional transfer of such notes to the 4 per cent. loan opened on the 7th June 1831, leaving it optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer or to require payment in cash, when they shall be informed thereof; provided, however, that no notice disallowing a transfer will be received after one year from the date fixed for payment of the note.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 3*d July* 1832.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date, and subject to the confirmation of the Hon. Court of Directors, the government agents are empowered and authorized, when so directed by constituents, to remit the interest accruing on public securities deposited with them, or the principal thereof, when paid off or otherwise realized by purchase of private bills of exchange or of bullion, charging for the same eight annas or one-half per cent. on the amount so received and remitted; such remittances will, however, be at the risk of the parties, government being in no respect answerable for the goodness of the bills purchased or for the out-turn of the bullion.

RUSSIAN INVASION.

We have to announce the arrival at Meerut of an Armenian priest, named Isaac Cachour; he is a native of Persia, and travelled overland from this country *viâ* Balk, Caubul, Peshowr, Attock, Lahore, and Loodianah. This is the route by which the Russian authorities recommend that India should be invaded. We have conversed with this traveller, who describes the Oxus or Amou river as perfectly navigable, and a branch of it extends within a few miles of Balk. The troops of the king of Bokhara can offer no opposition to the legions of the autocrat, being little better than Pindarree horses; so that should a war occur between Russia and England, we may expect to see a large Indian army, with at least twenty troops of horse artillery concentrated on the left bank of the Sutledge, as the *Moscow Gazette* declares that the next peace with England is to be signed in Calcutta!—*Meerut Observer.*

THE BEGUM SUMROO.

A mutiny has occurred amongst the troops of her highness the begum Sumroo at Sirdhanah. It is said that the cause of it was an attempt of her highness to place some of her cavalry on half-batta, which the troops would not submit to, and tumultuously surrounded Colonel Dyce's house. Her highness ordered her body-guard to fire on the mutineers, which they refused to do. Her highness has dismissed both the mutineers and her body-guard from her service. Her highness the begum is expected in cantonments shortly—*Ibid.*

THE BENGALEE NEWSPAPERS.

It has been said that the feelings of a set of men may be known from the newspapers they support and read. This is certainly true of civilized nations, though in this country, among the orthodox natives, it will not hold strictly so. These people are very apathetical to newspaper reading in the abstract, and though there is but one paper suited in every way to their religious feelings, yet this paper does not comparatively command a large circulation. So far, however, as newspapers are perused by natives, we may perhaps draw some conclusion of the present state of society from a reflection on them, and for this purpose we will lay before the consideration of our readers an account of the newspapers published in the vernacular tongue.

The *Gyannaneshun* is a paper that has been existing for the last twelve months, and shedding a considerable influence to destroy the gloom of ignorance and superstition. Its native subscribers are not many, but in consequence of the proprietor's generously circulating several copies gratuitously, it is extensively read by the quarter it has been intended to benefit. It is certainly busily engaged abroad in assailing the mansions of error and of superstition.

The *Chundrika* is an orthodox paper, avowedly acknowledged to be the defender of the Brahminical faith. It is edited by our friend Bhobany Banerjia, secretary to the *Dhurmo Shuba*, and it has had a very profitable game in the prejudices of the country. Except a few numbers, lately published, it has invariably devoted itself to the flattering of the religious errors of the people, and the feeding of their prejudices. The abolition of the suttee by Lord Bentinck made our friend's fortune; for he came forward so vehemently to speak against the discontinuance of these horrid murders, that large additions to his subscription lists were made from the Hindoos. He got up the *Dhurmo Shuba* to petition against Lord William's act. The *Chundrika*, in spite of this, is not greedily taken by the Hindoos.

The *Cowmoody*, set up by Baboo Ram Mohun Roy, to counteract the force of the *Chundrika*, has been engaged in treating on general subjects, taking liberal views of them, though coming only as far as half the way on religion and politics. This paper has few native subscribers.

The *Soodhakur* is conducted in a manner creditable to its editor. It has not as yet caught the infection of shocking the public by disgraceful expressions. It takes neither bigoted views of subjects, nor too open and liberal ones of them, but keeps itself between the two. It is pretty widely read by the natives, and is generally thought well of by the few friends it has.

The *Bungodoot*, which appears from the *Reformer* press, resembles the *Cowmoody* in its intellectual management, and is neither openly and directly opposed to the popular errors of the country, nor warmly bigoted to them.

The *Timir Nasuk* is going on in a very dull manner; few people read it—it attempts to please the orthodox community, but it is considered so low that it invariably fails in its object, in spite of all its invectives and abuses against the liberal party.

The *Gyanodoy* is a periodical pamphlet, that contains translations from common English reading books, intended to form a portable class-book for Bengalee schools. The first number of this periodical was the best of all that have been since published.

The *Bigyana Sebadhi* is likewise a periodical pamphlet. It contains principally translations from scientific works.

We have not yet noticed the *Sumachar Durpun*, because we see no reason why it is called a native paper. It is edited by a European, and it is published in Bengalee as well as English.

From this exposition of the native newspapers it is evident that there is not a spirit of reading publications in the morning among the Hindoos. The paper that is the most favoured by them is the *Chundrika*, and yet its subscribers are but few, and its readers still fewer, for we know that several people take it because it is edited by the secretary of the *Dhurmo Subha*, but never undergo the trouble of reading it. Considering that there is but one paper in all Bengal suited to the inclinations of the people, and that the postage of circulating it is half of that levied on papers in the English language, it is astonishing that the *Chundrika* has not a wider circulation. —*Enquirer.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Dehli *Ackbar* mentions that Lord William Bentinck may be expected at Meerut about the 15th of August, and states that a letter had been received from Mr. Trevelyan, saying "that as the lord sahib was going to Meerut immediately, he intended taking a month's leave, and coming to Delhi." The *Ackbar* gives two *supposed* reasons for Lord William Bentinck's visit to Meerut; one, an intention of at once "putting a stop to the Rajpootanah disturbances;" the other, "his Lordship's immediately proceeding to Calcutta to meet the new lord."

A SUTTEE.

A private letter from Gyah informs us

that a widow burnt herself with the corpse of her deceased husband in that part of the country, in spite of the darogah's opposition. Her relations and kinsmen have been apprehended on suspicion of having assisted in the horrid suicide; we have not yet heard of the line of conduct pursued by the police of that place towards these men.—*Enquirer.*

ANNEXATION OF THE DELHI TERRITORY TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE WESTERN COURTS.

Regulation V. of 1832, in consequence of the abolition of the office of resident and chief commissioner of Dehli, vests the administration of the revenue, police, and civil and criminal justice in the Dehli territory, in the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad and in the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut for the western provinces.

POISONING OF MR. BERRY.

A coroner's inquest, held on the body of Mr. Manuel Berry, who came to his death by arsenic, after *nine days'* investigation came to a conclusion that the deceased was wilfully poisoned by the arsenic being mixed with bread eaten by Mr. Berry at tiffin; and the jury consequently brought in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The affair seems involved in much mystery.

AMUSEMENTS.

If it were not for the vice president's most hospitable and agreeable parties, the gayer inhabitants of Calcutta would, at this time, be utterly destitute of all congenial amusements. Indeed, they cannot be too grateful to Sir Charles Metcalfe for his monthly entertainments: for now that the fierce spirit of retrenchment has curtailed so many incomes and checked the numerous festivities that were in happier days so characteristic of this City of Palaces, these parties are peculiarly attractive and refreshing. Even the re-unions seem to have suffered under the withering effects of that unhappy necessity for economy, which has arisen from the harsh and heavy reductions of the government. Are they never to be renewed? In this peculiarly dull period, it is pleasant to catch at any intelligence of contemplated entertainments, and a vague rumour, now afloat, that the Chowringhee Theatre is about to re-open with a tragedy, has created what, in our apathetic community, may almost be described as a *sensation.—Beng. Chron. July 5.*

THE CHOOARS AND GUNGA NARAIN SING.

The Calcutta papers contain no further accounts of the Chooar campaign, which, we suppose, is suspended. The *Calcutta Courier* has a letter from a correspondent concerning Gunga Narain Sing, its leader. "Some years ago," observes the writer, "I passed through that junglee tract of country, from Bishenpoor to the centre of Chota Nagpoor, and saw Gunga on my way; he was then a mere boy, under the tutelage of two Bengallees and an Oaria Brahmin. His village stands on a rising ground, close to the base of a range of low hills, and near a pass leading into Singbhoom; the village is commanded by three of the adjoining hills covered with trees. His house stood on the side of the village next the hills—a common clay building surrounded by sheds of grass—his followers were numerous, armed generally with bows and arrows. Great quantities of salt used to be smuggled through the pass, and deposited in the sheds under the protection of Gunga, until the Byparees could find means to elude the vigilance of the salt chookee, near Manbhoom, or by force to carry it into the northern districts. This illicit traffic yielded an immense profit to him, which has no doubt been gradually diminishing since the conquest of the Cuttack province, and possibly this is one cause of his present turbulent conduct."

RAMMOHUN ROY.

The masterly papers of this eminent personage on the judicial and revenue systems of India have received by no means an equivocal testimony to their value, in the abuse of the *Bengal Hurkaru*. This paper charges Rammohun Roy with "shamefully wilful concealment," and asserts that his suggestions "tend to perpetuate rather than remove abuses."

THE MAHA POOROOSH.

The *Samachar Chundrika*, in June last, announced the arrival in Calcutta of a Jogee, of a mysterious character, under the title of *Maha Poorooshi*, and other denominations expressive of peculiar sanctity. The *Chundrika's* description of this wonderful being was as follows:—"He appears to be about forty years old, of the Hindoo caste, his ears being bored. He is tall and fair, and of an agreeable countenance. His eyes he keeps nearly closed, and he is in a state of nudity, and remains fixed and immoveable in the posture he is placed in. He appears to have had a long beard, and long hair on the head, as well as long nails; these seem to have been cut. He neither eats nor drinks, nor performs other functions of nature. Some milk was attempted to be forced down his throat, but it did not succeed—the milk fell out. He is silent, and is never heard to talk; he appears as if absorbed in the contemplation of the divinity; and, excepting that he breathes, he shews no other evidence of life. The Hindoos believe him to be in a mystical union with the deity."

It affords a good illustration of the levity of character and superstitious weakness of the Hindus, when we find that this impostor was visited by crowds of proselytes. The editor of the *Reformer*, though a Hindu, had sagacity enough to discover, and the boldness to proclaim, the cheat. He observes: "he is said to possess two extraordinary qualities which have gained him the veneration of every credulous person. The one is, that he is said to continue alive without eating, and the other that he is insensible to any application which may be made to his body. As to the first, we are told, on good authority, that a small quantity of milk is given to him every day; which although considered by his venerators insufficient for the support of life without supernatural agency, yet we are persuaded that a man who does not exert himself in the least can require but little food; and when we add to this that a certain man well known in Calcutta does live only upon a small quantity of milk, performing the ordinary functions of life, we see no matter of surprise in this man's living upon a small quantity of food. In regard to the other quality of this man, *viz.* insensibility to all applications, we are glad to be able to lay before the public an undeniable proof, that he is as sensible to physical application as any other human being. Yesterday, Dr. W. Graham visited this man in company with Dr. Egerton, and to try his insensibility they first felt his pulse, which beat sixty-four strokes in a minute the same as that of a healthy man, and then applied a four-pound bottle of carbonate of ammonia to his olfactory nerves on which the *insensible Mahapooroosh* was so *sensibly* affected, that he started from his supine posture, and coughed and sneezed like any other man. At this juncture his pulse rose considerably. If this medicine be applied to any other man, it will produce an equal degree of excitement in the circulation of the blood. Thus it has been incontestably proved by a physical test that the *Mahapooroosh* is as sensible as any other man. From all these circumstances we are led to conclude that the state in which this man is found must be attributed either to some disease, to the use of some narcotic, or to a deep design of imposing on the credulous mob."

The *Enquirer* publishes an exculpatory letter from Baboo Sutto Churn Ghosal, who brought the Mahapooroosh to Calcutta. It is curious:—

"The motive of the baboo's bringing him was to make an inquiry into what he had heard of the miraculous nature of the pretended Mohapooroosh: he went in person to Sibpoor, where the impostor was, and succeeded in getting him to his garden-house, Bhookoylash. After this, the baboo tried an experiment with the 'lion' respecting his abstinence from food, and kept him without any eatable for three days. Fearing the fanatic might be in danger of his life, he has since been allowing him a pretty good supper every night on milk, mangoes, plantains, sundesh, &c., and thus found out that the deceiver chews and eats food. He then tried as rigorously as he could repeated experiments on the wretched man, respecting his sensibility, in some of which he succeeded and in others failed. He never objected to any one either seeing him or examining his pretensions, and was glad as any of us at the success of Messrs. Graham and Egerton in proving the insensible Mohapooroosh to be a sensible fanatic. The baboo never believed that the man was divinely gifted, nor did he ever pretend such belief before any. He exhibited him in compliance with the ardent solicitations of numberless natives and Europeans, and could not, for the sake of courtesy and hospitality, deny them access. If the natives worshipped the impostor as a god, it was not the baboo's fault—he never showed the example. He could not, consistent with his own notions of tolerance, roughly prevent a spectator from bowing before the pretender, and was not therefore in the least culpable for the adorations paid to him. He could not make an invidious distinction between the Hindoos and the Christians when he gave them entrance into his house, and was therefore obliged to give a general permission to every one, without reference to caste or creed, to satisfy his curiosity respecting the Mohapooroosh. He gained nothing by keeping the man at his house, and would be the foremost to expose his impostures. He tells to all he meets with that all the rumours which had been afloat among the natives, and all that he himself had heard before bringing the wretch, have at last produced a miserable mouse—one that eats, drinks, and performs other functions of nature. He has not yet done with his trials, and has resolved to keep the unhappy fanatic in custody until he speaks and tells how and whence he came, which nobody has yet been able to determine."

The *Indian Register* publishes a letter, dated July 4th, in which the writer states: "it has just come to my knowledge that the Mahapooroosh has at length turned out to be a Mr. John Verdoncel; and, if rumours be correct, I understand the mother of this *wonderful* man intends making her affidavit at the police-office, with a view to the restoration of her son, who was employed in the adjutant general's office some time back, and was reported to have been lost in a storm about six years ago, while returning from the western provinces with the then commander-in-chief."

MOHAMEDAN PREACHER.

We understand a Musulman native of Hindostan has made his appearance in this city, and has commenced preaching to the Muhummadans. He holds congregations in the mosques and public streets, and gives *his opinion* not only on religion but on politics also, in the very spirit which was exhibited by the Moulvees of Jessore and Nanak of Punjab, and much after their manner. To the Musulmans, who do not keep beard or crop cut close, he applies the most opprobrious epithets; he is inimical to all those who are in any way attached to the Europeans, particularly to those who have been educated in the Muhummadan college supported by government, and betrays a great dislike to those who study English. He has already formed a party of about 400 persons, whose number appears to be daily increasing.

We are not alarmists, yet when we look back to the operations of such men as these, when we take into consideration the late disturbances at Jessore, and when, above all, we find that these people constantly blend politics with their religious instructions, we are naturally led to dread the consequences of permitting them to acquire influence among an ignorant and fanatical mob, such as the lower class of Musulmans in this country are. We ought always to bear in mind that the sword is the chief instrument of conversion according to the Koran, and we have certainly sufficient experience to say, that this principle of Mahomet's religion has not been neglected by his followers whenever they have had it in their power to put it into practice. This visit, we trust, will suffice to keep the proper authorities on the alert in regard to the chief and his followers whom we have brought to their notice.

We always advocate the toleration of religion and freedom of thought, but when we bring to our recollection the brilliant example of the great prophet Mahomed, that by the pretence of religious instruction he not only induced numerous people to follow his doctrine, but actually succeeded in securing the reins of government;—and when in our days a Syed Mahomed, having converted a few hundred Musulmans in Calcutta, proceeded to the western provinces and in the country of Runjeet Sing, with nearly 40,000 followers, committed all sorts of disturbances with a view to conquer the country under the cloak of religion, we cannot but consider these attempts as inimical to the peace of the country. The power of the children of Nanak was, however, so great that this pupil of Mahomed fell a victim in their hands. Who knows what this new preacher in Calcutta has in his heart, or what bent he may give to the minds of fanatical Musulmans? They, having been directly conquered by the English, have naturally an antipathy to their government. Mischief they have always in heart; but means they have none to put it into operation.—*Reformer.*

The *Calcutta Courier* states, that the name of this person is Moneeruddeen, and that he is a native of the vicinity of Delhi; and that both he and Suyud Ahmed, the teacher of Teetoo Meer, are disciples of the late Shah Abdool Uzeez of Delhi. It adds: "to develope the principles and motives which direct the volitions of Moneeruddeen, it is not necessary to draw inferences from the proceedings of others of the same school; he affords as ample instances of them by the remarks which he unhesitatingly addresses to the public. He preaches on every Friday from twelve to three p.m., at a mosque in Colliugah, and we are informed on good authority that he scruples not to denounce all who are any way connected with Christians and Hindus as *cafurs*, or infidels, and promises to punish them as soon as he is in power. His followers are now increased to 1,000, and are daily augmenting, and we are told no less than about 3,000 attended his discourse on the 13th July. The harangues of this new leader are addressed in general to the lowest of the Musulman population of Calcutta, who are full of religious prejudices, addicted to most absurd superstitions, and totally without education to counteract the pernicious effects of these powerful agents, when they are set in motion by the enthusiastic declamations of a popular preacher."

ESTATE OF PALMER AND CO.

In the Insolvent Court, July 21, a third dividend of 5 per cent. was ordered to be paid forthwith to the creditors of the late firm of Palmer and Co.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

The *Indian Register* states, that there has been some fighting between the rajahs of Jynta and Solang, in which the latter has been worsted. It is reported that twenty lives were lost on both sides. The Governor General's agent is gone to the northward, it is said, to endeavour to get in Mumbhoot and others, in which the rajah of Talung is expected to aid him.

INDIGO CROP.

This is the period of the year when agents usually begin to form their estimates of the indigo crop—the season too in which unfavourable reports from particular factories are commonly applied with little discrimination to the whole. Hence the crop is constantly undervalued; we never knew it otherwise. Many letters of such tendency have been published lately

we have one before us from Tirhoot complaining of drought. A few factories in that district have suffered from locusts. In some parts of Jessore and elsewhere the plant is represented to be small and little productive. Few published letters speak of more than a moderate crop. Nevertheless, we have no doubt it will, in the aggregate, be a very heavy one. The lateness of the rains, coming on with unusual mildness, after a season of early sowings and frequent showers, secures an abundant harvest.—*Cal. Cour. July* 21.

An estimate in the same paper gives the probable aggregate of the crop at 1,19,000 maunds: that of 1831 was 1,21,684.

Presgrave and Co.'s report, dated August 1st, states that accounts from the interior had, almost without exception, continued throughout the month to be of the most favourable character; produce has been above the average of past years, from the same quantity of plant; and appearances were decidedly in favour of an estimated crop of 1,20,000 maunds.

FIRE IN THE ARSENAL.

On the 25th July, a very serious fire broke out in the range of buildings forming the arsenal, within the fort; it first appeared either in, or close to, a storeroom in which nitric acid was deposited. There is reason to suspect that it was the work of an incendiary. By the extraordinary exertions of a party of H.M. 3d Buffs, the flames were prevented from reaching the camp-equipage depôt. In the contrary direction the fire spread rapidly, and about eight o'clock it had turned the N.W. angle of the store-rooms, and was fast approaching the main edifice of the arsenal, when it was deemed expedient to resort to the extreme measure of battering down a part of the still unconsumed store-rooms, in order effectually to interrupt the progress of the flames. This expedient succeeded completely, and by midnight the larger and more important part of the arsenal buildings was entirely out of danger. The loss to government is computed at five lacs.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND ARMENIANS OF CALCUTTA.

To the Editor of the *India Gazette*.

My dear Sir:—In your paper of to-day there is an extract from the *Bombay Gazette*, June 27, containing a passage from the *Asiatic Journal* of March, relative to the Russian invasion of Khiva.

The writer of the letter from St. Petersburgh states, that by means of the "direct and uninterrupted communication" kept up with the Armenians of Calcutta, and other cities of India, the Russian government procure all the intelligence and information which it requires regarding that country" (India). By this it would appear that the writer means to insinuate that the Armenians residing in India give information of a political nature to the Russian government, and, consequently, indirectly charges the Armenian community with disaffection towards the rulers of this country.

This insinuation, I have good authority to declare, to be totally void of foundation. The correspondence between the Armenians of India and those resident in Moscow and Edzmiazin is very limited; and what little communication there is, is entirely of a private character, referring solely to mercantile and family affairs, with occasional accounts of the state of the Armenian church. No letters have been received, either at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, from the patriarch at Edzmiazin for nearly seven years, nor have more than two or three letters been sent from India during that period to the patriarch, and those were only letters from the Armenian churches in India remitting money to the patriarchal church, and offering congratulations of respect from the clergy in this country to those in Armenia. It may perhaps be proper to observe, that even these communications were not direct, but were sent to the church at Julpha in Persia, which acknowledged the receipt of them.

It is a fact that the Armenians of this country entertain feelings of respect towards the Russians, for the kindness and protection their countrymen experience in that country; but it is no less true, that those who reside here are attached to the English government, fully appreciate all the advantages they enjoy under British rule, and would on no account, although the two nations are in a state of amity, afford any political intelligence to the Russian government relative to the affairs of India.

Hoping that the insertion of the above remarks in your journal will tend to remove any unpleasant feelings towards the Armenians of this country, which the insinuations contained in the letter in question may give rise to, I remain, my dear Sir, yours, &c. &c.

Calcutta, July 25, 1832. X.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE HON. F. J. SHORE.

Extract of a private letter.—"The Hon. F. J. Shore has been shot at in cutcherry at Futtehghur, and his nazir wounded in trying to save him. This is about the fourth time his life has been attempted in this country."—*Meerut Observer.*

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES GREY.

On the 30th July, a farewell dinner was given to Sir Charles Grey, by the

Asiatic Society, at their house in Chowringhee; Sir Charles Metcalfe in the chair. About sixty persons, including nearly all the resident members of the Society, and among the guests Sir William Russell, sat down to dinner.

After the cloth was removed, Sir Chas. Metcalfe proposed the health of their distinguished guest and president. He expatiated, with much feeling, on the loss the Society was about to sustain, by the retirement of a man, who, amidst his high and laborious duties, had devoted much of his time to the interests of the Society, and had rarely failed to attend its meetings; a man, whose deep learning and extensive research, whose great abilities and zeal for the interests of science, would ever rank him in their memory among the most honoured of those distinguished persons who had presided over them. Having alluded to the high situation lately filled by Sir Charles Grey, he would not omit the opportunity to declare, that a more conscientious, a more unbiassed judge, one more anxious to do his duty, regardless of every other consideration, he had never known. It was not only, however, by his learning and by his exalted character as a *public* man, that Sir Charles Grey was entitled to his highest praise; as a private individual—in his own family—in the intercourse of society in his many charitable actions, he had earned, by his bright example, their warmest affection and esteem.

Sir Charles, in reply, spoke with considerable emotion. He expressed his warmest thanks for the compliment, and regretted that his particular situation, and the circumstance of a mind taxed to the utmost in the performance of a duty to which it was not adequate, had prevented him from mixing more with the Society. Sir Charles then proposed the health of Sir Charles Metcalfe, prefacing the toast with a high eulogium on that gentleman, in his political as well as social character.

Sir C. Metcalfe returned thanks.

After a short pause, Dr. Mill proposed the health of Mr. H. H. Wilson, in whom the Society was about to lose another of its brightest ornaments. Dr. Mill paid some well-turned compliments to the high attainments of the secretary, and said that he felt a pride in the reflection that the University of Oxford had selected their Sanskrit professor from among the members of the Asiatic Society.

Mr. Wilson, in return, observed that he had had less experience in speaking than in writing, and would have thanked them by expressive silence, but that he felt they would expect a more ample acknowledgment; nor might he have an opportunity, before so full an assembly of the Society, of expressing his thanks for the kindness he had experienced for so many years during which he had been secretary to the Society. "I have always," he observed, "been proud to promote the prosperity of the Asiatic Society, as much as circumstances would permit. We are none of us idle men in this country, and I as well as others have been much engaged by business of another nature. If this business has not allowed me to contribute to the Society to the extent I would have wished, and ought to have done, yet I have done my best and am satisfied, because you are satisfied, and it will always be to me a proud recollection, that I am connected with an institution, which, though at times it may have appeared languid, as all public bodies sometimes do, yet, in the twenty years that I have been secretary, there never has been a time in which there was not a fair proportion of members interested in its success. There has never been a period in which there have not been a number of individuals eager to devote their talents to the cultivation of literature of every sort, and to obtain information as to the manners and languages of the people, which it is the duty as well as the interests of the British nation to cultivate. That I have been connected with such individuals must always be a proud recollection to me, and to have been brought by my situation into immediate contact with such men as Mr. Harington, the Marquis of Hastings, Mr. Bayley, and, though last not least, with the president with whom we are connected this evening. If any thing could be added to the gratification, it is that of my health having been drunk by the respected and talented gentleman who has done so. Circumstances with which you are no doubt acquainted have of late brought us into temporary opposition; but nothing for a moment has ever weakened the high sentiments of respect and esteem I have ever felt for him, and it is with heartfelt satisfaction that I express the assurance, that the sentiment is not confined to me but is common to me with him. In becoming a candidate for the Boden professorship, I little anticipated coming into competition with that gentleman, and it would have given me almost as much gratification to hear that he had succeeded as that I had myself. I should at least have had the consolation of knowing that the election was a worthy one, and that a professor had been chosen fully competent to the duties of the situation, singularly fitted to promote the especial objects of the endowment, and certain of doing honour to the University of Oxford and the Asiatic Society of Bengal. I will not trespass longer than to express my sincere thanks, and a wish that the Asiatic Society may long furnish competitors for Sanscrit professorships." Mr. Wilson, in conclusion, proposed the following toast, "Mr. Colebrooke and the Royal Asiatic Society."

After a variety of other toasts had been drunk, Colonel Young proposed the health of Mr. Wilson as Boden Professor.

Mr. Wilson replied with much feeling as follows:—"Gentlemen, you impose upon me rather an arduous task, in calling me to appear before you in such various capacities—but I can fully appreciate the honour, or rather the kindness and friendship, which you intend to express towards me. It is no more than a continuance of that treatment which I have ever experienced from the Asiatic Society; and an addition to those obligations in which I stand indebted to it. I am indebted indeed to the society, much more than the society is to me—much more than may at first view appear—and to it I may ascribe my election to that office, which is the subject of your congratulations. When the society first chose me as their secretary, I was a young man—scarcely commencing oriental study, and wholly undeserving of such a distinction. Its being conferred upon me, supplied me with a new incentive to application, and encouraged me, I may say compelled me—not reluctantly—but still compelled me, to persevere. Had it not been for this circumstance, I might probably have been satisfied with the first-fruits of my curiosity, and in the occupation of public duties, or the relaxation of private amusements, I might have abandoned the pursuit. My connexion with the society made that a duty, which was, at first, only an amusement, and thus enabled me to earn any notice which I may have been honoured with in Europe, and to acquire the high distinction—for a high distinction it unquestionably is—of being called to a professional chair in the University of Oxford. Still, gentlemen, although fully sensible of the honour conferred upon me, I cannot contemplate, without regret, the necessity it imposes, of quitting a country and a society in which I have spent the best years of my life, and spent them happily. I have found abundant interest here; and whether engaged in the cultivation of oriental literature, in the promotion of native education, or even in contributing to the amusements of the society of Calcutta, I have been happy. These things reward themselves, and when to the feelings of self-satisfaction, which they are calculated to inspire, I add the kindness, the esteem, the friendship of so many of those amongst whom my days have been passed—it is but natural that I should be reluctant to leave you—that I should feel some unwillingness to relinquish what I must ever most highly prize. I feel, however, that it is an act of duty to accept the honourable post to which I have been appointed, and I must, therefore, make up my mind to separate from those with whom I have for so many years been so closely and so happily connected. But I shall always think of my Calcutta friends with gratitude, with affection; and whilst I endeavour zealously to discharge the duties of my new office, I shall feel that I am labouring, not for my own credit only, but for the credit of those who first thought me worthy of distinction, and to whom I must ever hold myself indebted for the Boden Professorship."

The party did not break up till past one.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

We have before us the annual report of Serampore College. Here is a statement modestly drawn up, and confessing that, for want of means, little has been done. The state of the funds is indeed rather desperate. The year began with a deficit of Rs. 3,095 on the 1st January 1831, and closed with a deficit of Rs. 6,507. 10. 7. How this is to be covered we are at a loss to discover, while the college is deprived of both the principal and interest of the fund of Rs. 50,000, raised by the exertions of Mr. Ward, and to which the trustees dispute their claim. Yet we find no pitiable appeal to the charitable feelings of the community. On the contrary, the council rely, for the future support of their college, upon the stimulus given to the education of Native Christians, by that measure of this government, which has opened to their competition so many well-paid offices in the native courts. Hitherto, it is confessed, that, to embrace Christianity was to submit to certain poverty, and that it has even been necessary to feed the Christian students, sons of natives, of which there are, at present, thirty-two on the foundation, at the expense of the institution. A *law class* is now to be established, to qualify "young men in European habits," for the new judicial appointments.—*Cal. Cour. July* 14.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.

We regret extremely to learn, from the report just published, that the funds of this excellent and praiseworthy society are not in a very flourishing condition, and it is disheartening to find, that the natural expectations indulged in by the society, of the cordial and continued support of native gentlemen, have been almost wholly unrealized. This conduct on the part of those who ought to feel such an especial and deep interest in the success of the society's labours, has unhappily excited so much disgust, that many Europeans have withdrawn their subscriptions. We hope, however, that our more wealthy, intelligent, and public-spirited native friends will see the propriety of coming forward with their subscriptions, and res-

cuing themselves from the disgrace of neglecting to second and support a society, established for the benefit of their youthful countrymen.—*Beng. Hurk. July* 27.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.

A friend has shown us a letter from Lahore. The Maharajah received the project of opening the Indus with some degree of distrust at first, but afterwards assented to the measure; and at length became more reconciled to it than could well have been anticipated. Intelligence had reached Lahore of the arrival at Hyderabad of Col. Pottinger; and Capt. Wade, we have reason to believe, was in daily expectation of receiving conclusive information of the manner in which the Sindhians regard the mission. They are described as a bigotted and headstrong people, who have not acquired that knowledge of the power and resources of the British government which the wily Sikh chieftain possesses. Of all the states which will be benefited by the opening of the river, none will derive so much advantage as Sindh. The commerce which now exists between the Punjaub and western India, being carried on through Rajpootana, precludes the Ameers from participating in the profits derivable from its transit. When the trade is turned into the new direction, they will acquire a great portion of revenue which the Rajpoots will lose. It is certainly a most interesting scheme, and having been once brought into effect, it will not only give an extension of commerce to countries which they do not at present enjoy, but will open a direct communication from Loodhiana to the sea; for it is by the Sutlej that the project will at first work with advantage, the main branch of the Indus being remote from our influence, and consequently from our protection, before its confluence with the rivers of the Punjaub.—*John Bull.*

DEFALCATION IN THE JESSORE TREASURY.

Some months ago a defalcation of about Rs. 20,000 was discovered in the government treasury, by the active and vigilant collector of this district, who, after a careful and thorough investigation of the case, reported upon it to the superior authorities, from whom, a few days ago, orders were received directing the dismissal of the treasurer and sheristadar (the former of whom, no doubt, will stand his trial before the Session Judge for embezzlement), and ordering nineteen inferior amlahs to be suspended, as being concerned in this unfaithful and disgraceful transaction. Cases of embezzlement are frequently occurring, and although, I believe, rarely, government have been the sufferers, as the sureties make good the defalcation, yet it entails a great deal of vexation and trouble on the public functionaries, and puts government to much unnecessary expense, in investigating and instituting legal proceedings in such cases.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

COALS AT CHIRRA POONJEE.

Two seams of coal of a superior quality have been discovered on the upper part of the limestone-hill near Chirra Poonjee. On comparison with Burdwan coal, it leaves, in burning, not one fourth so much ashes; it does not cake, but it yields a strong smell of sulphur. The coal bassets about sixty feet below the top of the hill, nearly horizontally, so that the works will require no pumps or machinery for drainage. The coal is, at present, delivered at the Sanatarium at ten maunds per rupee, and can certainly be stored at Chattuk at three maunds per rupee.

A seam of coal of still superior quality has been also discovered at Surareem five miles beyond the Sanatarium, but the Chirra coal is so very good, that its quality would not repay the extra expense of sending for it, which could not amount to less than two annas per maund.

The Khasiahs have hitherto had no notion of the use of this valuable minera which is called in their language *ka-doo yung:* and they work the coal so wastefully, that we trust those interested in steam-vessels will send a coal-master, to shew them the proper way of digging it.

Each of the seams contains from two to four feet of fine coal; and we hear that specimens of them, as well as of the adjacent rocks, have been sent to a distinguished scientific personage at the presidency, who will, we trust, favour the public with his opinion as to the value of these coal measures.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *Aug.* 7.

The third Term for the present year terminated this day. The time of the court has not been much occupied during the term, for excepting the last four days of sitting, the judges only attended every other day, and then seldom remained after two o'clock. Few cases of interest, except to the parties concerned, were brought to the notice of the court.—*Mad. Gaz.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MADRAS CLUB.

The committee of management have issued the following circular to the members of the Madras Club:—

"Gentlemen,—It is with the greatest satisfaction that we feel ourselves enabled, at this our first meeting, to state for your information that the success of this beneficial and public-spirited institution has not only been placed beyond a doubt, but, that our most sanguine expectations in its favour have been realized.

"II. We may now state, in round numbers, that our members are about 800, and that the amount of our subscriptions, entrance donation, and voluntary contributions, is already nothing short of 70,000 rupees, of which upwards of 12,000 are yielded by the voluntary contributions.

"III. Adverting to the very great and self-evident benefits of the club, and to the short period that has elapsed since the first proposals were circulated, we think ourselves justified in stating, that before the close of the year the number of members will very probably fall little short of 1,200.

"IV. When we consider the present great and continually increasing number of members, together with the smallness of the amount to be paid monthly by each, we are impressed with the necessity of establishing some sure form of collection, that not only may secure the funds from outstanding balances and arrears, but that will tend to simplify the accounts of the club, and, by saving trouble, meet the convenience of its members.

"V. To effect these desirable ends, no plan appears to us so free from objection as that members should individually, as in the case of civil servants and staff officers, and collectively, as in the case of regiments,* nominate an agent at Madras, through whom payments to the club should be made, and annual statements of all such payments will be published for general information and reference.

"VI. We beg, therefore, particularly to call the attention of the members to the headings of the different columns in the accompanying form; and, with reference to the different rates of payment in each, to offer to the members the following explanations.

"1st column. Adverting to the obvious necessity of collecting present funds for the purchase of a club-house, furniture, &c. &c. &c., and the building of sleeping apartments, members at the out-stations who can conveniently do so are requested to pay their donations at once; for this purpose each member's initials in the first column will be considered equivalent to an order on the agents whom they may enter in the last column, to make in their behalf a corresponding payment to the treasurers of the club at Madras.

"2d and 3d columns. Adverting again to the necessity of collecting funds as speedily as possible; that the general consent of the members be requested to the following rates of instalments for the payment of their entrance donations, *viz.* all captains or subalterns holding staff appointments, an instalment of 10 rupees and subalterns 5 rupees per month. Members consenting to these propositions are requested to write their initials in the columns corresponding, *viz.* Nos. 2 and 3.

"VII. Though from a conviction of their expediency we have submitted the above rates of payment to the members for their approval, yet as the particular benefit of the club is that no payments connected with it shall be in any way a source of inconvenience to its members; we have left another column, No. 4, for those who from circumstances may desire to pay their donations by instalments of only 2 rupees a month, as at first proposed.—We remain, gentlemen, &c. &c. &c."

The Madras Club have passed a resolution proposing that all the members of the Bengal Club shall be considered members of the Madras Club and *vice versâ*, subject only to the usual charges attending a residence in either club-house.

A dinner took place at the club-house, on the 25th July, in honour of the late secretary, Major Douglas, who was leaving the presidency. Capt. Taylor succeeds him.

MILITARY RETIRING FUNDS.

The Madras papers inform us, that the Court of Directors have given their assent to a proposition for the establishment of military retiring funds. The court sanction the principle, as a general measure, for the three presidencies, limiting the annual retirements on pension to twelve from Bengal, seven from Madras, and four from Bombay, and offering to hold the funds at 6 per cent. interest, and to grant public bills for the pensions at 2s. per rupee—a boon equal perhaps to full 30 per cent., although it has not the ostentatious air of a donation.—*Cal. Cour. June* 27.

THE LATE MR. MACDONALD.

"To the Editor of the *Madras Courier*.

"Mr. Editor:—Having observed in the *Madras Gazette* a strange misstatement of the cause that led to the cruel massacre of the late Mr. C. E. Macdonald, additional sub-collector of Cuddapah, I beg you will do me the favour to give insertion to the following, as it may tend to unde-

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* By this it is proposed, that the payments should be made through the agent of the regimental mess, so that they might be included in the monthly mess bill, under the headings of "subscription to the Madras Club, 1 rupee," and "instalment of entrance donation to the Madras Club, 5 or 2 rupees," as each member may prefer, until the donation shall have been paid.

ceive those who imagine that Mr. Macdonald met his fate from an unnecessary interference. On the morning of the 15th ultimo, a report was brought to Mr. Macdonald that the Pattans of Cuddapah were assembling in great numbers, near the cutwall's choultry, in consequence of a dead pig having been thrown into one of their principal musjeeds. On hearing this, he went immediately to the principal collector, who desired him to act according to his own discretion. From thence he proceeded to the cutcherry, and on his arrival there an intimation was made to him by Mr. Howell, the missionary, that the mob were about to wreak their vengeance upon himself and his family. Had this intelligence not reached him, Mr. M., I am thoroughly convinced, would never have quitted the cutcherry until the arrival of the military, for whom he had written. But, ever alive to the call of humanity, zealous in the discharge of his duty, and trusting by his presence, and the offer of a reward for the discovery of the perpetrator of the indignity, to save an innocent family from destruction, *he, regardless of the entreaties* of his cutcherry-servants and their representations of the danger he was about to incur, with a self-devotion, the admiration of every European in the place, proceeded to the spot where the infuriated mob were assembled, and there fell a sacrifice to a bigotted populace. The naique and four sepoys who followed, on hearing the danger by which Mr. M. was threatened, did so voluntarily; and three out of the number (Mussulmans) shared his fate; the other two (Hindoos) were severely wounded. The gallantry of these men is deserving of notice, and if their conduct has been properly represented, our chief, who knows how dearly a soldier prizes the approbation of his commander, will, I am sure, reward them with his.

"AN OFFICER.

"Cuddapah, June 26, 1832."

DISTURBANCE AT VIZIANAGARUM.

We have heard that some disturbance has taken place at Vizianagarum, but are unable to obtain sufficient particulars to lay before the public. The 3d regiment L.I., however, embark to-morrow morning on board of the *Neptune*, and sail on Tuesday for Vizagapatam. We have not heard of any ships being taken up for the conveyance of the troops to Malacca. —*Mad. Gaz. June* 17.

We are informed that the adherents of the turbulent rajah in the vicinity of Vizianagarum, are deserting their leader, who has also retreated from that neighbourhood; that the two companies of the 8th and 47th regt. N.I., detached to keep them in check, have been recalled to their respective head-quarters.—*Ibid. Aug.* 3.

THE GOVERNOR.

We understand that the Right Hon. the Governor and suite will return to Madras from the Neilgherries in the course of the present month, or early in September, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe. We believe that Mr. Lushington proceeds to England on board the *Neptune*, which ship sails from this port in all September. Mr. James Lushington proceeds by the same opportunity to the Cape, for the benefit of his health. It is not known by what ship the new Governor of Madras is coming. We believe, we ought not to expect him before the *Neptune* takes her departure; and, in that case, we shall have an acting governor, which high situation, we suppose, will devolve on our present worthy councillor, the Hon. Mr. Harris.—*Ibid. Aug.* 5.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 5.

The second Quarter Sessions for 1832, were opened on this day by the Chief Justice and Sir John Awdry. The grand jury was charged by Sir John Awdry at some length; the charge among other subjects embraced that of the late riots, which the Parsees, themselves, have emphatically named "the bad job."

A larger number than usual of absentees occurred on calling over the grand jury pannel. One gentleman, it appeared, had been misled by the old form used in the summons, commanding him to attend at the *Town Hall*: taking the words in a literal sense, he went very innocently to the new town-hall, where, instead of the robed and wigged panoply of justice amongst which he had expected to play his part, he found himself, to his astonishment, surrounded by mummies and manuscripts, learned men and organic remains. After flying the seductive sounds that came humming from the office of the Persian secretary below, he proceeded upwards, and became still more appalled at encountering the grave visages, the profound, thoughtful, and massive heads of the literary giants that haunt those chambers of eternal silence.

Mr. Justice Awdry, in his charge, referred to the great number of prisoners in the calendar, and to the atrocity of the crimes with which some of them were charged. After some remarks upon the cases, he proceeded to notice the charges of riot, assaulting peace-officers in the execution of their duty, and conspiracy; and he stated his opinion, that any confederacy to interrupt the ordinary trade of the place—or to stop the supplies of provisions of daily necessity—or to prevent other men from going to their lawful business—or to abuse public authority, for unlawful purposes—was clearly indictable, and constituted a very serious crime.

"As this subject," he observed, "has unfortunately been much talked of, I will give you a caution, which, however, to gentlemen of your experience is probably unnecessary: that you must not allow yourselves to be biassed by the impressions you may have received from common report. Besides the usual causes of inaccuracy and exaggeration, the fears of some, the indolence of many, and perhaps the wishes of others, are likely to have disfigured the common statements of this transaction, and I am glad to have this public opportunity of declaring, that one story, which I believe was largely circulated,—that of the judges having been stopped, when on their way to perform their duties,—is totally false. Many of you, gentlemen, must be at the head of considerable establishments, public and private. I trust that you, and others in your situation, can find the means, with due regard to the feelings and circumstances of those under you, to make a distinction between those who readily give way to endeavours to keep them from their employment, and those who do not. The result of a general attention to this would be, greatly to contribute to the safety of the well-disposed, as they would feel assured that a large number of persons would have a common interest with them in resisting all attempts to interfere with the public industry and tranquillity."

July 19.

Sookha Pawshassa, a fisherman of Wurlee, was placed at the bar, charged with having committed a grievous assault upon Rat-noo his wife, by broiling her upon a fire shovel, so that divers parts of her body, to wit, her right and her left cheek, were roasted, grilled, and diminished in substance.

Ratnoo, the roastee, an agreeable young woman, about 15, deposed that she was the wife of the prisoner, and gained a livelihood by bringing fish for sale from Wurlee to Bombay; that on her getting ready to set out one morning with two golee fish on her head, her husband knocked her down, dragged her by the hair, tied her up by the wrists to a rafter, scourged her with a scourge of four cords, and then heated a shovel used to turn the bread, and therewith broiled her two cheeks.

The evidence of Ratnoo was confirmed by that of three other witnesses, one of whom was the native doctor, who not only spoke to the state of the cheeks when recently roasted, but produced two paper charts or plans of the roasted areas, one marked "Plan of the burn—right cheek, surveyed 7th June," the other "Plan of the burn—left cheek, surveyed 7th June."

The prisoner, in his defence, admitted the beating, but denied intentionally burning his wife, alleging that she was ever gadding abroad; that a punchayet of his brother-fishermen had sat in judgment upon her, and fined her, but without effect; that when he came home expecting his breakfast, he found her again upon the eve of gadding, and he laid hold of her to shake her, when, as she had two lighted pieces of wood in her hands, these came in contact with her cheeks, and inflicted the burns stated in the indictment.

The prisoner called several of the Patell fishermen of his caste, who confirmed his assertions about the punchayet and the fugitive propensities of Ratnoo, without, however, giving to those flights any criminal colourings: they all gave the prisoner a most excellent character, as being an honest, faithful, hardy, and kind-hearted fisherman, and offered to give security for his future good conduct.

The jury returned a verdict of *guilty*, but recommended the prisoner to mercy, in consideration of the provocation given by Ratnoo's frequent desertions from her duty.

On the last day of the sessions, Sookha appeared at the bar, surrounded in the distance by a band of his faithful tritons, and was sentenced to suffer twenty days of confinement, to be reckoned from the first day of the sessions; to pay a fine to the king of two hundred rupees, and to enter into recognizances, himself in 500 and two securities in 250 rupees each, for his good behaviour for three years.

The prisoners indicted for their connection with the *Parsee riots*, were not tried, having given bail and traversed till next sessions. From what fell, however, from Sir John Awdry, we understand the attention of the court has been drawn to the frequent occurrence of traverses here. His lordship read part of a statute which limited the cases in which persons indicted for misdemeanors in England and Ireland are permitted to traverse, and stated that, although India be not specially named in that statute, yet, as the Supreme Courts of Calcutta and Madras have looked upon it as binding upon them, where a parity of danger from the abuse of traverses existed, this court also had determined to follow their example, and in future to permit no persons indicted for misdemeanors to traverse, unless in particular cases mentioned in the statute. Among other effects which this resolution of the court must produce, the most important will be, that indictments for perjury will not be trifled with as they hitherto have been. It has been a constant practice for parties at issue on the civil side of the court, to make use of the

criminal side, as an instrument of vengeance or intimidation against each other. The facility of traversing, which allowed all parties ample time to compromise matters in the interim, made them the more careless and daring in the use of this machinery, and the consequence has been that, session after session, bills for perjury have been brought forward, which have been traversed, and subsequently quashed by amicable arrangements. No longer ago than the present sessions, five indictments for perjury were prepared; one was found by the grand jury and traversed, three were thrown out, and the fifth, which was a counter-one against some of the parties who sent in those three, was, on their failure, consequently withheld.—*Bomb. Gaz. July* 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PARSEE RIOT.

The riot at Bombay, on the 7th June, has not been followed by any fresh disturbances. The *Official Gazette*, of the 9th, advertises a reward of 500 rupees to any person giving information, which may lead to the apprehension and conviction of any of the ring-leaders, "particularly those who impeded the entrance of the public servants into the fort, and the persons concerned in destroying the provisions of the castle-guard." The representation of the justices, which induced government to authorize the extension of the time for the destruction of the Pariah dogs, complained of "the practice of harbouring and *feeding* them in vast numbers, in the dock-yards, within the fort, and at Mazagon, the cooperage, the mast-house, the powder-works, and other government establishments." This *feeding* was exclusively the act of the Parsees.

The riot whilst it lasted was very serious. The natives were prohibited by the rioters from sending supplies to the European troops, or to the shipping, or from attending to their respective duties under the government. The butchers'-meat in the markets was destroyed, and the servants were driven off. The carts conveying water to the King's regiment (the Queen's Royals), on Colaba, were stopped and emptied; the scavengers' carts and people were turned away; the provisions going to the guards of the regiment on duty in the fort were destroyed, and the people carrying them driven away. All the boatmen struck work; no cotton was permitted to be sent off to the shipping; the shopkeepers were compelled to shut their shops; and, as the day advanced and the Purdoes were coming to their offices, they were driven back, and a vast crowd of people collected about the fort, but particularly in front of the court-house and the police-office. In the mean time neither government nor the police magistrates were inactive; the former, acting under the advice of their law officers, upon a representation from the police magistrates of the inadequacy of the civil power to disperse so large and tumultuous an assemblage, despatched orders to Colaba for the Queen's Royals; and the police magistrates called a special meeting of his Majesty's justices, which was quickly obtained and very numerously attended. In the mean time, however, the streets became actually swarming with people, some from mere curiosity to see what was passing, their shops being all shut, but most of them for evil purposes. They maltreated gentlemen in their carriages coming into town. But upon the first appearance of the troops they began to give way, and were easily dispersed; not, however, before some ten of them who had been most conspicuous were secured.

The *India Gazette* of Calcutta says: "the *Bombay Courier* attributes the disturbance to the slaughter of a dog in the compound of a Parsee, an act very likely to rouse the indignation of that choleric race; and accordingly we find the insurrectionary movement almost justified by a contemporary here (the *Hurkaru*, we suppose) relying upon the accuracy of that report. This gross misstatement of facts we are enabled to contradict from an authentic source. Particular inquiry was made into the conduct of the constables by the magistrates, and it appeared that they had not entered any house or compound in pursuit of the dogs, but merely confined themselves, as usual, to a general massacre in the streets and public roads."

The *Bombay Durpun* states: "we understand the principal Parsees, Mahajuns, and other respectable natives of the place, intend to present a petition to government, praying that the practice of killing dogs may be discontinued, and that these animals may be sent away to some other country, instead of being destroyed."

BALL SHASTREE GHUGVEY.

We are extremely sorry to announce the death of Ball Shastree Ghugvey, the head shastree of the government institution of Poona, who died on Monday last by a severe attack of the cholera. The deceased was well known to many of the principal Hindoos of Bombay and Poona, and was esteemed as a man of the first-rate abilities. He was an excellent scholar and a poet, and had devoted his attention chiefly to rhetoric and dramatic literature. He entered into the Native Education Society's service, in the year 1824, for which institution he compiled a dictionary of the Marathee language by the assistance of other pundits. Some time before his death, he was employed in translating *Hutton's Course of Geometry* in Sanscrit verse, and much good was expected from his assistance and abilities in the cause of native education. He died in about the thirty-sixth year of his age; and "in him," says our correspondent, "native education has lost one of its chief ornaments and best props."—*Bombay Durpun, June* 22.

AFFAIR WITH THE KHATTIES.

The *Bombay Courier* contains a letter giving an account of a rencontre on the Gheer hills between a detachment of the 15th regt. and a Khatty chieftain, on the 8th May.

A noted character, named Champrajah, had attacked a village near Umreilly, killed several of the villagers and turned Bahurwuttee and retired to the hills. A detachment of the 15th under Lieut. F. and Ensign R. marched towards the Gheer hills, which they scoured, and on the 8th came up with the banditti, who were on the top of a hill. "Their position was so formidable," it is stated, "that there was some doubt whether we ought to attack them or not, when a volley from the Scindians attracted our notice. At the same time an irregular trooper belonging to some of the Guicowar's horse, which had joined the camp, gallopped up and informed Lieut. F. that Champrajah had captured all the baggage, stores, &c., and had taken them up to the hills. An attack was immediately decided on. The men advanced in two divisions, each in a different direction, with perfect steadiness and regularity. The ascent was extremely difficult, the hill being particularly steep. The opposite party, which consisted principally of Scindians and Mukranees, together with a few Rajpoots and Meanas and Katties, commenced an irregular fire, and rolled down large pieces of rock and stones. These sepoys had but little opportunity of returning the fire, for the enemy had got behind projecting pieces of rock, where they could take a steady aim and were hardly exposed. Ensign R., on the left, had nearly reached the summit with a few men, and was endeavouring to put an end to the affray with as little delay as possible, when a huge piece of rock, hurled from above, rolled him and several others down the hill; just as he was on the point of recovering himself he fell once more—a ball had penetrated his breast, and put an end to his youthful career. His body was afterwards found, his head severed from his shoulders.

"Lieut. F. after this, with a great deal of difficulty ascended the hill, and drove the enemy before him; but this was only the commencement of another struggle, for no sooner were they driven from one hill than they ascended another. This kind of skirmishing was continued all day, and it was not till late in the evening that we had the gratification of seeing the whole of the banditti disperse over the country in small parties. In this little brush, an officer, a naique, and a sepoy were killed, and nine men wounded. The casualties on the other side have not been ascertained. Lieut. F. himself saw five men shot, and it is supposed that the loss must have been much more severe, as tracks of blood were afterwards discovered in many directions across the hills. They took particular aim at the European officers, who by their dress were easily distinguished from the sepoys. The cry was 'aim at the topee-wallas,' 'shoot the Feringee Sirdars.' It is worthy of remark, that the powder issued from the Rajkote magazine is of such an infamous quality, that half-an-hour after the firing commenced one-third of the musquets became perfectly useless."

THE SINDE MISSION.

Colonel Pottinger and the Sinde mission, we understand, by the last accounts, were at Luckput Bunder, on their return from Hyderabad, having most successfully accomplished the objects of the mission. We regret we have received scarcely any information as yet—except of a very general nature—regarding the country they have visited. From what we have learned, however, it would appear that the fertility of the soil and the natural resources of Sinde, surpass the anticipations which had been formed, even from the most favourable accounts already published; but the condition of the inhabitants is said to be marked by the extreme of wretchedness and barbarism, and the court of the Ameers, far from being an object of admiration, is described as resembling that of one of the petty rajahs of this country.

The opening of the navigation of the Indus, which, as connected with the interests of Great Britain and those of this country, may be considered more important than the conquest of a kingdom, is an event likely to be deferred only until the necessary arrangements for carrying it into effect, with advantage and security, can be completed by government.—*Bomb. Cour. June* 16,

THE MOHARRAM.

The Moharram concluded late on Sunday evening last, and we are glad to hear that not a single instance of disturbance occurred during the festival. The procession of the Mogul white horse, on the night of Saturday, was grand, but we do not think it was so imposing as that of former years; indeed we consider that the Moharram festival is annually declining, and certainly the Taboots were very much inferior to those we have hitherto witnessed.

The constabulary force, aided by a strong party of garrison sepoys, preserved

the greatest order, and to their exertions alone we may attribute the good understanding which has existed throughout between the Moguls and Musselmans.—*Bomb. Gaz. June* 13.

THUGS OR PHANSEGARS.

The *Bombay Durpun*, of June 22, contains a statement that several Thugs have been taken at Baroda, and that no less than 600 were tried recently at Saugor, by Mr. Smith, for murder. "These late discoveries," it is added, "were made in consequence of a dreadful stench issuing near a village; where a search being set on foot, several dead bodies were found to be under ground, in a place where there had been a large encampment. The ashes of their fires are generally sprinkled over the spot to prevent suspicion. Greater enquiry being made by Capt. Borthwick and other authorities, many hundred dead bodies were discovered in different places, and large numbers of Thugs seized; some of whom pointed out where their victims had been buried. This has all taken place within the last two years."

CHIMAJEE APPA SAHEB.

Accounts have been received at Bombay of the death of Chimajee Rao Appa Saheb, the younger brother of Bajee Rao, the late Peshwa of Poona. He died at Benares, on the 29th May 1832. He was born in April 1784, at Copergaon, on the banks of the Godavery, a few months after the death of his father, Rugonath Rao, whose wife, Anundee Bace, was pregnant at the period of her husband's decease. In consequence of the distrustful policy which Nana Furnavese pursued at that time, Chimajee was not permitted to leave the place of his birth; where his mother, his elder brother Bajee Rao, and his father's adopted son, Amrit Rao, were kept under restraint as prisoners of state, until 1793, when they were removed to Annund Wellee, near Nassick; from whence, in April of the succeeding year, they were conveyed to the hill-fort of Sewnerce, and kept in close custody. The Peshwa, Madhow Rao, dying in the latter part of 1795, in consequence of a fall from the terrace of his palace, (the Joona Wara) in the city of Poona, and Nana Furnavese retiring from office about the same time, the friends of Bajee Rao caused him to be proclaimed Madhow Rao's successor. Shortly after his elevation, the new minister, Ballobo Tatya, raised a party in the state against him, and with the assistance of Scindia, and Purshooram Bhaoo Putvurdhun, succeeded in depriving him of his power; after which, Appa Saheb was by them formally invested as Peshwa, 26th May 1796, under the title of Chimajee Madhow Rao, which name he had assumed on his adoption by Yeshwada Bace, the widow of Madhow Rao. The principal native powers, however, as well as the English, having declared for Bajee Rao, he was reinstated on the musnud on the 4th December following; and Chimajee Appa, on his deposition, was obliged to perform some penances for having usurped his brother's right. Since that time, he appears to have taken little or no part in political transactions, and given himself little concern about the affairs of Bajee Rao's court. On the conquest of the Peshwa's dominions by the English, Appa Saheb surrendered to them, and by their consent retired to Benares, where he lived on the pension allowed him by the British government of Rs. 200,000 per annum. He has not left any issue.—*Bombay Durpun, July* 21.

INUNDATION.

The fall of rain within these last few days has been, we believe, unprecedented, at least within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants; the roads have never been in so bad a condition from the immense accumulation of rain. The flats also present a most singular appearance when viewed from an elevated position, being one continued sheet of water. The cultivators of paddy, &c. in the vicinity, complain most bitterly, and we fear will be very severe sufferers. It has always hitherto been the practice, before the setting-in of the monsoon, for government to order the canal or water-way that crosses Bellassis' road, and from thence is continued to Woorlee, to be both widened and deepened; but, for some reason unknown to us, this necessary precaution has been omitted this year, and the consequence is the inundation we speak of. —*Bomb. Gaz. July* 28.

NATIVE PRESS.

Another native newspaper has sprung up in Bombay, being the fourth that has been set on foot within the last five months. The present has indeed been a year prolific in births of this kind:—with its commencement appeared our own auspicious *Durpun*—then followed the *Jami Jamsheed*, a Guzeratte paper — next the *Aeen Secunder*, a Persian one—and on the 5th instant came forth another journal, under the title of the *Native Observer*, conducted in the English language. The editor, we understand, is a young Hindoo, who received his education in the school founded by the Bombay Native Education Society.—*Durpun, July* 13.

BARON HUGEL.

We understand that Baron Hugel, secretary to the Society of Natural History at Marseilles (in France), has arrived at Bombay, with the intention of travelling into the interior of India, for the purpose of collecting facts and information connected with that interesting branch of science. He has applied to government for permission to proceed up the country, which, we doubt not, he will receive, as well as every assistance and protection to facilitate his researches, as had been granted, both by the supreme government and that of this presidency, to another French gentleman, Monsieur Victor Jacquemont, who for similar objects and purposes commenced, in 1829, and has just completed, a tour of India, from Calcutta, through Hindoostan, to the Punjab and Cashmeer, and thence by Delhi and Hyderabad to Bombay.

When we observe Europeans leaving their homes, traversing thousands of miles of ocean, exploring foreign lands, voluntarily subjectiog themselves to privations, and exposing themselves to dangers, purely out of a desire to advance the objects of science, and add to the information of mankind, it would argue insensibility not to be struck with admiration at the zeal by which they are animated, and the ardour with which they pursue knowledge for her own sake. Nor are we left any longer in doubt as to one cause, at least, and that a principal one, of the pre-eminent superiority of the inhabitants of Europe over the rest of the world, in almost every department of science, and the wonderful perfection to which they have attained in most of the arts, when we see individuals making such sacrifices, and societies (formed for the express purpose) directing their disinterested labours, to add to the stock of human knowledge, and promote the good of man, by discoveries or inventions, which enlarge his powers, or augment the means of his usefulness to his fellow creatures.—*Ibid.*

EXPEDITION AGAINST PARKUR.

A force composed of the 22d regt. N.I., and a small body of horse artillery and cavalry, we understand, is immediately to assemble in Cutch, under the command of Col. Salter, and at the close of the monsoon is to proceed towards a small district called Parkur, situated west of Guzerat and north of Cutch, upon the confines of the desert. The object of the expedition is to obtain redress for the annoyance and loss which the inhabitants of our territories have been subjected to, in consequence of numerous predatory excursions that have been made from that district. The north-western frontier has long been infested with hordes of freebooters, who, from the inaccessible nature of their retreats, and it is supposed, also, from a certain degree of protection afforded by the government of Sinde, have hitherto escaped from the fate they might otherwise have expected. One of the most important objects of the late mission to Sinde, we understand, was to obtain the concurrence and co-operation of the Ameers in an expedition against Parkur. In this Col. Pottinger appears to have succeeded so far, that a body of troops belonging to them is to act in concert with, and we believe even under the immediate command of, Col. Salter.

From the northward, a force belonging to the Rajah of Jesselmere is also to march upon the devoted country. From these combined movements, the chances of escape which the offenders would otherwise have had will be greatly diminished. The principal difficulty to be apprehended appears to be from the nature of the country, which is said to have been but rarely visited by Europeans, and is described as being covered with rocks and fastnesses, and but indifferently supplied with water. The capital of the place is called Pareenuggur, and is occupied principally by Rajpoots.—*Bomb. Cour. Aug.* 14.

Ceylon.

We have received a file of *Colombo Journals* to the beginning of August. They contain little local intelligence.

The Journal of July 14 states, that a mail coach from Colombo to Kandy now runs three times a week; the obstacles on the road have been all overcome, and as soon as the intercourse between the two places increase so as to require it, the coach will run every day.

A savings' bank was opened at Colombo on the 23d July.

Some able letters appear in the journal advocating the abolition of compulsory labour; a strong argument in favour of which appears in a letter from some native cultivators, in the journal of August 1st, who states that, owing to the want of seed paddy and of a sufficiency of rain, their fields were uncultivated and they deprived of bread; that hearing of a benevolent gentleman in the north of the island, who wanted labourers, they (though independent cultivators) engaged to become his field labourers, and whilst busily engaged in ploughing the land, they were seized by a police-officer, and brought to the cutcherry, where they were employed as coolies (a work they were unaccustomed to and degrading to their caste), in performing government service, they being subject to compulsory labour.

The journal announces the commencement of the projected carriage-road from Kandy to Trincomalie, in continuation of the line of communication already completed from Colombo to the former place.

It is stated to have been during the temporary government of Sir Edward Barnes, from 1820 to 1822, that the project was conceived and in a great measure executed, of forming carriage-roads from Colombo, over the Kandyan mountains, to the heart of the interior, by the combined effort of the native population and the pioneer establishment. It was prosecuted with unabated energy under Sir Edward Paget's government, and, since its completion, the greatest advantages have been found to result from it. By the old mountain-paths, which led to Kandy, a single cooly could only transport 40lbs., whereas a bullock-cart transports upwards of 1,100lbs. of goods, equal to the work of about twenty-eight coolies. From 1815 to 1823, the rates of transport, paid by government, for twenty-eight coolies, averaged £12. 5s, whereas a bullock-cart, which performs the same work, can now be hired for 16s. 6d. Every cart, therefore, that plies on account of government, releases twenty-eight persons from forced labour, and occasions a saving in transport of 1,400 per cent. The opening of a carriage-road from Kandy to Trincomalie will be attended by similar advantages, and it is expected to be completed in the course of two years.

On the 10th July, the governor convened a meeting of Buddhist priests, at Kandy, to whom he delivered an address urging them to exercise their influence, in every possible manner, not inconsistent with propriety, to induce the votaries of Buddha to consent to vaccination, as a means of checking the ravages of the small-pox, which the governor stated to be one main cause of the stationary condition of the people. The priests stated, in reply, that there certainly did exist a dislike to vaccination on the part of most of the inhabitants of the Kandyan provinces, arising from ignorance, but that they would exert their utmost influence to remove that prejudice from the minds of the people, and to persuade them to adopt vaccination.

Penang.

We learn by the *Cecilia*, from Penang, that Governor Ibbetson had arrived there on the 7th of June, for the purposes of restoring the powers of the Court of Judicature, and of presiding at a criminal session, which was to be holden on the 25th of that month: the number of criminal cases amounted to sixty-four. A private letter states, that Chesiong, the Chinese merchant, who has been imprisoned about two years, on a charge of being accessory before the fact to the murder of Chetoa, another Chinese merchant, appears now to have been committed on false evidence; his accuser, a principal in the murder, on whose confession he was considered guilty, having recently sworn that he was instigated to denounce Chesiong solely from revengeful feelings, believing that, when he was sent to the police jail for improper conduct in Chesiong's shop, the latter had influence sufficient and intended to get him transported for life to Bombay.

The accounts received at Penang with the governor respecting the progress of the war at Malacca were of a most favourable nature—the war was said to be virtually at an end by the Pangula of Nanning having sent in his submission, on condition that life and liberty were granted him; which was not acceded to. There was, however, a studied secrecy as to particulars, that threw a suspicion over the good news, and the sudden despatch of the ship *Lady Munro*, from Penang for Madras, on the evening of the 10th June, professedly for the purpose of countermanding further reinforcements, occasioned speculations on the very reverse being the true purport of her voyage. It is added, that both judges and inhabitants regretted exceedingly the absence of a professional judge; for independently of many intricate points that were likely to arise in the great number of criminal cases about to be tried, there were some civil cases of much importance between the Company and individuals, that were likely to be left to the hearing and decision of one of the Company's own servants.—*Bengal Chron.*

Malacca.

The accounts from Malacca do not give so favourable a report of the proceedings of the expedition as we could wish. We have been favoured with a letter from Alor-Gaja, sent from Singapore by the *Elizabeth* to Calcutta. At the commencement, the expedition in Malacca consisted of the 5th regiment N.I., two companies of sappers and miners, 25 European artillery, 5 companies of the 29th regt. N.I., and one company of the 46th regt. N.I., which constituted what was then considered a very respectable force, and sufficient to quell the rebellious spirit of the Malays, being altogether 1,300 effective musketeers with artillery, &c., but this, we regret to say, has proved inadequate to accomplish the object of the expedition. The following is from the letter with which we have been favoured:—"There are at present about 150 men in the hospital, besides 12 killed and 30 wounded, who have been sent to Malacca. Wright has been shot in the shoulder, and also had his thigh bone shattered. Young Walker was shot through the head and brought in dead. Lieutenant Harding, who was shot through the spine, died soon afterwards. Thompson received a shot in the head which tore away much of the scalp, and laid him senseless, but he is now fast recovering. We have been victorious in all our contests, with the exception of Thompson's affair, in which twenty-eight of his men were laid prostrate at the first fire from a concealed stockade; the enemy then charged in such numbers that the sepoys fled to the guns, leaving six of the dead in the hands of the enemy. Upon reaching the guns they rallied, and maintained their position until a reinforcement arrived, when the enemy were beaten back. We are now at Alor-Gaja, about sixteen miles from Malacca, acting upon the defensive, until the arrival of more force; for, deducting the 500 men left at Malacca for its defence, with two companies at Roombiah and one at Soongaputtye, and sick, we have not more than 400 men for duty; whilst the enemy, who are round us on every side in thousands, are well supplied with arms and ammunition; harass us night and day, and endeavour to cut off our communication with Malacca, but have not succeeded. On Thursday they made an attack upon the camp, when, after half an hour's hard fighting they were repulsed with considerable loss. The artillery created much havoc, and to them we principally trust for the maintenance of our position."

We regret hearing of the sepoys getting sick, and this appears to be increasing; they have, however, succeeded in making a road to Malacca of about 100 yards wide. The camp at Alor-Gaja is in a commanding position, and the jungle cleared for several hundred yards on each side, whilst the stockade was nearly completed. Most of the officers enjoy good health, with the exception of Colonel Herbert, who has been indisposed.

We understand that, besides the 23d regt. N.I., a considerable increase is to be made to the forces in Malacca. The ship *Ganges* has been engaged for the conveyance of the remaining companies of the right wing of the European regiment from Masulipatam. It is also reported that the rifle company of the 38th regt. N.I. is also under orders for Malacca, and that another regiment or two will also be sent over.—*Madras Gaz. July* 4.

We are happy to find that the Nanning war is likely to terminate very speedily, for the present at least, the expedition having advanced to Tabu, the residence of the unfortunate Panguloo, and taken possession of it without encountering any opposition from the Malays, the chief and his adherents having fled further up the country. The two brass field-pieces, of which the enemy became possessed after the retreat of the first expedition, were found planted before the house, and strange to say, they were mounted on their own proper carriages, "with appurtenances complete," all of which, according to a certain "narrative," were stated to have been broken up and destroyed during the said retreat!

It is said the Panguloo has sent an emissary to Malacca, offering terms of submission; but of their nature, and of the result, we have heard nothing. A reward of one thousand dollars for his capture being still in force, we suppose nothing short of absolute possession of his person, and control over his actions, will satisfy the government, as it is natural to suppose that he will prove a troublesome enemy, especially after the present formidable force is withdrawn, until he is either captured or killed. To check his future operations, as well as those of his secret associates and auxiliaries, it will henceforth, be necessary to sustain no small military force, in order to retain possession of the newly-acquired country.

On the other hand, the retention of Nanning, as a dependency of Malacca, is stated to be highly important;—for while it affords the means of overawing, and at the same time, opening a friendly intercourse with, the petty independent states to be found in the interior of the peninsula, the resources of the district itself are in themselves by no means despicable, when properly developed. Besides its agricultural productions, it possesses one hill in which gold is found, and another abounding with tin-ore, and these alone, with proper superintendence, might be made very productive. If, however, our honourable rulers exhibit "an inordinate desire of gain," and introduce oppressive systems of collecting revenue and forced labour, without consulting the inclinations and feelings of the natives, they may naturally expect much trouble to themselves; to end, most probably, with ruinous losses, and a total abandonment of the country. —*Sing. Chron. June* 28.

Copies of Despatches from the Officer commanding the Troops at Malacca, addressed to the Hon. S. Garling, Esq., Resident Councillor at Malacca.

"Sir:—I have the honour to report a warm and successful contest with the enemy which took place this morning in the vicinity of my camp; it continued without intermission for one hour and a-half, and terminated in the destruction of three of their defences, most formidably posted, and under cover of which and the surrounding jungle, the enemy were in immense force.

"The casualties are recorded in the

margin,* and I have to regret the loss of a most gallant young officer in Acting Ensign Walker.

"I am unable to state what loss the enemy may have sustained, from the facility with which they carry off their killed and wounded; but the principal stockade and path leading to the jungle was covered with blood and entrails of the sufferers.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "C. HERBERT, Lieut. Col.
"Com. Mal. Field Force."

"*Head-Quarters, camp Dattoo, Mambangun, May 3, 1832.*"

"Sir:—I have the honour to report that the Toowankoo left camp last night between twelve and one o'clock, taking with him Seen Kong with forty of the contingent and a guide, in addition to the armed followers who came with him. He reports that he met some slight opposition, but succeeded in destroying ninety houses at Ayr Pootih and bringing in two prisoners, one of whom is wounded. I will forward them to Malacca, to be dealt with as you may deem proper—they are of no note.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "C. HERBERT, Lt. Col."

"Head-Quarters, camp Dattoo, Mambangun, May 3, 1832."

"Sir:—I have the honour to report for your information and that of the Hon. the Governor that, in conformity with the proposition of Toowankoo Seyed Saban, and your concurrence in the measure, conveyed in your private communication of the 17th and your official letter of the 18th *inst., at the instance of the Toowankoo, he* quitted my camp at three A.M. on the morning of the 21st, and arrived at the Bookit Si Boorsoo at daylight, by a circuitous route; that, with the assistance of the guides, he got into its rear with his party (which, including the contingent, amounted to seventy-five muskets), and took six large stockades, besides breastworks, the enemy making little opposition, and vacating them rapidly as he advanced; that, turning to camp, he came by the high road of Priga to Datta, where he took possession of eight stockades and smaller defences, and moving on to Seelalah Pulawan, he took eight others of similar description; at the two last places no opposition was offered. His party suffered no loss whatever, and with assistance sent from camp the whole were destroyed.

"You will perceive by the Toowankoo's letter, which was written last evening, that it was determined either to establish a small post at Priga to Datta, or to attack Mullekehe and subsequently to occupy it; but on more mature consideration, and taking the opinion of the officers who had been in advance, and that of the senior engineer officer, as to either being tenable for a small detail of troops *in tents*, I was reluctantly obliged to abandon it, and have been able only to detail a party to clear the road to Priga to Datta. My means are so straitened, owing to sickness, and the work still to be done of completing the stockade and depôt for provisions, the cover of convoys and working parties, added to the severity of duty for the protection of the camp, all combine to cripple my force for any decided operations.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "C. HERBERT, Lt.Col."

"Head-Quarters, camp Dattoo, Mambangun, May 22, 1832."

"Sir:—I do myself the honour to report that, finding myself somewhat relieved, on the evening of the 24th, by having had the road to Priga to Datta sufficiently cleared and the cut jungle partially burnt, and having been aware for the two days previous that the enemy were renewing their defences at Bookit Si Boorsoo, which has been so ably taken possession of by Toowankoo Syed Saban, I determined, notwithstanding the weakness of my force, to take possession of it, and if possible to retain it. Accordingly, at daybreak of the 25th, I detached Capt. Poulton and Ensign Stoddart, with the grenadier company of the 5th regt. N.I., Capt. Wallace and Lieut. Stevenson, with the F company, 46th regt., Lieuts. Begbie and Lawford, with a small detail of artillery, a howitzer and mortar, Toowankoo Syed Saban with the whole of the contingent and his own followers, Lieut. Bell, accompanied by thirty sappers and a considerable body of convicts.

"Capt. Poulton directed the opening a fire from the artillery at a quarter past six o'clock, and giving fifty sepoys to the Toowankoo, they each made a slight detour in flank of the defences, from which a heavy fire was kept up for an hour, when the '*British Grenadier*' from the drums, and the '*Dheen Aheen*' of the sepoys, announced to my anxious sense of hearing *that the place was in our possession.* A desultory fire was, however, kept up for a considerable time, and I thought it proper, to make 'assurance sure,' to direct Major Farquharson, if possible, to afford me fifty men; the result was an instantaneous volunteering of ninety-nine (of all ranks); and this body moved off immediately, with Capt. Justice and Lieut. Minto, with orders to support Capt. Poulton. At the termination of two hours from the commencement the firing ceased entirely, and Bookit Si Boorsoo was forthwith occupied, and the guns mounted on the height previously occupied by the enemy.

"The margin * exhibits the casualties.

* Act. Ensign G. H. Walker killed; wounded, 1 havildar, 1 naick, 1 private.

* Wounded; Capt. Poulton, slightly, by ranzow, and nineteen men.

"It is probable the effect of this measure will throw the enemy on my flank and rear, which with my diminished force will be harassing in the extreme, and I therefore solicit a reinforcement of one company from Malacca, if that measure be at all practicable, until other resources reach me.

"It is possible that the moral influence caused by the possession of this strong-hold may draw off the inhabitants from following the fortune of Dholl Syed, in his resistance to the British government; but this would be rendered more likely if I could by possibility even assume the appearance of strength which in reality I have not.

"I think it my duty, in conclusion, to report that I consider the conduct of the European officers I have enumerated, that of the Toowankoo Syed Saban, and every man of the regulars and auxiliaries, as entitled to the highest praise.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "C HERBERT, Lt.Col."

"Head-Quarters, camp Dattoo, Mambangun, 26th May 1832."

"Sir:—I have the honour to report that, yesterday morning early, intimation was given to the officer in command of Bookit Si Boorsoo that the stockades at Purling were unoccupied. Capt. Wallace, therefore, in concert with the Toowankoo Syed Saban, detailed a jemadar's party with the Toowankoo's followers and half the Malay contingent to move upon them. The Toowankoo accompanied the party, which came upon the defences and found them partially occupied; but little resistance, however, was made, and two large stockades fell into our possession; in addition to which, one very large breastwork and a smaller one flanking it, both at about 300 yards beyond Purling and on the high road to Taboo, were destroyed and burnt.

"The two stockades are occupied by a party of the regulars and the contingent.

"I trust it will be manifest to superior authority that, with my weakened force, I am losing no opportunity of fulfilling the wishes and expectations of the government, in which I am ably supported by Toowankoo Syed Saban and all under my command.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "C. HERBERT, Lt.Col."

"Head-Quarters, camp Dattoo, Mambangun, May 28, 1832."

The following Summary of the active Operations of the Malacca Field Force, appears in the *Madras Gov. Gaz.*

23d February. — Ten stockades and breastworks taken by Capt. Poulton and destroyed; no opposition.

17th March.—Six stockades taken and destroyed by Capt. Justice and Lieut. Poole, with the light company 5th regt., at Soongaputtye.

25th March.—Four stockades at Kalama taken and destroyed by Capt. Poulton and Ensign Walker, with the grenadiers of the 5th regt.; Doll Syed said to have been present in the centre stockade. Capt. Justice and Lieut. Poole made a detour on the same day, and destroyed two other stockades.

27th March.—Rifle company 5th regt. and grenadier company 29th regt., under Capt. Wimbolt and Lieut. Harding, destroyed five stockades at Malacca Peenda; no opposition.

29th March.—A large stockade, numerously defended, carried and demolished by Capt. Justice, Lieuts. Poole and Harding, with the light comp. 5th regt. and grenadier company 29th regt.; Lieut. Harding *fell, and died on the next night of his* wound.

30th March.—One stockade destroyed, at Ayer Reetum, by Capt. Poulton and grenadier company 5th regt. Another stockade destroyed by Capt. Burgess, with C company 5th regt., at Lundos; no opposition.

8th April.—Eleven houses burnt at Pankalang Naning, by the grenadier company 5th regt. N.I., under Capt. Poulton.

12th April.—The rifle company, under Capt. Wimbolt and Ensign Wright, forming the covering party, came suddenly on a breastwork from which they were fired on — breastwork carried; Ensign Wright severely wounded. A private letter records the distinguished gallantry of a very young rifleman, who, after his officer (Ensign Wright) and his comrades had fallen round him, stood alone, bravely covering them, by loading and firing with the utmost coolness, until assistance arrived: "this young soldier's determined conduct saved Ensign W. and the others from being carried off by the enemy."

17th April.—A severe contest between the enemy and covering party (the F company under Ensign Thomson, 5th regt., with a small body of artillery), the whole under Lieut. Begbie, artillery; 1 havildar and 5 privates killed and missing, Ensign Thomson, 3 havildars, 2 naigues, 17 privates, and a convict wounded. *A private letter states: "Ensign Thomson's affair was unfortunate and melancholy, from not being able to bring off the men who were killed and wounded desperately; it arose, in the first instance, from a mistranslation of the Malayan language by the interpreter, and a misconception of Col. Herbert's orders."

25th April.—E company 5th regt., under Lieut. Poole, proceeded to Soonga-

puttye, and destroyed a stockade in embryo.

28th April.—A stockade near Prigatoo-datta—discovered by a party of the contingent and destroyed; no opposition.

3d May.—Severe but successful contest with the enemy in the vicinity of the camp—three defences destroyed in which the enemy had been in immense force; Ensign Walker killed. The letter already quoted adds: "the cause of so few casualties in the attack made on the 3d May arose from the readiness of the officers in getting the men under cover, by which means the enemy's fire passed over their heads in one direction, while that of our artillery, battering their principal defence, also went over theirs on the other. Young Walker was killed by coming suddenly on a concealed breastwork—and a gallant boy he was."

A private letter, dated Alor Gaja, May 26th, describes the labour of clearing the road as severe. The Malays keep at a respectful distance from the great guns; their great amusement is yelling in defiance about sunset. Our men, it is said, are tormented by ulcers, which often spread over the skin, and eat holes in the flesh.

Another letter says: "the Malays are a very ignorant and weak enemy, and as yet timid in the extreme, never shewing themselves in the fair face of day, or defending their stockades after one volley or rush from our side. The whole business is of the most unsatisfactory description—tedious and harassing to a regular force, and a consummation to it is devoutly wished for by all. If the civil government had at first made a requisition for an efficient force, no delay like the present would have occurred. The companies employed daily between this and Malacca, with the supplies, never pass without a shot or two from the jungle and breastworks in it. There are more than the Naning people now fighting. They have guns which throw 1,200 yards. The colonel, who is an excellent man, does not enjoy good health, and the fatigue and anxiety of the business are evidently too much for him."

The following is an extract of a letter dated Roombiah, 31st May:—"The accounts received from camp state that the war is drawing to a close, or rather that it is all over; but the pungoolah of Naning has not yet been taken, and at the commencement of the business, he declared he would die in defence of his country, and leave a fair name to posterity. It is supposed that he will be off to Sumatra, availing himself of the help of a river that runs through his territory, but a short time will show. We have been much indebted to a native chief, named Syed Saubhoon, for the assistance he has afforded us, from his being highly connected, and having through that influence caused the allies of the pungoolah to cease acting in hostility against us."

In allusion to the action of May 27th, which terminated the exploits of our troops, another letter says:—"Two companies of the 46th N.I., under the command of Captain Wallace, made a dash at five or six stockades within a mile of Taboo, and took them all, one after the other. The sepoys behaved most gallantly, never flinching in the least, though the fire from the enemy was very heavy. Their brave leader was the first man in the principal stockade; the enemy had come in considerable numbers. Accounts have been received that Mr. Westeraught had had an interview with the punghoolah, who cried like a child, and offered immediately to surrender, with the whole of his force, if he was granted life and liberty: what the authorities intended to do had not transpired, but hostilities had ceased."

The *Madras Gov. Gazette* states that, "notwithstanding the report that the panghooloo had surrendered or offered to do so, more troops are to be sent from Madras to Malacca."

The reported surrender of the pangooloo of Naning was not confirmed by the *Will Watch*, which left Penang on the 28th June. Naning had fallen; but at the above date protracted hostilities were still talked of at Malacca, and the Madras reinforcements were anxiously expected.

Malay Peninsula.

By a late arrival from Tringanu, we learn that all is peaceable in that state, there being no disposition on the part of the Siamese to molest it. The latter, it is said, having accepted the *tribute* offered them by the Calantan rajah (a picul of gold-dust and 40,000 dollars), have returned to Patani, taking the unfortunate ex-rajah of the latter state with them, who is doomed, as a light punishment for his revolt, to be chopped to pieces, on arriving at Siam.

Previous to the arrival of this intelligence, we hear the Rajah of Tringanu had sent to the chief authority in this settlement, requesting permission to place himself under the English government; which was refused. We understand, however, that the rajah, having received an English flag some years ago from a man-of-war, or cruizer, fully intends hoisting it, should the Siamese make their appearance.

But a Siamese invasion has not been the only calamity which has threatened Tringanu of late. We understand that a Malayan chief, distantly connected with the rajah of Lingin, has been exciting some commotion on the east coast, by setting up a claim to the rajahship of Tringanu and Kamaman; and to prevent an usurpation of his long-acknowledged rights, the rajah of Tringanu has sent a deputation to the chief authority here, requesting the interference and protection of the British on this score also. We learn, that a communication has been despatched to the resident of Rhio on the subject, and the latter personage has written to Lingin, desiring the above-mentioned pretender (who, it seems, has returned to Lingin for assistance wherewith to enforce his claims) to appear at Rhio within fourteen days. We believe the Dutch authorities have some awkward account to settle with him for piracy.

We believe, it is scarcely necessary for us to set forth to our local readers the great value of the trade with the east coast, and the deep importance of keeping it as free and unshackled as it has been hitherto. It is, in fact, the redeeming feature of the whole of our native commerce; for while it affords a fair market for British manufactures, cotton-twist, and extensive quantities of opium, it produces a regular return in gold-dust, tin, and pepper, which are the most valuable of all native productions. We believe that upwards of 600 chests of opium are annually sent from this port, to those of the east coast; of this however, we are informed, the greater portion finds its way into Siam, by means of native boats, carriers, &c., as the Siamese government strictly prohibits its direct importation into the country.

It is to be hoped the British government will remind the Siamese king of the different articles of the treaty, and point out to him that he has already infringed it, by *molesting* Calantan in the manner he has done.—*Sing. Chron. June* 28.

Netherlands India.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

Our letters from Batavia, up to 13th June, continue to give the most gloomy accounts of the future prospects of free-trade on Java; and state that only one universal feeling of the greatest depression existed throughout the commercial community of all nations, from the fixed monopoly-system which appeared to have taken root there.

It appears that the government of Java, after having already taken forty per cent. upon all the productions of free coffee-gardens, as land-tax, has given positive orders that the remaining sixty per cent., although the *bona-fide* property of the planters themselves, must be bought up by the resident or government servants, for account of government; and within a few days previous to the above date, three native chiefs of villages had been publicly flogged at Tayal, by order of the resident, for having infringed upon this order.

Let the world judge of the manner in which the spirit of treaties, existing upon a reciprocal footing with the Dutch nation, can be fulfilled under such a state of things! A government and united company making a monopoly of all the produce of a colony, to the exclusion of every other interloper. But we shall overlook the reciprocity due by Holland to other nations in this case, and look only into that reciprocity (if support and protection be not obliterated from the Dutch language) which the subject has a right to expect from the sovereign and nation whom his purse and blood support. Where is that now to be found in Java?—Where is the trade now left there to the Dutch merchants themselves?—driven from *every article* which can form a remittance, where are they to look for a homeward freight for their ships? It is now nowhere to be found; and they have only to submit to be the tame and oppressed carriers of the Maatschappy of Batavia. Their ships come out empty, too happy even to be honoured with a homeward freight from this dear pet of Dutch royalty.

Probably it may not be known to our readers, that a very recent arrangement has been made at Batavia between the government and the Dutch company, by which the latter advanced five millions of guilders to the former, by bills on their direction at home, receiving, as security from government for these advances, all the coffee, sugar, spices, and indigo which the government can deliver over to them within the next ten months; besides what Banca tin and Japan copper may be required to make up the difference, short in amount upon the other goods. The whole of these goods are to be sold for account of the Dutch government, on a commission by the Dutch Company at home, and the balance (*if any*) handed over to his majesty! In such an unheard-of state of things, where is the province of the free merchant on Java? To what is he to turn his attention? Monopoly, armed with the power and rod of government, every where surrounds him, and crushes every attempt at honest industry and exertion.

But it is not the European merchants only that are thus crushed and trampled upon; the natives writhe under the influence of all these exactions and operations still more painfully, and have now arrived at such a pitch of poverty and despair, as has created the greatest alarm for the fu-

ture peace of the island, in those who know their character and their sufferings. How can the free-born Javanese, long accustomed to the rights of a free people, be expected to continue long to submit tamely to forced labour, and forced deliveries of produce, when formerly his produce and labour were both his own, upon the specified land-tax commenced under British sway, and guaranteed to them by the King of Holland?

The late revolt of the Chinese labourers at Karawang, and the extermination of five-sixths of these unfortunate men, may be but considered a fore-runner to similar but greater evils, and cannot but lead the mind of every reflecting person to the most gloomy anticipations for the future, in the general discontent on Java. *Sing. Chron. June* 28.

Copies of two letters from European contractors, dated Pasoeran, 7th and 11th ult., have been received here, from which it appears they had contracted with a respectable house in Sourabaya for the delivery of certain quantities of coffee; but in consequence of the resident of that district insisting upon the cultivators delivering every picul of that produce to government, they were obliged to give notice that they would not, in consequence, be able to fulfil their contracts;—that *all their own money*, and all the money they had received in advance from the house in Sourabaya, had been given out, and they had no hopes of getting one guilder of it back again, or one picul of coffee in its stead; and that, in fact, they, together with all the contractors in that quarter, had no other prospect than that of being utterly ruined, unless his Excellency the Governor-general of Netherlands India would put a stop to the measures of the resident.

We learn, however, with pleasure, by a letter of the 26th ult. from Batavia, that, in consequence of strong representations having been made to government, the residents, *to the eastward of Sourabaya*, have been ordered not to interfere further in the matter.

It is said, however, that complaints of the same nature were daily pouring in from Cheribon, Tagal, and Pakalongan; but as the chief contractors in those districts are Chinese, it was not expected that much attention would be paid to their representations!

It is stated that the government orders to the residents were quite private, and it is supposed that the government had been misled by the residents or the Maatschappy, in being informed that *no private merchants had advanced to the cultivators*. This appears but a poor excuse, for surely the government ought to have satisfied themselves on the subject before they issued private orders of that nature, which, if acted on, they must have known, would ruin hundreds, in the event of advances having been made.—*Ibid. July* 5.

THE LATE INSURRECTION OF THE CHINESE.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a late letter from Batavia, which, furnishes a more particular detail, in some respects, of the late insurrection of the Chinese at Karawang.

The Dutch government published that they would receive as many Chinese field-labourers as any person might bring from China, paying the importer fifty rupees for each. The Chinese were promised four dollars per month, but of this a part was to be retained until government was reimbursed the fifty rupees paid for their passage. From some cause, a number of these men (about 400), who were working in Karawang, mutinied, burnt the houses erected for the silk manufactory, the residency, &c., and killed an European overseer. The resident, his family and assistants, made their escape. The Chinese made their way to Mr. D. A. Fraser's estate, and after some burning and plundering, took post in his bazaar, house and godowns. They broke his doors and windows, burnt the floors, drank his beer and wine, and ate as much of his provisions as they could. A body of some 500 men was sent to quell this insurrection, and arrived in time to save Mr. Fraser's sugar-mill and cane-fields. That gentleman had collected about 300 men of his own people, and planted himself opposite the rebels, a river being between them, and prevented them from crossing, when attacked by Major Michiels. The Chinese were well punished, upwards of 300 of them having been killed. Every thing is again quiet. The number of Chinese and natives who had accumulated amounted to upwards of 800.—*Ibid.*

Spanish India.

REVOLT AT MANILLA.

We are informed, on good authority, that an insurrection of a threatening nature had nigh broken out at Manilla in March last, but which was soon suppressed by the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by the government. It appears that one or two vessels had arrived from Spain with European troops (an occurrence at all times odious to the natives), and some ill-designing persons seized the opportunity of spreading a report that, so soon as the troops were landed, the vessels were to be laden with natives, who were to be forcibly taken on board, and carried to distant countries for the purpose of working mines, &c. The people in the villages assembled tumultuously, and threatened an attack on Manilla, which, however, was prevented by the governor posting strong guards on the different roads and bridges, and by issuing a proclamation setting forth the falsehood of the reports. Order was restored shortly after. It is said, the town, for some days, was filled with armed natives, and matters assumed the same dreadful aspect as they had previous to the insurrection and massacre of 1822.—*Sing. Chron. June* 28.

Madagascar.

Tamatave, 23d January, 1832.

To M. Tourette, Governor of St. Mary.

Sir;—His Majesty Ranavalamanjaka having commissioned me to inform his neighbours and allies, that from henceforth the rice and oxen of his kingdom will only be sold for good powder and muskets of good quality, in order that they might make their merchants acquainted with the same, I hasten to avail myself of this opportunity to transmit to you this new determination of his said Majesty. His intention is to pay as follows for ammunition:—

For gunpowder weighing fifty Spanish piastres, will be received one piastre, which makes nearly thirty-six piastres per hundred-weight: for a musket will be paid six piastres (Spanish), provided it have a bayonet, &c.

The subjects of his Majesty may buy foreign merchandize for silver, cordage, mats, birds, goats, sheep, &c., with the exception of rice and oxen, which can only be sold and shipped for ammunition.

It is to be understood that, notwithstanding this ordonnance, should a native of Ova or Madagascar wish to purchase ammunition at a higher rate than will be paid by his Majesty, he is at liberty to do so.—Accept, Sir, the assurance of my unfeigned esteem.

(Signed) COROLLERE.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, June 18.—*Miller* v. *Brett.* This was an action brought by the guardian of Miss Rebecca Miller, residing at Parramatta, against Mr. Thomas Brett, of Sydney, for a breach of promise of marriage. The damages were laid at £1,000.

Mr. *Wentworth* stated that the plaintiff, who was a minor, was the step-daughter of a respectable baker; the defendant, a publican and wine and spirit merchant at Sydney. The defendant was received as the lover of Miss Miller, and the period of marriage was arranged. A temporary impediment occurred, owing to an anonymous letter, stating that the defendant was a married man in England, and had three children, which upon inquiry proved false. The day was then fixed, and the bridal dresses bought. Shortly after this, the defendant wrote a letter to Miss Miller's guardian, declaring that "his mind was made up not to get married, but to remain in a state of single blessedness; for," he added, "after what has passed, I cannot, with any degree of comfort to myself, reconcile my mind to the subject." He expressed his regret, for Rebecca's sake, that the match was broken off, "through the malignancy of a disappointed woman."

Mr. McDowell, for the defendant, contended that there was no evidence of trifled feelings and broken hearts in this case, and that such actions as these ought not to be encouraged; they were not suited to the wants of the colony. He imputed the rupture to the indelicate and inquisitorial manner in which the friends of the plaintiff had carried on their inquiries respecting the anonymous accusation, by "a greedy band of prying police-officers and imaginative constables."

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.

The seamen belonging to the *Isabella*, convicted of revolt (see last vol. p. 82), as well as those of the *Harmony*, convicted of piracy, were pardoned and released in June last.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor.—Governor Bourke has been on a tour of inspection throughout the colony, to observe the condition of the different districts and to judge of the projected improvements. His visits seem to have been very gratifying to the settlers, who were delighted with his urbanity and accessible disposition. The *Sydney Gazette* observes, "the old hands declare, the days of the good Macquarie are come again."

Bushmen.—Bathurst, 7th June 1832.—The Hon. Lieut. Maule has returned from the expedition into the interior, in good health, and having succeeded in establishing the falsity of the story narrated by "George the barber," relative to the existence of a predatory band of bushmen—no circumstance appearing to justify the commander of the party in forming such a conclusion. The party proceeded to Hardwick's Range, from whence they had a splendid view of a tract of country unbroken and picturesque, for an immense distance. The natives were una-

nimous in their declaration, that no "croppies" inhabited that distant region, and fully convinced of the futility of wandering through the wilds on such inconclusive and uncertain data, as that which was then their only guidance, they deemed it advisable to counter-march, and retrace their course to the land of the living.

Chelsea Pensioners.—When the veteran-emigrants first arrived, we expressed our fears that the benevolent intentions of his Majesty's government, in sending them out, would not be realized. Events have confirmed our calculations, for we have heard of some instances, in which the poor old sons of Mars have reduced themselves to hopeless penury; nor can such fail to be the miserable consequence of a perseverance in this scheme of commutation. Old men are not the people to emigrate to advantage; still less old soldiers. They are not fit to struggle with the toils and privations of a new settler's life. Where one individual would bear up under such hardships, at least half a score would sink in despair, and become a burden to the funds of our colonial poor-house.—*Ibid. June* 19.

Russian Ship of Discovery.—The Russian man-of-war, *Amerika*, has arrived at Sydney on a voyage of discovery. An entertainment was given on board the vessel, by its commander, to the society in the town.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

Local Improvements.—A new church is about to be erected in Hobart Town, on a commanding eminence, called Potter's Hill. The whole cost is estimated at from £12,000 to £15,000; the money to be supplied from the colonial fund. The town had just commenced the use of street-lamps, "with which," says the *Hobart Town Courier*, "together with the well-lighted shops in the principal streets, and the lamps in the fronts of the inns and public-houses, the town, in a very dark evening, now puts on a very lively appearance."

Revenue.—The government has commenced the practice of publishing the accounts of the colonial revenue quarterly. Those for the first quarter of 1832 show the following results:—amount of ordinary revenue, £17,749; extraordinary resources, £1,095; total of the quarter's revenue, £18,844. The expenditure amounted to £24,553, being £6,000 more than the income.

Quit-rent.—Numerous meetings have been held in various parts of the island, for the consideration of the quit-rent question. From one of them a letter was addressed to the lieutenant-governor, requesting him to second their application to the king's government. His excellency's reply gives them no hope of success, although he seems to agree with the sentiments of the applicants; the local governments having nothing to do with the measure, further than to carry into effect the instructions of the secretary of state.

Mortality among the Cattle.—There has been a great and increasing mortality among the cattle. Butchers' meat was consequently high.

Price of Land.—At a sale of crown lands, the whole of the extensive government-reserves at Ross realized very high prices, being put up in lots of four thousand acres each; the prices were for the first lot, 20s. 1d.; the next six, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; and the eighth lot, 29s.; averaging upon the whole about 18s. per acre.

Bourbon.

A species of constitutional reform appears to have taken place at this island. In February last, delegates from different parts of the island, to the number of forty-five, assembled at St. Denis, in the presence of an immense crowd of inhabitants, and in the course of the same day (the 15th) waited upon the governer, to claim a representative assembly, conformably to laws of 1790 and 1791, which had never been repealed. The governor, at first, resisted the claim, on the ground of his want of authority to concede it; but eventually he gave way. The ordonnance for the formation of a colonial legislature is dated 12th April, and it is to continue in force for one year, or till orders be received from the king. The number of the members is fixed at thirty-six (six from St. Denis): twenty are required to form a deliberative assembly. Persons, qualified to be electors, must be twenty-five years of age, natives of the colony, or who have resided there three years, proprietors of twenty-five slaves, or of property to the amount of 25,000 francs. Magistrates, public-officers, medical men, barristers, notaries, and some others, are qualified by having half this amount of property. The mode of voting is this: each elector to be called in turns by the president, who gives him an open bulletin, on which he writes a name, or has it written by another person, secretly and at a separate table, returning it folded-up to the president, who places it in a box for that purpose. The table for the president and scrutineers to be so placed, that the electors can pass freely round it, during the process of scrutinizing. Persons qualified to become candidates, must possess 50,000 francs, and be thirty years of age: exceptions, as before, in favour of magistrates and professional men.

It appears, however, that this measure has produced but little effect in tranquillizing the island. The insurrection of the slaves, recorded in our last, took place subsequent to this ordonnance, and a letter from the island, dated 15th May, published in a Calcutta paper, contains the following statement:—"Bourbon, where I am living since my return from France, has become an uninhabitable country, in consequence of the numerous failures that have taken place, and the almost daily insurrections of the slaves. A project of a general burning and massacre has just been discovered, and fifty blacks, that have been arrested, have confessed the horror and extent of their complots. In order to escape from the misfortunes by which the European philanthropists are pressing down the colonies, I am of opinion that it is prudent to abandon them."

China.

In the absence of direct intelligence from China, we give the following extracts from the *Singapore Chronicle*, which had news from that country to the 7th May:—

The rebellion in China appears to have become a matter of considerable importance, the latest accounts having exhibited decided indications of a preconcerted rebellion, and success, as far as is known, having hitherto attended the efforts of the insurgents. The leader of the insurgents has assumed the royal title and authority, and they are acting in concert with the natives of the hills in all the adjoining provinces. The march of the new king will, it is said by the people of Canton, be directed upon Peking. The official despatches had ceased to be published, and the government has taken measures to prevent any information from the revolted districts being circulated. The Chinese people report that the insurgents are respecters of property, and not, as the government officers represent, savages and robbers.

The quarrel with the Chinese remains unadjusted, and all are patiently awaiting a final arrangement. "At present," says the *Chinese Courier*, "public opinion, though favourably disposed towards any proper measures which may obtain for us those privileges of trade which we so earnestly desire, appears to place but little confidence in the declarations which have been made from those in authority upon the subject."

A report has been circulated at Canton respecting an attack of the Ladrones upon Macao; but the story of their landing and defeat, and the capture of a number of the pirates, turns out to be entirely destitute of foundation.

A novel enterprize has been set on foot at Lintin in the construction of a large smuggling boat. This vessel, instead of being built, as is usual, on shore, has been put together on a sort of stage, raised upon two large Chinese boats anchored among the fleet. By this ingenious contrivance, the proprietors save the amount usually extorted by the Mandarins for license to build on shore.

A new member of the Co-hong has been lately appointed: the name of the individual is Wong-ta-tsong, that of the hong or commercial name, Fuk-tseun. His family are intriguing to prevent his becoming one of the Co-hong. The family are immensely rich, and fear that this brother will, in his avocation, lose the splendid fortune he possesses, and ultimately involve not only himself but his family in difficulty. Another reason of their opposition is said to be, that the power and authority which he will acquire as a hong merchant, will enable him to compel an elder brother to place at his disposal part of his fortune, at present unjustly withheld from him. "Here," says the *Courier*, "is a man whose ambition of possessing a little official dignity, and the delusion that a hong commission is the certain warrant of immense profit, lead him to risk in a trade of which he professedly knows nothing, with a people of whose language he is likewise ignorant, his family fortune, his peace and personal security, as well as that of his immediate connections."

It would be unpardonable in a summary of Canton news to omit the fact, that the editor of the *Canton Register* has challenged the editor of the *Chinese Courier*; but that the affair has terminated without bloodshed, and even without the expenditure of gunpowder, in the very innocent proceeding of posting each other in Canton.

The *Bombay Courier* of Sept. 1st contains intelligence from China to *June* 2:—

May 26.—As the reports respecting the insurgents continue unfavourable to the government party, it is expected that Governor Le will soon repair to the seat of war, in command of a body of two thousand men, who have already been ordered to proceed thither. The continuance of the war is considered very injurious to the inland trade of Canton, as it hinders all business between this city and the mer-

chants of Szechuen, Yunnan, and Kweichow.

June 2.—The success of the rebels has been such, that another body of about two thousand troops has been sent off to the seat of war, and the *Red Paper* of Canton announces the intended departure of the governor to-day to head the troops.

Persian Gulf.

An official communication to the Bombay government, from Mr. D. A. Blane, resident in the Persian Gulf, dated "Camp on the Island of Corgo, 16th April, encloses translation of a letter from Shaik Nasser, dated 13th, respecting the ravages of the plague at Bushire. The shaik says: "Touching the news of this place, I thank God that the disease is entirely at an end, and that, in consequence of my requisition, the people have returned. All those who are at all sick, recover within two or three days after their arrival. The numbers of bodies, however, remaining unburied are almost incalculable; believe me, when I say they exceed 2,000. The streets are filled with stench, as in all the houses from one to four carcases are lying. I have employed 100 individuals, at the rate of four tomans per man, to bury the dead bodies, and to fumigate all the houses: this operation I hope will be completed in two or three days. The above persons do not belong to this place, which in fact does not contain a single soul, every one alive having fled. Aga Joomal left Bushire two days before my arrival; not one individual of his family has escaped; excepting his niece, all have perished. The late Moolah Mahomed was in the town when I arrived, and answered a note I sent to him. He afterwards proceeded to Ahram, and I have since heard from the people of that place, that he is dead. I have received no intelligence whatever from Shiraz, regarding my father Shaik Abdool Rusool; may the Almighty have mercy upon us." Mr. Blane observes, that the shaik, "In supposing that the contagion has ceased its ravages from other cause than the want of inhabitants to prey upon, it is to be feared, is too sanguine, and since the disease is reported to be travelling towards Shiraz, and spreading itself in every direction up and down the shores of the Gulf, having already reached Congoon to the south, the probable fate of the greater portion of those who have fled is a melancholy subject for reflection."

A further communication from Mr. Blane, dated 10th May, encloses a letter from Mr. C. A. H. Tracy, giving an account of the dreadful ravages of the plague in Bushire and its neighbourhood. He states that, from the information he collected at Bushire, it would appear that from 150 to 200 persons, at one period, died daily; that of the former inhabitants, certainly one-tenth are not now in Bushire; that in Chakoola, Tunzisoon, Borasgoon, Bunderrig, Rohilla, &c., to which places a large part of the population of Bushire had fled, the mortality had been equally great. From these circumstances, he says, may fairly be concluded that one-half of the population of Bushire are dead: the natives say two-thirds. Shaik Naser had done much towards cleansing the town, though there are still many carcases remaining unburied: of 100 persons employed by the shaik to bury the dead, all have fallen victims to the disease save four! Of six persons left to guard the residency, not one had escaped. The residency had been broken open, and the treasury robbed of every thing worth taking. Much thieving had been going on amidst the horrors occasioned by the disease. Mr. Tracy adds: "The plague has been raging at Kawzeroom, but we could get no correct information respecting Shiraz. In another direction, it has been very bad at Congoon, but we do not hear of its having gone further down the coast. A bungalow has just arrived from Bussorah having pilgrims from Kerbelai. They have the plague on board, and state, that the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris are depopulated; that the disease is still at Bussorah, but that Mohumra is now cleared. Upon the whole, the plague appears to be now dying away at Bushire, though fresh cases still occur, yet many now recover, and the disease seems to have assumed a milder form."

Red Sea.

VOLCANIC ISLAND.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman on board the H.C.'s surveying ship *Benares*, at present employed in the Red Sea, in which mention is made of a volcanic island, situated in lat. 15° 32′ 02″ N. The existence of this island is not generally known. It was explored by a party from the ship, which, in the course of the survey, visited the place about the middle of February last. It is described as being about half a mile in length, rising, at its greatest elevation, about 100 feet from the level of the sea, and exhibiting all the characters of its volcanic nature,—there being, besides the usual appearances of lava, burnt earth, calcined stones, &c.—two exhausted craters, an examination of which led the party, which explored the island, to conclude that no eruption had taken place for a great many years.

Amongst the Arabs, the island seems to be known under three different names, namely *Jibble Tier* (signifying the 'mountain of sea-gulls,' from flocks of the birds so called, which are constantly to be seen flying about it); *Dhokan* (which means 'smoke'); and *Sabaun*, (supposed to be the term used by the Abássinians to express 'no anchorage,' from the depth of water even quite near the island. The gentlemen who explored the place, succeeded in reaching the summit, after experiencing much inconvenience and difficulty in their ascent from deep beds of lava, which in some places were so soft that some of the party sunk into it, more than once, to the depth of two or three feet. When Jibble Tier was first seen from the ship, some persons on board thought they could perceive smoke issuing from it for a few minutes. The party which afterwards landed on the island, saw a heated vapour, in appearance like steam, issuing, in several places, from fissures in the rock, which emitted likewise a sulphurous smell,—and picked up several pieces of sulphur mixed with a bituminous clay in a heated state,—from which it would seem that fires are still burning in the interior of the mountain.—*Bombay Durpun, June 22.*

Asiatic Russia.

TERMINATION OF THE INSURRECTIONARY WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.

For upwards of five years, the mountaineers of the Caucasus, at least those tribes that follow the precepts of Islam, have been in open war against the Russians. We have had occasion, more than once, to refer to these hostilities. They have been in a great measure fomented by Shah Kazi Moollah, a native of the village of Gumri, a community of Kacsoobools, in the territory of the Shamkhal of Tarkoo. This ambitious individual, born in an obscure condition, conceived the design of making himself independent master of Daghestan. He founded this design upon the ignorance and fanaticism of his countrymen. He presented himself amongst them as a prophet, having a mission to re-establish throughout Daghestan, with respect to all the affairs of government, the spiritual tribunal known in the country under the name of *Shariat*. Since the year 1828, the applications of the different tribes of Daghestan concerning the creation of the tribunal had given rise to dissentions and troubles. Without seeming to take an ostensible part in the affair, Kazi Moollah secretly augmented the number of his adherents and the partizans of his doctrines; but his project did not openly manifest itself till 1830.

In February 1830, having collected about 6,000 of his adherents, to whom he gave the name of *Moorids*, he obliged by force villages and whole districts to adopt his doctrine. But his plans had no great success. His main force was defeated and dispersed, ner Khoonzakh, the residence of the khan of the Avars, and immediately after, Lieut. General Baron Rosen attacked Gumri, whither the rebels had fled, and reduced the Kaesoobools to obedience. Kazi Moollah, being expelled from this village by the inhabitants, wandered about amongst the tribes of Daghestan, the Chechentses, the Galghaes, the Karaboolaks, and others, and disseminated his doctrine amongst them. He excited them to revolt, and directed them against the villages the inhabitants of which had remained faithful to the Russians; he even attacked some detachments of Russian troops. Being beaten, however, in in every encounter, he abandoned his Moorids, and proceeded elsewhere to light up rebellion.

In 1831, having excited northern Daghestan, Kazi Moollah ventured to attack the fortress of Boornaya; but being repulsed by the garrison on the 8th June, and defeated next day by General Kokhanov, near Tarkoo, he took refuge in the country of the Chechentses. He there collected fresh bands, and assaulted the fortress of Groznaia, under the walls of which he was again beaten on the 7th July. On the 1st September, he appeared before Derbend, but the approach of Russian troops from Tarkoo and Shamakhi again obliged him to fly into the mountains. He was there defeated once more, on the 13th November, near the village of Achekhi, by General Pankratiev, after succeeding in a reconnoissance as far as the suburbs of the town of Kizliar. On the 13th December, he sustained a fresh defeat before Choomkeskene. After all these reverses, he found again an asylum in the village of Gumri. Notwithstanding the ill success of all his plans, Kazi Moollah, encouraged by the fickleness of his co-religionists, and by the luck with which he had eluded pursuit, could not remain quiet. In the beginning of the spring of 1832, he assembled numerous bands in the country of the Chechentses, and advanced first against the fortress of Vladikawkas, and next against that of Groznaia. Finding the former well prepared, and being repulsed by a vigorous sortie of the garrison of the latter, he retired to the mountains, where he employed himself in exciting the people, in augmenting the number of his partizans, and keeping up a communication with the rebels of Daghestan, Kabardah, and even the territory beyond the Kooban, towards the shores of the Black Sea. The Russian government found itself consequently compelled to order a general expedition against all the tribes connected with Kazi Moollah.

In conformity to the orders received from St. Petersburgh, Baron Rosen, the general in chief of the Russian army in the Caucasus, attacked and subdued the Galghaes, a nation of Mitsjeghi origin, inhabiting the banks of the Upper Soonja;

whilst General Weliaminov attacked the Karaboolaks, farther to the east. Both expeditions completely succeeded, and the Russian generals united their forces in the country of the Chechentses, who were in like manner subjected, and delivered hostages for their future fidelity. It was only in the village of Gremenchoog that the Russians met with a vigorous resistance. It was completely fortified, and they were obliged to take it by assault. The Chechentses fought with unexampled fury. After the village was taken, a troop of fifty men still defended themselves in a house, under the direction of the Moollah Abdoorrahman. Instead of answering the summons to surrender, they chaunted forth religious songs and, fought with desperation. The assailants were obliged to set fire to the house, and most of these martyrs to Islamism perished in the flames.

During the battle of Gremenchoog, Kazi Moollah kept in a wood in the neighbourhood, with a troop of his adherents. After the village was taken, he dismissed them and fled into Daghestan, fortified himself in the narrow and inaccessible valley of Gumri, where he assembled 3,000 of his Moorids. As soon as Baron Rosen received this intelligence, he advanced in considerable force against this valley, by the route of Erpeli. The fortified position of the enemy appeared impregnable. General Weliaminov, however, commenced operations on the 23d October last. For six days, the Russians had to dispute every step with the enemy. On the 29th, they found themselves on the road leading to Gumri, and on the 30th took the village by assault. The fortified towers and posts on the surrounding heights experienced the same fate. In one of the towers was Kazi Moollah, with his principal disciples; they were all massacred upon the spot by the Russian troops, who used only the bayonet. The body of the rebel chief was recognized; and thus ended a serious revolution, which, with a little more success, might have shaken the Russian power in the Caucasus.

Egypt.

According to the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 12th December, the Emperor of Russia has offered to send to the sultan a corps of auxiliary troops, to assist him in his defence against the Pasha of Egypt; and the offer has been accepted, and preparations were making at Odessa for the embarkation of the Russian troops for Constantinople. A Russian fleet was also to sail for the Bosphorus for the same purpose.

Nanick Pasha, accompanied by a small suite of four persons, has arrived in London on a special mission from the Sultan to the Court of St. James's, the object of which is supposed to relate to the state of Egypt, and the final settlement of the affairs of Greece.—*Lond. Paper Dec.* 18.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

We have received Bombay papers of so late a date as the 1st September. They contain no information, local or general, of importance.

The Calcutta news is to the 7th August. Conjecture was busy respecting a grand camp for exercise proposed to be formed at some point between Coel and Agra. A removal of troops was to take place. The following corps are, it is said, those selected and forwarded to council for approval. Horse artillery 6 troops, *viz.* 3 from Meerut, 1 from Cawnpore, Kurnaul and Muttra—11th and 16th Dragoons—4 bullock batteries of foot artillery—Native Cavalry, 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 10th—Infantry H. M.'s 13th, 26th, 31st and 44th—Native Infantry, 1st, 10th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 37th, 39th, 45th, 54th, 68th, 69th, 71st and 73d.

The proceedings of the Board of Inquiry on the conduct of Capt. Larkins, of the *Marquis Camden*, relative to the circumstances which led to the death of Mr. Fenn, first officer of that ship, are published in the *Bombay Courier*. The following is the finding of the Court:—

"That Captain Larkins did not make every effort in his power to take the Pilot on board on entering the harbour.

"That Captain Larkins had no means of answering the signal made at the Light House, he not having Marryat's signals on board.

"That the *Royal Tiger* was not sufficiently distinguished for a vessel stationed for the enforcement of quarantine.

"That there could be no doubt, after the firing of the first shot across the bows of the *Marquis of Camden*, as to the duty upon which she (the *Royal Tiger*) was employed.

"That Captain Larkins did not immediately, on the first gun being fired from the *Royal Tiger*, heave to, but that the ship was in the act of heaving to when the second gun was fired.

"That the time elapsed between the firing of the first and second gun was sufficiently protracted to allow Captain Larkins to heave to, had such been his intention.

(Signed) "R. MORGAN,
"G. GRANT,
"T. W. BARROW.

"Captains Innes and Christie (the other members) declined signing this finding, in consequence of some part of it being contrary to their opinion."

Arrangements have been made for the formation of a club at Bombay. The prospectus has been approved by the Governor, and the leading members of the society; 300 subscribers have offered, and a donation of 8,000 rupees has already been made.

Sir John Awdry was about to leave the Presidency, through ill health.

Reports of an unfavourable nature, concerning a respectable mercantile firm at Calcutta, have been circulated in London.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

Fort William, June 18, 1832.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs 1 to 5 of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 6th March 1832, be published in General Orders:—

[Separate letter from —, dated 25th April 1829. Proposed establishment of a Military Retiring Fund.]

Par. 1. "We are very solicitous for the comfort of our officers upon retirement, and are therefore disposed cordially to encourage the institution of funds in furtherance of that desirable object.

2. "Schemes of a nature similar to that which you have submitted, though differing from it in some points of detail, have been proposed at Madras and at Bombay, and we think it desirable that the funds which may be formed at the three presidencies should be constituted upon a uniform principle in all respects.

3. "We regret that in the present state of the Company's affairs it is not possible for us to aid the funds by a direct contribution, but we are willing not only to bear the increased charge of retired pay that will be consequent upon their establishment, but also to sanction the grant of an interest of 6 per cent. per annum on the balances of the several funds, and the remittance of the annuities which they may grant through our treasury at the rate of 2s. the sicca rupee.

4. "The only conditions we require are, that the regulations shall be submitted to us for our approbation, that the aggregate amount of the annuities to be granted in each year shall not exceed £7,750, in the proportions of

£3,850 Bengal,
2,700 Madras, and
1,200 Bombay.

£7,750

which are the amounts contemplated in the several schemes, and that the number of annuities granted in each year shall not exceed twenty-four, in the proportion of twelve at Bengal, eight at Madras, and four at Bombay. These amounts and numbers are of course fixed by us with reference to the establishments as they now exist.

5. "We shall transmit a copy of this despatch to the governments of Madras and Bombay, with instructions to them to communicate with you upon the subject."

QUALIFICATION OF SUBALTERNS TO SIT ON COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 25, 1832.—The Commander-in-chief, adverting to the important questions which frequently come before a General Court-Martial, and for the proper decision of which some maturity of judgment is requisite, as well as a knowledge of military usages, and a degree of experience which cannot reasonably be expected from very young officers, is pleased to direct, that no subaltern officer shall be appointed a member until six years after his first arrival in India as a cadet, unless where a sufficient number of officers of this standing cannot conveniently be procured.

The same regulation is to be applied to the appointment of members or superintending officers of Courts of Requests.

Young officers, who are not qualified by their standing to sit on a General Court-Martial or a Court of Requests, are at the same time to be directed to attend these courts, that they may become familiar with their forms and mode of procedure.

RAMGHUR LOCAL BATTALION.

Fort William, July 9, 1832.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to revise the establishment of the Ramghur Local Battalion, which will hereafter consist of ten companies, the strength of each company being 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 6 naicks, 2 drummers, and 100 sepoys.

The officer commanding the battalion will adopt measures for completing it with good and efficient recruits as early as practicable.

CLAIMS TO PRIZE-MONIES.

Fort William, July 9, 1832.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having been pleased to notify, that all claims to prize-monies paid into the Company's treasuries, under the Act of 1st and 2d of Geo. IV., shall continue to be received, notwithstanding that the time fixed by the 12th section of that Act has expired; the Hon. the Vice President in Council direct that all parties belonging to the Hon. Company's troops of the Bengal establishment having claims on the Java, Sambas, Hatrass, Colombo, Isle of France, Egypt, or any other prize-money, may continue until further orders to bring forward their claims to participate therein, through the prescribed channels of station-committees, commanding offi-

cers of corps, &c. to the General Prize Committee at the presidency, for adjustment, under the same rules as were in operation during the former payments on account of any of these prize-monies.

INVALID THANNAHS IN BEHAR.

Fort William, July 16, 1832.—The further services of a regulating officer of invalid thannahs, in the province of Behar, being found unnecessary, the Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to abolish the appointment. Lieutenant Colonel Povoleri will accordingly make over to the collector of Patna the establishment and records of the office.

GRAND TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

Fort William, July 16, 1832.—The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that commissioned officers employed under the surveyor general in the operations of the grand trigonometrical survey, shall be designated first and second assistants.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

June 19. Mr. R. B. Garrett, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 15th or Dacca division.

Mr. H. B. Brownlow, head assistant to magistrate and collector of central division of Cuttack.

26. Mr. R. W. Maxwell, magistrate of zillah of Chittagong.

Mr. B. Golding, deputy collector of Noacolly.

Mr. C. W. Fagan, an assistant under agent to Governor General in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

July 3. Mr. R. Money, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 4th or Moradabad division.

10. Mr. R. Houstoun, assistant to magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

Mr. P. C. Trench, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Mozuffernugger.

17. Mr. G. F. Harvey, assistant to register of Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut at presidency.

24. Mr. R. H. Stuart, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 17th or Assam division.

General Department.

July 17. Mr. W. Bracken, second assistant to collector of government customs at Calcutta.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

June 26. The Rev. R. B. Boswell, B.A., chaplain at Chinsurah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, June 18, 1832.—*72d N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. F. May to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. D. Maitland to be lieut., from 11th June 1832, in suc. to A. Wright transf. to invalid estab.—Supernum. Ens. G. H. Rose brought on effective strength of regt.

Mr. Ebcn. Mitchell admitted to service as an assist. surgeon.

Cadet of Engineers J. D. Cunningham admitted on establishment.

Head-Quarters, May 30, 1832.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Ens. J. H. Ferris to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 12th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Innes; date 20th May.—Ens. W. A. J. Mayhew to act as adj. to right wing of 8th N.I., during its separation on treasure escort duty from regimental head-quarters; date 22d May.

Ens. W. C. Hollings, 51st, at his own request, removed to 47th N.I.

May 31.—Capt. R. Hawkes, 9th, to do duty with 1st L.C., until further orders, there being no captain present with that corps.

Assist. Surg. C. Madden to officiate as garrison assist. surg. at Allahabad until arrival of Assist. Surg. A. Drummond app. to officiate during absence of Mr. Washbourne; date of garrison order 20th May.

June 6.—The following Meerut division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Magrath to afford medical aid to 4th comp. of pioneers and detachment of sappers and miners under orders of Lieut. Rind; date 28th May.

Fort William, June 25.—*66th N.I.* Capt. Peter Grant to be major, Lieut. John Knyvett to be capt. of a com., and Ens. Cuthbert Davidson to be lieut., from 4th Jan. 1832, in suc. to W. James retired.

Capt. and Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. N. Penny to be assist. adj. general of a division, v. Craigie app. to department of adj. general of army.

Capt. and Brigade Major L. N. Hull to be deputy assist. adj. general of a division, v. Penny.

Lieut. Charles Cheape, 51st N.I., to be a brigade major on establishment.

Lieut. H. Lloyd, 36th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 19th June 1832.

Mr. S. Pond admitted on establishment as a cadet of infantry.

Surg. Francis, 47th N.I., to perform civil medical duties of station of Cuttack, during absence of Surg. Stiven, on leave to Presidency.

Head-Quarters, June 7.—Lieut. J. Nunn, 21st N.I., and Lieut. G. Carr, 7th do., permitted to exchange corps.

June 9.—Capt. Cooper, major of brigade at Barrackpore, appointed to Dacca; and Capt. and Brigade Major Arabin to Barrackpore.

Lieut. G. Carr, 21st N.I., appointed to corps of pioneers, v. Arabin.

June 11.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. S. Browne to act as adj. to 66th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Ens. Davidson, and Lieut. Knyvett to officiate until Lieut. Browne's arrival; date 8th May.

The following removals of Lieut. Cols. made:—J. Dun from 53d to 37th N.I.; T. C. Watson (new prom.) to 53d do.; P. C. Gilman from 67th N.I. to left wing Europ. regt.; E. H. Simpson from 22d to 67th N.I.; J. Simpson from 4th to 22d do.; J. Holbrow (new prom.) to 4th do.

June 12.—The following station order confirmed:—Capt. H. W. Bellew, 56th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade in Rajpootana during absence of Capt. La Touche; date 21st May.

42d N.I. Lieut. W. B. Gould to be adj., v. Campbell app. to Kemaoon Local Batt.

Ens. C. Crossman, left wing Europ. regt., at his own request, removed to 7th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Blackwood to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon at Cawnpore.

Fort William, July 2.—The undermentioned cadets, 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.* Messrs. Michael Dawes, William Barr, G. P. Salmon, William Paley, Charles Hogge, and J. D. D. Ellis.—*Infantry.* Messrs. Anthony Martin, R. N. Raikes, G. P. Whish, L. T. Forrest, W. H. L. Bird, W. W. Steer, R. Price, F. W. Horne, J. T. Harwood, H. T. Combe, G. Dalston, H. S. Stewart, A. H. Ross, H. B. Walker, and John Morrieson.

Assist. Surg. C. M. Macleod (invalided) to be surg. from 2d March 1832, v. R Limond dec.

Assist. Surg. T. E. Dempster to be surg., v. C. M. Macleod invalided, with rank from 27th May 1832, v. J. M. Macra dec.

Surg. J. S. Toke to rank from 23d April 1832, v. C. M. Macleod invalided.

Lieut. Andrew Scott Waugh, corps of engineers, to be a sub-assistant to great trigonometrical survey.

The recent transfer of Lieut. G. J. Fraser, 1st L.C., from revenue to trigonometrical survey, cancelled.

Cadets of Cavalry W. D. S. Hannay and H. G. C. Plowden admitted on establishment.

Messrs. James Bryce and Arch. Kean, M.D., admitted on establishment as assist. surgeons.

Assist. Surg. A. A. M'Anally app. to medical charge of establishment at Hissar, v. Toke prom.

Head-Quarters, June 14.—The following division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Esdaile, M.D., to do duty with the left wing 67th N.I.; date 6th June.—Assist. Surg. A. Crighton, M.D., 5th L.C., to remain in charge of artillery at Benares, until commencement of rains; date 2d June.

Europ. Regt. Lieut. J. G. Gerrard to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Ripley prom.

Pioneers. Lieut. G. Carr to be adj., v. Arabin app. a major of brigade.

June 16.—Surg. J. F. Royle removed from 45th to 38th N.I.

Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin posted to 38th N.I.

June 18.—Lieut. C. O'Brien, 1st N.I., and Lieut. C. Wright, 3d do., permitted to exchange corps.

Fort William, July 9.—*Qu. Mast. General's Department.* Capt. William Garden, 2d assist., to be 1st assist. qu. mast. general of army; Capt. Robert Becher, senior deputy assist., to be 2d assist. qu. mast. gen. of army; and Capt. John Paton, supernumerary deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., to be brought on strength of department, from 8th June 1832, in suc. to Major Jackson dec.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Hamilton, M.D., to be surgeon, from 3d July 1832, v. C. W. Welchman dec.

Mr. H. E. S. Abbott admitted on establishment as a cadet of infantry.

Assist. Surg. R. M. M. Thompson to be surgeon from 6th July 1832, v. A. Wardrop dec.

Assist. Surg. W. P. Andrew, M.D., attached to 61th N.I., to perform civil medical duties of station of Mynpoorie, during absence, on sick leave, of Assist. Surg. H. Bousfield.

Mr. T. H. Sale admitted as a cadet of engineers on establishment.

Head-Quarters, June 20.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Ens. G. E. Hollings to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 38th N.I., v. Mesham dec.; date 4th June.

Assist. Surg. R. Phillipson posted to 72d N.I.

June 21.—The following division and detachment orders confirmed:—Surg. G. Waddell, M.D., and Assist. Surg. W. B. Davies to do duty with 38th N.I.; date 1st June.—Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., to do duty with H.M. 3d Foot, or Buffs, v. Davies attached to 38th N.I.; date 3d June.—Lieut. A. Barclay, 12th, to act as adj. to detachment, consisting of four companies of 12th and 22d N.I., proceeding on treasure escort duty; date 28th May.

Nusseree Bat. Lieut. C. O'Brien, 3d N.I., to be adj., v. McCausland app. second in command.

June 22.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. F. Grant to act as adj. to 63d N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. Houghton; date 31st May.—Lieut. A. Horne to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 62d N.I. during absence of Ens. Grant; date 8th May.—Lieut. R. D. White to act as adj. to corps of pioneers; date 10th June.

53d N.I. Lieut. P. Mainwaring, 33d N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast.

June 25.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. N. A. Parker, 58th N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment of four companies proceeding on treasure escort duty; date 7th June.

Capt. J. E. Watson, invalid establishment, permitted to reside at Monghyr.

Fort William, July 16.—Lieut. P. Bridgman, of artillery, and Lieut. A. S. Waugh, of engineers, recently app. to trigonometrical survey, to rank in department as second assistants.

Capt. D. Thompson, 56th N.I., major of brigade, to be deputy assist. adj. gen. of a division, v. Stoddart app. to department of adj. general of army.

Lieut. R. Wyllie, 6th N.I., to be brigade major on establishment, v. Thompson.

Head-Quarters, June 28.—The following presidency division order confirmed:—Cadets D. A. Campbell and J. Murray to do duty with 2d N.I. at Dinapore; T. C. Richardson (at his own request), with 28th N.I. at Agra; J. Trail and E. J. Brown, with sappers and miners at Delhi; date 12th June.

June 30.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. B. Davies to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum; date 15th June.—Lieut. G. Miller to act as adj. to 25th N.I. during indisposition and temporary absence of Lieut. and Adj. Wilson; date 2d June.

July 2.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Ens. W. A. J. Mayhew to act as adj. to 8th N.I., v. Tucker permitted to resign appointment; date 23d June.—Cornet S. J. Tabor to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 7th L.C., during absence, on general leave, of Lieut. Halhed; date 13th June.

The following Ensigns removed from present regiments and posted to 38th N.I., to fill existing vacancies:—A. C. Dewar, from 15th N.I.; Wm. Kennedy, from 7th do.; Henry Ralfe, from 3d do.; John Waterfield, from 9th do.

July 4.—Cadet J. D. Cunningham, of engineers, to do duty with sappers and miners at Delhi: date of presidency div. order 21st June.

July 5.—*47th N.I.* Ens. W. C. Hollings to be interp. and qu. mast.

Lieut. E. S. S. Waring, 6th L.C., to do duty with 4th L.C., until 15th Jan. 1833.

Cadet T. J. Gardiner to do duty with 2d N.I.

Fort William, July 23.—Lieut. Thos. Renny, corps of engineers, to be a 2d assistant to great trigonometrical survey.

Lieut. Col. E. Barton, deputy qu. mast. gen. of army (having returned to presidency), to assume charge of qu. mast. general's office.

Lieut. Wm. Souter, 66th N.I., transferred to pension establishment.

Infantry. Maj. Abraham Roberts to be lieut. col., v. P. T. Comyn dec., with rank from 3d May 1832, v. J. L. Gale dec.

27th N.I. Capt. Chas. Savage to be major, Lieut. Wm. Grant to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. John J. Poett to be lieut., from 3d May 1832, in suc. to A. Roberts prom.

Cadet of Infantry T. W. Oldfield admitted on establishment.

Messrs. S. M. Griffith and J. S. Login, M.D., admitted on establishment as assist. surgeons.

Capt. John Milner, 9th L.C., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Lieut. S. G. Johnston, 26th N.I., at his own request, transferred to pension establishment.

Head-Quarters, July 7.—Capt. E. Pettingal, 39th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Muttra, during absence of Capt. Thompson, or until further orders.

July 9.—Capt. N. Penny, assist. adj. gen., posted to presidency division; and Capt. L. N. Hull, deputy assist. adj. gen., posted to Meerut division.

Capt. and Brigade Major C. Cheape posted to Muttra; and Capt. and Brigade Major D. Thompson removed from Muttra to Cawnpore.

Lieut. G. Borradaile, 49th N.I., appointed to pioneers, v. Cheape app. a brigade major.—Ens.

W. R. Barnes, 58th N.I., to have charge of 7th comp. of pioneers until arrival of Lieut. Borradaile.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 13. Lieut. K. F. McKenzie, 64th N.I.—25. Col. Wm. Hopper, regt. of artil.—Capt. Geo. Templer, 22d N.I.—1st-Lieut. W. C. J. Lewin, regt. of artil.—Lieut. H. C. Talbot, 61st N.I.—Lieut. Wm. Fraser, 61st N.I.—July 2. Capt. John Dunlop, 23d N.I.—Capt. W. W. Rees, 50th N.I.—Capt. Alex. Wilson, 64th N.I.—Lieut. G. L. Vanzetti, 5th N.I.—Ens. E. W. Ravenscroft, 72d N.I.—9. Ens. R. W. Elton, 16th N.I.—16. Capt. C. H. Bell, regt. of artil.—Ens. Thos. Smith, 49th N.I.—Ens. Thomas Simpson, 57th N.I.—23. Lieut. Jas. Corfield, 1st N.I.—Lieut. W. C. Ormsby, 63d N.I.—Ens. R. H. Mockler, 44th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 25. Lieut. Col. S. H. Tod, 8th N.I., for health.—Capt. Hugh Troup, 66th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Richard Angelo, 34th N.I., for health.—July 2. Ens. P. P. Van V. De Bruyn, 58th N.I., for health.—9. Ens. W. P. Robbins, 15th N.I., for health (to commence from 28th Feb. 1832).—19. Ens. W. H. Lorner, 21st N.I., for health.—23. Cornet Edw. Tayler, 6th L.C., for health.

To Penang.—July 23. Lieut. Col. W. Battine, deputy principal commissary of ordnance, for three months, on private affairs (also to Singapore).

To Singapore.—June 25. Lieut. H. W. Burt, 46th N.I., for four months and a-half, for health.

To Ceylon.—July 2. Col. Alex. Lindsay, regt. of artil., for four months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

July 1. H.C.S. *Reliance*, Timins, from London and Madras.—2. *Lady Hayes*, Allport, from Cape, Mauritius, and Madras.—5. *Hindoo*, Askew, from Liverpool; *Sylph*, Wallace, from China and Singapore: and *Ann*, Sherman, from Malacca and Penang.—7. *Columbia*, Ware, from Liverpool and Madras.—9. *Hooghly* (Am.), Bacon, from Boston and Tristan Da Cunha.—11. *Naboh* (Am.), Moore, from Boston.—15. *Ripley*, Lloyd, from Liverpool, Madras, and Vizagapatam; and *Imogen*, Richardson, from Liverpool.—16. *Emporium* (Am.), Winslow, from Boston; *Fergusson*, Young, from London and Madras; and *Catherine*, Fenn, from London, Madeira, Cape, and Madras.—19. *Addingham*, Nicholson, from London.—21. H.C.S. *Sir David Scott*, Ward, from London and Madras.—26. *Orissa*, Tod, and *Johanna*, McKellar, both from Greenock.—27. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, from Mauritius and Madras.—30. *Princess Victoria*, Snell, from Greenock and Rio de Janeiro.

Departures from Calcutta.

June 26. *Jeune Laure* (Fr.), Audibert, for Bourbon.—30. *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, for London.—*July* 7. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrief, for London.—12. *Princess Victoria*, Hart, for Liverpool.—14. *Joseph Winter*, Pearce, for Liverpool.—15. *Buffon* (Fr.), Passement, for Bordeaux.—21. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, for Mauritius; and *Diedericka*, Townsend, for Batavia.—22. *Arabian*, Boult, for Bristol; and *Bahamian*, Maxwell, for Mauritius and Liverpool.—28. *Elizabeth*, Stephen, for Singapore.—30. *Margaret*, Lambert, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—*Aug.* 2. *Hindoo*, Askew, and *Ripley*, Lloyd, both for Liverpool.

Departures from Saugor.

July 12. H.M.S. *Melville* (74), Hart, for Madras (bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir John Gore).—15. H. C. S. *Macqueen*, Lindsay, for China.—28. H.C.S. *Asia*, Bathie, for China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 5. At sea, on board of the *General Palmer*, the lady of Capt. J. H. Vanrenen, 25th N.I., of a son.

16. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. C. Jorden, Europ. regt., of a son.

29. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Col. Smith, 9th L.C., of a son.

30. At Baitool, the lady of Major F. Buckley, of a son.

June 11. On board the *General Palmer*, in Madras Roads, the lady of Lieut. Vanzetti, 5th Bengal N.I., of a daughter.

— At Rangoon, the lady of Thaddeus C. Avietum, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Allygurh, the lady of Assist. Surg. E. Tritton, of a daughter.

— At Mynepoorie, the lady of J. P. Gubbins, Esq., of a son.

14. At Sultanpore Factory, district of Purneah, the lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.

16. At Meerut, the lady of Major John Taylor, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. James Remington, 12th N.I., of a daughter.

17. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. A. Popham, of a son.

18. At Huttah, the lady of Capt. G. R. Crawfurd, P. A. A. G. G., Saugor territories, of a daughter.

20. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. J. Satchwell, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

21. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. C. Warden, of a son.

22. At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. T. H. Scott, 36th N.I., of a son.

— At Hooghly, the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq., of a son.

23. At Allipore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Knyvett, 38th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Fraser, of a son.

— At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Moule, 23d regt., of a son.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Augustin D'Silva, of a son.

25. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Boisragon, 72d regt., of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a son.

— At Bally Gunge, Mrs. J. Hughes, of a son.

28. At Santipore, the lady of J. B. Lawrell, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Balasore, Mrs. T. G. Reid, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Parker, of a daughter.

29. At Jubulpore, the lady of John Cracroft Wilson, Esq., civil service, of a son

July 2. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. T. Marshall, Bengal artillery, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. S. M. Gasper, of a son.

— At Jaunpoor, the lady of G. F. Brown, Esq., civil service, of a son.

4. At Furreedpore, the lady of James Shaw, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.

5. At Durrumtollah, Mrs. J. A. Masters, of a still-born child.

— At Patna, Mrs. Perry, of a daughter.

7. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. H. C. Wilson, 25th N.I., of a son.

— At Goruckpore, the lady of E. Currie, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. G. Gogerly, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Gonsalves, of a son and heir.

—. At Mirzapore, Mrs. Sandys, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Evans, of a daughter.

8. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Henry Macgeorge, 7th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Adam, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. H. Mansell, of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Stark, of a son.

11. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Macdonald, 50th N.I., of a son (since dead).

13. At Chunar, the lady of W. H. Urquhart, of a son (since dead).

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. J. McCann, of son.

17. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Gavin Young, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Sanders, of a son.

20. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Owen Lomer, 21st N.I., of a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Peter Pereira, of a son.

25. At Chowringhee, the wife of J. Dougal, Esq., of a son.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Derosaire, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. L. Bolst, of a son.

Aug. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Lewin, artillery, of a son.

2. At Allipore, Mrs. Bowser, of a daughter.

2. At Calcutta, the lady of C. S. Hadow, Esq., of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

May 19. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Henry to Miss F. R. Rodrigues.

June 1. At Berhampore, T. B. Rice, Esq., to Miss Maria Eliza Gibson.

7. At Patna, Mr. A. D'Silva to Mrs. A. Campier.

8. At Kurnal, Lieut. George Cookson, Bengal artillery, to Catherine, daughter of the late P. Murray, Esq., of the county of Wicklow, Ireland.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Smith to Miss Eliza Fraser.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. Phillip D'Cruz to Miss Catherine Fernandez.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. John Montague Hall to Mrs. Mary Ann D'Cruz.

— At Calcutta, Mr. M. Rodrigues to Miss E. C. Mendes.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. John Russell to Miss Susan Peard.

30. At Benares, Alex. Cumming, Esq., of the civil service, to Louisa Wynne, eldest daughter of Brigadier Gen. M. White, commanding the Benares division.

July 2. At Calcutta, Mr. A. G. Farquhar to Miss Elizabeth Rebeiro.

3. At Calcutta, Jasper Trower, Esq., of the H.C. horse artillery, to Miss Charlotte Sunbolf.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. John Francis Smith to Mrs. Sophia Aldermat.

15. At Kulkapore, Mr. H. Thornton to Miss Elizabeth Floris.

16. At Alipore, Mr. Wm. Pickett to Miss Mary Montgomerie.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. John George Lavalette to Miss Caroline Cockburn.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Pereira to Miss Ann Gomez.

20. At Cawnpore, Capt. Roderick Roberts, of the horse artillery, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late James Ryder Mowatt, Esq., of Eastbourne, Sussex.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. G. W. Keymers to Miss Alexandrina Tiery.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. G. D. B. Kirby to Mrs. Elizabeth Miller.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. James Edwards to Miss Catherine Young.

25. At Chandernagore, Lieut. W. H. H. F. Clarke, of H.M. 16th Regt., to Miss Maria Edwards Burton.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. Thomas Smith to Miss Mary Adelaide Neuville.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. James Ceronio to Miss Joanna Bridge.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Maddock to Miss Margaret Campbell.

DEATHS.

May 29. At Benares, Chimajee Rao Appa Saheb, younger brother of Bajee Rao, the late Peshwa of Poona, aged 48.

June 9. At Meerut, Henrietta, wife of Capt. J. T. Somerville, 51st regt. N.I.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs E. Boyer, aged 54.

16. At Jessore, Robert Renny, esq., eldest son of Alex. Renny Tailyour, Esq., of Burrowfield, North Britain.

20. At Calcutta, Maria, wife of Mr. Joseph Roderick, of Howrah, aged 16.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Manuel Berry, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Ronald and Master.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Rees, aged 16.

— At Calcutta, of spasmodic cholera, Mrs. Jane Smith, aged 53.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Cashmore, assistant New Mint, aged 38.

26. At Cassia Bagaun, near Ballygunge, Julia, widow of the late Lieut. H. P. Shortt, 20th N.I.

— At Calcutta, Margaret, relict of the late Benjamin Barons, Esq., aged 57.

30. At Cuttack, Mr. J. A. Schultz.

July 2. At Berhampore, of consumption, John Rose, Esq., indigo planter, of Bogwangolah, aged 38.

3. At Barrackpore, C. W. Welchman, Esq., M.D., of the 25th regt. N.I.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Maria Shaw, aged 70.

6. At Calcutta, Alex. Wardrop, Esq., surgeon, H.C. medical establishment, aged 37.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Hughes, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliz. Mudge, aged 31.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Vallente.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Harvey, aged 55.

7. At sea, on board the *Fifeshire*, off Madras, John Lord, Esq., returning with his wife and children to Calcutta, aged 39.

— At Ghazeepore, George Johnson, Esq., of Dhurromtollah, aged 34.

— At Serampore, Mr. John Chambers, clerk of the market, aged 62.

— At Calcutta, Capt. John Hinder, commander of the H.C. steamer *Forbes*, aged 28.

11. At Benares, the lady of E. B. Squire, Esq., after a long lingering illness, aged 27.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Myers, aged 18.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Rappa, aged 39.

16. At Jumaulpore, P. Mathews, Esq., survey department, Assam. Mr. M. arrived at Jumaulpore on the previous day in a hopeless state.

— At Benares, Mr. James Field, late organist of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, aged 28.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Howe, assistant post-master at Kedgeree, aged 21.

— At Sonnanudee factory, district of Jessore, of fever, A. M. David, Esq., indigo planter, aged 50.

18. At Berhampore, Lieut. Macnamara, H.M. 49th regt. of Foot, aged 30.

— At Calcutta, Streynsham Legh Master, Esq., attorney at law, of the firm of Messrs. Ronald and Master, aged 27.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. M. Williams, aged 19.

19. At Peerpahar, near Monghyr, Mrs. Mary Ann Becket.

20. At Calcutta, aged 19, Louisa, wife of the Rev. R. B. Boswell, A.M. Trinity College, Cambridge, and daughter of Sir Arch. Dunbar, Bart., of Northfield.

21. At Calcutta, Ann, relict of the late Mr. Robert Swinly, branch pilot, Bengal marine, aged 90.

22. At Cherra Poongee, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Gilbert Coventry Master, Esq., senior judge of the Court of Appeal at Calcutta.

22. At Patna, after a long illness, T. P. Wynne, Esq., assistant surgeon, of that station.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Scott, of the ship *Derria Beggy*, aged 18.

26. A. Calcutta, Matilda Susan, daughter of the late Mr. George Crump, aged 15.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. L. Bolst.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Skinner, late keeper of the Moyapore magazine, aged 71.

Aug. 2. At Calcutta, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Peter Pereira, assistant in the board of customs, salt and opium, aged 36.

Lately. At Chunar, Serjeant Aaron Bulley, pensioner, the well known tobacconist, and a resident at that station for the long period of thirty-six years, aged 60.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, July 17, 1832.—Henry Chamier, Esq., having, on the return of J. A. Casamaijor, Esq. to Mysore, been appointed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council an occasional member of Council, under the provisions of the Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, was sworn in and took his seat this forenoon, under a salute of fifteen guns.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF CHAPLAINS.

Fort St. George, July 31, 1832.—The Right Hon. Governor in Council is pleased to publish, in G. Os., the following extract of a letter in the ecclesiastical department (F)

from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 14th March last, and to direct that in future the travelling expenses of chaplains at this presidency be regulated in conformity thereto:

"The amount of grants to chaplains appointed to visit out-stations periodically has lately come under our consideration in consequence of a communication received from the Bengal Government, and as our decision is equally applicable to your presidency, we will here transmit it.

"The practice of periodical visitations by district chaplains is, we think, judicious, being calculated to make the services of our ecclesiastical functionaries more extensively useful than they would otherwise be. But whilst for this reason we sanction the grant of an allowance to each chaplain for the period of such visits, we are of opinion that 360 rupees per month, the amount paid by you, is excessive, and we desire that it be immediately reduced to 200 rupees per mensem, which we think amply sufficient.

"We direct that you will immediately adjust all the allowances granted by you upon the principle now explained."

2. The documents required in support of the travelling expenses of chaplains will be, 1st, the order or authority of the Venerable the Archdeacon for proceeding on their periodical visitations; and 2dly, their own declaration, upon honour, of the actual period of absence from their proper station, provided the distance exceeded eight miles.

MOVEMENT.

The 15th Regt. N.I., from Bangalore to Palaveram, and to be there stationed.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 10. R. Cathcart, Esq., *to act* as additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem.

Mr. J. F. M'Kennie to act as an assistant in master-attendant's department at presidency.

17. Robert Clerk, Esq., to act as chief secretary to Government during employment of Mr. Chamier in council.

T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., to act as secretary to Government in revenue and judicial departments.

J. Blackburne, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Capt. A. Douglas, 10th N.I., to act as resident at court of H.H. the Rajah of Tanjore.

F. Lascelles, Esq., to continue to act as judge and criminal judge of Combaconum.

J. F. Thomas, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of that district.

W. E. Lockhart, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

E. Smith, Esq., to be junior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue, and secretary to Board for College and for Public Instruction.

Robert Clerk, Esq., to be an acting director of Government Bank.

Aug. 10. Arthur Brooke, Esq., to officiate as superintendent of stationery during absence of Mr. J. A. Hudleston.

The undermentioned civil servants attained the rank of factors on the dates set opposite their names.

I. F. Bishop, factor, 20th July 1832.
R. Rickards, do., 25th July 1832.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted as writers on this establishment:

C. R. H. Keate, Esq., from 5th July 1832.—Chas. Whittingham, Esq., *from 6th ditto.*—M. P. Daniell, Esq., from 11th ditto.

The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations.

July 17. J. A. Hudleston, Esq., deputy collector of Madras, *for six months, to proceed to Canton,* on private affairs.—*Aug.* 3. W. H. Tracy, Esq., for six months, to proceed to sea, on sick certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

July 17. The Rev. John Challice Street, A.B., to be military chaplain at Trichinopoly.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, July 10, 1832.—Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson, C.B., 35th N.I., to command troops on service at Malacca, with temporary rank of a brigadier of 1st class.

Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th N.I., to be paymaster at Masulipatam.

Infantry. Lieut.-Col. F. P. Stewart to be colonel, v. Kelly dec.; date of com. 15th Feb. 1832.

27th N.I. Maj. Henry Munn to be lieut.-col., Capt. Jas. Hanson to be major, and Lieut. W. P. Burton to be capt., in suc. to Stewart prom.; date of *coms.* 15th Feb. 1832.

Supernum. *Lieut.* Daniel Birley admitted on effective strength of 27th regt., to complete its establishment.

35th N.I. Sen. Capt. W. J. Bradford to be major, Sen. Lieut. C. G. T. Chauvel to be capt., and Sen. Ens. R. H. James to be lieut., v. Monk dec.; date of coms. 10th May 1832.

Acting Ens. Samuel Hay to be ensign, from 24th *June 1832*, to complete establishment.

Major Wm. Jas. Bradford, 35th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the *Governor.*

Infantry. Sen. Major Robert Fenwick, from 52d N.I., to be lieut.-col., v. Downes cer.; date of com. 4th *July 1832.*

52d N.I. Sen. Capt. Robert Hunter to be *major,* and Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. H. Baddeley to be capt., in suc. to Fenwick prom.: date of coms. 4th *July 1832.*

Supernum. *Lieut.* R. R. Scott, admitted on effective strength of 52d regt., to complete its establishment.

Lieut. R. T. Wallace, 44th N.I., to be Capt. by Brev., from 26th June 1832.

Cadets of Cavalry Geo. Cumine, Fred. Hughes, and Fred. Studdy admitted on estab., and app. to act as Cornets.

Assist. Surveyor Lieut. C. T. Hill, 29th N.I., permitted, as a temporary measure, to join his corps while on foreign service at Malacca

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Monteith, corps of engineers, to act as chief engineer, with a seat at Military Board.

Major Duncan Sim, of engineers, to resume appointment of superintending engineer at Presidency.

July 13.—Mr. R. Jacson admitted on estab. as a cadet of *Infantry.*

Acting Ens. F. C. Bishop and P. A. Latour to be ensigns, former from 24th June and latter from 7th July 1832, to complete estab.

Capt. John Mills, 29th N.I., at his own request, transferred to Invalid estab.

July 17.—The following appointments made with Field Force assembled at Malacca:—Capt. C. A. Browne, *15th N.I., to be assist. adj. gen.*; Lieut. D. H. Considine, 21st. N.I., to be assist. qu. mast. gen.; Lieut. P. Anstruther, artillery, to be deputy commissary of *ordnance*; and Surg. R. Davidson, 29th N.I., to be staff surgeon and medical storekeeper.

Capt. E. Craster, 30th N.I., to act as paymaster at Vellore during absence of Capt. F. Straton.

3d. L.I. Sen. Ens. Thomas Fair to be Lieut. v. Kennedy dec.

Acting Ens. P. T. Snow to be ensign.

29th N.I. Sen. Lieut. L. B. Disney to be capt., and Sen. Ens. *W. C. Bell to be lieut.*, v. Mills invalided: date of coms. 14th July 1832.

Acting Ens. Charles Lamb to be ensign, from 14th July 1832, to complete establishment.

Lieut. Shaw, of engineers, as a temporary measure, to be employed with corps of Sappers and Miners at Bangalore, without prejudice to his app. of assistant to chief engineer.

Mr. J. H. Heaton admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. of artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Head-Quarters, June 13, 1832.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Colonel F. P. Stewart (late prom.) to 7th N.I.—Lieut.-Col. F. W. Wilson, from 35th to 39th N.I.—Lieut.-Col. H. Munn (late prom.) to 35th N.I.—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Trewman, from 27th to 21st N.I.—Lieut.-Col. L. *Cooper, from 21st to 27th N.I.*—Lieut.-Col. A. Cooke, from 36th to 26th N.I.—Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fraser, from 52d to 36th N.I.—Lieut.-Col. R. Fenwick (late prom.), *to 52d N.I.*

Fort St. George, July 17.—Col. H. G. A. Taylor app. to general staff of army, with temporary rank of brigadier general from 1st July, v. Major Gen. Sir John Sinclair, resigned.—Brig. Gen. Taylor *posted to northern division of army.*

July 20.—Capt. Henry White, acting dep. adj.-gen. of army, to be secretary to general prize committee at presidency.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Allardice to be medical officer to zillah of Coimbatore, v. Colquhoun permitted to resign.

Head-Quarters, June 23.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. D. Wynter, to act as qu. *mast. and interp. to 11th N.I., during absence of* Ens. Halsted on furl.; date 11th June.—Lieut. W. T. Boddam to act as adj. to 2d L.C. until further orders; *date 27th June.*

Lieut. *C. C. Cottrell removed from 2d to 1st* native vet. battalion.

June 27.—Ens. J. T. Walker removed from doing duty with 9th, and posted to 33d N.I., at Bellary.

Ens. H. G. Free posted to 29th N.I., but to continue to do duty with 40th regt. till 1st December 1832.

Acting Ens. G. J. Strettell, to do duty with 35th N.I. *till further orders.*

Fort St. George, July 24.—Lieut. T. Maclean 39th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. of army, during absence of Capt. Browne on foreign service.

4th N.I. Lieut. W. C. *Chinnery to be qu. mast.* and interp., v. Fisher.—Lieut. T. J. Fisher to be adj. v. Chinnery.

21st. N.I. Lieut. D. H. Considine to be adj., v. Gray prom.

28th N.I. Lieut. R. Farquhar to be adj., v. Disney prom.

Assist. Surg. J. Richmond to be deputy medical storekeeper with light field division of Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Sherman prom.

Messrs. John Davies, John Cardew, M.D. and James Dorward, admitted on *estab. as assist.* surgeons, and app. to do duty as follows:—J. Davies under medical officer in charge of depôt at Poonamallee; J. Cardew, under surgeon of 3d bat. artillery; and J. Dorward under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Head-Quarters, July 9.—Assist. Surg. E. Curling to do duty with left wing Madras Europ. regiment.

July 10.—Major J. Clemons, 9th regt., app. to left wing of Madras European regt.

July 11.—Ens. Samuel Hay posted to 35th N.I., but to continue to do duty with 23d regt. *till* further orders.

Acting Cornets Geo. Cumine, F. Hughes, and F. Studdy to do duty with riding-school at Bangalore.

Lieut. Chalmers, 22d N.I., to act as deputy judge adv. gen. during absence of Lieut. Roberts on foreign service, without prejudice to his app. as *cantonment adj.*—Lieut. *Chalmers* to conduct duties of VII. and X. districts.

Lieut. Chalon, 33d N.I., to act as deputy judge adv. gen., during absence of Capt. Macarthur on sick certi., and to place himself under orders of judge adv. gen. of army.

July 14.—Capt. J. Mills (recently transf. to invalid estab.), posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. at Arnee.

Ens. F. C. Bishop removed from doing duty with 6th, and posted *to 36th N.I.* at French Rocks.

Ens. P. A. Lautour *removed from doing* duty with 18th, and posted to 40th N.I. at Mangalore.

Acting Ens. R. Jacson, to do duty with 35th N.I.

July 16.—Ens. G. S. Conolly removed from 35th, and app. to do duty with 10th regt. N.I.

July 17.—Assist. Surg. James Cooke removed from H.M.'s 41st, and re-appointed to do duty with H.M.'s *46th regt.*

July 18.—Ens. Charles Lamb *posted to 28th* N.I., but to continue to do duty with 3d L. Inf. till 1st Dec. 1832.

Ens. P. T. Snow posted to 3d L. Inf.

July 25.—Lieut. C. G. Ottley, 39th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to *that corps* during absence of Lieut. Maclean on other duty.

Lieut. J. E. Mawdsley, doing duty with 2d bat. artillery, brought on effective strength of horse artillery, *during absence of Lieut.* Anstruther employed on foreign service at Malacca.

Assist. Surg. Colin Rogers, M.D. removed from 5th L.C., and posted to 44th regt., v. Richmond.

Assist. Surg. J. Quin posted to 5th L.C., v. Rogers.

Assist. Surg. J. Kellie, 8th L.C., to afford medical aid to riding establishment at Bangalore.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Gordon to act as qu. mast. and *interp* to 31st L.Inf., during absence of Lieut. Key; date 26th Feb. 1832.—Lieut. T. J. Ryves to act as adj. to detachment of Madras Europ. regt proceeding to Malacca; dated 24th June 1832.—Ensigns C. C. Foote, 42d, and A. M. Glass, 49th N.I., to do duty with detachment of Madras Europ. regt. at Masulipatam, as a temporary measure; *date 26th June* 1832.

Fort St. George, Aug. 7.—Assist. Surg. J. O. H. Andrews permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Aug. 10.—*Engineers.* Sen. 1st-Lieut. C. E. Faber to be capt., and Sen. 2d-Lieut. Wm. Garrard to be 1st-lieut., v. Lake (supposed to be lost on missing ship *Guildford*) *struck off*; date of coms. 29th Dec. 1830.—2d-Lieut. W. W. Saunders (resigned 7th Feb. 1832) to take rank from 29th Dec. 1830, to complete estab.—Acting 2d-Lieut. Wm. Douglas (the late) to be 2d-lieut. from 7th Feb. 1832, to complete estab., v. Birdwood dec.—Acting 2d-Lieut. W. H. Horsley to be 2d-lieut., from 8th Feb 1832, to complete, estab., v. Saunders resigned. —Acting 2d-Lieut. J. Wm. Rundall to be 2d lieut. from 11th Feb. 1832, to complete estab. v. Douglas dec.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 13. Maj. J. J. Meredith, 4th L.C.—Capt. W. E. Litchfield, 6th L.C.—Lieut. Thos. Wakeman, 20th N.I.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Monteith, engineers.—Lieut. J. Oakley, 6th L.C.—Lieut. A. S. Logan, 47th N.I. —Lieut. Geo. Leacock, 51st N.I.—Ens. P. B. Ro-

per, 30th N.I.—17. Capt. Edw. Servante, 29th N.I.—31. Surg. Chas. Searle.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 10. Ens. J. Kempthorne, 26th N.I., for health.—27. Capt. J. J. Underwood, engineers.—Aug. 10. Lieut. G. B. B. Groube, 5th L.C., for health.—Lieut. P. Oliphant, 35th N.I.

To Bengal.—July 31. Lieut. Wm. Cross, 33th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To Singapore.—July 13. Capt. J. Ker, 23d N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).

To Sea.—Aug. 3. Capt. H. Maberly, 49th N.I., and deputy sec. to Military Board, for five months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 9. H. M. S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, from Trincomallee.—11. H.C.S. *Sir David Scott*, Ward, from London and Plymouth.—12. *Hercules*, Wilson, from Isle of France.—17. *Palmira*, Loader, from London.—23. H.M. sloop *Harrier*, Passall, from Plymouth.—22. *Mercury*, Bugg, from Mauritius; and H.M.S. *Curaçoa*, Dunn, from Trincomallee.—24. *Broughton*, Viles, from Mauritius; and *Isabella*, Wiseman, from New South Wales and Batavia.—*Aug.* 1. *Nestor of Bordeaux*, Theobault, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—2. *Swallow*, Adam, from Mauritius and Covelong; H.M.S. *Melville*, Hart, from Saugor; and H.M.S. *Cruizer*, Parker, from a cruize.—9. H.M.S. *Wolfe*, Hanley, from a cruize.

Departures.

July 9. *Fergusson*, Young, for Calcutta.—10. *Catherine*, Fenn, for Calcutta.—14. H.C.S. *Sir David Scott*, Ward, for Calcutta.—17. *Neptune*, Cumberlege, for Malacca (with troops); and *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Calcutta.—24. *Norfolk*, Henniker, for Mauritius and N. S. Wales.—26. *Lady Munro*, Aiken, for Moulmein (with troops).—28. *Isabella*, Wiseman, for Covelong.—29. *Palmira*, Loader, for Calcutta.—*Aug.* 1. H.M.S. *Curaçoa*, Dunn, on a cruize.—2. H.M.S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, on a cruize.—4. *Mercury*, Bugge, *Swallow*, Adam, and *Broughton*, Viles, all for Calcutta.—5. H.M.S. *Harrier*, Passall, on a cruize; and H.C.S. *London*, Smith, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and China.—13. H. M. S. *Cruizer*, Parker, for England.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 20. At sea, on board of the ship *Argyle*, the lady of Capt. R.N. Boyes, H.M. 55th regt., of a daughter.

June 14. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. A. T. Bridge, 22d regt., of a daughter.

16. At Calicut, Mrs. A. H. Rodrigues, of a daughter.

24. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Westrop Watkins, of a son.

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

July 3. At the Luz, Mrs. J. Bell, of a son.

— At Madras, Mrs. J. Davis, of a son.

6. At Cuddapah, the lady of the late C. E. Macdonald, Esq., sub collector of Cuddapah, of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of Assist. Surg. Godfrey, of a son (still-born.)

7. At Vizagapatam, the lady of the Rev. J. M. Williams, B.A., of a son.

— At Arcot, Mrs. Morrell, of a daughter.

8. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. Plowden, 20th regt., of a son.

— At Tranquebar, the lady of the Rev. C. Winckler, of a son.

11. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Mandeville, of a daughter.

— At Madras, Mrs. R. W. Careless, of a daughter.

12. At Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. Ross, 15th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Bellary, the lady of Assist. Surg. J. Colquhoun, M.D., 1st L.C., of a son.

13. At Hingolee, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Onslow, of a son.

— At Berhampore, Mrs. F. Laville, of a son.

23. At Palmanair, the lady of Robert Eden, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Royapettah, Mrs. Leonard, of a daughter.

24. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Cotton, 10th N.I., of a son, still-born.

26. At Waltair, the lady of Lieut. and Paym. G. J. Richardson, of a daughter.

27. At Madras, the lady of Wm. Hudleston, Esq., of a son.

28. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Maberly, acting secretary, Military Board, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 20. At Natmoo, near Moalmyne, Lieut. Arthur McCally, 44th regt. N.I., and deputy assistant commissary general, to Mary, second daughter of the late Shippey Greene, Esq., of Dublin.

July 4. At Bangalore, Thomas E. J. Boileau, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Ellen Eliza, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Edmund Conry, of the Madras army.

17. At Madras, Arthur Poole Onslow, Esq., of the civil service, to Rosa Roberta, fifth daughter of Alexander McLeay, Esq., colonial secretary at New South Wales.

19. At Cuddalore, Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., to Miss Maria Lascelles.

25. At Ellichpore, Capt. T. S. Young, 5th regt. Nizam's Cavalry, to Fanny, second daughter of S. Treasure, Esq., and niece of Colonel Brutton, H.M. 11th L. Dragns.

25. At Madras, Mr. Thomas Longford to Sophia, only daughter of Mr. Stephen Arathoon.

Aug. 7. At Trichinopoly, Mr. John Hufford to Mrs. Jane Claridge.

Lately. At Moalmyne, Mr. S. H. McKalgue of the commissariat department, to Miss Elizabeth Herris.

DEATHS.

June 7. At Madras, David Bennet, Esq., surgeon R.N., youngest son of the late John Bennett, Esq., of Gairney Bridge, Kinross, Scotland.

19. At Kamptee, five days after giving birth to a daughter, and in the 22d year of her age, Sarah Catherina, wife of Lieut. A. T. Bridge, 22d regt. N.I.

20. At Jaulnah, suddenly of cholera, Joan Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. O. Bell, 12th regt. N.I.

July 2. At Bangalore, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. John Crossley, H.M. 13th Lt. Dragoons.

3. At Courtallum, Lieut. Colonel Downes, 26th regt. N.I.

7. At Cuddapah, after giving birth to a daughter, Maria Agnes, the young widow of Chas. Edward Macdonald, Esq., (son of the late Colonel Macdonald, of Summerland Place, Exeter) whose untimely death, on the 15th of June, by assassination, we noticed last month, leaving three infant orphans.

14. At Shuckarpoor, Elizabeth, daughter of Major J. P. James, 2d regt. N.I.

24. At Madras, the lady of Capt. W. Cotton, 10th regt. N.I.

26. At Madras, after a long and painful illness, Elizabeth, wife of R. B. Boddington, Esq., 23d regt. of W.L.I., and eldest daughter of Phillip Jones, Esq., of Underhill, Glamorganshire.

Aug. 3. At Madras, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. Guy Cole, nephew of Mr. R. Cole, aged 27.

Lately. At Mysore, on his way to Cannanore, Mr. J. P. Lincoln, sub-assistant surveyor.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL TO THE INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 14, 1832.—Pursuant to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Indian Navy be abolished, and that the separate allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem granted by G.Os. dated 7th July 1831, to the Judge Advocate for his duties connected with the Indian navy, be discontinued.

BRIGADES.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 25, 1832.—In conformity with orders received from the Hon. Court, the Governor in Council has been pleased to reduce the number of brigades under this presidency, and to direct as follows:—

2d. Belgaum and the Concan will cease to be brigades of the 2d class.

3d. The allowances for the command of Surat will cease, that station having ceased to be the head-quarters of two corps.

4th. The officers in command of cantonments of two or more corps of the line will be permitted to draw the allowances assigned by the regulations, *viz.* 500 rupees per mensem, so long as the head-quarters of two regiments shall continue at those stations.

5th. The command allowance for the fortress of Asseerghur to be 500 rupees per mensem.

6th. The stations that come under the denomination of temporary or cantonment commands at present are Belgaum, Rajcote, and Dapoolee.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Aug. 1. E. H. Southhouse, Esq. to be acting solicitor to Hon. Company, during absence of Mr. Morgan, allowed to proceed to sea, on sick certificate.

7. Charles Norris, Esq., chief secretary to government, to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor.

John Bax, Esq., and L. R. Reid, Esq., to conduct Mr. Norris's duties, former in secret and political departments, and latter in military department.

15. John Mill, Esq., to be acting advocate general at Bombay, until pleasure of Hon. the Court of Directors be known.

20. A. S. Le Messurier, Esq., to be acting assessor to Court of Petty Sessions, and Henry Morgan, Esq., to act in that situation until arrival of Mr. Le Messurier.

Territorial Department.

July 13. Mr. W. Richardson to act as first assistant to principal collector at Dharwar.

16. Mr. W. W. Ravenscroft, to be second assistant to principal collector at Dharwar.

Aug. 1. Mr. G. Waddell, to be attached to office of principal collector of Poona.

Mr. Gilbert Malcolm, to be attached to ditto.

Mr. W. Escombe, to be supernumerary assistant to principal collector of Poona.

14. Mr. John Forbes to take charge of Musjeed Bunder at Presidency, under collector of customs, as a temporary arrangement.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 20, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following promotions in the civil service:

To be Senior Merchants.—R. K. Pringle, Edm. Montgomerie, Wm. Chamier, P. W. Le Geyt, H. A. Harrison, R. T. Webb, Henry Brown, J. W. Muspratt, Philip Stewart, and Gregor Grant; date of rank 10th June 1832.

To be Junior Merchants.—John Burnett, Wm. Birdwood, and Philip Bacon; date of rank 7th June 1832.

To be Factors.—A. W. Ravenscroft, R. C. Chambers, Geo. Coles, and Wm. Warden Bell, date of rank, 23d Jan. 1832.—Patrick Scott, J. H. Bainbridge, E. J. Stracey, W. Escombe, Edw. Chamier, C. A. Hanbury Tracy, and J. G. Lumsden; date of rank, 12th June 1832.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Clare has been pleased to appoint the Rev. David Young, M.A. to be one of his lordship's domestic chaplains.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 14, 1832.—Capt. C. Richards, 8th N.I., confirmed in command of Guzerat Prov. Bat., in suc. to Capt. E. W. Jones proceeded to Europe on sick certificate.

July 16.—*11th N.I.* Ens. J. P. Major to be Lieut. v. Lloyd dec.; date of rank 16th Jan. 1832.

13th N.I. Ens. A. H. Williams to be lieut., v. Forbes dec.; date of rank 12th June 1832.

The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. W. S. Adams, 16th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Asseerghur, from 18th April to 12th May 1832.

July 18.—*11th N.I.* Ens. J. C. Bate to be lieut., v. Brown dec.; date of rank 24th June 1832.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d Lieut. J. Gaisford to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to 1st bat., v. Yeadell promn.; date 5th July 1832.

Cadets of artilery W. C. Say and G. P. Sealy admitted on establishment.

Cadets of Infantry G. R. Remington, H. B. Rose, and W. C. M. Bowen, admitted on establishment.

Mr. P. W. Hockin admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

July 24.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. J. R. Hibbert, to be acting adj. to left wing 7th N.I., during period it may be detached from Head-Quarters.—Ens. J. C. Hartley, 2d or Gr. N.I., to act as line adj. at Sattara, from 1st July, during absence of Lieut-Cartwright on leave.

July 30.—Cadet of Infantry A. Davis admitted on establishment.

Mr. R. A. J. Hughes admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Aug. 1.—Col. R. Whish to assume charge of northern division until further orders, with an allowance of Rs. 1,050 per mensem, in consequence of indisposition of Brig. Gen. B. Kennett.

Col. F. H. Pierce to succeed Col. Whish as commandant of artillery, and Lieut. Col. S. Strover to command station at Ahmednugger, until further orders.

Lieut. F. H. Brown, 23d N.I., to be line adj. at Sattara, v. Cartwright.

23d N.I. Lieut. E. W. Cartwright to be adj., v. Brown; date 19th July 1832.

11th N.I. Capt. P. D. Ottey to be major, Lieut. R. Blood to be capt., and Ens. J. Russell to be lieut., in suc, to Browne dec.; date of rank 23d July 1832.

Aug. 4.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. E. Faikney, 15th N.I., to be staff officer to a field detachment consisting of 300 cavalry and infantry.

Aug. 13.—Capt. T. W. Stokoe, invalid estab., to be paymaster of pensioners in Deccan.

Aug. 16.—*Corps of Engineers,* Lieut. A. C. Peat to be capt., v. Gordon prom.; date of rank 20th Feb. 1831.—2d Lieut. J. Bishop to be 1st-lieut., v. Dickinson dec.; date 10th May 1832.—

Lieut. R. Forster to be capt., and 2d.-lieut. J. H. G. Crawford to be 1st.-lieut., in suc. to Frederick dec.; date 27th July 1832.

Aug. 18.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. B. Bailey, regt. of artil., ... act as line adj. at Sattara, from 30th May to 30th June 1832.—Capt. C. Crawley, deputy assist. adj. gen., to act as aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. B. Kennett, from date of Lieut. Brown's decease.

Horse brigade of Artillery. 2d.-Lieut. W. A. St. Clair to be adj. and qu. mast. to 1st troop, v. Martin proceeding to Europe; date of rank, 10th Aug. 1832.

Ens. F. Wells, 17th N.I., to act as interp. to H.M. 6th regt., until further orders, v. Crofton.

Aug. 25.—Col. R. A. Willis to command Hursole.

15th N.I. Ens. W. R. Annesley to be lieut; v. Moir dec.; date of rank, 27th March 1832.

Returned to duty from Europe.—July 19. Col. J. Salter, 5th N.I.—Lieut. Col. P. Fearon, 6th N.I.—Maj. W. D. Robertson, 8th N.I.—Capt. C. W. Grant, engineers.—Lieut. J. Watkins, 23d N.I.—30. Capt. W. Rollings, 2d Gr. N.I.—Capt. D. G. Duff, 16th N.I.—Capt. H. Pelham, 10th N.I.—Lieut. T. H. Ottley, 26th N.I.—Lieut. C. J. Pottinger, 17th N.I.—Lieut. C. Rooke, 22d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 4. 2d Lieut. F. Ayrton, regt. of artillery, for health.—9. Lieut. J. M. Martin, horse brigade, for health.—13. Lieut. J. L. Pruen, Indian Navy, for health.—15. Assist. Surg. R. Liddell, for health.—22. Mr. F. Wareham, a purser in Indian navy, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 30. H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, Rose, from Persian Gulf.—Aug. 6. *Navarino*, Greaves, from Calcutta.—8. *Ber*, Warden, from Singapore. —9. *Hall*, Clark, from Liverpool.—10. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, from Liverpool; and *Mary Bibby*, Whidburne, from Rio de Janeito.—18. *John Taylor*, Crawford, from Liverpool; and *Roberts*, Wake, from Mauritius.—20. *Cordelia*, Weaver, from Liverpool.—21. *Earl of Eldon*, Thwaker, from London.—28. *Chiremont*, Brown, and *City of Aberdeen*, Brooks, both from Port Glasgow.—29. *Vesper*, Brown, from London.—30. *Mulgrave*, Coulson, from London.—31. *St. Hilda*, Barnes, from Portsmouth and Mauritius.

Departures.

July 15. H.C.S. *Orwell*, Dalrymple, for China; and H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, McDonald, for Persian Guif.—17. *Flora*, Blair, for Liverpool.—25 *General Hewitt*, Bankier, for London.—28. H.C. ships *George the Fourth*, Barrow, and *Thomas Coutts*, Chrystie, both for China.—30. *Sir Howard Douglas*, McAulay, for Liverpool; *Ann*, Allen, for China; and *Earl of Clare*, Daly, for ditto.—31. *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, for Cape and London.—*Aug.* 12. *Majestic*, Lawson, for Liverpool; H.C.S. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Innes, for China; and *Hannah*, Jackson, for ditto.—15. *William*, Whyte, for Greenock.—17. *Jessie*, Thompson, for Liverpool.—23. *Sarah*, Whiteside, for London.—26. *Ber*, Warden, for Singapore; and H.C.S. *Marquis of Camden*, Larkins, for China.—29. *Cambridge*, Barber, for Singapore and China; and *Sir Charles Malcolm*, Tucker, for Madras and Calcutta.—*Sept.* 4. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, for London.

Freight to London (Sept. 2).—£3. 10s. to £4. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 27. At Rutnagherry, the lady of Lieut. Chambers, 13th N.I., of a son.

30. At Poona, Mrs. Burnett, of a son.

July 4. At Cambalia, the lady of Colonel Whish, artillery, of a daughter.

19. At Kirkee, the lady of Capt. Gillespie, H.M.'s 4th Dragoons, of a daughter.

20. In the Fort, the lady of Lieut. Houghton, Indian Navy, of a son.

— At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Webb, artillery, of a son.

21. At Bombay, the lady of Major Soppitt, 26th regt., of a daughter (since dead).

30. At Colaba, the lady of Capt. Farrell, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

Aug. 3. At Belgaum, Mrs. Cabral, of a son.

10. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. G. Wilson, 23d N.I., of a son.

12. At Dapoolie, the lady of Major R. S. Sutherland, of a son.

14. At Byculla, Mrs. A. W. Elliott, of a daughter.

15. At Poona, Mrs. H. Goodall, of a son.

27. At Bombay, the lady of W. H. B. Turner, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 23. At Bombay, Alexander Bell, Esq., civil service, to Angelina Maria, eldest daughter of the late A. Rawlins, Esq.

Aug. 6. At Mazagon, Mr. A. McAuly of Greenock, to Miss Sarah Smithson, of Corringham, Lincolnshire.

15. At Bombay, Thos. H. Graham, Esq., assist. surg. 4th N.I., to Miss Charlotte Cornelia Vanspall.

DEATHS.

July 22. At Bhewndy, Maj. A. W. Browne, 11th regt. Native Infantry.

Aug. 4. At Bombay, R. Philipson, Esq., of the Hon. Company's medical estab.

11. In the Fort, Graves Chamney Irwin, Esq., advocate-general of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Lately. Of cholera, Ball Shastre Ghugvey, head Shastree of the Government Institution of Poona, aged about 36.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

July 5. At Trincomallee, the lady of Major Ingram, Ceylon Rifles, of a daughter.

11. At Kornegalle, the lady of Capt. Firebrace, 58th regt., of a son.

22. At Colombo, the lady of the Rev. J. H. De Saram, of a daughter.

30. At Chilaw, the lady of Capt. Isaac Foster, H.M. Ceylon Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

July 7. At Colombo, Mr. Joseph Sansoni, to Miss Sarah Henrietta Staats.

DEATHS.

July 5. At Colombo, Mr. J. H. De Wolff, late superintendant of the royal engineer department of Kandy.

— At Kandy, Assist. Surg. Toulmin, of the 58th regt.

7. At Trincomalee, Lieut. David Robertson, of the 58th regt. He volunteered to be employed in the Trincomalee Road, and fell a sacrifice to the climate.

9. At Colombo, Annette Henriette, daughter of Mrs. Peter Brobier.

Suddenly, at Colombo, of ossification of the heart, Capt. Adler, of the ship *Morning Star*, aged 45.

Penang.

BIRTHS.

April 10. The lady of Mr. W. H. L. Hind, of a son.

July 1. The lady of Lieut. Codrington, 46th regt. Madras N.I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

April 21. Mrs. Fanny Olivia Eliza Hind.

May 31. Ens. Wm. Pinsent Luscombe, 36th regt. Madras N.I.

July 5. Mr. Thomas H. Green, late of Madras, aged 26.

Mauritius.

DEATHS.

July 20. On board H.M. ship *Isis*, while off the Mauritius, Richard, eldest son of Capt. R. Arthur, R.N., aged 19. He died from wounds received in a duel.

Aug. 19. At the Powder-mills, Mauritius, of a rapid decline, only six months after her marriage, at the age of 16, Mary, wife of Capt. James Murray, 99th regiment.

Sept. After a short illness, the Hon. J. J. Cooper, aged 44, Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal in the Island of Mauritius.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 19.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the Company's capital Stock, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last general court having been read—

The *Chairman* (J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.) acquainted the court, that, in conformity with sec. 5, cap. 1 of the By-laws, an account of the Company's Stock, per computation, to the 1st of May 1832, for England, and to the 1st of May 1831, for India, was laid before the proprietors.

The *Chairman* then informed the court, that, in conformity with sec. 19, cap. 6 of the By-laws, a list of allowances, pensions, and superannuations, granted to the Company's servants since the last general court, was laid on the table.

He then informed the court, that a statement of the expense of the Royal East-India Volunteers, for the last year, being £4,565. 14., and an estimate of the expense for the ensuing year, being £4.478. 5*s.* was laid before the proprietors.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman.*—"I have now to state, that it is appointed at this court to consider of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending the 5th of January next. The Court of Directors have come to a resolution as to the amount of the dividend, which shall now be read."

The clerk then read the following resolution:—

"At a Court of Directors held on Tuesday the "18th of December 1832—

"It was resolved unanimously, that it be recommended to the General Court to be held to-"morrow, to declare a dividend of 5½ per cent. "on the capital stock of the Company, for the "half-year commencing the 5th of July last and "ending on the 5th of January next."

The *Chairman* then moved, that this resolution be agreed to. The motion, having been seconded by the *Deputy Chairman* (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.), was carried unanimously.

RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER.

The *Chairman* was proceeding to put the question of adjournment—when

Mr. *Goldsmith* rose. He said he wished to ask, before the court broke up, whether any, and if any, what, steps had been taken, with reference to the renewal of the Company's charter? Having a large stake in the Company, he was deeply interested in receiving the earliest information on the subject; and that, he hoped, would be a sufficient excuse for his interrogatory. They had heard much of late, with reference to the great benefits which the Company derived from what was called their monopoly. Assuredly, the proprietors did not participate in those supposed benefits, seeing that they only received, notwithstanding the many risks they ran, common interest for their money. He believed the public would feel very little sympathy towards them if the whole of their East-India possessions were wrested from them. Knowing what was due to the proprietors, he was sure the hon. Chairman would not withhold any information which he possessed.

The *Chairman* said, the question was a very natural one, and was very easily answered. He had no information to communicate to the hon. proprietor on the subject. Whenever the question was mooted, the court might rest assured that the Executive Body would lose no time in apprizing them of the fact.

The court then adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, *1st December.*

Assaram Baboo, appellant; Nawaub Gholaum Mahomed, respondent.—This was an appeal *from* the Supreme Court, Calcutta, in an action of trover, brought on the plea side of the court, by Nawaub Gholaum Mahomed, one of the Mysorean princes (the youngest son of Tippoo Saïb) at present residing at Calcutta, to recover the value of certain jewels from Assaram Baboo, a native dealer in cloth and pawnbroker in the Burra Bazar. The damages were laid at 30,000 sicca rupees. The declaration was in the common form, and the plea of the defendant was the general issue. The cause was heard before Sir Edward Ryan, without a jury, on the 30th November 1827, when the following facts were given in evidence:

On the 4th August 1825, the respondent had borrowed of Gunga Doss, a native dealer and jeweller, 3,050 rupees, for the security of which he deposited with him certain jewels, part of those mentioned in the plaint. Part of this loan was repayed, and some of the jewels were received back, a balance of 1,050 rupees remaining due to Gunga Doss. On the 28th July 1826, another mortgage of jewels was made by the respondent for a loan of 3,000 rupees by Gunga Doss, for which jewels (being the remainder of those described in the plaint), Gunga Doss gave a pledge-note. It would appear, however, from the date of exhibits in the cause, that the jewels, the subject of action, were, with other goods, actually pledged by Gunga Doss with the appellant, on the 25th July, when he received from the appellant 7,100 rupees. On the 31st March 1827, the respondent paid Gunga Doss 4,100 rupees, in full discharge of the last loan, the balance of the former loan, and interest; and the respondent, on the same day, sent to the shop of Gunga Doss to receive back the jewels; but Gunga Doss put off the messenger, and the same night absconded from Calcutta, and was not afterwards heard of. On the 29th April, the respondent published a notice, declaring that if any of the jewels in question were in possession of any mehajun or sowcar, he was ready to pay the principal and interest advanced on them. The respondent having ascertained, by communication from the appellant, whose shop was in the Burra Bazar, under the same roof as that of Gunga Doss, that the jewels were in his custody mortgaged for 7,100 rupees and 900 rupees interest, at first intimated his willingness to redeem the jewels, but subsequently endeavoured to recover them by application to a magistrate, and failing in that, tendered the sum of 4,100 rupees, which the appellant rejected, refusing to receive less than 7,100 rupees, the principal alleged to be due upon the mortgages. The appellant endeavoured to shew that the respondent was in the habit of employing Gunga Doss as his agent to borrow money from third persons upon deposit of jewels, and that Gunga Doss did not receive the jewels mentioned in the plaint as pawnee, but as agent of the respondent; but the evidence was insufficient to establish such special or general agency, and it was sworn that, on the occasion of the second loan, though the jewels pledged were delivered to Gunga Doss on the day preceding the loan, yet they were in his possession when he paid the money to the respondent. No proof was offered by the appellant of the signature of Gunga Doss to the mortgage-instruments, or of the circumstances under which the alleged derivative pledge was made to him.

A verdict was given by the court for the plaintiff (respondent) for 30,000 rupees (there being no proof of the value of the jewels), with liberty to move to enter a nonsuit, or, on bringing the jewels into court, to reduce the verdict to nominal damages. On the 21st January 1828, the defendant (appellant) obtained a rule to shew cause why the verdict should not be set aside and a nonsuit entered, or a new trial granted, on the grounds that certain exhibits had been improperly admitted; that, by the Hindu law, a second pawnee is entitled to retain the pledge till his own advances are repaid; and that the evidence did establish an authority from the plaintiff to Gunga Doss to pledge as his agent. The court, after consulting the pundits, who declared that "it was not proper in the lender to pledge to another the property in pledge to him," discharged the rule (the Chief Justice dissenting); and the respondent entered up judgment. On bringing the jewels into court, however, and giving security to abide an appeal, judgment was stayed.

On the part of the appellant, it was now contended that he was the original pawnee of the jewels, Gunga Doss merely acting as the respondent's agent; that it having been proved that the respondent had authorized Gunga Doss to raise money for him on these jewels, the onus lay upon the respondent to shew any abuse of this authority; that Gunga Doss being the respondent's confidential general agent, any misapplication of the money borrowed should fall on the respondent, and not on the innocent lender; that the tender was insufficient, for if the appellant was entitled to only the loan of 4,050 rupees, the interest should have been 12 per cent. (if not 18 per cent.) down to the date of tender, and that, assuming Gunga Doss to have been the original pawnee, and to have re-pledged the jewels without authority, according to the Hindu law, the appellant was entitled to hold the pledge against the original pawner, till full principal and interest were repaid him—the original pawner's remedy being against the first pawnee criminally as well as civilly.

On the part of the respondent, the judgment of the court was supported on the following grounds:—because it was proved that Gunga Doss received the jewels in the character of pawnee, and a general or special authority to him to pledge them was not only not proved, but was negatived by the manner of dealing between him and the respondent; because by the very nature of the contract by which Gunga Doss became possessed of the jewels, he was bound to restore them on payment or tender of the principal and interest; because, by the Hindu law, Gunga Doss, as first pawnee, had no power to borrow money on the subject of pawn, and his power to assign the pawn, and the appellant's claim to retain it against the respondent, were alike determined by the special nature of the original pawnee's property therein; because, by the explicit refusal of the appellant to accept less than 7,100 rupees, the respondent's right to an immediate restitution of the jewels became absolute, and lastly, because, as the respondent had proved the payment to Gunga Doss of principal and interest due on both pledges, the appellant was bound to establish the bond fides of the transaction between him and Gunga Doss, and failing to do so, his possession was to be treated as a mere naked possession without right, and the respondent was entitled to a verdict without proving payment or tender of any sum.

Their lordships affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court. No costs were given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

T. B. Macauley, Esq. has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Control, vacant by the death of Mr. Hyde Villiers.

J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, Esq. succeeds Mr. Macaulay as Commissioner at the same Board.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

3d Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. Williams, from h. p. 2d garrison bat., to be qu. mast., v. Geo. Edwards, who retires upon h. p. 2d gar. bat., (14 Dec. 32).

4th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Ens. G. F. Tytler to be lieut. by purch., v. Craufurd, who retires; and R. T. Sherlock to be ens. by purch., v. Tytler (both 14 Dec. 32).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. H. O. Lewis, from h. p. 89th F., to be lieut., v. Jenkins app. to 56th F. (13 Dec. 32); Lieut. J. J. Fenton, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut., v. Webster app. to 99th F. (14 do).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. F. A. Wetherall, from 1st F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Pennington who retires (14 Dec. 32).

55th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. T. A. Heriot, to be adj., v. Wilson, who resigns adjtcy. only (25 Jan. 32).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. John Rowan to be lieut., v. Robertson dec. (8 July 32); Ens. R. Millar, from h. p. royal waggon train, to be ens., v. Rowan (14 Dec.)

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. Wm. Ward to be lieut. by purch. v. McKinnon prom.; and Geo. Harkness to be ens. by purch., v. Ward (both 4 Dec. 32).

97th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Chas. Kelson to be capt., v. Snow dec. (10 June 32); Ens. Wm. Morris to be lieut., v. Kelson (do do.); Ens. W. Crowe, from h. p. 39th F., to be ens., v. Morris (14 Dec.); John Kinderly to be ens. by purch., v. Lamert prom. in 70th F. (14 do.)

98th Foot (at Cape). Maj. Edw. Vaughan to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Fitzgerald who retires; Capt. J. G. Le Marchant to be major by purch., v. Vaughan; Lieut. T. M. Edwards to be capt. by purch., v. Le Marchant; Ens. H. D. Cowper to be lieut. by purch., v. Edwards; and C. H. Fitzgerald to be Ens. by purch., v. Cowper (all 14 Dec. 32).

99th Foot (at Mauritius). Capt. Edm. Martindale, from h. p. Royal Staff Corps, to be capt., v. C. Yeoman who exch. (14 Dec. 32); Lieut. R. Webster, from 38th F., to be lieut., v. R. Collis, who retires upon h. p., unattached (14 do.)

Unattached. Lieut. D. H. A. McKinnon, from 61st F., to be capt. of inf., by purch. (4 Dec. 32).

COMPANY'S SERVICE.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Appointments.—Thos. Scutt Cabell, Esq., accountant-general.—Francis John Field, Esq., deputy accountant general.—William Gunston, Esq., clerk to committee of shipping.—Robert Ritherdon, Esq., assistant ditto.—Lieut.-Col. John George Bonner, inspector of military stores for India.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Rev. William Eales, chaplain, from 6th Aug. 1832.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Skene, infantry, from 14th May 1832.—Major James Wilkie, 8th N.I., from 20th July 1832.—Major Peter Grant, 66th N.I., from 8th May 1832.—Capt. John Thompson, 68th N.I., from 3d Oct. 1832.—Capt. Bruce Roxburgh, invalids, from 13th Sept. 1832.—Superintending Surg. Anthony Dickson, from 14th June 1832.—Surg. Joshua Manly, from 9th April 1832.—Surg. A. Hall.

Resigned.—Rev. John Jackson, B.A., chaplain, from 21st Jan. 1832.—Lieut. Vincent Shortland, 36th N.I., from 12th June 1832.—Ens. Fred. Torrens, 52d N.I., from 17th Sept. 1832.—Lieut. T. C. Barrett, 65th N.I., from 4th April 1831.—Surg. John Lee, M.D., from 4th July 1832.

Struck off, (having been absent more than five years).—Lieut. James Brooke, 18th N.I., from 13th Dec. 1827.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Rev. William Malken, B.A., from 9th June 1832.—Capt. M. W. C. Smyth, 6th L.C., from 12th June 1832.—Capt. James John Hammond, 22d N.I., from 8th May 1832.—Capt. Thos. Ruddiman, 31st N.I., from 17th July 1832.—Capt. Geo. F. Symes, artillery, from 28th May 1832.—Capt. Fred. W. Morgan, invalids, from 19th May 1832.—Capt. George Maxwell, invalids, from 3d Jan. 1832.

Resigned.—Lieut. E. B. Gould, 3d L.C., from 19th Nov. 1829.—Ens. John H. Colt, 45th N.I., from 15th Sept. 1832.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Rev. John Hawtayne, D.D., archdeacon, from 23d May 1832.—Capt. Chas. Walter, European Regt., from 10th Sept. 1830.

Pensioned.—Lieut. Geo. Constable, 13th N.I., from 12th Sept. 1830 (from Lord Clive's Fund).—Assist. Surg. Daly, from 25th April 1832 (from ditto).—Lieut. S. Newnham, Indian Navy, from 6th May 1832.

Resigned.—Lieut. A. O. Lord Ellbank, 2d L.C., from 14th May 1832.

Dismissed.—Capt. A. N. Riddell, 2d N.I.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

NOVEMBER 29.—*Stakesby*, Johnson, from Bombay 10th July; at Deal.—DECEMBER 1. *Protector*, Buttonshaw, from Bombay 20th June, Mauritius 8th Aug., and Cape 10th Sept.; at Deal.—1. *Hoppo*, Hardy, from Bombay 10th July; and *Allerton*, Gill, from Manilla 2d June and Batavia 22d July; both at Liverpool.—2. *Arab*, Baird, from Bengal 25th June; *Enchantress*, Canney, from Batavia 25th July; and *Pyramus*, Wilson, from Van Diemen's Land 23d July; all at Deal.—2. *Joseph Hunter*, Pearce, from Bengal 28th July; at Liverpool.—3. *Arab*, Ferrier, from Singapore 11th July; off Margate.—3. *General Hewitt*, Bankier, from Bombay 25th July, and Cape 24th Sept.; *Lady MacNaghten*, Faith, from Madras 8th July, Mauritius 26th Aug., and Cape 17th Sept.; *Morning Star*, Smith, from Ceylon 20th July, and Cape 22d Sept.; and *Salem*, Leach, from Batavia; all at Deal.—3. *William*, Whyte, from Bombay 12th Aug.; at Greenock.—4. *Jessie*, Thompson, from Bombay 15th Aug.; at Liverpool.—5. *London*, Pickering, from New South Wales 1st July; at Liverpool.—6. *Sir Howard Douglas*, McAulay, from Bombay 30th July; at Liverpool.—6. *Victoria*, Christian, from Cape 26th Sept.; off Plymouth.—6. *Mary Ann*, Mitchell, from New South Wales 6th July, off Dover.—7. *Hindoo*, Askew, from Bengal 10th Aug.; at Liverpool.—8. *Scotia*, Simpson, from Mauritius 8th Aug.; off the Wight.—19. *Lady Feversham*, Elderby, from Bombay 31st July; and Cape 24th Sept.; off Dover.—10. *Research*, Ogilvie, from Van Diemen's Land 7th July, and Rio de Janeiro; at Gravesend.—11. *Ripley*, Lloyd, from Bengal 2d Aug.; at Liverpool.—11. *Peter Proctor*, Terry, from Mauritius 24th Aug.; at Gravesend.—12. H.M.S. *Sulphur*, Dance, from Swan River 12th Aug., and Cape 7th Oct.; at Portsmouth.—12. *Flora*, Blair, from Bombay 17th July; at Liverpool.—13. H.M.S. *Cruizer*, Parker, from Madras 13th Aug., and Mauritius 15th Sept.; at Portsmouth.—13. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, from Bengal 15th July; off the Wight.—13. *Princess Victoria*, Hart, from Bengal 27th July; and *Majestic*, Lawson, from Bombay 12th Aug.; both at Liverpool.—15. *Arabian*, Boult, from Bengal 30th July; at Bristol.—15. *Lord Byron*, Atherton, from New South Wales 23st May, and Rio de Janeiro; at Liverpool.—6. *Jean Graham*, Duncombe, from Singapore 10th July; off Margate.—17. *Sarah*, Whiteside, from Bombay 23d Aug.; at Deal.—18. *John*, McFarlane, from Mauritius 10th Sept.; and *Daphne*, Todd, from Cape 27th Sept.; both at Deal.—20. *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, from Bengal 8th July, and Cape 18th Oct.; at Deal.—20. *George Canning*, Besent, from Mauritius 7th Sept.; off Dover.—20. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, from Bombay; off Dover.—26. *Minerva*, Metcalf, from Bombay 4th Sept.; at Liverpool.

Departures.

NOVEMBER 27. *Dawson*, Stubbs, for Cape; from Liverpool.—27. H.M.S. *Jupiter*, Easto, for Mauritius; from Cork.—DECEMBER 3. *Hope*, McCallum, for Singapore; from Deal.—4. *Enchantress*, Roxburgh, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; *Lunar*, Taylor, for New South Wales; *Hooghly*, Reeves, for Bengal; and *George Hibberts*, Lush, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; all from Deal.—4. *Betsey*, Petric, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; from Portsmouth.—5. *Morgiana*, Fethes, for Madras and Bengal; and *William Salthouse*, Roberts, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—5. *Anastatia*, Butcher, for New South Wales; from Portsmouth.—6. *Senostris*, Yates, for Cape and Madras; from Portsmouth.—6. *Hibernia*, Brend, for Cape; from Liverpool.—8. *William Lockerby*, Rowe, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—9. *John Stamp*, Young, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—9. *Cape Breton*, Johnston, for Cape; from Cove of Cork.—11. *Uranie*, Dunn, for Cape; from Deal.—11. *Alice*, Hepburn, for V. D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool having put back on 1st Dec.)—13. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—16. *Fanny*, Drummond, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—18. *Jean*, Goldie, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Greenock.—19. *Mangles*, Carr, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—20. *Dunn*, Braithwaite, for New South Wales (with convicts; *Emerald*, Ritzama, for Cape; and *Cumbrian*, Blyth, for Bombay; all from Deal.—20. *Crown*, Cowman, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—20. *Cleveland*, Morley, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—24. *Gipsey*, Highat, for Bombay; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Huron, from Bombay; Mr. H. C. Cole.

Per Lady MacNaghten, from Madras: Lady Sinclair; Mrs. Balfour; Mrs Ledge; Miss. C. Stevenson; Maj. Gen. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., K.C.B.; F. A. Grant, Esq., civil service; Capt. Bowden, Madras Europ. Regt.; Capt. C. Sinclair, 24th N.I.; Capt. Wood, H.M. 87th regt.; Lieut. McDonald, Madras Cavalry; Lieut. F. W. Hoffman, 10th N.I.; Lieut. W. J. Manning, Madras Europ. Regt.; Misses McDonald and Sinclair; Masters McDonald and Sinclair; five servants.

Per Protector, from Bombay and Cape: Mrs. Hammond; Mrs. Derk; Mrs. Jardine; Major Campbell, Bombay army; Major Hammond, 75th regt.; Lieut. Jardine, ditto; Lieut. Deck, Bombay Engineers.—(The following were landed at the Cape; Lieut. Rochefort, 49th regt.; Lieut. Wardroper; Mr. Elden; Master Jas. Martin).

Per Sir Howard Douglas, from Bombay, Mr. John Kennedy.

Per General Hewitt, from Bombay: Lieut. W. A. Wroughton, 3d N.I.

Per Spartan, from Bengal: Miss Perret; Capt. Bigbton; Lieut. Dunce; Mr. Landell; Mr. Webb; two servants.

Per Morning Star, from Ceylon: Assist. Surg. Odell; Mr. Towers.

Per Lady Feversham, from Bombay and Cape: Mrs. Maj. Brown; Mr. Wood; Mr. Campbell; Master Brown.

Per H.M.S. Sulphur, from Swan River: Governor Stirling, Mrs. Stirling, and family.

Per H.M.S. Cruizer, from Mauritius: Mrs. Lieut. Col. Forbes; Miss Forbes; Capt. Ross and the crew of the late ship *Borneo*.

Per Bengal Merchant, from Bengal and Cape: Mrs. Thornton; Mrs. Mahon; Mrs. Eves; Miss White; Miss Newcomen; Capt. Thornton; Mr. Thornton.—Lieut. Angelo, 34th N.I., returned to Bengal per *Sophia*).

Per Sarah, from Bombay: Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Philipson and child; Capt. Sir Keith Jackson; Lieut. Martin, artillery; George Waddell, Esq.; Assist. Surg. R. Liddell; Master Martin; two servants.

Per Stakesby, from Bombay: Mrs. Malcolm and five children; Lieut. Le Messurier, 23d N.I.; Mr. Cooper; Mr. J. Graham; Mr. Ashton.

Per Jessie, from Bombay: Lieut. Fred. Ayrton, artillery; Rev. A. Graves, Mrs. Graves, and child; Mr. Wm. Henry; Mr. H. Ferrar.

Per William, from Bombay; Lieut. Pruen, Indian Navy.

Expected.

Per Neptune, from Madras: Governor Lushington and suite.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Cumbrian, for Bombay: Mrs. Capon; Mrs. Young; Maj. D. Capon, Bombay army; Capt. J. P. Cumming, ditto; Arch. Young, Esq., surgeon, Bombay establishment; &c.

Per Claudine, for Madras: Mrs. Denman; Mrs. Cuppage; Lieut. Col. Burton; Lieut. Col. Darby; Lieut. Denman; Frederick Hale, Esq.; Wm. Douglas, Esq.

Per Orontes, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Osborne; Mrs. Humphries; Mrs. Buchanan; Mrs. Pegler; Miss May; Capt. G. W. Osborne, Madras army; Lieut. Humphries; F. S. Matthews, Esq., surgeon, Bengal estab.; Mr. Buchanan; Mr. Pegler; Mr. Batchelor, &c.

Per Providence, for Bombay: Mrs. Smith; Miss Tuckett; Miss Thatcher; Miss Kinhold; Major H. Smith, Madras army; Mr. Row, &c.

Per H.M.S. Jupiter, for Mauritius (with troops): Mr. Jeremie.

Per Ganges, for Madras and Bengal; Mrs. Mackillop and family; Mrs. Hopkins; Mrs. Willis; Miss Denson; Miss Elphinstone; George Mackillop, Esq.; Dr. Hopkins, Madras medical service; Lieut. P. W. Willis, Bengal army; Mr. Cheene; Mr. Nash; Mr. Latouche; Mr. McLimond; Mr. Parker; Mr. Tyler; Mr. Roe.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 2. At Belfast, the lady of Lieut. W. L. O'Halloran, 38th regt., of a daughter.

22. At Marine Square, Brighton, the lady of Henry Travers Owen, Esq., Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

26. At Everton House, near Lymington, Hants, the lady of Lieut. Col. Henry Roberts, C.B., of a son.

Lately. At Bideford, the lady of Lieut. Col. Marretta, Madras army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 27. At Christ-church, Surrey, James Sims Unwin, Esq., of the Bombay artillery, to Mary, only daughter of Jacob Sims, Esq., of Laytonstone, Essex.

Dec. 4. At Bath, Capt. G. W. Osborne, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Maria, youngest daughter of John Thuillier, Esq., of Cadiz, and of Paragon-buildings, Bath.

7. At Dundee, George Lindsay, Esq., Bengal civil service, to Catherine Jemima, daughter of Wm. Lindsay, Esq., Carolina Port.

11. At Fladbury, Worcestershire, Capt. T. R. Billamore, 1st Grenadier regt. Bombay N.I., to Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. W. A. Pruen, of Fladbury.

22. At Westerham, in Kent, J. W. Lewis, Esq., jun., late of the Hon. E.I. Campany's artillery, to Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Lockit, Esq., of Goddards, in the same county.

Lately. At Rolvenden, Kent, Major G. Willock, K.L.S., to Charlotte, only child of the Rev. J. H. Coombe, of Sparkes, Rolvenden.

DEATHS.

Aug. 10. On board the *General Hewitt*, on the passage to England, Ens. T. P. Mackay, 3d regt. Bombay N.I.

Sept. 29. Lieut. Col. Glass, of Abbey Park, late of the Bengal artillery.

Oct. 8. On board H.M. packet *Emulous*, on the passage from Buenos Ayres, Capt. G. F. Lyon, R.N., the well-known traveller and navigator.

Nov. 4. In Russell-square, in his 71st year, the Right Hon. Lord Tenterden, Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench.

10. At Boston, in America, the celebrated Dr. Spurzheim, the phrenologist. He was in the 57th year of his age.

17. At Craigenture, Lieut. John Bell, late of the Cape regiment.

Dec. 1. At Jersey, J. A. Deans, Esq., formerly resident at Bimlipatam, East-Indies.

2. At Careiew, the Hon. Thos. Hyde Villiers, secretary to the Board of Control.

— In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Charles Hudson, Esq., aged 39, late of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

— At his house, Paddington Green, George Mortimer, Esq., nephew to the late John Farquhar, Esq., of Fonthill.

11. At Bath, in the 83d year of his age, Christopher Keating, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.

12. In Hans Place, after a short illness, Henry Hawes Harrington, Esq., late of the Madras establishment, in the 63d year of his age.

14 At Ballyhedy House, county of Down, in his 62d year, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Henry Blackwood, Bart., K.C.B.

15. At Brighton, John Gwynne, Esq., late a captain in the Madras Native Infantry, and paymaster of the army serving in the Dooab district, aged 46.

17. At Walkhampton Vicarage, Devon, Mr. William Alexander, fourth son of Daniel Alexander, Esq., of the Isle of Wight, late an officer in the East-India service, in his 22d year.

20. In Russell Square, of effusion on the brain, the Right Hon. Lady Tenterden.

23. On Connaught-Terrace, in the 64th year of his age, Sir John Cox, of Dunmanway, county of Cork, Bart., late of the 3d Life Guards. He is succeeded in the title by his only surviving brother, Col. George M. Cox, East-India Company's service.

Lately. At Copenhagen, the celebrated Professor Rask, in the flower of his age. He was perfectly versed in all the European languages, and had studied the greater part of those of Asia, from whence he had obtained some valuable manuscripts. He had, just prior to his demise, been named to a commission charged to project measures for ameliorating the condition of the Danish colonies in Guinea.

— Lieut. Edward John Dusantoy, 49th regt. Madras N.I.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar.—There is little activity in East-India Sugars, but prices are well maintained. The transactions in Mauritius Sugar are limited. The West-India market closed heavily before the Christmas week, and lower prices were submitted to.

Coffee may be considered lower.

Saltpetre has rather given way.

Spices are without alteration.

Silk is rather improving.

Tea.—The Company's sale finished on the 14th December. About a million of pounds weight has been refused by the buyers, under the impression that, as the Company reduce their upsetting price in March, Teas will be lower; but many are apprehensive that the feeling has caused the trade to reject too large a quantity to have retained enough for this quarter's consumption. Congous sold at 2s. 0d. to 2s. 9½d. for common, good 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d., fine 2s. 4d. to 3s. They are rather under last sale. About 2,200 chests have been refused. The Black Teas finished on the 10th. Campois sold at 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4½d.—3,716 chests refused. Souchongs sold at 2s. 8d. to 4s.—500 chests refused. Twankays sold at 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 6d., being 1d. cheaper—about 2,500 chests refused. Since the sale, there has been some inquiry for several breaks of Congou, and a profit of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. has been made.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees* B. *mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees* F. *mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Peccul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, August 2, 1832.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0	@	20 0
Bottles 100	17 0	—	18 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 9		—
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	37 0	—	37 4
—— Brasiers', 40-120 ..... do.	37 12	—	38 0
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	—		—
—— Old Gross ..... do.	34 12	—	35 0
—— Bolt ..... do.	34 12	—	35 0
—— Tile ..... do.	34 0	—	34 12
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	30 0		—
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	36 12	—	37 4
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	—		—
Copperas ..... do.	1 2	—	1 3
Cottons, chintz	—		—
—— Muslins, assort.	—		—
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor.	0 4½	—	0 8
—— do., ... do.	—		—
Cutlery ..... P.C.			—
Glass ..... 8A.		—	10A.
Hardware ..... 25D.		—	30D.
Hosiery, cotton ..... P.C.			

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 0	@	4 2
—— —— flat ..... do.	4 0	—	4 2
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 5	—	2 6
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 5	—	2 8
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 4	—	2 7
—— Sheet ..... do.	3 8	—	4 0
—— Nails ..... cwt.	8 0	—	15 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	2 15	—	3 4
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 0	—	1 1
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	5 1	—	5 2
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 7	—	5 14
Millinery	20 A.	—	25 A.
Shot, patent ..... bag	—		—
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 1	—	5 2
Stationery	10 D.	—	25 A.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 8	—	7 12
—— Swedish ..... do.	8 8	—	8 10
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	15 2	—	16 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 0	—	3 8
—— —— coarse	1 4	—	1 10
—— Flannel fine	1 0	—	1 8

MADRAS, June 6, 1832.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	10	@	12
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	280	—	300
—— Cakes ..... do.	265	—	270
—— Old ..... do.	none		
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	210	—	220
Cottons, Chintz	20A.	—	25 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	15A.	—	20 A.
—— Longcloth	—		—
Cutlery, fine ..... P.C.		—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	10A.	—	25 A.
Hardware	15D.	—	20 D.
Hosiery	15A.	—	20 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ..... candy	40	—	45
—— English sq. ..... do.	22		—
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	22		—

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	18	@	20
—— Nails ..... do.	—		—
Lead, Pig ..... do.	30	—	45
—— Sheet ..... do.	50	—	60
Millinery	10	—	15 A.
Shot, patent	10	—	15 A.
Spelter ..... candy	29	—	31
Stationery	P.C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English ..... candy	80	—	87
—— Swedish ..... do.	105	—	130
Tin Plates ..... box	21	—	22
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse	P.C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel	20 A.		—

BOMBAY, September 1, 1832.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	13	@	17
Bottles, pint ..... doz.	1		—
Coals ..... chald.	18	—	20
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	57		—
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	59	—	61
—— Plate ..... do.	52		—
—— Tile ..... do.	54		—
Cottons, Chintz			
—— Longcloths			
—— Muslins	see remarks.		
—— Other goods			
—— Yarn			
Cutlery, table	—		—
Glass and Earthenware ..... P.C.		—	25A.
Hardware ..... 15 D.		—	25D.
Hosiery—hose only ..... P.C.		—	15A.

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	52	@	0
—— English, do. ..... do.	30	—	31
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	5	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	13	—	15
—— Plates ..... do.	—		—
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	29	—	30
—— do. for nails ..... do.	34	—	35
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8½	—	9
—— Sheet ..... do.	9		—
Millinery	25D.		—
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	10	—	11
Spelter ..... do.	6½	—	7
Stationery	15D.		—
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	12	—	0
Tin Plates ..... box	14	—	15
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	8	—	10
—— —— coarse	1	—	2
—— Flannel, fine	0½	—	1

CANTON, May 7, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	4½	@ 6
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	3½	— 4½
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	2	— 2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds ..... do.	1½	— 1¾
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	2	— 2¾
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50 ..... pecul	32	— 44
Iron, Bar ..... do.	2½	— 2¾
—— Rod ..... do.	3	— —
Lead ..... do.	4½	— —

	Drs.	Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	20	@ 60
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	4½	— —
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.55	— 1.60
—— Camlets ..... pce.	19	— —
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	28	— 30
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7	— 7½
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15½	— 16
Tin Plates ..... box	5½	— 5½

SINGAPORE, July 5, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	12	@ 14
Bottles 100	3½	— 4
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	36	— 40
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2½	— 3½
—— Imit. Irish ..... 25 ..... 36 do.	2½	— 3½
—— Longcloths ..... 12 .... 36 do.	—	— —
—— —— 36 to 40 .... 36-37 do.	5½	— 7
—— —— do. .. do. .... 38-40 do.	6½	— 8
—— —— do. .. do. .... 44 do.	7½	— 8
—— —— 50 do.	9	— 10
—— —— 54 do.	9	— 10
—— —— 60 do.	10	— 12
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours* ..... do.	2½	— 3½
—— —— 9-8. ..... do.	3½	— 5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in. .. do.	1½	— 2½
—— *Jaconet*, 20 ..... 44 .. 46 .... do.	2½	— 5

	Drs.	Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. corge	7	@ 10
—— do. do Pullicat ..... do.	50	— 60
—— Twist, *16 to 80* ..... pecul	40	— 75
Hardware, assort. ..... (over stocked)	N.D.	—
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	5	— 5½
—— English ..... do.	3	— 3½
—— Nails ..... do.	6	— 7
Lead, Pig ..... do.	5	— 5½
—— Sheet ..... do.	5½	— 6
Shot, patent ..... bag	1	— 2
Spelter ..... pecul	3½	— 4½
Steel, Swedish ..... do.	6	— 7
—— English ..... (heavy stock) do.	N.D.	
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	10	— 11
—— Camblets ..... do.	25	— 32
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet) ..... yd.	2	— 2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, July 16, 1832.—Considerable activity has been manifested in several branches of business, since our last report, and large parcels of goods have changed hands. Generally there has been little or no amendment in prices, but the transactions reported indicate a disposition on the part of the native traders to resume operations which we trust to find confirmed.—*July* 30. Our bazar reports continue to show a good amount of business doing, and on the whole at rates that exhibit no decline. The business in Piece Goods has been confined chiefly to Book Muslins, of which no less than 39,000 pieces have been sold since our last publication, at progressively improving prices: 24,000 pieces were reported in the previous week. Jaconets are asked after a good deal, and the inquiry for Lappets is apparently reviving after a long season of inactivity. Prints are very heavy. Woollens in better request, but the lower qualities principally wanted; prices are not improved.—*Aug.* 2. There has not been so much demand for White Piece Goods within the last few days as there was according to our preceding report; the inquiry for Book Muslins particularly has much abated—three late arrivals from the Clyde have added 1,500 cases to our stock generally. Printed Piece Goods have experienced a more active demand lately, but at no advance on price. The week's sales of Twist have been about 250 bales, at no material alteration of rates. We have heard of only one trifling sale of Woollens; the demand is again very dull.—The following statement of prices is from the list of sales of Piece Goods during the week:—Jaconet Muslins, 2-11 to 6-14 per piece; Book ditto, 2-1 to 3-6; Mull ditto, 2-13; Assorted Lappets, 2-5 to 2-6; Longcloth, 0-4 to 0-4½ per yard; Cambrics, 3-8 per piece, &c.

Bombay, Sept 1, 1832.—The following sales of Piece Goods and Cotton Twist have been reported to us:—2,500 pieces of single and double-coloured chintz and Bengal stripes at Rs. 4; 1,200 pieces Mulls at 4½ per piece; 1,000 pieces 6-4th Cambrics (12 yds.) at 3 Rs. per piece; and 100 pieces Leno Muslins, at 4 Rs. per piece. *Cotton Twist, 4,500 lbs., No. 30, at 11 annas; and 9,000 lbs., No. 50,* at 14 annas.

Canton, June 1, 1832.—Cotton Yarn, of the Nos. 16 to 40, keeps in demand, but no advance whatever has taken place in price. Longcloths and other Piece Goods keep equally low, but still maintain a brisk demand. Money continues very scarce, and trade generally is very dull.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 2, 1832.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Sell.
Prem.	37	0	Remittable	36	0	Prem.
	5	8	1st, or Old 5 p. Cent. Loan }	1 Class	4	8
	4	0	.... Ditto	2 do.	3	0
	3	4	.... Ditto	3 do.	2	12
	1	8	.... Ditto	4 do.	1	0
	Par		.... Ditto	5 do.	Par	
	Par		New 5 per Cent. from No. 1 to 250 ..... }	.. Par		
Prem.	3	0	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	 1	8	Prem.
	4	8	3d, or New ditto	 4	0	
Disc.	0	3	4 per cent. Loan dis. ..	0	6	

7,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—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.

Bank of Bengal Dividend.

47th half-yearly dividend payable 5th July at 8 per cent. per annum, being 400 Rs. per share.

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, Aug 9, 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 337 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... 1½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3 Prem.

Course of Exchange, June 7.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per M. Rupee.
On ditto, at 90 days, 1s. 8¼d. per ditto.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1832.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106½ 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, 106 to 110 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 110 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, May 7, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 206 per ditto ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 214 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3½ to 4 per cent.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1832-33, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Tonnage.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	Intended to Sail.	Probable Time of Arrival.	Where Moored.	Where Built.
												1832.	1832.	1833.		
9	*Duke of York*	1327	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke	R. E. Warner	W. T. Dry	P. Maxwell	John Paterson	Jos. Norval	W. E. Browne	*Madras, Bengal, & China*					
11	*Inglis*	1321	R. Borradaile	Joseph Dudman	C.W Francken	W.F. Hopkins	J. Ponsonby	George Seaton	—	J. A. Mercer						
11	*Marquis of Huntly*	1348	Thomas Ward	John Hine	John Vaux	Wm. Toller	Peter Greive	Alfred Gwilt	John Cullen	R. Binks	*Bombay & China*	3 Dec.	24 Dec	10 Jan		
4	*Duke of Sussex*	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W.H. Whitehead	H. S. Isaacson	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard	Geo. Hamilton	John Sim	C. D. Morson						
11	*Bombay*	1279	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	George Wise	A. C. Watling	Edw. Routh	L. S. Agassiz	Rob. Renwick	Errol Boyd	*St. Helena, Bengal, & China*					
10	*Herefordshire*	1354	John Locke	Edward Foord	C. B. Gribble	J.R. Lancaster	Lewis L. Read	Geo. F. Gore	J. Thomson	Edw. Crowfoot	*Bombay & China*					
7	*Thames*	1425	Joseph Somes	J. R. Pidding	H. Clement	Wm. Reid	C. Hill	—	—	—			1833.			
11	*Warren Hastings*	1068	George Reed	Thos. Sandys	W. Lidderdale	Jas. Hamilton	Chas. White	John Rugg	W. H. Pope	N. G. Glass	*Madras, Bengal, & China*	17 Dec	7 Jan.	24 Jan		
7	*Kellie Castle*	1332	George Reed	Robert Pattullo	Wm. Clark	Rob. Saunders	G.W. De Butts	Alex. Chiene	Peter Duncan	F. Palmer						
10	*Buckinghamshire*	1393	*Company's Ship*	Charles Shea	T. Packman	B. J. Bell	C. W. White	F. Halhed	Wm. Hayland	Honey Millet						
12	*Lowther Castle*	1507	Joseph Somes	Henry Harris	R.H. Treherne	Fred. Sims	J. G. Down	H. Friday	Robert Gregg	Wm. Cragg	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*	1833. 2 Jan.	23 Jan	9 Feb.		
10	*Castle Huntley*	1353	James Gardner	C. K. Johnstone	Edw. Jacob	Douglas Wales	John Hayward	Geo. Abbot	A. Cruikshank	D. Grassick	*Madras, Bengal, & China*	16 Jan.	6 Feb.	23 Feb.		
10	*Vansittart*	1311	Joseph Hare	Robert Scott	A.H. Crawford	H. Walford	W. Robertson	—	J. W. Wilson	John U. Ellis						
10	*Lady Melville*	1350	John Campbell	Thos. Shepherd	Wm. Marquis	C. Mac Rae	G. C. Gordon	R. T. Mawley	R. Alexander	Arthur Barnes	*Bombay & China*					
7	*Farquharson*	1406	John C. Lockner	J. Cruickshank	Rob. Jobling	—	J. Campbell	W.R Campbell	H. Mitchell	F. P. Cockerill						
9	*Waterloo*	1325	*Company's Ship*	W. R. Blakely	T. Packman	Henry Cayley	R.O. M'Kenzie	John Walker	Adam Elliot	R.G. Lancaster	*China*	4 Mar.	25 Mar	11 Apr		
14	*Scalby Castle*	1242	*Company's Ship*	John Hillman	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Taylor	Chas. Evans	J. G. Morgan	James Brown	Chas. Sanders						
10	*Prince Regent*	992	Money Wigram	Richard Aplin	James Drayner	T. Littlejohn	Edw. Voss	Wm. Mills	H. Haskins	James Swan						
10	*Minerva*	980	Henry Templer	—	—	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Keir	—	—						
13	*Thomas Grenville*	836	*Company's Ship*	Jas. B. Burnett	R. M. Robson	A. H. Urmston	John Tate	F. Davey	W. Grahame	J. Buttivant	*China*	13 Mar.	8 Apr.	25 Apr		
11	*Ross*	1024	John Milroy	—	—	J. G. Murray	—	Chas. Reid	Henry Grant	—						

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1833.						
Madras	*Feb.* 25	*Elphinstone*	450	George Joad	Joseph Short	W. I. Docks	Captain Short, Jerusalem Coffee House, or 5, Poultry.
Madras & Bengal	*Jan.* 20	*Prince George*	318	H. Wright	W. J. Creed	Lon. Docks	Edw. & A. Rule, 102, Leadenhall-st.
Bengal	15	*Arab*	337	J. S. Sparkes	J. M. Baird	St. Kt. Docks	Gardner and Urquhart, 76, Cornhill.
	15	*Research*	253	Gledstanes and Co.	Alex. Ogilvie	St. Kt. Docks	Gledstanes & Co., & W. Buchanan.
	20	*Emma*	350	Thomas Purnell	S. D. Hudson	W.I.S. Dock	John Lyney, 24, Birchin Lane.
Bombay	10	*Charles Kerr*	463	John Brodie	John Brodie	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's-ct.
	10	*Egyptian*	400	John Fenwick	Wm. Lilburn	St. Kt. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co., Fenchurch-st.
	20	*Hero*	388	John Witton	James Thompson	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Lyall, Wyllie, & Co.
	31	*General Hewitt*	970	William Tindall	James Bankier	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Ceylon	*Feb.* 20	*Iris*	300	William Tindall	Wm. Mackwood	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Batavia & Singapore	*Jan.* 10	*Emma*	310	Beadle and Co.	Wm. Cobb	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Mauritius	20	*Wurblington*	200	Ralph Fenwick	James Crosby	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, 60, Mark-lane.
Cape	15	*Pero*	217	William Rutter	Wm. Rutter	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	—	*Peter Proctor*	250	John Allan	John Terry	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.
New South Wales	25	*Daphne*	160	George Walker	Robert Todd	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Launceston	5	*Asia*	536	John M'Innes	John F. Stead	Sheerness	Joseph L. Heathorne.
Hobart Town	10	*Countess of Dunmore*	290	I. Scott	John Miller	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co., 33, Mark-lane.
	15	*Mary*	245	James Turcan	James Turcan, jun.	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	1	*Esther*	350	I. Collinson	Geo. A. Clarkson	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod & Co.
New South Wales	*Feb.* 10	*Eliza*	300	T. Street	Thomas Brown	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	Jan. 10	*Richard Reynolds*	320	I. Street	Thomas Dixon	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	10	*John Woodall*	380	Henry Dutchman	John Henderson	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, and Wm. Robertson, 38, Crutched-friars.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	10	*Princess Augusta*	310	Charles Dod and Co.	Charles Hawkins	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	31	*William Money*	834	Henry Templer	Thomas Brown	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Swan River	10	*Isabella*	200	Taylor and Co.	George Maughan	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGO of the *Lady M'Naghten*, from *Madras*.
Company's—Cotton.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 16 *January*.—*Prompt* 19 *April*.
Company's.—Sugar.
For Sale 23 *January*.—*Prompt* 12 *April*.
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.
For Sale 12 *February*.—*Prompt* 10 *May*.
Company's.—Saltpetre.—Black Pepper.
For Sale 18 *February*.—*Prompt* 7 *June*.
Company's.—Bengal and St. Helena Raw Silk.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	——	(@)	——
Coffee, Java	2 16 0	—	2 19 0
—— Cheribon	2 13 0	—	3 1 0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon ..	2 12 0	—	2 15 0
—— Bourbon	——		——
—— Mocha	3 4 0	—	3 9 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 6
—— Madras	0 0 5	—	0 0 5¾
—— Bengal	0 0 4½	—	0 0 5½
—— Bourbon	0 0 8	—	0 0 10
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
Anniseeds, Star	3 5 0	—	3 8 0
Borax, Refined	none		——
—— Unrefined			
Cassyhire, in tub	5 15 0	—	6 10 0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 3 0	—	0 3 4
—— Ceylon	0 1 9		——
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	3 10 0	—	3 15 0
—— Lignea	4 0 0	—	4 10 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 7	—	0 1 3
China Root ..... cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 12 0
Cubebs	4 0 0		——
Dragon's Blood, ord.	5 0 0		——
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	6 0 0	—	7 0 0
—— Arabic	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
—— Assafœtida	1 10 0	—	3 10 0
—— Benjamin, 3d Sort ..	6 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Animi	3 0 0	—	9 0 0
—— Gambogium	6 0 0	—	10 0 0
—— Myrrh	2 0 0	—	10 0 0
—— Olibanum	1 15 0	—	5 0 0
Kino	10 0 0	—	12 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 4	—	0 1 0
—— Dye	0 2 2	—	——
—— Shell ..... cwt.	4 0 0	—	7 0 0
—— Stick	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 13 0	—	1 12 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	none		——
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 6		——
—— Cinnamon	0 4 6	—	0 8 6
—— Cocoa-nut	1 12 0		——
—— Cajaputa	0 0 6		——
—— Mace	0 0 2½		——
—— Nutmegs	0 1 3	—	0 1 10
Opium	none		——
Rhubarb	0 1 3	—	0 2 4
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 5 0		——
Senna ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 10
Turmeric, Java ..... cwt.	0 13 0	—	1 0 0
—— Bengal	0 11 0	—	0 11 0
—— China	0 13 0	—	1 5 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 5 0	—	3 5 0
——, Blue	3 5 0	—	3 15 0
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb	——		——
—— Ox and Cow	——		——
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0 5 9	—	0 5 11
—— Purple and Violet	0 5 3	—	0 5 8
—— Fine Violet	0 5 3	—	0 5 8
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 4 9	—	0 5 0
—— Violet and Copper	0 4 6	—	0 5 0
—— Copper	0 4 3	—	0 4 6
—— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 3 9	—	0 4 9
—— Do. ord. and low	0 3 2	—	0 3 8
—— Do. low and trash	0 1 11	—	0 2 11
—— Madras, mid. to fine ..	0 3 6	—	0 3 4
—— Do. bad and ord.	0 2 2	—	0 2 10
—— Java	——		——
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3 15 0	@	4 5 0
Nankeens ..... piece	——		——
Rattans 100	0 1 9	—	0 3 6
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0 15 0	—	0 16 0
—— Patna	0 18 0	—	1 1 0
—— Java	0 12 0	—	0 13 0
Safflower	7 0 0	—	12 0 0
Sago	0 13 0	—	0 18 0
—— Pearl	1 0 0	—	3 0 0
Saltpetre	1 17 0	—	1 19 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	——		——
—— Novi	——		——
—— Ditto White	——		——
—— China	——		——
—— Bengal Privilege	——		——
—— Organzine	——		——
Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	—	0 9 3
—— Cloves	0 0 10	—	0 1 6
—— Mace	0 3 6	—	0 6 6
—— Nutmegs	0 2 9	—	0 4 6
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	2 2 0		——
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 4
—— —— White	0 0 4	—	0 0 8
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 6 0	—	1 9 0
—— Siam and China	0 19 0	—	1 5 0
—— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 11 0	—	2 17 0
—— Manilla and Java	0 18 0	—	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 11½	—	0 2 0
—— Congou	0 2 0½	—	0 3 0
—— Souchong	0 2 6½	—	0 4 0
—— Campoi	0 2 0½	—	0 2 4½
—— Twankay	0 2 1½	—	0 2 6
—— Pekoe (Orange)	0 2 4	—	0 2 6
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 2	—	0 3 0½
—— Hyson	0 3 1½	—	0 5 2
—— Young Hyson	none		——
—— Gunpowder	none		——
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 1 0
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	1 8 0	—	2 15 0
Vermilion ..... lb	0 3 6		——
Wax ..... cwt.	4 10 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	15 0 0	—	17 0 0
—— Ebony	5 15 0	—	7 0 0
—— Sapan	16 0 0		——

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish ..... tun	26 0 0		——
Whalefins ..... ton	70 0 0	—	80 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*			
Best ..... lb	0 3 0	—	0 5 0
Inferior	0 1 5	—	0 2 6
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*			
Best	0 2 3	—	0 2 7
Inferior	0 0 8	—	0 1 11½

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Aloes ..... cwt.	2 2 0	—	2 6 0
Ostrich Feathers, und .... lb	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Hides, Dry ..... lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
—— Salted	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	32 6 0	—	33 0 0
—— Fish ..... tun	24 0 0		——
Raisins ..... cwt.	2 0 0		——
Wax	6 0 0	—	6 10 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best .. pipe	15 0 0	—	18 0 0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12 0 0	—	14 0 0
Wood, Teak ..... load	6 0 0	—	7 10 0

PRICES OF SHARES, December 26, 1832.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East India ..... (Stock)	51	4 p. cent.	487,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	66½	3 p. cent	233,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	72	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	104	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	113	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	
West-India ..... (Stock)	115	6 p. cent.	1,550,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	6¼	——	10,000	100	25	——
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	93	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	83½	3 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	7	——	10,000	100	14	

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

T'HUGS OR P'HANSEGARS.

The Bengal papers contain terrific details of the proceedings of the T'hugs, or Stranglers, and their systematic and organized mode of plunder and murder. The *Meerut Observer* states that the organization of the T'hugs is such, that they occupy all the roads and passes, and have their agents for the receipt of goods and supply of intelligence, in all the chief towns and in most of the cantonments of the Deccan, and that one of the richest bankers of the Deccan is said to be one of their agents. "A Marwari beggar will arrive in the Deccan, with a dirty rag about his loins, and a brass pot over his shoulder, and for some days will subsist on charity, connecting himself with Kunowjee brahmins and Marwar shroffs and bunneahs previously established, and will with their aid set up a shop for the sale of blankets, brass-pots, and second-hand cheap goods, and in a surprisingly short time will enlarge his premises, enclose them, and rise to be a rich banker, spreading his agents to the neighbouring towns; he is an agent for the T'hugs or P'hansegars." The native governments are accused of dealing too leniently with these wretches, whom they punish only by fine.

In the *Bengal Hurkaru*, of August 3, appears a long account of the practices of the T'hugs, by a correspondent. It is observed, by the editor of the paper, that "there is a general impression amongst the British inhabitants of India, that the accounts which have been hitherto published of the power and proceedings of the T'hugs have been characterized by considerable exaggeration; and it is only very lately that the subject has been forced upon the serious notice of the Government."

"From a perusal of various official documents upon the subject, we have been struck with horror at the almost incredible number of lives that have been sacrificed by these gangs of systematic stranglers. Their forms of worship present a melancholy illustration of the manner in which mankind are apt to warp religion to their own views, and reconcile their consciences to the most hideous crimes. They have their temples and their priests, and never proceed on their expeditions without first imploring the sanction and assistance of their tutelar goddess—Bowanee. Her temple at Bindachul, a few miles west of Mirzapore, is said to be constantly filled with murderers from every quarter of India. That any people, however ignorant and debased, should consider the murder of unsuspecting and unoffending travellers, of both sexes and of all conditions, an act sanctioned by religion, seems, at first thought, a perfect impossibility; but a very little reflexion and philosophy is sufficient to convince us that no delusion is too gross and palpable for poor human nature. In highly civilized countries, where the march of intellect and freedom is most triumphant, there are prejudices and superstitions which even a T'hug would laugh at. These murderers firmly believe that, if they die in the execution of their professional duties, they will inherit everlasting happiness. It is curious that no shame seems to attach to the most cold-blooded murder, even in the case of infancy, old age, or female loveliness. In the deposition of Syud Ameer Alee, a jemmadar of T'hugs, taken before Captain Sleeman, there are several curious confessions of the murder of women and children. The habits of these people are so inveterate, that no change of fortune, good or evil, effects a change in their mode of life."

The following are extracts of the communication we referred to:—

"The gang-murderers of Central India are a race of human monsters who make blood their trade. They are brought up to it from their youth by gradual initiation, and if they possess a daring spirit, they never fail to raise themselves to the rank of leader. They leave their homes in groups at the end of the rainy season, and they rendezvous at a spot previously fixed on, where they make their final arrangements for the season. These arrangements consist in fixing on their private signals, the course they are to take, and soon. Before they break into parties or gangs, they muster between 300 and 400 strong. Their homes were situated in the Bhopal, Gwalior, and Bundlekund states, until lately, and the directions they took were the three great thoroughfares of the Deccan, Scindia's and Holkar's country, down to the sea, and the Dehli territory. They remain out operating on these roads for eight months every year, when each man generally betakes himself to his own home, and passes the four rainy months ostensibly in farming. Nearly all are married, and their wives conduct their household affairs during their absence, and take charge of the jewels and other property brought or sent home by their men.

"Careful distinctions are drawn between those fit to throw the handkerchief and those who are only aspirants; the latter for the first few expeditions are not considered sufficiently hardened to witness

the commission of the murders, and are employed, therefore, as grave-diggers and scouts, and they perform all other subordinate duties. The former are called *Bhurtotes*, the latter *Shumseeahs*. When this vicious and extravagant life has given them a *taste* for the employment—for however humbling it is to the pride of man to find any of his fellow-creatures can be found to evince a *fondness* for such horrible crimes, yet certain it is, these men do acquire such an attachment for this mode of life they can rarely afterwards give it up. An instance of this occurred in the leader, Motee, who was executed with twenty-eight others at Saugor, June 30, 1832. This man was returning with a large gang of T'hugs from the Deccan, in 1822, towards Bundelkund, and having a brother then in gaol at Jubbulpore, he called to see him, and informed him of their proceedings. On this information, the brother, Kaleean Sing, went to the political agent, and had them all seized: of two of the party, one was a government chuprassee, and the other a police jemadar. Shewing their official warrants and also a notorious vagabond, whom they had got bound on a litter as a foil, the charge was held to be improbable, and they were let go; after they had left Jubbulpore some days, Kaleean Sing again went to the agent, and represented, that if this gang of 150 were again brought back, his brother Motee would point out the places where the bodies of their victims were buried. On this, a strong body of horse and foot were despatched, and the whole party secured near Saugor, with the exception of twelve, who had in the mean time gone off to Bundelkund, with all their valuable plunder. The bodies accordingly were pointed out, and the gang distributed over the different gaols of the agency. For this service, Motee was allowed to remain at large on security. This occurred in 1822. After remaining quiet at Jubbulpore for three or four years, he made off, and did not make his appearance again till his security was forfeited. Subsequently, he obtained leave of absence for a few months, and it was while ostensibly on leave, he headed a gang of more than 100 T'hugs, and committed a series of most horrible murders on the Baroda road.

"As if to mock and ridicule the solemn institutions of man, these wretches affect to have a presiding deity over them; the goddess Bhowanee they propitiate ere they enter on their villainous enterprizes. So regular and matter-of-course do they regard their occupation, that they look on it in the light of a trade, always calling it by that term. When not on the road they pay respect and deference to their religious sect, the brahmins; but on the road, their persons are no longer sacred, and to kill them is no greater sin than any other. Indeed, a large number of T'hugs are brahmins.

"It is an invariable rule with them, never to rob travellers until they have first strangled them; and it is really wonderful to observe how ridiculously trifling sometimes the temptation is which induces them to commit the crime. Two brahmins were murdered by the Baroda gang at Chauraee, and only two brass-pots (lotahs) and a talee were shared between forty. The Bhurtotes, or stranglers, come in for eight annas or a rupee extra, and if the booty is large, each Shumseeah throws in an additional rupee to make up a purse for them. In each gang there are two or three smooth-spoken men, who are usually deputed to join the ill-fated traveller. They generally contrive, in the course of two or three days, to lull the suspicions of the most cautious, and by degrees to introduce the rest of the gang; at this time, if some fortuitous circumstance favours their purpose, a grand entertainment is proposed, and the expense readily borne by the T'hugs; after dinner, some two or three will play the guitar, the rest of the party sitting round smoking and talking. By this means, having secured their highest confidence, the private signal is given, the fatal cloth is thrown, and the helpless victims are strangled, unpitied and unheard; one man throws the handkerchief, while two hold the hands; and it is not unusual, if a victim is more restive than ordinary, to give him a kick below, which immediately knocks him prostrate, and the work of death is completed. The bodies are now deposited in the graves, prepared to receive them by the young hands, and having collected the booty, they generally decamp. The beds of rivulets are usually selected as the site for the graves. The stream being turned aside, the bodies are buried, when it is again restored to its original course. The reason for doing so is to prevent any putrid smell from emanating, which would attract jackals, wolves, hyænas, and other wild beasts, whose nose would soon lead them to the spot, and the bodies would be torn up and discovered. Whenever, therefore, circumstances transpire to prevent the dead bodies being securely deposited, and they become exposed, the T'hugs immediately quit that part of the country. Beds of rivulets are not, however, always selected; sometimes they bury the bodies in mango-groves, or under large tamarind or bur-trees, and the accuracy with which these men will, after a lapse of several years, point out the spot where the murdered bodies are laid, is truly astonishing. When a T'hug is admitted as an approver, his narrative of the expedition, containing the names of the gang and where murders where perpetrated, is taken, and he is then sent off, under a guard, to point out the graves. The bones are disinterred, and an inquest held by the party present and the native authorities of the place.

"Of these numerous gangs of murderers, about 800 have been seized: there were executed at Jubbulpore, in 1830 and 1831, thirty-nine; at Saugor, in June and July 1832, seventy-seven; and the warrants are daily expected up for thirty more! The remainder are either to be transported or imprisoned for life.

"The indifference these men show on *mounting the gallows is truly astonishing*. With their own hands they adjust the halter, pressing the knot, some close behind the ear, so that it should not slip, and talking to their companions while doing so with the greatest coolness. Ere the fatal beam can be withdrawn, they jump off, and launch *themselves into eternity!* The bodies of Musselmans are buried, and the Hindoos burnt. Among the last party of T'hugs that were executed, there were seventeen Musselmans, who hung themselves in their shrouds.

"From the great number of T'hugs that have been seized, it was found necessary to erect two new prison-houses at Saugor, in addition to the gaol. There are now 500 in confinement, exclusive of those executed, and some fifty or sixty who died in gaol, and others are daily *pouring in*."

LOCUSTS.

A letter from Tirhoot states, that on the 6th July some parts of the district were visited by an extensive flight of locusts, extending four square miles, and all the indigo-plants and crops over which they passed were materially injured. The noise created by their approach was similar to that of a north-wester. While passing over the house, they occasioned so much darkness that it became impossible to read. Some parts of the district over which they passed escaped from their damage, but some factories and fields were entirely ravaged, and not a leaf was left behind them.

Juanpore, July 15, 1832.—Since the 5th there have been three other flights of locusts to the eastward—one nearly over Benares; another intermediately between Benares and Pussewa, and a third over Juanpore, embracing an extent north and south of thirty-six miles. About seventy beegahs of plant at Bohora has been devoured by their casually alighting.—*Native Paper.*

MR. SAMUEL, A CONVERTED JEW.

It is perhaps not generally known, that there is now in Calcutta a Mr. Samuel, a converted Jew, who came to India with views similar to those of Mr. Wolffe, *viz.* a search after the lost tribes. Mr. Samuel is a great traveller, having, as we understand, been almost over the whole of continental Europe. He was converted at Glasgow, and is now a member of the church of Scotland. We learn that he has it in contemplation, after sojourning a year or two at this presidency, to proceed to Malabar and China, in furtherance of the object for which he came to India.—*Indian Register.*

THE MAHOMEDAN FANATIC.

Tusseer Oldeen Mahomud, the fanatic Mahomed preacher, is a native of the Upper Provinces towards Oude. He first commenced preaching his doctrines at Benares, *viz.* that it is degrading to the Mahomedans to hold any intercourse with the Christians, and to be employed under them. In course of time, he attracted the notice of the local authorities of that city, and a purwannah issued from the Magistrate's Court to apprehend him, on which, he fled and came to Calcutta, where he preaches the same mischievous doctrines. The Mudrussa Mahomedan College sent a "*futwa*," from the books of their sects, to shew that his doctrines were fallacious; but the fanatic treated it with indignity and contempt, and came to the outer gates of the college, and abused the students, stating, that, as the college was supported by the British Government, the students gave a partial "*futwa*." A complaint was subsequently lodged against him at the police-office, and he was warned to desist from such improper conduct; nevertheless, he has paid *no attention to it*. Some days ago, a day was fixed by him and the amlas of the Mudrussa College to *argue from the various Mahomedan books*, the grounds of the fanatic's doctrines, but he failed to attend; it is the wish of the Mudrussa College students to oust him out of Calcutta, if they legally can do so.—*Beng. Hurk. July 24.*

MUTINY OF THE BEGUM SUMROO'S TROOPS AT SIRDHANAH.

Not having received any authentic account of the late mutiny at Sirdhanah, we have embodied the various native reports that have reached us as to the cause of this affair, which, if defective, we hope may be corrected:—

Her highness's body-guard, consisting of about 300 men, have hitherto received seven rupees monthly pay, and are mounted on horses the property of the begum. This system is the invariable practise in all native body-guards, and soldiers of this class are designated *bargeers*. Colonel Dyce, who it appears is the commander-in-chief at Sirdhanah, has the credit of having advised her highness the begum to take example by the present clipping system in vogue in the Company's army; and, on the

plea of financial pressure, to compel the body-guard bargeers to purchase, at the sum of 80 rupees each, their horses, and to contract for feeding them for the sum of 7 rupees; that is, each bargeer was to receive 14 rupees monthly pay, with which he was to keep himself and horse; moreover, that 5 rupees was to be deducted by monthly stoppages, until the sum of 80 rupees was realized from each man. The body-guard represented, through their native officers, that as some of her highness's horses were not worth 20 rupees, while others are worth 200, the proposed arrangement was unjust; and that, moreover, it was impossible for any man to maintain himself and horse for the sum of 14 rupees, as a common suwar of the Company received 18.

The murmurs of the men were disregarded, when two native officers addressed Colonel Dyce in rather an abrupt manner, when, it is said, the colonel rebuked them sharply. The sirdars, who were old soldiers, observed that the colonel was a mere youth, and should not abuse old soldiers. Colonel Dyce made use of a term of reproach most revolting to a native soldier, on which one of the native officers put his hand on the hilt of his sword, and, some state, drew it; but his comrades interposed, and prevented his revenging the insult offered to him. On this the colonel made a report to her highness, who directed the guns and a battalion of foot to be sent for, and to fire on the mutineers. The order was actually given, but the troops mildly refused to massacre their comrades, and her highness was obliged to dismiss them to their line, and to pay up and discharge the 300 bargeers, who offered no resistance whatever to her mandate.

The troops attach no blame to her highness, whose courage, energy, and general regard to her native soldiers is well known; but it is said that Colonel Dyce is viewed with great dislike, and is considered the adviser of this injudicious measure. We cannot but admire the conduct of the bargeers, and consider the attempt, to first deprive them of their pay and then murder them, as most disgraceful. We hope that her highness the begum, whose talent and courage is recorded in the History of British India, will not again be guided by such advisers; otherwise, we fear that her highness will only find protection by residing within the precincts of a British cantonment.—*Meerutt Observer.*

TEETOO MEER'S INSURRECTION.

We have been able to collect, from various authentic sources, the secret cause which led to the late disturbances at Barasut, which was owing chiefly to the prejudices of the Hindoos and Musselmans to each other, aggravated by the chicanery of the native amlas, in shutting out redress to the infuriated fanatics, when they sued for it at the Joint Magistrate's Court, having been bribed by the wealthier defendants. This affair, after the effusion of much blood, having been quelled in an insurrectionary point of view, has been lately investigated at the Commissioner's Circuit Court, Calcutta, where no less than 260 prisoners, the greater part of them, more or less, maimed and wounded, amongst whom is Teetoo Meer's son, with about 200 witnesses, had to attend, and we suppose, in a short time, the final result will be known to the public, by the decision of the Nizamut Adawlut.

It appears that, in the village where this insurrection first broke out, there was a musgid, much venerated by the Musselman weavers, by whom the village was chiefly inhabited, and who were the major part of these fanatics. It was customary with them, on Friday (the Moslem sabbath) and other days of ceremonies, enjoined by their religion, to collect themselves at this musgid to pray, it being usual with them to shout out their muizzeens (or cry to prayers) putting their hands up to their ears. In the neighbourhood of the said musgid was the residence of the principal zemindar of the village, whose ryots these weavers were. The children of this zemindar, whenever these Musselmans assembled to pray, used to ridicule them, mimicking their cry to prayers, imitating their actions, &c. Having remonstrated repeatedly, the offended Musselmans complained to the zemindar (the father), who, instead of discountenancing such conduct, rudely drove away the complainants. Thus encouraged, the mischievous brats set no bounds to their ridicule, and the exasperated Mahomedans struck one of these mimickers a slap on the face, who went blubbering to his father, who issued his mandate to catch as many as could be caught and bring them to him. His obsequious brijabasees flew in all quarters, and brought some of these deliquents to their master, who, on their attempt to justify their conduct, on the plea of the provoking conduct of the offenders, ordered a Hindoo barber to be brought, and having told one of his servants to bring some wine, had it applied, instead of lather, to the long flowing beard of one of the Musselmans, ordered the barber to shave beard, whiskers, and mustachios, and then, after giving them a sound bamboozing, turned them out. Exasperated at this treatment, these devotees complained at the cutcherry of the joint magistrate of Barasut, and the cause was put off *sine die* by the amlas, who, having received a bribe from the zemindar, distorted the case so that it was eventually dismissed. The zemindar, finding the devotees still attending their devotions, one day had a pig killed in the musgid, and its blood strewed and sprinkled about, and thus the musgid was deserted and destroyed. This last step led to a meeting on the ensuing Friday night, when Teetoo Meer, a wandering fakeer, proposed to destroy the zemindar and his whole household; adding, that if they would elect him their leader, he had a charm whereby the bullets of their enemies would immediately after being discharged melt in air. Thus inflamed, the infuriated fanatics at night attacked the zemindar's house, killed a cow in his takoorbarry, which they destroyed; and began to cut down bamboos and build pallisades to protect themselves, living upon plundering; and forced cow's-flesh into the mouths of all the Hindoos that came in their way. In the meantime, the zemindar complained at the cutcherry of the joint magistrate of Barasut, who ordered the daroga to inquire into this matter, and send in his report concerning the case. This daroga, being a bramin and having received a bonus from the zemindar, set no bounds to his authority, which so exasperated the fanatics that they cut off the daroga's head. A report of this affair having been communicated to the magistrate at Barasut (Mr. Alexander), he went to inquire personally on the spot into the particulars of the affair, and seeing it likely to become one of a serious nature, wrote for military assistance, and once more held parly with Meer Teetoo, the ringleader, who refused to listen to any terms, stating to his followers, that "the bow at Ajmeer had been bent in his name," and was by them saluted as King Teetoo the First; whereupon some blank cartridges were fired, to intimidate the rebel, but as none were wounded thereby, Teetoo shouted out, "see, brethren, is not my saying true? the bullets of these kaffers do not kill." This so encouraged these fanatics, that they sallied out of their intrenchments. But a volley from the troops soon put this notion out of their heads, for to their dismay, King Teetoo was one of the first that fell; on which they took to flight. Notwithstanding this, some of his infatuated followers still believe that Teetoo Meer escaped into the sunderbunds, from whence he proceeded in the disguise of a jogee towards Chittagong, and thence he has gone to Mecca.—*Beng. Hark. July* 25.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "BURHAMPOOTER."

The *Burhampooter* steamer, on her way from Benares, with return treasure, when a few miles below Buxar, on the 27th June, struck on something very hard, supposed to be a very large tree (though in fourteen feet water), which broke her bottom, and she went down. The treasure was got on a sand-chur, as well as the passengers; but the vessel was totally lost. The *Hoogly* steamer was despatched from Calcutta to endeavour to raise her, but this was found to be a hopeless attempt, as she was completely under water, and the river rising, which filled her with sand. Apprehensions were entertained that this accident would operate as a serious check to the progress of steam-navigation on the Ganges.

GREAT HURDWAR MELA.

An official report to the commissioner of the northern Doab, respecting the *Koombh ca Mela*, or Great Fair of Hurdwar, states that it passed without disturbance; that on the 11th May, the great bathing, some millions of persons bathed, not one of whom met with the slightest accident or injury; that the liberality and humane consideration of the British Government, in having completed the enlargement of the bathing ghaut and a newly-constructed road leading to it without the town of Hurdwar, were fully acknowledged by the native community, and that as the present fair was more largely attended than in 1820, it may be reasonably expected that the passage to the river, in its present improved state, is sufficiently spacious for any number of people who are likely to assemble on future occasions.

SUDDER AUMEENS.

The *Hurkaru* states, that there has been a warm disputation betwixt Mr. Nisbett, the circuit judge of Moorshedabad, and Mr. J. W. Ricketts, sudder aumeen of that zilla, on the subject of Mr. Ricketts' transmitting his decision to the circuit judge, accompanied by a *letter* instead of a *petition*, which the circuit judge held contrary to the regulations of the court regarding sudder aumeens; and Mr. Ricketts held it degrading to do it by petition, viewing the situation of a sudder aumeen and a Christian of too much respectability to submit to all the fancies of the judge. The matter was referred to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, who give it against Mr. Nisbett, the circuit judge.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Temperance societies are forming in British India. One has been formed in H.M.'s 3d Regt. or Buffs, and which consists of twenty-eight persons, including two officers.

FACTORY AT MALDA.

The commercial residency at Malda has, we understand, been closed, as being more expensive than productive. By closing factories which produce little or nothing, the entire product of the Honourable Company's commercial agencies will be much more considerable.

The abandonment of the factory of

Malda forcibly suggests to the mind the mutability of all earthly prospects. Forty years ago, it was one of the most flourishing in India, as its old flag-staff and battery of guns, intended to protect the large property it contained, will attest. In so short a space of time has its commercial value fallen so low as to occasion its being abandoned.

The following little anecdote will convey to our readers some idea of the extent of business formerly transacted at Malda. The late Charles Grant, Esq., was for a long time the commercial resident at Malda, where, *in addition to a liberal* salary, he received a considerable commission on all the articles purchased by him for the Company. On making up his accounts, at the end of two or three successive years, he found that the sum which became due to him was very great, and that he was in fact making a large fortune very rapidly. Being a man of the most scrupulous integrity, he sent all his books down to the Governor General in Calcutta (we believe, the late Lord Cornwallis), and begged that they might be very carefully examined, as he was making money so fast, that he suspected he was not coming by it honestly, though he could discover no error in his accounts.

The Governor General returned the books to him unexamined, and begged him to be quite at ease on the subject; adding that he wished all the servants of the Honourable Company were equally scrupulous.—*Samachar Durpan.*

THE HINDU COLLEGE.

Our readers are aware that, in last Thursday's *Chundrika*, there appeared a letter under the signature of "An Inhabitant of the City," to the following substance: that, on effecting a retrenchment in the establishment of teachers and other servants of the Hindoo College, there will be a great falling off in its utility. We, on our part, say it is very true, and Government should employ every means in its power to facilitate the diffusion of knowledge amongst its subjects. Though it was all along the case with our government; it is but lately that it has been rather indifferent with the Hindoo College. The reason, we apprehend, is that some of the students of the college have turned atheists, some Christians, and others have no fixed principles, sometimes following Mahommedanism and sometimes Christianity; which circumstance is of course revolting to the feelings of the Hindoos, who, instead of expecting much benefit from that institution, as they did formerly, now suspect a great mischief to their religion, and the Government observing the same has slackened the attention which it once paid to it. If the college students do but follow the creed of their ancestors, without calling in question its doctrines, the Hindoos themselves may request the Government to lend its aid, or in the case of its refusing to supply the deficit of 3,000 rupees, now existing in the establishment of that college, it may be made up by raising a subscription among the wealthy members of the Hindoo community. But in the present state of things it is impracticable, as the heretical opinion of the college students has cast a stigma upon that institution. It may be asked, if so, why do the children of Hindoo gentlemen still attend the Hindoo College; we answer that many of them have left it, and those who have not done so are under the rigid restraint of their fathers and guardians, who keep a watchful eye over them. If they had a better place to give English education to their sons, they would have ceased to have any connection with it by this time. But since they themselves contributed a great deal to have it founded, and as it is the best English school among them at present, fearing its downfall, some of them have not withdrawn their sons from it.—*Chundrika.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Our information is, that the camp will break up at Simla at the end of October, and that the party will travel by dawk to Delhi, starting on the 5th November *viâ* Allyghur, for Agra, and from the latter on the 24th for Gwalior. Here a little detention is expected till about the 8th December, when, by the route of Duttea and Jause, the camp will proceed to Burwa Sagur. Arrived at this place, the party will divide, Lord William Bentinck with a few attendants going on to Saugor and Jubbulpore, while the bulk of the party move through Keitah and Bandah in Bundelkund, towards Allahabad, which station they will reach about the middle of January, nearly at the same time that the Governor General will be at Jubbulpore. His Lordship will return by dawk, travelling by the new road to Calcutta, and we may look for his arrival before the end of February.—*Cal. Cour. Sept.* 19.

MR. WOLFF.

The Calcutta *Christian Observer*, for September, contains a portion of the journal of this eccentric personage, giving an account of his travels from Meshed to Bokhara, "the Kowut Islaamdeen—the strength of Islaam, the city of Afrasiab, the residence of Behadur Khan, the king, the supposed Habor of Scripture, the neighbour and supplantress of Samarcand, the centre of Mahommedan learning, the asylum of the Nogay, the Jew, the Gergese, and the Hindoo." The journal is long, rambling, full of strange etymological conjectures, or rather assertions, and discovering strong indications of "madness through much learning." He still claims the prophetic character, and predicts the second coming of Our Saviour in the year 1847. The following are copies of Mr. Wolff's *proclamation* and of Runjeet Sing's *purwanah* on this subject.

Mr. Wolff's Proclamation.—"To all the learned Mahomedans of Hindostan. Know that I, Joseph Wolff, am an English clergyman and a descendant of Israel, and I have read the *Tauret*, *Zuboor*, and *Ungeil*, and I believe in them. Jesus Christ, the Son of God, died for our sins, and he was restored to life again by God's command, and went to heaven, and he will again descend in the Hijree year 1262—A. D. 1847, and Bytool Mukuddus (Jerusalem) will be his capital; and his authority will be established over all the kings and rulers of the earth, and the lion and sheep, that is, the powerful and the helpless, will become friends, and live in safety and unity together. The Jews will believe and obey him.

"I went to Sham, Bytool Mukuddus, Katub (Aleppo), Istambole (Constaminople), Ispahan (Meshed), Bokhara, Balkh, and Cabool, and, by the command of God and Jesus Christ, I shall proclaim it all over the country. I have disputed with the learned Mahomedans and Jews. Now that I have arrived in Hindostan, and as I know that, according to the command of God, and in the book of Daniel, the signs of the descent of Jesus Christ will appear in a year hence, that is to say, war will occur in every country; Dijjal (Satan) will appear, and cholera morbus, &c. will prevail, and earthquakes will frequently take place, I write this for your information, as I consider you to be my friends, like my own brethren, in order that you may make a vow, and come again to God, who is most merciful.

"The duty of prophets is to predict, which is sufficient."

Purwanah from Maha Raja Runjeet Singh to his Vakeel, Lalla Kishen Chund.—"A proclamation, written by the Rev. Mr. Joseph Wolff, having just reached me through the channel of M. Chevalier Allard, I send it to you in the original, and I desire that you will shew it to Capt. Wade; and if he has not arrived at Loodhiana, you will read it to Dr. Murray, and after making yourself fully acquainted with the real state of the case, you will represent the same to me. M. Chevalier Allard verbally stated to me, that the words made use of by the above-named rev. gentleman, in the proclamation in question, were totally inconsistent with common sense, and that they appeared to have proceeded from intellectual derangement.—Dated 4th Assaur 1899, S.E."

Mr. Wolff had several interviews with Prince Abbas Mirza, who complained that the English government did not send an extraordinary ambassador to Persia. The intimate connection between the Persian prince and the Russian government is well understood throughout Khorasan, Turkistan, and even in Cabool. Mr. Wolff asserts that the Russian government has written to Futteh Ali Shah, offering him 5,000 men to take Khorasan and put down the plundering system of the Turkomans; and he believes that Russia will very soon make herself mistress of Khiva, under the pretext of liberating the Russians said to be held in bondage there. The rumour prevailed that Mr. Wolff was the prince royal of England, and that he had been sent by his royal father to watch the movements of the Russians, and then to assist the Turkomans against them."

Mr. Wolff observes:—"It is remarkable that there is a current belief, not only throughout Khorasan, but as I found it afterwards throughout Turkistan even to Cabool, that Abbas Mirza had married a Russian princess, and adopted the Russian religion, and that 50,000 Russians would come to Khorasan by way of Khiva, and assist Abbas Mirza in conquering Khorasan. So much is true, that Russia has written to Futh Ullah Shah, offering to him 5,000 men, for taking Khorasan, and putting down the chapow, *i. e.* plundering system of the Turkmans; and I hope to prove it to a certainty that Russia will be very soon the mistress of Khiva, under the pretext that the king of Khiva has 8,000 Russian slaves, whilst I know by the most authentic reports that there are not above 200 Russian slaves and sixty Russian deserters at Khiva, thirty Russian slaves at Bokhara, and two Russian slaves at Sarakhs; at Mowr is no Russian slave. The Russians in the service of the Khans of Khorasan are all deserters from their country. They serve as topshees (artillery-men)."

The Turkomans say that they are descended from Gahraman and Yalawatsh, and Mr. Wolff is struck with the similarity of Gahraman and German, and still more with the resemblance between the features of the Germans and Turkomans, and especially of the female sex in both countries. The people of Khiva and Bokhara, he says, are called Osbeks, which he explains *Os* "self," and *Bek* "lord.' Of the ignorance of European geographers Mr. Wolff thus speaks:

"It is totally a mistake of our geographers in Europe to call the Osbeks, *Tartars*; they do not know here the name of Tartars, nor is there a Great Bucharia existing, as I once found written in the *Missionary Registers*. We laugh at the ignorance of the people of this country with regard to Europe, while our learned professors in Europe know as little of this country, with all their books, as the Turk-

mans of Mowr do about England. Samarcand is *placed by our geographers* in Independent Tartary. It makes a cat laugh! The Russian caravans do not go through Bokhara on their way to China, as Richardson asserts *in his Persian Dictionary.*"

It might, perhaps, produce an equal effect upon the risible muscles of a cat, if the animal could understand that "an English clergyman" had studied geography in Richardson's *Persian Dictionary* and the *Missionary Register*, both respectable works in their respective departments!

The *India Gazette* mentions that a letter from Mr. Wolff, dated Soobathoo, the 7th September, states that he was on the point of leaving that place for Cashmere. It would appear, *therefore, that he has* received Runjeet Singh's permission to extend his travels to that country.

PRESS OF AGRA.

A native reporter, at fifteen rupees per month, from the Agra press, attends the Kucherees of the magistrate and collector of Futtehgurh. The *first number from* the press, in lithography, reached there on the 30th August. It is to be a weekly paper in Persian, at four annas per month, superintended by Dr. J. Henderson and Mr. Beckett. Seven other stations, we hear, are also to have reporters, *viz.* Boolundshahur, Ulleeghur, Meerut, Moradabad, Cawnpore, Muttra, and Agra. The *following is an item from* Futtehgurh.

It is not with a little surprise we find that a public auction was held at Futtehgurh on a *Sunday!* (the 26th August). The *property disposed of* was in liquidation of a decree of the zillah court, obtained by one Hooromootjee, for about 500 rupees, against a Mr. Thomas Francis, who is at present at Lucknow. Surely the Deewanee Nazir, who had the management of it, has not so much to attend to, particularly when little or no civil business can be transacted from the press of Foujdaric cases, as to justify what he has done. The gross impropriety of such an act (tending to bring the Sabbath into so very low an estimation, instead of being upheld as a holy and sacred day of rest) as well as the injudiciousness of it, need no comment.—*Indian Register.*

RIOT AND ASSAULT.

A case of riot and assault, which is stated to be one of the most extraordinary ever brought before the police, occupied the attention of Mr. Macfarlane, the magistrate, for three days, the 17th, 18th, and 19th September. As the matter will come before the sessions, we forbear, at present, mentioning the names of the parties in connection with a case, the details of which may be exaggerated.

The parties accused are, mostly, in a respectable station of *life, one being a* writer in the civil service, another a cornet in the army, a third a Canton merchant. These persons, with others of their friends, *on the night of the 16th* September, attacked a house in Wellesley Street, inhabited by a family, the head of which is employed in the Custom-house. The party first endeavoured to gain admittance into the house, by desiring the durwan to tell the resident that his brother-in-law (naming him) wanted to see him. As the voice did not correspond with that of the party named, admission was refused, and the individuals accused made a violent assault on the door, and endeavoured to climb over the gate. The inmates armed themselves with a sword and iron bar, and the assailants having sticks and brickbats, a battle commenced, in which one of the former was severely beaten with a cudgel, *and one of the latter wounded* by an iron bar: the assailants were repulsed. On the following night, about 10 o'clock, the *gentlemen*, five in number, with two sailors, most of them armed with sticks, came to the house and recommenced their attack, saying they came to be revenged, using abusive language and trying to break open the door. A crowd collected, and some of the police appeared, but the parties were suffered to depart. As most of their persons were recognized, they were summoned before the magistrates.

Upon being called on by the magistrate for an explanation, some denied, others explained, and one refused to give any account of the matter. The most active *were bound over to appear* at the next sessions in 2,000 rupees each, and were required to produce two sureties, each in 1,000 rupees. One of the constables was suspended for not making a report of the affair.

DISTRESS IN CUTTACK.

The distress in Cuttack, especially about Bangalore, owing to the inundation of last year, continues to a frightful extent, notwithstanding the large contributions of government and private donations. A letter dated September 19th, states that "numbers are kept alive, and merely alive, by the small quantity of food that is daily distributed by the magistrate of Balasore. Rice is scarcely procurable, and every species of grain is equally scarce and dear. Many of the poor creatures have for some time lived upon roots *procured in the jungles*, and the stem of a plantain tree is regarded as a luxury."

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

While the West-India planters and the Mauritius colonists are straining every nerve to oppose the salutary regulations of

the British government, which have for their object the gradual amelioration of the slave population, it is gratifying to observe that the supreme government of British India is not only prohibiting this disgusting traffic in their own territories, but exerting its influence with native states, to induce their rulers to co-operate in putting a stop to this demoralizing practice.

It appears that, through the representations of the British resident at Gwalior, the regent has not only issued orders for the prohibition of the slave-trade throughout this part of the Mahratta states, but has actually directed that sixty-five slaves detained in the Gwalior bazar should be released, and made over to their friends; nine of these were British subjects.

When we advert to the length of time slave-dealing has existed in India, and the little moral disgrace which attaches to such a traffic in the minds of the natives, we consider that to the beneficent influence of the British functionaries the whole praise is due, of impressing on a semi-barbarous government the disgraceful odium that must attach to those who connive at slave-dealing. While, however, we deem it a sacred duty to give the chief praise to the British government and its functionaries, let us not overlook the fact that the Baija Bhae (the regent of Gwalior) is, we believe, the first native ruler that has, in defiance of the repugnance evinced by many of the courtiers who replenish their zenanahs by the purchase of slave girls, promulgated an edict against the slave-trade.

We have stated that slavery in India is not considered disgraceful; indeed the situation of slaves in India has no resemblance whatever to that of the West-India negroes. The Cheylah of the house is often adopted as a son, and the slave girl, or Bandee, is often treated with kindness, and sometimes obtains influence over the master: in fact, slaves in India only perform household drudgery, and that chiefly in the zenanahs of great men.

The salutary influence of the British government,* and the personal exertions of its European functionaries, can alone induce the native states to abolish slavery in India, and we rejoice to have it in our power to give publicity to the following extracts from the Gwalior Ackbar and other documents.

Extract from the Gwalior Ackbar, dated 13th July 1832:

"Raojee Trimbuck stated to the Bye that there were a great number of slave-dealers residing in the camp, and that they enticed away children and women, old and young, and sold them openly in camp. This, Raojee added, was highly improper, and brought great discredit on the raj, and that the British authorities were bent on putting a stop to such practices. The Bye ordered him to make some arrangement; accordingly, about twenty slave-dealers, residing in the government bazar and in other bazars, have been found out; of these, two have been seized, the rest have run away, and being protected by different sirdars, have concealed themselves. The two seized, stated that Ukhay Ram Cotwal employed them in this disgraceful work, and that they are his servants; that they enticed their victims away from different places; that they usually sold them in the bazar, and gave the money to the Cotwal, who paid them out of their wages, keeping the remainder for himself. They likewise stated that there were about twenty-eight young women and children shut up in the house of Peera Dullal. Raojee sent people to secure the above; but the Dullal hearing of his intentions, concealed them in different places; six only were found and released. Raojee took their depositions, and intended providing them with money for their journey, and sending some of his people to escort them to their homes. He also sent a person to the Cotwal to demand the remainder: the Cotwal concealed himself, and went to the house of Jey Sing Bhow, who is anxious to protect him. It is in contemplation to keep the two who have been seized some time in confinement, and then, after maiming them in some way, to turn them out of camp. One of the above, when examined, stated that he had purchased a woman (one of the six) from Inderjeet, a dawk-runner in the service of the British government, for five rupees. Raojee ordered a letter to be addressed to the resident on the subject."

Translation of a Khureeta from Raojee Trimbuck to the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, dated 25th Sufer.

"Your letter, stating that you had understood from the *Akhbars* that the Bye had determined to put a stop to slave-dealing, and to punish the Dulolls, and attributing this to my advice, has been received. Previous to the receipt of your letter, both the Bye and myself had directed our attention to this subject, but the Dulolls carried on the traffic in secret; most of them have been seized and confined, and eight out of the number of

(1)

* Before the British expelled the Goorkas from their conquests, west of the Gogra, the slave trade was carried on to a great extent in the Hill States, and we have seen slaves at the Hurdwar Fair for sale in 1813. The Goorka soldiers at Subathoo, as late as 1829, purchased their wives in the Hill States beyond Simlah. Nay, we have heard even of British officers sending commissions to buy young females, and some, we are told, were actually purchased in 1830. We are also informed that Captain Kennedy, in 1826, interfered to enforce the restitution of two children, who were bought by the Nazir of a civil court in Bundlecund, which praiseworthy conduct we deem most creditable to that officer.

slaves in their possession, who are subjects of the British government, have been forwarded to you, through Balajee Sheeodeshwun, and the rest, who are subjects of this state, shall be made over to their respective families. The Dulolls shall be *punished* in such a way that others will be afraid to be guilty of *such practices*; besides which, peremptory orders have been sent to all the aumils to put a stop to slave-dealing."

The Agra Persian newspaper mentions that the purchasers of slaves are to be fined 200 rupees, and *put in goal*, and that the slave dealers are to be severely punished.—*Meerut Observer, Aug.* 30.

THE CHITTOOR NUWAB.

We are sorry to have to announce the decease, at Moorshedabad, on the 9th instant, of the Nuwab Soulut Jung, son of Dulowur Jung, and known commonly as the Chitpoor Nuwab. This nobleman was the lineal descendant and representative of Mohummud Reza Khan, Nach Nazim of Bengal, who long superintended the entire criminal administration of these provinces; and the family have, in consequence, always been treated with distinguished honour by the British government, and enjoy a large stipend. The late Nuwab had the advantage of a very superior education, and was distinguished for his intelligence. His sons have been brought up in the same liberal manner, and possess great proficiency in the English language, and in the literature and history of Europe. The elder, the Nuwab Zufur Jung, will, it is presumed, succeed to the honours of his father. He is now at Moorshedabad. The younger brother, Nuwab Tuhawur Jung, is at Chitpoor.—*Cal. Cour. Sept.* 15.

THE CHOOARS.

Gunganarain, the leader of the Chooars, continues his *system of looting* and murder. He and his party got through Manbhoom in July, burnt the police thannah at Amimuggur, and proceeded to Raipoor, and after looting the bazar and villages, he went into the Midnapore district; but upon hearing that a party of twenty sepoys and thirty irregulars were after him, he retired to Burrabhoom on the 2d August. The jungle zemindars make no opposition to him, and even seem to aid the insurgents, partly, no doubt, through fear.

Information has just reached us, that Gunganarain and his followers were defeated and put to *flight* in a skirmish on the 8th instant, at Adharee, in pergunna Burrabhoom, by a force headed by the Patcoom Raja, with two police darogahs, who took them by surprise. The fight was kept up three or four hours. Gunganarain had four or five hundred people, of whom he lost *thirteen* killed and fifteen wounded. Two burkundazes were killed, and two slightly wounded.—*Cal. Cour. Sept.* 19.

INTRODUCTION OF PUNCHAYETS.

We observe that more than one of *our* brethren of the press differ with us in opinion upon the merits and demerits of the late Regulation of Government (Reg. VI. 1832), framed *for the avowed* purpose of substituting punchayets, or native jurors, in place of the Mahomedan law-officers now attached to the *Mofussil* courts.

To the motives of the measure, and the rectitude of purpose, we are most ready to *give ample credit*. *But* we cannot well understand how its gross defects of execution can have escaped the most cursory observer: still less were we prepared to find those very defects made the subject of commendation. Had the scene of operation been a territory of *recent acquirement* by conquest, or lawless and wholly unsettled, one in which judicial administration of any kind was altogether a *novelty*, there might be good reason for giving, to the first judicial agents employed, much larger discretionary power than would be either prudent or requisite under a settled government. Indeed, we believe, that the form of the Regulation in question was borrowed from an act of the Bombay government, which was the first rude sketch of judicial arrangement drawn out for the territories acquired from the Peishwah. There every thing was new: the very foundations of jurisprudence were wanting. But many provinces of this presidency have, during two years and more, been provided with a regular judicial system and settled forms of procedure. If these were to be modified, (and there was doubtless great room for *improvement*,) it was surely not too much to expect, that system should be substituted for system; and that, if one check against abuse and error was *removed*, it should be replaced by another of at least equal efficacy. But the Regulation now promulgated destroys *without rebuilding*: it leaves the whole course of civil and criminal justice to the absolute discretion of the *magistrate*. There is *no* attempt to secure uniformity, or to prevent the establishment of as many different forms of procedure, and principles of administration, as there are zillahs and districts within the residency.

We supposed that the bare *notice* of this matter would have been sufficient; for it seemed next to impossible that any one would be bold enough to stand up and *advocate so crude and imperfect* a specimen of legislation. Nay, it is quite inconceivable, how those who are *loudest* in *their praises of the jury system*, as an admirable check on the passions and infirmities of the judges, can see any thing to admire in an edict, which avowedly discards all existing checks, and makes either punchayet or a jury mere puppets, of which the judge may either avail himself or not, as it suits the whim of the moment. —*Cal. Cour. Sept.* 19.

MR. RICKARDS' DISCOVERIES.

The discoveries of Mr. Rickards, that the Company's commerce is a losing concern and that the territorial revenues have supplied the losses of the commerce, have excited much joy in the minds of the occupants of half-batta stations. The extraordinary statements of Mr. Rickards having been copied, *without comment*, into the *India Gazette* of Calcutta, a Mofussil paper, the *Meerutt Observer*, mistaking the *statements for demonstrations*, burst *into* a transport of delight. We copy the conclusion of a frenzied article on the subject.

"After such a *plain statement of facts*, we may question the possibility of the renewal of the Indian *monopoly*, and as all their financial loss has originated in the trade, why should the *military servants* of the Company be mulct of their *subsistence*, to defray the charges of the enormous *establishments* of the China factory and the India-House, which are solely retained on account of the *job concern?* We certainly are led to suggest, by a perusal of Mr. Rickards' *excellent work*, that, instead of *the paltry savings* that accrue to the state, by curtailing the pay, and crippling the efficiency of the military establishments, *imperatively required for the defence of our immense empire*, the British Government put an immediate stop to the *anomalous concern*, and *annul the charter* in 1834; throw open the China trade, and get rid of all commercial establishments; by which means the territorial revenues would be left unimpaired, and the financial resources of British India find their true level. The *surplus revenue* then, no longer *absorbed by commercial monopoly*, would rapidly increase, and, instead of a ruined mercantile concern, which, like a ravenous vampire, is devouring all it can gorge on to prolong its detestable existence, the state, freed from this monstrous absorber of its surplus resources, would afford an ample territorial revenue, without the local government being constrained to *create discontent, disgust, and distress*, by the unjust and impolitic *curtailment of the allowances of the expatriated British officers of the Indian army*."

The *Calcutta Courier* has put a stop to this raving, by placing the matter in a *true* light.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The Nicobar Islands were visited in May last by H. M. frigate *Magicienne*. The harbour of Nancourey is stated to be one of the finest imaginable, with good holding ground in a secure and spacious basin, having two entrances nearly opposite each other, the widest, which is the eastern, being only 120 fathoms across. The entire population of those islands is estimated at 1,200. Mr. Rosen, formerly a missionary, is still the resident governor; he has fifty or sixty sipahis, lodged in a sort of wigwams on the island of Camorta. Some troops were expected from Copenhagen, it being intended to establish the Danish dominion over the whole of the Nicobars, and to drive a trade in betlenut and birds'-nests, confining it to that nation.—*Cal. Cour. Aug.* 22.

THE GREAT GUN AT AGRA.

The great gun at Agra has been cut up and sold in pieces of about ten seers at public auction; the lots not to go for less than fourteen annas per seer. Agra is thus deprived of one of its curiosities, but some will of course benefit by it. Most of our readers are aware that this gun was captured with the fortress by Lord Lake's army, in 1803; and we infer, although we have not positive authority for stating it as a fact, that the proceeds of the sale will be credited to the Agra Prize Money Fund, and be shared among the captors now living and the heirs of those deceased, and not made over to the Company's treasury.—*India Gaz. Aug.* 25.

NEW HINDU COLLEGE.

The *Enquirer* of August 24, announces a new Hindoo College, and states that the *projectors expect to effect their object in* the course of half-a-year. In the new establishment, education is to be confined to no particular branches, and religious knowledge (of what kind is not said) is to be *openly communicated to the students.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.

Delhi, 28th July 1832.—An extraordinary large meteor, or rather three balls of fire, at first arose out of the E.S.E. horizon on the 23d of last month, and, after rising to the elevation of about fifteen degrees, joined into one, forming a large ball of brilliant fire, nearly as big as a full moon in the meridian, and passed over an arc of the heavens of about 115 degrees before it vanished in the W.N.W. The light was very brilliant. This took place about ten o'clock at night, and I suppose but few persons witnessed it. Another, almost equally big, passed over Meerut a few nights ago, and disappeared with a brilliant and dazzling light in the W.N.W.

N.B. The first meteor passed over the city of Delhi, and its greatest altitude was about seventy degrees. It passed to the north of the Juma Musjid. On the 11th

an immense flight of locusts passed over Delhi, going to the west and coming from the east.—*India Gaz.*

THE COLES.

A letter from the Cole district reports the country of Chota Nagpore to be now perfectly quiet—above 400 Coles have been committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit, and Mr. Master, the judge specially appointed to try them, was expected at Sherghotty. They are stated to have murdered whole families, and burnt them alive in their houses, barricading the doors—800 or 1,000 persons are said to have been destroyed in this way, chiefly people from Behar, who had recently settled in Nagpore as traders and farmers, and also the descendants of families from the low country, who had been settled there for several generations.—*Courier, Aug.* 29.

REPORTED CAMP.

We mentioned some time ago, that it was the intention of the Commander-in-chief to form a camp on an extensive scale for the purposes of field practice. The *Hurkaru* states, and we believe correctly, that the Government has refused to sanction this scheme, which appears to have excited apprehensions among some of the native chieftains, and must certainly have been attended with great expense.—*John Bull, Aug.* 17.

CAPT. BURNES AND DR. GERARD.

Letters from Simlah mention a report that Capt. Burnes and Dr. Gerard had been plundered and taken prisoners, but no particulars are mentioned.—*Ibid. Sept.* 1.

THE EX-MINISTER OF OUDE.

Various letters from Lucknow announce the disgrace and imprisonment of the celebrated minister Nuwaub Moontuzzim Ood Doula Hukeem Mehdee Ulee Khan. The cause is reported to be some unpardonable offence to the dignity of the chief personage in the Zenana. It is said, that a balance of ten crore of rupees is demanded of the ex-minister, the payment of which is made the condition of his release from confinement.—*Cal. Cour. Aug.* 18.

A report has been in circulation for some time that Hakeem Mheendee, the well-known minister of the king of Oude, has fallen into disgrace. We understand that the minister has been displaced chiefly in consequence of the intrigues of the queen mother, and though he has become unpopular from the system of economy introduced by him into the management of public affairs, yet he has the support of the resident and the British Government.—*John Bull, Aug.* 21.

A letter from Lucknow mentions that several ambitious candidates aspire to the vacant post of minister; but the general opinion is, that Nuwaub Rooshun Ood Doula will be the future vizier, and that the court waits only to ascertain the feeling of the Governor-General upon the subject. The nuwaub is the son of Ashrufi Ali, father-in-law of the famous Vizier Ali; he was formerly known by the name of Mirza Nuttoo.—*Cal. Cour. Sept.* 1.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUTH JATRA—POOREE.

This annual festival took place, with the the usual bustle and preparations, on the 1st of July and following days. Owing to the distress, which has prevailed in the Cuttack and Balasore districts for many months past, in consequence of the failure of the crops of last year caused by the dreadful storm in October, it was supposed that the number of people who would attend the Jatra would be comparatively small. The multitude assembled was differently estimated; but at the moving of the Ruth, the first day of the festival, there could not have been less present at one time than from 50,000 to 60,000 people.

The car of Juggernauth, and those of his brother and sister, were decorated with red and yellow cloth and various ornaments. The principal idol was distinguished by his black face, surrounded by a multitude of respectable-looking Hindoos, mounted on the ruth, accompanied by the accustomed music, which to the ear of a stranger appears exceedingly wild. There was something of a martial air about the sounds and movements of this immense mass of human beings, and mixing with the clatter of a seemingly infinite multitude of foreign tongues, it was calculated to excite in the mind indescribable ideas. The cars were drawn by about 4,000 men, who are retained, as I was told, for that purpose by Government, and who are compensated by small grants of land, which they cultivate for their subsistence. They seemed to be all of them persons of the lowest class. The ropes, by which the carriages were drawn, resembled the cables of one of the largest ships of the line. From the temple to the place to which Juggernauth is annually conducted may be a mile or a mile and a-half. The movement of the idol is very slow, and this short journey usually takes him about three or four days to perform.

About the second or third day before the Jatra the cholera made its appearance amongst the people, many of whom, at an immense distance from their friends and home, would return no more. Whilst standing at one place for about an hour, we saw, within the space of a few yards, about half-a-dozen fall with this disease, and, if the place within our observation was a specimen of the other parts of the town, the mortality must have been great.

It has been said that the pilgrim-tax, which is paid at entering the town will not be very productive this year, in consequence of the diminished number of pilgrims. A multitude, who were remaining at the principal gate and who were unable to pay, were on the second day of the Jatra admitted gratuitously.

The arrangements appear to have been well made, and no material accident happened and no disturbance of any kind took place.—*Madras Gaz. Sept.* 5.

MANUFACTURE OF ICE.

We understand that Dr. Chrystie, of the Madras Medical Establishment, who has devoted much time to scientific pursuits, has resolved on establishing and prosecuting the manufacture of ice, at this presidency, and in his undertaking he is to be supported by Government. Besides the requisite assistance being afforded to enable him to establish the manufacture upon a respectable scale, Dr. Chrystie is to be allowed the exclusive privilege of making ice at this place.—*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 29.

THE NANING WAR.

H. M. ship *Imogene*, which conveyed the detachments of the Madras European regiment and artillery from Masulipatam to Malacca, returned to this port on Thursday last, with the same troops on board, as it appears their services were no longer required—the disturbances at Malacca having subsided and matters proceeding quietly.—*Gov. Gaz. Aug.* 23.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN TRAVANCORE.

The kingdom of Travancore is situated on the western side of the southernmost part of the peninsula of India, and between the eighth and tenth degrees of north latitude. It was for some time, at the beginning of the present century, under the government of a ranee, or queen, who held the supreme authority as regent, in trust, for her nephew the present rajah, then in his minority. No correct census has been taken of the population of the kingdom; but it has been calculated to contain about 1,500,000, of which, it is computed, from 60,000 to 70,000 are Syrian Christians: the number of Protestants is between 4,000 and 5,000; but neither the number of the Roman Catholics nor that of the Jews is known: the rest of the population consists of Hindoos, whose religion does not essentially differ from that of the Hindoos in other parts of India; but, in consequence of Travancore being the only portion of Hindoostan which was not subjected to Mahomedan conquest, its mythology—as is also the case with its customs and manners, and the style of its buildings—retains more of its ancient character than that of any other part of India. The metropolis of the kingdom is Trivanderam.

The mission of the London Missionary Society was commenced by Mr. Ringeltaube, in 1806, under the auspices of Colonel (now General) Macaulay, the British resident. Mr. Ringeltaube was, in 1818, succeeded by the Rev. Charles Mead and various other missionaries: the mission was materially aided by numerous native teachers and readers. In 1812, no less than 677 persons had renounced idolatry and embraced Christianity, under the labours of Mr. Ringeltaube. In 1818, a considerable number of the natives, who had professedly renounced heathenism, manifested an earnest desire to be instructed in the knowledge of Christianity; and, during that and the following year, about 3,000 of them placed themselves under the instruction of the missionaries with that view; exclusive of about 900 who had been previously brought into connexion with the mission under Mr. Ringeltaube. During subsequent years the numbers of converts progressively increased. In 1829, the native Christians were exposed to a fierce persecution from their own countrymen; notwithstanding which the number of congregations has increased to 110, containing 4,000 individuals, in the two divisions of the mission.

The native schools, commenced by Mr. Ringeltaube, experienced many fluctuations. The number of schools is now 97; the number of scholars 3,100, including girls: applications for the admission of native girls have been, in some instances, more numerous than the funds would meet.

Two printing establishments are attached to the mission, at which, besides tracts, schoolbooks, &c., there have been printed considerable portions of the New Testament in Tamul.—*Miss. Reg. Dec.*

AN ATTEMPT TO BE USEFUL.

Under the above title the following advertisement appears in the *Madras Gaz.* of Sept. 1:—"A respectable young man, an East-Indian, of qualifications sufficient to ensure to him a small share of public pa-

tronage, begs leave most respectfully to inform the gentlemen of the settlement, that he will be happy to devote a few leisure hours, both morning and evening, to reading newspapers or any periodical or other works at their gardens, which he pledges himself to perform in the most correct and satisfactory manner; and as the Madras newspapers, at this season, teem with important events consequent on the *Reform Bill*, and the *change of ministry*, he trusts that his services in that way, or as an amanuensis will be encouraged."

PROPERTY OF SUITORS.

A correspondent of the *Madras Gaz.* Sept. 8th, states as follows:—

"Some years since there was a large deficiency of money belonging to the suitors of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the defalcation of the then registrar, who soon afterwards died insolvent. In consequence of the loss, I believe, the then judges of the court compelled the future registrar to give security for the due appropriation of all monies belonging to suitors, which should come into his hands, and, by this means, future loss was guarded against. Very soon after the above event, a gentleman was appointed sheriff of Madras, and in that capacity monies belonging to suitors of the court came into his possession; he, having been unfortunate, suddenly quitted India and proceeded to America; in consequence of which another defalcation of suitors' money occurred, but, by some oversight, I suppose, the rule which had been introduced of making the registrar give security was not applied to the sheriff.

Bombay.

LAW.

Supreme Court.

The whole of the plea side causes were got through by Wednesday, which unprecedented rapidity allowed the court to be closed till Monday next, when the Chief Justice will resume his sitting, and grapple with the equity and ecclesiastical business.

The strait-forward manner in which his Lordship cuts through the work, without suffering any humbug or extraneous matter to be introduced, has contributed greatly to shorten proceedings. The mharwarries are quite dumb foundered, and are seen stalking slowly away with downcast and lengthened visages. They are sensible that their reign is over, and sigh, as they go, "*Heu! fuimus.*" Not a cause was to be tried in the small causes on Thursday last.

Among the causes tried this term was one brought by Abdul Ally, nominally against the sheriff; but really against the unfortunate Gosaeen pearl-merchant, Purshotumgeer, whose suicide we reported in our last *Gazette*. The deceased had formerly brought an action against one Hurriram, and taken out an attachment against his property; but it turned out that the property attached belonged really to Adul Ally, hence the second action against the sheriff, in which Abdul Ally obtained a verdict, which, with other embarrassments arising from unsuccessful speculations in trade, drove the Gosaeen to the commission of the fatal act. Our notorious friend Billy Banyan was someway connected with this suit on the side of the Gosaeen—as a specimen of Billy's talents we may state that one witness came into court, and being asked what he knew of the transaction, took out twelve rupees and gave them to the interpreter saying, "all I know is, that Purshotum Runsord (alias Billy) and the Bawa, or holy Gosaeen, Purshotumgeer, gave me these twelve rupees to swear to such and such things, of which I know nothing."—*Bombay Gaz. Sept.* 8.

Sir John Awdry has been obliged to proceed to the Deccan for the recovery of his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expedition against Parkur.

A force, composed of the 22d regt. N. I. and a small body of horse artillery and cavalry, we understand, is immediately to assemble in Cutch, under the command of Col. Salter, and at the close of the monsoon is to proceed towards a small district called Parkur, situated west of Guzerat and north of Cutch, upon the confines of the desert. The object of the expedition is to obtain redress for the annoyance and loss which the inhabitants of our territories have been subjected to, in consequence of numerous predatory excursions that have been made from that district. The north-western frontier has long been invested with hordes of free-booters, who, from the inaccessible nature of their retreats, and it is supposed also from a certain degree of protection afforded by the government of Sinde, have hitherto escaped from the fate they might otherwise have expected. One of the most important objects of the late mission to Sinde, we understand, was to obtain the concurrence and co-operation of the Ameers in an expedition against Parkur. In this, Col. Pottinger appears to have succeeded so far, that a body of troops belonging to them is to act in concert with, and, we believe, even under the immediate command of Col. Salter. From the northward, a force belonging to the rajah of Jesselmere is also to march upon the devoted country. From these combined movements the chances of escape, which the offenders would otherwise have had, will be greatly diminished. The principal difficulty to be apprehended, appears to be from the nature of the country, which is said to have been but rarely visited by Europeans, and is described as being covered with rocks and fastnesses, and but indifferently supplied with water. The capital of the place is called Pareenuggur, and is occupied principally by Rajpoots.—*Bom. Cour. Aug.* 4.

Native trial for crim. con.

On Sunday evening, an assembly of the caste of Lohars, or ironsmiths, was held near Moombaravies' tank, to take into consideration the scandal brought upon them by a beautiful Lohareen, who the previous day had gone into the fort, and held criminal conversation with a shravuk (or Jain priest). The caste sentenced the husband to pay a fine of 200 rupees, for not looking more carefully after his wife, and threatened both with final ex-castation in case of a recurrence.—*Bom. Gaz. Sept.* 12.

Caves of Ambolu and Keneri.

In April last, on a missionary excursion into the interior, Mr. Farrar visited the cave of Ambolu and Keneri, which he thus describes:—

"The excavations in Ambolu are known by the name of Jogeyshwur. The plan is similar to that of Elephanta; but much inferior. The stone being of a soft porous character, the whole is fast crumbling to decay. These caves are Brahminical, and are evidently dedicated to Siva. His emblems, the lingam and the nundee, or bull, are in good preservation. It was for a long time the opinion, that the caves on the island of Gharepoora, or Elephanta, belonged to the Trimoortee, or Hindoo Triad: but this opinion does not appear to be well founded. The central figure is most certainly that of Siva, in his character of Punchmookh, or five-faced; three only being exhibited to the spectator. The chief temples of the Hindoos are generally dedicated to the Punchagotun, or five chief deities; *viz.* Siva, Vishnu, Sooryu, Gunputi, and Deva; and it was thought not improbable that these caves belonged to them: but the fact is, that all the images are in connexion with Siva, and consist of himself, his wife Parvati, and his son Ganesa, and their attendants.

"We proceeded from Ambolu, through Morole, to Fehar, where we passed the night; and early the next morning, the 26th April 1832, we started for the Keneri Caves. After a ride of four or five miles, through jungle, brushwood, hill and dale, looking for tigers in every bush, we came to the mountain temple. The chief cave resembles that at Carli; but is smaller, and not so elegantly proportioned and finished. The whole summit of the hill is full of small rooms; each having a seat running round the sides, a small cistern for water, and a recess for sleeping or meditation. There are flights of steps cut on the surface of the rock, by which you ascend from one apartment to the other. We went from cell to cell till we were completely fatigued; and still there were many in the distance left unexplored. The conclusion generally drawn is, hat this was intended for a complete religious and collegiate establishment; and hundreds may have here been engaged in their mystic, bewildering, and soul-destroying studies."—*Miss. Reg. Dec.*

Intestinal snake.

We beg to call the attention of our medical friends to the following extraordinary case, which appeared in the *Sumachar* of Monday; the cautious character of that journal, and the fact related having happened to one within the editor's own circle of acquaintance, render the statement the more singular.

"A person has related in presence of ourselves and other friends, a circumstance which caused him considerable alarm; namely that, about four days since a being resembling a large and thick worm, and which he accordingly took to be one, emigrated from his bowels; on passing the boundaries of his living prison, however, it commenced scampering about with great vivacity, upon which he laid hold of it, and washing it in some water, upon a close examination, discovered to his horror that it was a *young snake*, he was consequently in the greatest alarm, not being able to imagine how a snake, measuring a span and a half in length, could have found its way into his stomach.—*Bom. Gaz. Sept.* 4.

The press.

A letter, signed "Justinian," which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23d May, respecting the state of exchange at which the English pay of the European troops is converted into rupees, led to a correspondence between the Government and the editor of the paper, of which the following are the details:—

The chief secretary, in a letter to the editor (Mr. H. F. Boaden), dated 25th May, states that the letter in question "being deemed by the Governor in Council to be a publication of a most unjustifiable description and dangerous tendency,

and to contain false and injurious reflexions against this Government," the secretary was directed to intimate to the editor his Lordship's resolution to enforce his removal from the country, unless he forthwith disclosed the name of the author of the letter.

The editor, expressing his regret at the insertion of the letter, says:—"What I am here called upon to do, I beg most solemnly to assure his Lordship in Council is not within my power, as I have not the most distant idea of who the author is, or from whence the letter in question came. I found it among others on my desk in the *Gazette* office, and, on inquiring who brought it, was informed a young boy; and this, I again beg to assure his Lordship, is all the knowledge I possess respecting it."

The secretary, in return, was directed to state that his Lordship in Council "considers the editor's answer to be quite unsatisfactory, as the circumstance of his not making himself acquainted with the name of the author of such a production affords by no means any the least justification or extenuation of his culpability in publishing it;" and that he is accordingly "instructed to signify to the editor that, if he failed to disclose the name of the author on or before Monday the 4th June, his license to reside in India would be withdrawn, and he would be removed from the country."

The editor, next day, ascertained that the author of the letter was Hugh Joseph O'Donnell, a private in the Queen's Royals, and being directed to furnish clear proof or admission of the fact, he transmits the following:—

"To the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

"Sir:—I take the liberty of explaining to you, that I am the author of a letter which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23d ult., signed 'Justinian;' that I have, through the commanding officer of the regiment, transmitted a petition to Mr. Daniel O'Connell, M.P., to be presented to Parliament on the same subject 'Justinian's' letter treated of, in the hopes of redress. I am the soldier and liege subject of William the Fourth, and not of the Honourable Company; and it appears rather a strange contrast, that on the very day that I have been firing and rejoicing on *his* account, any local government should feel as anxious as the presiders over the French Bastile on my account. I have forwarded another letter to the Lord High Chancellor, and, therefore, I hold myself perfectly amenable to his Majesty's Home Government, and am prepared to stand or fall by their decision. I therefore say, with the inspired Apostle, 'I appeal to Cæsar;' but as he, William, King of Great Britain, rules not where *will* and *pleasure* rules, and not the *law*, I do not feel bound to answer in any court where he is *not*.

"I am, Mr. Editor, sincerely your's,
(Signed) "Hugh J. O'Donnell,
"Private Queen's Royals."

"Colabah, 1st of June 1832."

The correspondence is closed by a letter from the secretary signifying, that the author of the paper having been made known, "His Lordship in Council will refrain from taking steps against the editor on this occasion, but directs the secretary to state that, in the event of the editor's ever again publishing so scandalous a libel on the Government, measures will be adopted for subjecting him, and not the author, to punishment."

Private O'Donnell has been since sentenced to six months' imprisonment for this offence.

DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.

A letter has been received in town from Persia which has excited a good deal of talk in the bazaar, and the substance of which we give merely as a rumour of the day. It states that Prince Abbas Mirza has ordered 30,000 men to march upon Hirat, and that this movement is only preparatory to an advance upon India in conjunction with Russia. This is probably a mere rumour or the echo of a lie—but "coming events cast their shadows before them," and many of these rumours, combined with the tone which now and then breaks out in the Russian journals, show but too well the turn of men's thoughts and wishes, and should warn us to be prepared.—*Bom. Gaz. Aug. 25.*

Ceylon.

The Governor and suite left Colombo, on the 24th August, for Chilaw, on a tour to the northern parts of the island.

The following subjects have been selected by the governor, as prize essays, to be adjudged by a select committee of the Ceylon Improvement Society. Each successful candidate will be entitled to ten guineas in money, or to a gold medal, at the option of the party.

No. 1. An Essay on the best principle of inducing the natives of Ceylon to offer their labour gratuitously, for the construction and reparation of tanks and watercourses, in consideration of the benefits which they would receive as landholders from the results of irrigation. This essay is exclusively for the natives, and may be sent in without translation, if the party should so prefer.

No. 2. An Essay on the best mode of directing the exertions of the descendants of Europeans to agricultural or other pursuits, so as to hold out to them a certainty of an independent livelihood, as the result of well-directed labour. Also on the best mode of furnishing a practical education to the parties, whose labour, if properly directed, may fairly be expected to secure their independence.

No. 3. An Essay upon the arts, manufactures, and trade of Ceylon, shewing their present and former state, with a view of ascertaining whether, by the introduction of proper machinery, artisans, or other means, great improvements may not be made, and employment given to all classes of persons, from the development of the resources of the island involved in those improvements.

No. 4. An Essay on the timber of the island, and on the probability of a demand being made for such timber as an article of export, provided sufficient means of conveyance are established between the best timber districts and the ports of exportation.

Penang.

Extract of a letter from Penang dated 3d July:—

"Our session of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery was held on the 25th ult. The case of Che-Seong, indicted as being accessory to the murder of Che-Toah (see p. 24), has been thrown out by the grand jurors.

"Twenty-three months ago, Che-Seong was committed on the evidence of another Chinaman, a Macao-man, and a member of one of the secret *Konsees* (societies) of the island. The trial of his accuser Ahing, in consequence of the court being of opinion that the ends of justice would be better consulted by delay, has been ordered to lay over until the arrival of a professional judge. Ahing has confessed that the whole accusation against Che-Seong was false and malicious; that he had been made the dupe of others, who had purposes of their own to serve.

Malacca.

NANNING AFFAIRS.

A communication from the camp, Taboo, dated June 27th, in the *Singapore Chronicle* of July 12th, contains the following remarks respecting the *status quo*:—"Few British officers require to be reminded of the superiority of their own countrymen over the best Asiatics; but with reference to the opinions of credible persons, who state that a small European force is absolutely necessary to set a spirited example to the natives, the very simple fact, of a party belonging to the 5th consisting of not more than seventy men, under the command of Captains Sunnock and Justice, driving the enemy from the whole of their defences at this place, and recapturing the guns (which were lost in the former expedition), is in itself a sufficient answer. The considerable force brought by Syed Saban, so instrumental to us, consists, I believe, of twenty-two men! There are, however, forty or fifty cut-throat looking gentlemen, who under the designation of 'contingents,' eat, drink, and sleep, about the camp; but as I have yet to learn of what use they have hitherto been, or are ever likely to become, no remarks can be expected.

"The force still occupy this place, with a small detail at Sabang. The Pangbuloo has obtained shelter from some of his friends: but whether he will again take the field, or not, time alone must tell; the Malacca reports varying as regularly as they are daily, as to peace or war. The country, *seems* quiet, and the inhabitants appear to be gaining more confidence; many come into the camp with fruits, &c. for sale.

It appears that, peace having been concluded with the solitudes of Nanning, a movement towards another direction has been hatched, *viz.* to Mount Ophir, at the foot of which the Malays are said to have raised a stockade. Thither Mr. Lewis, the tythe-collector, has proceeded with two companies of sepoys; whether to drive the Malays from this defence, or to "spy out the land," and inspect the *gold mines* which are said to exist in that district, we have not heard.

Gold mines are very pretty things *in prospectu*; but, we believe, it has been found by sad experience on Sumatra, even by the Hon. Company's government, that it generally requires more silver to work them, than the produce will ever repay.—*Sing. Chron. July 26.*

Netherlands India.

The *Singapore Chronicle* of July 12th contains a letter, which expatiates with much indignation upon the alleged *massacre* of the imported Chinese labourers in the affair at Krawang, in Java,* and calls upon the local government of that island to clear itself of the charges against them current at the settlement. The writer adds in a postscript:—

"It may not be amiss, in pointing out the horrid features of the above affair, to state, that the savage feeling exhibited towards the unfortunate labourers of Krawang not only extended to them, but to every *celestial* who, residing in that part of the country, fell in the way of European or native troops, in consequence of which a great many peaceable Chinese, quite unconnected with this affair, met an untimely grave. Among these were thirteen Canton Chinamen, manipulators of tea; these

* See last vol., pp. 86, 133, 175.

people were much above the common run of the labourers, and had been brought from Canton by Mr. Jacobson (the inspector of the tea-cultivation on Java), whence they had been seduced from their families, with the greatest difficulty, by promises of all sorts of kindness, besides good pay. It seems that both these had ceased; for these Chinamen, who lived at a very considerable journey from the works where the tumult broke out, were obliged to send four of their numbers to the works, to represent their case to the resident; and, most unluckily for them, just as the affair had broken out. What was the consequence? These unfortunate people, quite unconnected with the rest of their countrymen, were rewarded for their mission by being hung up at the residency. A day or two afterwards, their remaining nine companions went in a body to see why the others had not returned; but on the road they were met by a body of natives, commanded by an European, when the quiet unoffending people were surrounded and massacred like so many wild beasts. These facts are publicly stated all over this archipelago, and if they be incorrect, let the Dutch government of Java come forward and disprove them.

Java papers to the 8th Sept., received in Holland, bring intelligence that the Dutch troops have made themselves masters of the whole country of the Padrees of Lintore, on the west coast of Sumatra, and recovered all the pieces of cannon that they had lost in former years.

A proclamation had been issued by the governor-general, authorizing the Bank of Java to issue a paper currency as a substitute for copper, to the amount of three millions. All payments to the government otherwise made in copper coin, may be made in this paper currency.

Arabia.

REBELLION OF THE TURKS IN MECCA—VIOLATION OF THE TEMPLE.

The following intelligence has been afforded by an eye-witness, lately arrived from the Haj:—

Previous to the month of Mohurrum (June), various rumours had been circulated in Mecca respecting the movements in Syria. The Turks, whom Ibrahim Pasha, after the subjugation of the Wahabees, had left in the neighbourhood, began to canvass the conduct of their late commander, and a turbulent military chief, named Toorkee Bilmas, who had procured the government of Jedda by intrigue, and had forced the sheriff to concede to him the civil government of Mecca, openly declared that Ibrahim Pasha, and his father Vizier Mahomed Ally, were both traitors to the Sultan, and that their authority was forfeited. The Nizam Jeddeed, or native Arab regiments, who Mahomed had disciplined in the European style, however, remained faithful to their chief, and placing themselves under the command of the sheriff, declared their readiness to defend the holy city from the violence of the Turks.

At length, in the beginning of Mohurrum, a rumour reached Mecca that Ibrahim Pasha had been defeated in Syria, and this was quickly followed by a report of the death of his father, Mahomed Ally Pasha. The Turks now resolved to plunder the town, and either quit the country or join the Sultan's arms in Syria. The first part of the project they executed; on the night of the 2d of Mohurrum, they made a general plunder of the undefended suburbs, and on the morning of the 3d, were proceeding to retreat, when they were stopped by a messenger from the sheriff and the commander of the Nizam Jeddeed, asking reparation for the plunder, demanding by whose orders they were quitting the city, and threatening, if they persisted, to attack them. Toorkee Bilmas and the Turks replied, they had no master but the Sultan, and that they would obey no orders but his; a second message was sent, to which they returned a still more contemptuous answer; and, at length, orders were given to attack them. The fort which overlooks the city was opened against them, and made a dreadful havoc; they endeavoured to force their way through the fire, but were met by a detachment of the Nizam Jeddeed, who fired volley after volley at every attempt they made to advance, and, at length, having exhausted their ammunition, charged down upon them, and after a short struggle, drove them with great slaughter back into the city. The Turks who escaped took refuge in the great mosque of the temple; but the battery of the fort was made to play upon it, and with such fatal aim, that the right pillar was broken down, the walls pierced, and several of the inmates, both refugee Turks and unconcerned pilgrims, killed. The battery ceasing to play, the Nizam Jeddeed rushed into the temple, dragged out the concealed Turks, and bayonetted them, or cut off their heads in the streets. It is calculated that not less than 1,400 Turks have fallen in this affair. Some, who had the good fortune to escape, made for Jedda, where they got on board a vessel belonging to the Pasha, and sailed for Mocha. The Pasha, on receiving intelligence of the affair, immediately despatched a letter of thanks to the sheriff of Mecca, and the officers of the Nizam Jeddeed, and sent a reinforcement to the place, with orders to seize and send to Cairo all who had aided with Bilmas.—*Bombay Gaz. Sept.* 15.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

RELIEF OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 28, 1832.—With the sanction of government, the following relief of corps will take place at the periods, and in the order specified:—

Horse Artillery.

1*st Brigade.* — Head-Quarters, from Cawnpore to Meerut, when relieved by the head-quarters of the 2d brigade.

1st Troop, from Muttra to Meerut, 1st November.

2d Troop, from Cawnpore to Meerut, when relieved by the 1st tr. 3d brigade.

3d Troop, from Cawnpore to Dum Dum, by water.

4th Troop, from Neemuch to Meerut, when relieved by the 4th tr. 3d brigade.

2d Brigade.—Head-Quarters, from Kurnaul to Cawnpore, 1st November.

1st Troop, from Kurnaul to Cawnpore, 1st November.

2d Troop, from Mhow to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 2d tr 3d brigade.

3d Troop, from Dum Dum to Meerut, when relieved by the 3d tr. 1st brigade.

3d Brigade. — Head-Quarters, from Meerut to Kurnaul, when relieved by the head-quarters of the 1st brigade.

1st Troop, from Meerut to Kurnaul, when relieved by the 2d tr. 1st brigade.

2d Troop, from Meerut to Mhow, 1st November.

3d Troop, from Meerut to Muttra, when relieved by the 1st tr. 1st brigade.

4th Troop, from Meerut to Neemuch, 1st November.

Cavalry.

2d Regt. L.C., from Kurnaul to Neemuch, 1st November.

4th ditto, from Meerut to Kurnaul, when relieved by the 9th regt.

9th ditto, from Neemuch to Meerut, when relieved by the 2d regt.

Infantry.

H.M. 3d regt. or Buffs, from Fort William to Berhampore.

H.M. 49th regt., from Berhampore to Fort William.

1st Regt. N.I., from Delhi to Futteh Ghur, when relieved by the 39th regt.

5th ditto, from Nusseerabad to Saugor, when relieved by the 17th regt.

8th ditto, from Delhi to Kurnaul; on the 10th Oct. to march to Hansi, to take the duties there until the arrival of the 27th regt., and then proceed to Kurnaul.

16th ditto, from Saugor to Mhow, 1st December.

17th N.I., from Futteh Ghur to Nusseerabad, when relieved by the 1st regt.

18th ditto, from Jubbulpore to Baitool; right wing on the 15th Nov.; left wing when relieved by the 29th regt.

19th ditto, from Hansi to Barrackpore, when relieved by the 8th regt.

25th ditto, from Barrackpore to Arracan, by sea, when the requisite transport can be provided.

26th ditto, from Nusseerabad to Gurrawarra and Hussingabad, 20th October.

27th ditto, from Gurrawarra and Hussingabad to Hansi, when relieved by the 26th regt.

29th ditto, from Meerut to Jubbulpore; will escort the governor-general's camp from Delhi.

34th ditto, from Barrackpore to Midnapore, 15th November.

37th ditto, from Kurnaul to Neemuch, 20th Oct.; will escort the governor-general's camp to Delhi.

38th ditto, from Midnapore to Benares, when relieved by the 34th regt.

39th ditto, from Agra to Delhi, 15th October.

42d ditto, from Neemuch to Delhi, 1st November.

45th ditto, from Neemuch to Muttra, when relieved by the 46th regt.

46th ditto, from Muttra to Neemuch, 1st November.

54th ditto, from Benares to Nusseerabad, when relieved by the 38th regt.

55th ditto, from Benares to Barrackpore, proceeding by water to Barrackpore.

57th ditto, from Mhow to Muttra, 1st December.

66th ditto, from Arracan to Benares, by sea, when relieved by the 25th regt.

69th ditto, from Muttra to Meerut, when relieved by the 45th regt.

70th ditto, from Baitool to Banda, when relieved by the right wing 18th regt.

73d ditto, from Banda to Benares, when relieved by a wing of a regt., to be detached temporarily from the force at Allahabad, on the 10th Oct.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. BUTLER.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 6, 1832.—At a European General Court-Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on the 2d April 1832, of which Col. H. Faithfull, of the artillery, is president, Lieut. Wm. Augustus Butler, of the 22d regt. Nat. Inf., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge—"Lieut. Wm. Augustus Butler, of the 22d regt. N.I., charged with disobedience of orders and breach of military discipline, and conduct unbecoming

to an officer and gentleman, in the following instance:—

"That he, Lieut. W. A. Butler, being in charge of the 5th company 22d regt. N.I., did, on or some time previous to the 4th day of June 1829, authorize, or allow Ramdeen Sing, pay havildar of the company, to disburse the sum of Rs. 290, either in payments on his, Lieut. W. A. Butler's, private account, or in advances to himself; such money, or parts thereof, being due to men on leave, or to men transferred to the invalid establishment, or to the heirs of deceased men of the company; for which sum of Rs. 290, he, Lieut. W. A. Butler, gave a note of hand to the pay havildar, Ramdeen Sing, dated the 4th day of June 1829, which has not yet been paid, although the said Ramdeen Sing, pay havildar, has been compelled to make good the amount thereof."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding—"The court having maturely weighed and deliberated on the charges against the prisoner, is of opinion, that he is guilty of the matter alleged against him, with exception of the words "ungentlemanly conduct," and of "such money," and of the following, "which has not yet been paid, although the said Ramdeen Sing, pay havildar, has been compelled to make good the amount thereof," of which it does fully acquit him.

Sentence—"The court having found the prisoner guilty, with exception of the words set forth in its finding above, sentences him to be reprimanded."

On receipt of the above decision, the commander-in-chief directed the following letter to be addressed to the deputy judge advocate general conducting the proceedings:

To Capt. Jones, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Cawnpore.

Sir;—The Commander-in-chief having directed the court-martial on Lieut. Butler, of the 22d N.I., to revise their sentence, you will be pleased to communicate his Excellency's commands to the president of the court.

2. The court are desired to re-consider the evidence regarding the money advanced by the havildar, who, it is proved, has been under monthly instalments to the subadar for the amount, and that the whole is not yet liquidated at the date of the trial, while no part of the money has been repaid by Lieut. Butler to the native officer, thus suffering a large diminution of his income for more than two years. Although Lieut. Butler is not specifically charged with borrowing money from the havildar, the court are desired to re-consider whether, in the establishment of that fact, they mean to absolve Lieut. Butler from the imputation of ungentlemanly conduct in not repaying it.

3. The commander-in-chief cannot suppose that the court will justify, by their verdict, the position assumed, that when the complaint was preferred by the havildar against Lieut. Butler, and that officer must have anticipated its consequences, the offer of payment of the money could alter the nature of the transaction, and repel the ungentlemanly conduct imputed in the charge; yet such is the effect of the court's finding. The havildar preferred a complaint against Lieut. Butler to his immediate superior officer, Lieut. Nesbitt; that officer reported it to Major Chalmers, the commanding officer; and in this stage of the business Lieut. Butler, apprehensive, it is to be rationally concluded, of the result to himself, offers payment; the havildar declines accepting the money, as the whole affair, which obviously had assumed a very different aspect, was in the hands of the commanding officer; Lieut. Butler then lodges the money in the adjutant's office.

4. It is difficult to comprehend the grounds on which the court, with these facts fully established, can acquit him of the concluding part of the charge, "which (money) has not yet been paid, although the said havildar has been compelled to make good the amount thereof."

5. The commander-in-chief desires the court will re-consider their finding on the above recited part of the charge, and their judgment on its character; and his Excellency further desires that the court will more clearly and explicitly declare the guilt which they have found and do attach to Lieut. Butler.

6. The proceedings of the court are herewith returned, and I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. Bryant, Judge Adv. Gen

Judge Adv. General's Office, Simla,

16th June 1832.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—"The court having re-considered its former finding and sentence, adheres to the same.

Remarks by the Court.

"The court, when revising their finding, having been directed by his Exc. the commander-in-chief to refer to those words of the charge, *viz.* "which (money) has not yet been paid, although the said havildar has been compelled to make good the amount thereof," beg to observe, that such refer to the date of the charge itself, the 22d of March 1832, whereas it appears in evidence that the money was tendered to the havildar, and on his not being permitted to accept it, was lodged in the quarter-guard of the regiment during the month of February; and the court being desired "more clearly and explicitly to declare the guilt which they have found and do attach to Lieut. Butler," observe that their original finding explicitly specifies that officer guilty of disobedience of orders and breach of military discipline, and conduct unbecoming to an officer."

Confirmed.

(Signed) E. Barnes, Com.-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

The principal object of the commander-in-chief in referring back to the court the proceedings on the trial of Lieut. Butler, was to ascertain distinctly what portion of the charge the court intended to find him guilty of; and although they now "observe that their original finding explicitly specifies that officer guilty of disobedience of orders and breach of military discipline, and conduct unbecoming to an officer," still the commander-in-chief is left very much in the dark, and it is only by inference that he can arrive at the intention, or reconcile the conclusion of the court.

It is important to observe that the court has designated the accusation against Lieut. Butler as *charges*, whereas but one charge was preferred against him, which contains the accusation of "disobedience of orders, breach of military discipline, and conduct unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman," and the whole of these items of charge arise out of one transaction, or, as the explanatory part of the charge states, "in the following *instance*." Now if the court, as it appears to the commander-in-chief they have done by their verdict, render the specifications in that instance innocuous and devoid of criminality, items of charge must follow the same fate and fall to the ground.

The prominent feature in the specifications of the charge, is the employment, or rather the authorizing the employment, of the Company's money for his, Lieut. Butler's, private uses; the court in its decision has ejected the words "such money," and on this the nicety of the question hinges. If the commander-in-chief is to understand that the court did not consider "such money" as Company's money, that part of the charge remains perfectly harmless, because there could be no offence whatever, either moral or military, in the pay havildar disbursing money on Lieut. Butler's private account; but it is to be observed, that although the court has ejected the words "such money," it has left in those of "or parts thereof;" still it is not clear to the mind of the commander-in-chief, whether the court did not intend to decide that the whole of the money disbursed was not Company's money; if, however, the court were of opinion that parts thereof did belong to the Company, it was their duty not only distinctly to have stated their opinion, without leaving the point to mere inference, but to have stated which portion of the money disbursed, if any, did belong to the Company. It is but right and proper that Lieut. Butler should have the benefit of this doubt.

The court has fully acquitted Lieut. Butler of the remaining criminal part of the specification of the charge, by deciding that the money in question was repaid.

It appears that after the pay havildar had reported to his immediate commanding officer the non-payment of the money, and the transaction had thus become public, Lieut. Butler, apprehensive of the consequences, made a tender of the money: the pay havildar not conceiving himself then authorized to receive it, it was lodged in the adjutant's office; and that the nice distinction on this head, of which the court has given Lieut. Butler the benefit, arises from the charge being dated 22d March 1832, whereas the money was lodged in the adjutant's office the previous month.

Without stopping to argue the point, whether such payment, and under such circumstances, was good in law, which it is presumed the court thought it was, the commander-in-chief begs to remind the court, that it is not only a court of law, but a court of honour. In a mere court of law, ungentlemanly conduct is no offence, and could not be tried; but a court-martial can take cognizance of such conduct, and Lieut. Butler was specifically charged with ungentlemanly conduct, in allowing his pay havildar, in the month of June 1829, to disburse certain sums for his private uses, whether Company's money or not, but certainly not his, Lieut. Butler's, money, but which was due to the havildar for upwards of two years and a half, and which was not paid (allowing the alleged payment to be good when made) until Lieut. Butler's conduct was exposed. The court in deciding that the money was paid at the date of the charge, overlooked the whole period of Lieut. Butler's conduct in the transaction from the 4th of June 1829 to February 1832.

The commander-in-chief, however, cannot but consider that the court has virtually acquitted Lieut. Butler, and therefore desires that he may be released from his arrest and return to his duty; at all events the commander-in-chief never could bring himself to believe, that a mere reprimand was an adequate punishment for an officer who, according to the finding of the court, was guilty of disobedience of orders, breach of military discipline, and conduct unbecoming to an officer! But he must remind him, and at the same time point out to Major Chalmers, commanding the 22d regt. N.I., that Lieut. Butler should have been charged with disobedience of the G.O. dated 21st Dec. 1820, in borrowing money from a non-commissioned officer.

The commander-in-chief notices, in the proceedings of this trial, that the charge

is not entered in the body of the proceedings, but only appended thereto: this is incorrect.

LIEUT. WALKER.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 23, 1832.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Nusseerabad on the 10th July 1832, of which Lieut. Col. J. Robertson, of the 45th regt. N.I., is president, Lieut. T. C. Walker, of the 26th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge—"Lieut. Thomas Caldecott Walker, of the 26th regt. N.I., charged with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instance:

"Having, at Nusseerabad, some time about the 6th of Jan. 1832, entered into a disgraceful personal conflict with Lieut. William Barrington Reade, of the 1st regt. L.C.; and having, some time subsequently, exhibited the most degrading instances of falsehood, in several relations of the above affairs and at a court of inquiry held on his own application at Nusseerabad, about the 30th of March 1832, on the subject, deliberately exhibited the same disgraceful violation of truth."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Deliberation—"The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner Lieut. Thomas Caldecott Walker, of the 26th regt. N.I., is not guilty, and does acquit him of the charge preferred against him."

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) E. BARNES,
Commander-in-chief.

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

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

July 30. Capt. C. P. Kennedy, Bengal artillery, political agent at Subathoo.

Capt. C. M. Wade, 45th Bengal N.I., political agent at Loodiana.

Sept. 3. Lieut. Wm. Fraser, 61st Bengal N.I., an officiating assistant to agent to Governor-general on north-eastern frontier.

10. Capt. Thos. Wilkinson, 6th Bengal N.C., political agent on south-west frontier.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Aug. 14. Mr. D. C. Smyth, session judge of Hoogly.

Mr. N. Smith, session judge of Rungpore.

Mr. E. P. Smith, magistrate and collector of Ghaseepore.

Mr. J. J. Harvey, magistrate of Harraset.

Mr. J. H. D'Oyly, magistrate of Midnapore.

Mr. T. Wyatt, magistrate of Hidgelee.

Mr. W. S. Alexander, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Midnapore.

Mr. J. K. Ewart, head-assistant to magistrate and collector of central division of Cuttack.

Mr. W. D. Hague Routh, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

28. Mr. J. A. F. Hawkins, civil and session judge of zillah Purneah.

Mr. W. Travers, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 10th or Sarun division.

Mr. D. T. Timins, an assistant under ditto ditto of 5th or Bareilly division.

Mr. G. G. Mackintosh, an assistant under *ditto* ditto of 13th or Bauleah division.

Sept. 4. Mr. C. J. Middleton, a supernumerary judge of Provincial Court of Calcutta.

The Hon. F. J. Shore, judge and magistrate of zillah Furruckabad.

Mr. T. H. Sympson, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 8th or Benares division.

Capt. D. Williams, 45th N.I., a senior assistant to local superintendent in province of Arrakan.

11. Mr. James T. Mellis, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Furruckabad division.

General Department.

Sept. 11. Mr. C. C. Parks, collector of government customs at Allahabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 30, 1832.—*9th L.C.* Lieut. P. F. Story to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet S. Smith to be lieut., from 23d July 1832, in suc. to Milner transf. to invalid estab.

26th N.I. Lieut. F. R. Evans brought on effective strength of regt., v. S. G. Johnston transf. to pension estab., 23d July 1832.

66th N.I. Ens. J. H. Tilson to be lieut. from 23d July 1832, v. W. Souter transf. to pension estab.

Surg. Wm. Montgomerie to be senior surgeon to united settlements of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, v. Whitaker dec.

Mr. James Pagan admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. Thomas Drever, M.D., to be surgeon, v. A. Wardrop dec.

Head-Quarters, July 10 *and* 11, 1832.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Infantry Cadet S. Pond to do duty with Europ. regt., at Dinapore; date 27th June.—Lieut. J. Skinner to act as adj. to 61st N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 26th June.—Lieut. R. L. Burnett, to act as adj. to 54th N.I., during absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. Beatson; date 1st July.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell to assume medical charge of 6th bat. artillery at Cawnpore, as a temp. arrangement; date 1st July.

72d N.I. Lieut. R. W. Beatson to be adj., v. May prom.

Acting Ens. D. Ramsay, at his own request, to do duty with 28th N.I., at Agra.

Lieut. S. Earle, of European invalids, permitted to reside and draw his pay at Monghyr.

July 13.—*71st N.I.* Ens. G. W. G. Bristow to be adj., v. Wintle resigned the appointment.

July 14 *and* 17.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. R. Fullarton, M.D., to do duty with 66th N.I.; date 28th June.—Ens. G. P. Brooke, to act as adj. to 68th N.I., during illness of Lieut. Maling; date 7th July.

Fort William, Sept. 3.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Capt. George Everest to be major, 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Giles Emly to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. Alex. Humfrays to be 1st-lieut. from 25th July 1832, in suc. to J. Scott, transf. to invalid estab.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Ralph Smith brought on effective strength of regt.

33d N.I. Ens. R. T. Sandeman to be lieut. from 4th Aug. 1832, v. A. F. Tytler dec.

64th N.I. Ens. Wm. Nisbett to be lieut. from 25th Aug. 1832, v. J. W. Conran dec.

Regt. of Artillery.—1st-Lieut. E. R. Watts to be captain, and 2d-Lieut. H. Sturrock to be 1st-lieut. from 2d Sept. 1832, in suc. to R. C. Dickson dec.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Vincent Eyre brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 15.—Lieut. T. H. Newhouse, at his own request, to do duty with Europ. regt. at Dinapore.

Acting Ens. L. T. Forrest, at his own request, to do duty with 39th N.I. at Agra.

Aug. 17.—The following district and regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. S. Brown, acting adj. 66th N.I., to officiate as district and station staff in Arracan, v. Seaton permitted to resign appointment; date 14th July.—Lieut. T. H. Scott to act as adj. to 38th N.I., during Lieut. Knyvett's absence, on leave; date 1st Aug.—Lieut. C. H. Thomas to act as interp. and qu.-mast. to 11th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Hyslop; date 6th Feb.

Cornet W. Cookson removed from 2d to 9th L.C.

Aug. 20.—Surg. G. Waddell, M.D., removed from 25th N.I. to 7th bat. of artillery.

Acting Ens. J. T. Harwood, at his own request, to do duty with 63d N.I. at Mullye.

Aug. 21.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Lieut. J. G. B. Paton to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 47th N.I. during absence of Ens. Hollings; date 24th July.

Lieut. A. De Fountain, 29th, and Lieut. G. W. Williams, 40th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Ens. S. C. Hampton, 67th, at his own request, removed to 57th N.I.

Fort William, Sept. 10.—10th *L.C.* Lieut. John Woore to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet T. F. B. Beatson to be lieut., from 29th Aug. 1832, in suc. to Garstin dec.—Supernum. Cornet W. B. Mosley brought on effective strength of regt.

12th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. Geo. Cecil brought on effective strength of regt., v. W. Innes dec., from 28th Aug. 1832.

Lieut. Col. William Dunlop, 49th N.I., to officiate as town and fort major of Fort William, during absence of Capt. Sir Robert Colquhoun, or until further orders.—Capt. Davies to continue to act as town and fort major until relieved by Lieut. Col. Dunlop.

Sept. 13.—Ens. Wm. Tollemache, 22d N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 22.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell to do duty under superintending surgeon at Cawnpore, date 4th Aug.—Lieut. R. Martin to act as adj. to a detachment of four companies of corps of sappers and miners at Allahabad; date 15th Aug.

Aug. 23.—Lieut. W. Fraser, 61st N.I., to do duty with Sylhet light infantry.

Aug. 24.—The following division order confirmed:—Cadet T. C. Richardson to join and do duty, until further orders, with 64th N.I. at Dinapore.

Lieut. D. Nisbett, 53d N.I., having passed examination in native languages by public examiners of college of Fort William, exempted from future examination.

The recent app. of Lieut. P. Mainwaring, 33d regt., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 53d N.I., cancelled at his own request.

Aug. 25.—Assist. Surg. A. Drummond to be garrison assist. surgeon at Allahabad, v. Washbourn, on furlough.

Engineers. 2d-Lieut. J. Laughton to be adj., v. Waugh app. to trigonometrical survey.

38th N.I. Lieut. T. H. Scott to be adj., v. Knyvett, permitted to resign the appointment.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 30. Lieut. Wm. Palmer, 39th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Thos. Gear, 20th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Wm. F. Beatson, 54th N.I., for health.—Sept. 10. Lieut. W. S. Prole, 37th N.I., on private affairs.

To China.—Sept. 3. Surg. Geo. Lamb, for six months, for health.

To New South Wales.—Sept. 10. Ens. G. P. Austen, 18th N.I., for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 4. *Palmyra*, Loader, from London.—9. *Merope*, Briggs, from Mauritius and Madras.—10. *Brougham*, Viles, from Isle of France.—11. *Swallow*, Adam, from Bourbon, &c.—19. *Sovereign*, M'Kellar, from Mauritius.—20. *Isabella*, Wiseman, from New South Wales.—22. *Union*, Souchais, from Bourbon; and *Brookline*, Kennedy, from Boston.—28. *Patriot King*, Pinder, from Liverpool; and *Nestor*, Thiebault, from Bordeaux and Madras.—*Sept.* 3. *Tropique*, Roy, from Bordeaux and Madras.—6. *Mary*, Dobson, from London and Mauritius; and *Zoroaster*, Prentice, from Penang.—7. *Lord Eldon*, Dawson, from Liverpool.—9. *Bounty Hall*, Jackson, from Liverpool, Mauritius, and Madras; and *Collingwood*, Snipe, from Liverpool.—10. *Euphrates*, Buckham, from London and Madras.—15. *Resource*, Warren, from London.—17. *Abgarris*, Tulloch, from Madras.—20. *Alexander*, Waugh, from London and Madras; and *Resolution*, Jellicoe, from Penang.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 6. *Columbia*, Ware, for Isle of France.—7. *General Palmer*, Cotgrave, for London.—16. *Heroine*, Wyatt, for London; *Imogen*, Richardson, for Mauritius; and *Addingham*, Nicholson, for ditto.—17. *Memnon*, Pattinson, for Liverpool; and *Lady Hayes*, Allport, for Cape of Good Hope.—18. *Indian Oak*, Bane, for Mauritius.—19. *Nabob*, Moore, for New York.—*Sept.* 1. *Brougham*, Viles, for Bourbon.—2. *Joanna*, M'Kellar, for Liverpool; *Orissa*, Tod, for Greenock; *Red Rover*, Clifton, for China; and *Carnatic*, *Proudfoot*, for ditto.—3. *Bon Harmonie*, Villerose, for Marseilles; and *Merope*, Briggs, for Mauritius and Bourbon.—5. *Ernaad*, Gillett, for Mauritius.—6. *Fergusson*, Young, for London, via Cape; and *Elizabeth*, Stephen, for Penang.—9. *Emporium*, Winslow, for Boston.—12. *Alexander*, Jones, for Mauritius.—15. *Sovereign*, M'Kellar, for Mauritius and Sydney; and *Swallow*, Adam, for Bourbon.—17. *Catherine*, Fenn, for London; and *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Bombay.—18. *Union*, Souchais, for Bourbon.—20. *Nestor*, Thiebault, for Bordeaux.

Sailed from Saugor.

Aug. 6. H.C.S. *Dunira*, Hamilton, for China.—26. H.C.S. *William Fairlie*, Blair, for China.—27. H.C.S. *Charles Grant*, Manderson, for China.—*Sept.* 11. H.C.S. *Reliance*, Timins, for China.

Freight to London (Sept. 20).—£5. 10s. to £6. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 2. At Calcutta, the lady of C. Herd, Esq., of a son and heir.

3. At Malda, the lady of John Lamb, Esq., med. estab., of a son, still-born.

5. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. G. R. Pemberton, 56th N.I., of a son (since dead).

— At Dum Dum, the lady of Andrew Wood, Esq., of a son.

8. At Hazaribaugh, the lady of E. T. Harpur, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Delhi, the lady of Capt. R. R. Hughes, 62d N.I., of a daughter.

9. At Patna, the lady of J. W. Templer, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Ghazeepore, the lady of S. M. Boulderson, Esq., civil service, of a son.

11. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. J. W. J. Ouseley, 28th N.I., of a daughter.

12. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. H. W. Bellew, of a son.

13. At Juanpore, the lady of Capt. Cracklow, of a son.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of T. Bruce, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Major Shuldham, commanding 31st N.I., of a daughter.

16. At Beerbhoom, the lady of the Hon. Robert Forbes, of a son.

17. At Hurripaul, the lady of H. S. Lane, Esq., of a son.

19. At Calcutta, the wife of Charles Brownlow, Esq., of a son.
20. At Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. Birch, deputy judge adv. gen., of a daughter.
22. At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. C. H. S. Freeman, 47th N.I., of a daughter.
25. At Howrah, the wife of Mr. John Statham, H.C. pilot service, of a daughter.
26. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Weston, deputy judge adv. gen., of a son.
— At Mussooree, Mrs. Caine, of a son.
27. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Osborn, D. A. Com. Gen., of a son.
— At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. George Twemlow, Bengal artillery, of a daughter.
— At Wellesley Place, the lady of Robert Macfarlane Ronald, Esq., of a son.
28. At Moradabad, the lady of T. Louis, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
29. At Delhi, the lady of Thos. Theos. Metcalfe, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
30. At Cawnpore, the lady of Brev. Major Halfhide, H.M. 44th regt., of a daughter.
— At Damoodia factory, near Commercolly, Mrs. T. Devreria, of a son.
Sept. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Elton, Esq., Bengal army, of a daughter.
2. At Calcutta, the lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of R. Stewart, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Mirzapore, the lady of John Fred. Gaitskell, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
4. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. McCulloch, of a son.
5. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. E. Rodrigues, of a daughter.
6. At Chandernagore, the lady of H. Piddington, Esq., of a son.
— At Kidderpore, Mrs. J. N. Martin, of a son and heir.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. C. Rabeholm, of a daughter.
7. At Ghazeepore, the lady of Capt. Vernon, paymaster H.M. 38th regt., of a daughter.
8. At Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut. J. Bruce, H.M. 16th Foot, of a daughter.
— At Chinsurah, Mrs. Howard, of a son.
— At Agra, the lady of Capt. Boileau, engineers, of a daughter (since dead).
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Bolst, of a daughter.
9. At Baraset, the lady of Richard H. Mytton, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Agra, the lady of Capt. Aitchison, 28th N.I., of a son and heir.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Dessa, of a daughter.
10. At Ghazeepore, the lady of Major G. M. Greville, of a still-born infant.
14. At Bancoorah, the lady of John MacRitchie, Esq., of a daughter.
16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Burn, of a son.
18. At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Holroyd, Esq., barrister at law, of a daughter.
— At Serampore, Mrs. Joshua Rowe, of a daughter.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Gilbert, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 18. At Chupra, Thomas R. Wharton, Esq., to Miss Smith.
Aug. 7. At Calcutta, Henry Palmer, Esq., 41st regt., to Susannah Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. Counsell, artillery.
14. At Berhampoor, Graham Dundas, Esq., lieut. 72d regt., to Margaret Maria Louisa, third daughter of the late General E. Swift Broughton, of Rossend Castle, Fifeshire, North Britain.
20. At Neemuch, Mr. John Tedd, to Miss Elizabeth Ward.
21. At Ishapore Park, William Dalrymple Shaw, Esq., to Caroline Anne, only daughter of Major Sissmore, of the Bengal artillery.
27. At Calcutta, Henry Godfrey Codrington Gouland, Esq., nephew of the late Sir William Codrington, Bart., to Miss Jessie Burn, only daughter of John Burn, Esq., of Berwick upon-Tweed.
— At Chinsurah, Mr. J. B. Barber, to Miss S. R. Saunders, 2d-daughter of the late H. Saunders, Esq., attorney at law.
30. At Kurnaul, George Conolly Ponsonby, Esq., 2d regt. L.C., to Harriet Milling, eldest daughter of Capt. Ford, H.M. 16th regt.
30. At Cawnpoor, Mr. W. Greenway, to Mrs. Bamfett.
Sept. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Philip DeSilva, to Miss Thomasin Victor.
3. At Calcutta, Lieut. George E. Hollings, 38th regt. N.I., to Harriet Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major W. A. Boscawen, Bengal army.
4. At Cawnpore, Mr. F. Fantom, to Miss Susan Cecilia Mills.
13. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Rochford Axcell, to Miss Elizabeth King.
15. At Calcutta, William Thompson, Esq., attorney at law, to Ellen, only child of J. Royce, Esq.

DEATHS.

July 8. On board the *William Wilson*, off Mauritius, Mr. T. Mitchell, commander of the H.C. light vessel *Beacon*, aged 46.
30. At Dacca, Mrs. Huripsimah Bagram Johannes, of Kishenagur, aged 68.
Aug. 4. At Akyab, in Arracan, Lieut. Alex. Fraser Tytler, 33d regt. N.I., eldest son of Wm. Fraser Tytler, Esq., of Burdsyards, North Britain.
6. At the general hospital, Mr. Hoffbower, late an officiating assistant surgeon in the Hon. Company's service. Mr. Hoffbower was a native of Hanover, and served with the British troops at the battle of Waterloo.
8. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Moberly, chief officer of the *Brunswick*, aged 29.
11. On board the marine school ship, at Calcutta, Capt. James Perkins Hackman, aged 45.
13. At Calcutta, of spasmodic cholera, Capt. John Palmer, commanding the ship *Brunswick*.
— At Calcutta, James Williamson, Esq., Cutchwa factory, Mirzapore, aged 23.
14. Near Kissangunge, on board the pinnace *Hybla*, John Weston, youngest son of Samuel Jones, Esq., aged 16.
— At Dinapore, Capt. Alexander Campbell Beatson, 2d regt., N.I.
15. At Saugur, Mr. John Rose, 2d-officer of the H.C.S. *William Fairlie*.
16. At Umbeeka, the Rajah of Burdwan, after a tedious illness.
17. At Golabary Ghat, Sulkea, Matilda, lady of W. J. Baldwin, Esq., indigo planter, Delowly, Chuprah, aged 25.
18. At Beoree, near Gorruckpore, W. Mathews, Esq., junior, aged 25.
— At Calcutta, Adam Nicholson, Esq., formerly branch pilot, aged 51.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Welchman, relict of the late C. W. Welchman, Esq., M.D., aged 33.
21. At Cawnpore, Augustus Chas. Floyer, Esq., of the H.C. civil service.
22. At Writers' Buildings, Robert Henry Stuart, Esq., H.C. civil service, aged 21.
25. At Calcutta, Lieut. James Wm. Conran, 46th regt. N.I., aged 25.
27. At Barrackpore, in his 25th year, A. Macdonald, Esq., assist. surg. 25th regt.
— At Calcutta, in her 18th year, Harriet Sarah, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. G. H. Fagan, formerly adjutant general of the Bengal army.
28. At Buxar, of a fever, Lieut. William Innes, 12th regt. N.I., eldest son of Colonel Wm. Innes, C.B., of this establishment
— At Calcutta, Miss Ann Derozio, cousin of the late H. L. V. Derozio, Esq., aged 21.
— At the Chandernagore Farm, Mr. John King, aged 31.
30. At Bhaugulpoor, Capt. Henry Garstin, of the 10th regt. L.C.
Sept. 1. At Calcutta, Edgar Temple, Esq., indigo planter, Nohattee, aged 35.
2. At Calcutta, Capt. Rowland Cotton Dickson, Hon. Company's Bengal artillery, aged 46.
— At Chandernagore, Mons. S. Bouché, after eight day's fever, aged 32.
4. At Calcutta, Sarah Eliza, lady of James Donnithorne, Esq., H.C. civil service, aged 43.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Juliana Laforcy Tovey, wife of Francis Richard Tovey, Esq., aged 46.
6. At Berhampore, Mr. Henry Darling, aged 30.
— At Lucknow, Mr. James Duhan, sen., late merchant at Cawnpore.
— At Calcutta, Mr. James Perle, aged 25.
7. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. H. Fletcher, aged 23.
9. At Moorshedabad, Nuwab Soulut Jung, son of Dulowur Jung, and commonly known as the Chitpoor Nuwab.
— At Dacca, of fever, Mr. Edward Nicholson, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, aged 22.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Harriet Fraser, aged 50.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Lizardo D'Rozario, aged 105 years.
10. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Pughe Gennoe, an up-country trader, aged 40.
12. At Calcutta, Mrs Ann Doyle, aged 45.
14. At Calcutta, Philip Hamilton Smith, Esq., son of Cornelius Smith, Esq., aged 25.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Lindegreen.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Gomes, aged 22.
19. At Calcutta, John Bell, Esq., aged 28.
Lately. At Moun-lha, in the Burmese Empire, Giuseppe D'Amato, a Catholic missionary, better known to his flock by the style and title of Padre Don José. He was a native of Italy.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

Fort St. George, Sept. 17, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve on the following re organization of the Military Board at this presidency:

The board is to consist of the following members, *viz.* the chief engineer; the commandant of artillery; the collector of sea customs, or other selected civil officer, as Government may hereafter determine; and two stipendiary members.

The office establishment will consist of one secretary and accountant, and one deputy secretary, with such establishment of servants as the extent of the duties of the board may indispensably require.

The board will exercise control over the following departments, *viz.* the ordnance department; the department of public works, including roads, bridges, and other public buildings, except those of the revenue department; the commissariat as at present, and the marine department.

Lieut. Col. Napier, and Lieut. Col. Maclean, are appointed military members of the board, with salaries of 1,750 rupees each, in addition to the pay of their regimental rank.

Capt. Moberly is appointed secretary and accountant to the board, with the salary of 1,050 rupees per mensem, in addition to the pay of his regimental rank.

Lieut. Tudor Lavie is appointed deputy secretary to the board, with the allowances at present drawn by the officer holding that appointment, and the details of the marine department will continue to be executed by the marine secretary, but under the superintendence of the board constituted by this order.

The general principles and regulations under which the several departments now placed under the military board, have hitherto been conducted, will still continue in force. The board will receive a communication from the government with such instructions as may be necessary for its guidance in conducting the duties committed to it.

MOVEMENTS.

H.M. 45th Regt. to march from Arnee to Secunderabad, and to be there stationed.

H.M. 46th Regt. to march from Secunderabad to Arnee, when relieved by H.M. 45th regt.

The destination of the 15th Regt. N.I., from Bangalore to Palaveram, to be changed to Madras.

The 27th Regt. N.I. to march from Madras to Palaveram, when relieved by the 15th Regt. N.I. from Bangalore.

The 17th Regt. N.I. to march from Mangalore to Bangalore, and to be there stationed.

The head-quarters and two companies of sappers and miners, recently returned from Penang, to march to Bangalore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 14. F. F. Clementson, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.
F. Anderson, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.
Capt. Rae to act as master attendant at Nagore during absence of Mr. J. Hindes.
17. A. F. Hudleston, Esq., to be 3d-judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for western division.
W. R. Taylor, Esq., to be 3d-judge of ditto ditto for southern division.
F. F. Clementson, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.
J. Horsley, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chingleput.
W. A. Neave, Esq., to be deputy accountant general.
J. C. Scott, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madura.
E. Smith, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Malabar.
G. Sparkes, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.
Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, 32d N.I., to be secretary to board for college and for public instruction.
W. O. Shakespear, Esq., to be 1st-judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for western division.
John Vaughan, Esq., to be second ditto ditto.
21. W. B. Anderson, Esq., to act as judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for western division.
W. A. Neave, Esq., to act as mint master.
E. P. Thompson, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Canara.
J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem.
R. D. Parker, Esq., to be deputy Persian translator to government.
28. S. Scott, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.
31. J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to act as deputy collector of Madras, during absence of Mr. Hudleston.
S. J. Popham, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, during employment of Mr. Thompson on other duty.
Sept. 7. A. S. Mathison, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.
11. G. Garrow, Esq., to be 1st-judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for southern division.

J. B. G. P. Paske, Esq., to be 1st-judge of ditto ditto for northern division.

H. T. Bushby, Esq., to be 3d-judge of ditto ditto for northern division.

W. Harington, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chicacole.

W. A. Neave, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput.

S. Crawford, Esq., to be deputy accountant-general and commercial accountant and auditor.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput

C. H. Hallett, Esq., to be senior assistant to accountant-general.

C. R. Baynes, Esq., to be second assistant to ditto ditto.

G. S. Greenway, Esq., to be junior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue.

F. N. Maltby, Esq., to be register to zilla court of Canara.

T. Keighly, Esq., to be superintendent of police.

Assist. Surg. W. Middlemass, to be assistant assay master from 1st Sept., v. Dalmahoy.

17. R. H. Williamson, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Madura.

W. H. Tracy, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Combaconum.

W. Wilson, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

C. P. Skelton, Esq., to act as register to zillah court of Cuddapah.

F. B. Elton, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Bellary.

21. C. Roberts, Esq., to be third member of Board of Revenue, on embarkation of Mr. Stokes for Europe.

Henry Chamier, Esq., chief secretary to government, to be a trustee for St. George's church.

T. E. J. Boileau, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Bellary.

W. Ashton, Esq., to be collector of sea customs at Madras, on embarkation of Mr. Clive for Europe.

C. M. Bushby, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Canara.

R. Eden, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot, in suc. to Mr. Roberts.

W. E. Underwood, Esq., to be deputy collector of sea customs at Madras, in suc. to Mr. Ashton.

Edmund Smith, Esq., to act as private secretary to right. hon. the governor.

G. Sparkes, Esq., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Malabar, v. Mr. Smith.

D. White, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar, v. Mr. Sparkes.

T. Pycroft, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput, till arrival of Mr. Neave.

C. Dunergue, Esq., to be head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntoor.

H. Forbes, Esq., to do duty in office of secretary to government in revenue and judicial departments.

T. D. Lushington, Esq., to do duty as an assistant in chief secretary's office.

Capt. T. K. Limond, to be government agent at durbar of H.H. the Nabob of the Carnatic, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends.

26. T. Daniel, Esq., to act as collector of Madras during employment of Mr. Smalley on other duty.

E. Smalley, Esq., to be temporary member of Board of Revenue, during absence of Mr. Macleod.

G. D. Drury, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatoor.

James Thomas, Esq., to be 3d-judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., to be 3d-judge of ditto ditto for southern division, v. Mr. Taylor proceeding to Europe.

W. D. Davis, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Chingleput, in suc. to Mr. Cotton.

J. Blackburne, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly, in suc. to Mr. Eden.

R. Gardiner, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of southern division of Arcot, in suc. to Mr. Davis.

26. F. W. Russell, Esq., to be commissioner for adjudicating amount of small claims withdrawn from Carnatic fund.

P. Grant, Esq., to be additional government commissioner for ditto ditto.

T. B. Roupell, Esq., to be employed as an assistant under principal collector and magistrate of Combatore.

John Bird, Esq., to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

G. A. Harris, Esq., to be second assistant to principal collector of northern division of Arcot.

J. C. Taylor, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

C. Pelly, Esq., to be second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary.

H. A. Brett, Esq., to do duty as an assistant in chief secretary's office, v. Mr. Harris.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 26. The Rev. H. Harper, A.M., to be senior chaplain at Presidency.

The Rev. F. Spring, A.M, to be junior chaplain at Presidency.

The Rev. F. J. Darrah, A.M., to be chaplain at Black Town.

The Rev. W. J. Aislabie, A.M., to be chaplain at Secunderabad.

The Rev. G. J. Cubitt, A.M., to be chaplain at Bellary.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, July 13, 1832.—The following order confirmed: Lieut. J. Wilkinson to act as adj. to 44th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Ramsey on duty; date 9th July.

July 27.—Assist. Surgs. A. J. Will and J. Drever, to do duty under orders of staff surgeon to field force at Malacca.

July 30.—Lieut. A. J. Ormsby removed from 2d to 1st Nat. Vet. Battalion.

Fort St. George, Aug. 14, 1832.—Capt. J. Bell, 28th N.I., to be assist. qu. mast. gen. with Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Bradford prom.

Lieut. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., to be fort adj. at Cannanore, v. Elsey proceeded to Europe.

Ens. C. H. Frith, 21st N.I., to be adj. to that corps, v. Considine.

Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, 32d N.I., to act as aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief from 17th July, during absence of Lieut. the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan on sick cert., v. Considine.

Major T. H. Huckley, artillery, and Capt. W. Scott, 43d N.I., transf. to invalid estab., at their own requests.

Aug. 17.—2d Lieut. W. C. Gordon, artillery, to act as assist. secretary to Military Board.

Lieut. R. H. Lushington, 1st L.C., transf. to invalid est.b., at his own request.

Aug. 21.—Major R. Crowe, 46th N.I., to be commanding officer on Neilgherry Hills, v. Eastment.

Capt. T. Eastment, 26th N.I., to command Sibendy battalion in Ganjam.

Lieut. C. F. Le Hardy, 14th N.I., to be sub assist. com. general and assistant to officer commanding on Neilgherry Hills.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. Robert Fenwick to take rank from 3d April 1832, v. Hunter dec.

52d N.I. Major Robert Hunter and Capt. C. H. Baddeley to take rank from 3d April 1832, in suc. to Fenwick prom. Senior Major Hill Gwynne to be lieut. col., v. Downes dec.; date of com. 4th July 1832.

43d N.I. Sen. Capt. T. M. Claridge to be major, Sen. Lieut. William Elsey to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Henry Pereira to be lieut., in suc. to Gwynne prom.; date of coms. 4th July 1832.—Sen. Lieut. Geo. Grantham to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Geo. Davis to be lieut., v. Scott invalided; date of coms. 15th Aug. 1832.

Artillery. Sen. Capt. Fred. Derville to be major, Sen. 1st-Lieut. Eames Amsinck to be capt., and Sen. 2d-Lieut. W. C. Gordon to be 1st-lieut., v. Hockley invalided; date of coms. 15th Aug. 1832. —Acting 2d-Lieut. Ed. J. Morgan to be 2d-lieut., from 15th Aug. 1832, to complete estab.

Aug. 24.—Capt. G. Fryer, 10th N.I., to be superintendent of family payments and pensions.

Lieut. J. B. Key, 31st L.I., permitted to resign appointment of qu. mast. and interp. to that corps.

The name of Supernum. Ens. H. Maughan, 21st N.I., who died at sea in Aug. 1829, struck off from strength of army.

Aug. 28.—The following officers, who were temporarily placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty at Malacca, by G.O. of 3d July, permitted to resume their several staff appointments:—Capt. W. Stewart, Madras Europ. regt., under orders of resident at Hyderabad.—Capt. L. Macdowall, 23d L.I., paymaster in Malabar and Canara.—Capt. F. Welland, 23d L.I., paymaster to Hyderabad subsidiary force.—Lieut. C. T. Hill, 29th N.I., assistant surveyor.

Capt. St. J. B. French, Madras Europ. regt.; Capt. Justice, 5th N.I.; and Lieut. C. A. Roberts, 29th N.I., (having been permitted to return from Malacca) to resume their several staff appointments under this government.

Lieut. G. O'Connell, Carnatic Europ an Vet. Bat., to be capt. in that corps, under authority of Hon. the Court of Directors.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Evans permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, Aug, 3.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. T. J. M. Johnstone to act as adj to 21st N.I.; date 11th July 1832.—Lieut. E. Brice to act as adj. to E troop, from 16th June 1832, during absence of Lieut. Montgomery on duty; date 12th July 1832.—Ens. H. G. Napleton to act as adj. to right wing of 8th N.I., during its continuance on duty at Vizagapatam, v. Wight absent on sick cert.; date 19th July.—Ens. J. E. Hughes to act as adj. to 47th N.I.; date 19th July. —Capt. W. B. Coxe, assist. adj. gen., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. to Hyderabad subsid. force,; date 22d July.—Lieut. W. P. Deas, 6th L.C., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. of southern division of army during absence of Capt. McNeill on furlough; date 29th July.

Aug. 7.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Surg. C. Searle, from 7th L.C., to 49th N.I.—Surg. R. Wright, M.D., from 48th N.I. to 7th L.C.—Assist. Surg. J. Ricks, M.D., from horse artillery, to corps of sappers and miners.—Assist. Surg. J. C. H. Andrews to A troop horse artillery. —Assist. Surg. C. J. Smith to E troop, ditto.—Assist. Surg. G. A. Austin from 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. to do duty with H.M. 45th regt.—Assist. Surg. F. Godfrey to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Aug. 9.—Capt. E. Haldane, Lieut. J. Dods, and Ens. J. M. Johnston, 4th, were app. to do duty with 14th N.I., from 27th June last.

Capt. E. Haldane, 4th N.I., permitted to rejoin his corps.

Aug. 9.—The following order confirmed:—Ens. Beavan to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 36th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Maclean on duty; date 17th July.

Aug. 10.—Capt. James Booker removed from 1st to 3d bat of artillery.

Aug. 13.—Assist. Surg. James Cooke removed from H.M. 46th, and posted to do duty with H.M. 41st regt.

Aug. 15.—Lieut. T. McGoun, 6th N.I., posted to corps of pioneers, v. Roberts proceeding to Europe.

Aug.—The following order confirmed:—Cornet W. Marriott to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 6th L.C. during absence of Lieut. Deas on other duty; date 1st Aug.

Fort St. George, Aug. 31.—*Engineers.* Sen. Capt. Alex. Ross to be major, Sen. 1st-Lieut. C. J. Gleon to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. H. A. Lake to be 1st-lieut., v. Anderson retired; date of coms. 4th March 1832.—Acting 2d-Lieut. H. C. Armstrong to be 2d-lieut., from 4th March 1832, to complete estab.

14th N.I. Sen. Capt. John Fulton to be major, and Sen. Lieut. C. W. Young to be capt., v. Barclay retired; date of coms. 21st Feb. 1832.—Supernum. Lieut. W. E. Gibb admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

The services of Major John Fulton placed at Commander-in-chief's disposal for regimental duty.

Cadet of Engineers Jas. Inverarity admitted on estab., and app. to act as 2d-lieut.

Cadets of Infantry Geo. Newland and Fred. Templer admitted on estab., and app. to act as ensigns.

The name of Assist. Surg. John Caswall (who embarked for Europe on ship *Guildford*) struck off list of medical establishment, of this presidency, from 20th Dec. 1830.

Major J. R. Ardagh, 47th N.I., permitted to return to Europe and to retire from service of Hon. Company from 1st Sept. 1832.

Lieut. W. C. Gordon, artillery, to be sub-assist. com. general, v. Russell permitted to return to Europe.

Sept. 4.—Assist. Surg. J. L. Geddes permitted to resign app. of zillah surgeon of Guntoor, from 1st Sept., and to place his services at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, 42d N.I., to be adj. to corps of pioneers, v. Le Hardy.

31st L.I. Lieut. J. Gordon to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Key resigned.

47th N.I. Sen. Capt. John Crisp to be major, Sen. Lieut. A. S. Logan to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. E. Hughes to be lieut., v. Ardagh retired; date of coms. 2d Sept. 1832.

Sept. 7.—Assist. Surg. Baikie, superintending medical officer on Neilgherries, to assume charge of sick and convalescent depôt at that station, during absence of Assist. Surg. Stephenson on duty.

Surg. James Dalmahoy permitted to resign appointment of assist. assay master, from 1st Sept.

Sept. 11.—Capt. H. Keating, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from service of Hon. Company.

Capt. R. F. Eames, 33d N.I., and Capt. A. S. Logan, 47th do., permitted, at their own request, to exchange situations in regts. to which they stand appointed.

Assist. Surg. G. Palmer to be zillah surgeon at Guntoor.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 18.—Major T. H. J. Hockley, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Lieut. R. H. Lushington posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and permitted to reside on Neilgherry Hills till further orders, for benefit of his health.

Aug. 20.—Capt. W. Scott, recently transf. to invalid estab. at his own request, permitted to reside on Neilgherry Hills for benefit of his health, till further orders, and posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Aug. 22.—Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, 42d N.I., posted to corps of pioneers, v. Le Hardy.

Aug. 25.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. Robley to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 43d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Millar on sick cert.; date 8th May 1832.

Aug. 31.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Campbell to join H.M. 46th regt. at Secunderabad.

The following order confirmed;—Lieut. T. Wallace to act as adj. to 49th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Macqueen on sick cert.; date 7th Aug.

Fort St. George, Sept. 17.—Lieut. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of southern division of army, v. Fulton prom.

Horse Artillery. Lieut. E. S. G. Showers to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Amsinck prom.

29th N.I. Lieut. R. H. Symes to be adj., v. Brodie prom.

14th N.I. Lieut. C. F. Liardet to be adj., v. Young prom.

43d N.I. Lieut. J. H. Robley to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Millar proceeding to Europe.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 3.—Acting Ensigns Geo. Newland and F. Templer to do duty with 9th N.I.

Acting 2d-Lieut. Jas. Inverarity, of engineers, posted to corps of sappers and miners.

Sept. 5 *and* 6.—The following *orders confirmed*:—Capt. Trollope, 42d regt., to re-assume his appointment of acting assist. qu. mast. gen. to Hyderabad subsid. force, till further orders; date 23d Aug.—Lieut. H. Marshall to act as adj. to corps of pioneers, v. Le Hardy; date 26th Aug.

Sept. 7 *and* 10.—Assist. Surg. A. J. Will, to afford medical aid to head-quarters and two companies of corps of sappers and miners now at presidency.

The following orders confirmed:—Capt. T. Biddle to command artillery with Nagpore subsidiary force; date 27th June 1832.—Lieut. Shelley to act as adj. during Lieut. Archer's temporary charge of 20th N.I.; date 15th Aug.—Lieut. J. G. B. Bell to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 1st bat. artillery, during absence of Lieut. Moore on sick cert.; date 31st Aug.

Fort St. George, Sept. 21.—*25th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. N. Geoghegan to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. J. *Nicholls* to be lieut., v. McLeod invalided; date of coms. 15th Sept. 1832.

Capt. Thomas Stockwell, 26th N.I., to act as paymaster at Trichinopoly, during absence of Capt. *Justice*.

The appointment of Superintending Surg. Annesley to Medical Board cancelled, under instructions from hon. the Court of Directors.

The following new appointments made in Medical Board:—Mr. Thomas Owen to be 1st member; Mr. Thomas Hart Davies, to be 2d do.; Mr. John Hay, to be 3d do.

Superintending Surg. Annesley posted to Nagpore subsidiary force, v. Davies.

Capt. C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C., to be barrack-master of Fort St. George, v. Limond.

Major W. J. Bradford, 35th N.I., to be secretary in marine department of Military Board, v. Underwood.

Capt. Arch. Logan, 33d N.I., to act as secretary to Military Board, during absence of Capt. Moberly.

Assist. Surg. C. H. Auchinleck, M.D., to have medical charge of male asylum.

Capt. D. Duff, 37th N.I., to be paymaster at Masulipatam, v. Cramer proceeding to Europe.

Capt. R. M. Humffreys and Lieut. F. B. Doveton confirmed as sub assists. *coms. gen.*, from date of their respective appointments to be temporary sub assists. com. general.

In consequence of reduction of force at Malacca, the following staff *appointments* cancelled:—Capt. C. A. Browne to be assist. adj. gen. to field force at Malacca.—Lieut. D. H. Considine to be qu. mast. gen. to ditto.—Lieut. P. Anstruther to be deputy com. of ordnance to ditto.—Surg. R. Davidson to be staff surgeon to ditto.

Sept. 25.—*8th L.C.* Capt. A. P. Thompson to take rank from 6th Sept. 1829, v. Burt retired.—Sen. Lieut. J. R. Robertson to be capt., and Sen. Cornet Richard Prescott to be lieut., in suc. to Darby prom.; date of coms. 20th March 1831.

Sept. 26.—Assist. Surg. James Lawder to have medical charge of House of Industry.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Aug. 28. Capt. Alex. Tulloh, 14th N.I.—31. Capt. C. R. Brad. street, 37th N.I.—Lieut. G. M. Arthur, 20th N.I. —*Sept.* 21. Capt. J. T. Webbe, 19th N.I.—Lieut. Chas. Bradford, 28th N.I.—25. Capt. John Horne, artillery.—Ens. Jas. Campbell, 32d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 14. Assist. Surg. J. Gill, for health.—Capt. C. C. Bell, 34th L. Inf. (to embark from Bombay).—17. Lieut. A. C. *Wight*, 8th N.I., for health.—Ens. R. B. Boddington, 23d L. Inf., for one year, on private affairs.—21. Lieut. D. H. Stevenson, 12th N.I., for health.—24. Lieut. A. E. G. Turnour, 21st N.I., for health.—Sub. Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. J. A. Russell, 51st N.I., for health.—31. Lieut. John Millar, 43d N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. D. Roberts, 36th N.I., for health.—Capt. F. W. Brodie, 29th N.I.—Sept. 4. 2d-Lieut. W. Pitcairn, 3d bat. artillery, *for health* (to proceed from Penang).—7. Surg. James Dalmahoy, for health (to proceed from Bombay).—11. Capt. James Campbell, 33d N.I.—14. Lieut. H. W. Hadfield, 1st N.I., for health.—21. Capt. A. P. Thompson, 8th L.C., for health.—25. Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th N.I., for health.—Ens. J. J. Redmond, 7th N.I., for health.—Ens. John Tupper, doing duty with 30th N.I.

To Bengal.—Sept. 21. Capt. R. D. O'Dell, 25th N.I., on private affairs, for eight months.

To Sea.—Sept. 21. Lieut. W. H. Pigott, major of brigade *Bangalore*, until 31*st Dec.* 1833, for health.—25. Sub. Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. John Hill, until 30th Sept. 1833, for health (or to Cape of Good Hope).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 16. *Bounty Hall*, Jackson, from Liverpool and Mauritius; and H.M.S. *Imogene*, Blackwood, from Malacca (with troops).—20. *Tropique*, Roy, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—21. *Resource*, Warren, from London and St. Jago.—24. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, from London and Madeira.—25. H.M.S. *Alligator*, Lambert, from Penang.—27. *Euphrates*, Buckham, from London and Madeira; and *Alexander*, Waugh, from London.—28. *Royal William*, Livesay, from Malacca and Penang (and sailed again 6th Sept. for Vizagapatam).—*Sept.* 7. *Timor*, Henry, from Boston and Padang.—8. *Exporter*, Anwyl, from Mauritius.—16. *Coromandel*, Boyes, from London.—18. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—19. *London*, Wimble, from London.—22. *Hindostan*, Redman, from London; and *Worcell*, *Metcalf*, from New South Wales (with detachment of H.M. 39th regt.) and Copang.—24. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from London; *Madras*, Beach, from ditto; *Mary Ann Webb*, Hesse, from Liverpool; and H.M.S. *Imogene*, Blackwood, from Trincomallee.—27. *Bolton*, Aldham, from London; and *Antoinette*, Colin, from Mauritius, Tranquebar, and Pondicherry.—29. *Royal William*, Livesay, from Vizagapatam.

Departures.

Aug. 23. *Nestor*, Thiebault, for Calcutta.—27. *Tropique*, Roy, for Calcutta.—30. H.M. Ships *Melville*, Hart, (with the admiral's flag), *Imogene*, Blackwood, and *Wolfe*, Hamley, all on a cruize.—*Sept.* 2. *Bounty Hall*, Jackson, for Calcutta.—3. *Resource*, Warren, for Calcutta.—4. *Euphrates*, Buckham, *for Calcutta.*—7. *Alexander*, Waugh, for Calcutta; and *Hercules*, Wilson, for Malacca, Singapore, and China.—13. *Exporter*, Anwyl, for Calcutta.—19. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, for Calcutta.—23. *Hindostan*, Redman, *for Calcutta.*—25. *London*, Wimble, and *Coromandel*, Boyes, both for Calcutta.—26. *Timor*, Henry, for Calcutta.—27. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for Calcutta.—30. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 19. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. O. Bell, 12th N.I., of a son.

— At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. D. Archer, 20th regt., of a daughter.

Aug. 2. In camp, at Kamptee, the lady of Capt. R. W. *Sherriff*, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

3. At Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, the lady of Lieut. A. Shirefs, 21st N.I., of a daughter.

6. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. R. N. Campbell, 4th N.I., of a daughter.

9. At Vepery, the wife of Mr. J. R. Hogg, bookseller, Madras, of a son.

12. At Madras, the lady of Thomas O'Neill, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Waltair, the lady of Capt. H. Keating, 1st N.V.B., of a son.

— At Madras, Mrs. George Nowlan, of a son.

16. At Madras, the lady of H. T. Bushby, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

19. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. J. Garnault, 47th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Vizagapatam, the lady of Lieut. Spryo, of a daughter.

19. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Biddle, artillery, of a daughter.

— At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Sharp, 43d regt., of a son.

20. At Black Town, Mrs. Joseph Venant, of a son.

22. At Madras, the lady of Ens. H. J. Brockman, 20th N.I., of a son.

— At Coonoor, Neilgherries, the lady of Lieut. George Burn, corps of pioneers, of a son.

27. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Stoddard, H.M. 54th regt., of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Gunning, assist. adj. gen., of a daughter.

3. At Coimbaconum, the lady of Capt. Warner, 18th N.I., of a son.

4. At Black Town, Mrs. John William Vexon, of a son.

5. At Ootacamund, the lady of Andrew Robertson, Esq., civil service, of a son.

7. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Budd, corps of pioneers, of a daughter.

9. At Combaconum, the lady of Lieut. G. S. Wilkinson, 39th, N.I., of a son.

10. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of C. A. Roberts, Esq., deputy judge adv. gen., Madras army, of a son.

— At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Bethker, of a son.

13. At Fort St. George, the lady of Capt. J. Brown, H.M. 57th regt., of a son.

19. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Boyd, H.M. 54th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 4. At Bangalore, Mr. J. Roggie, to Miss Elizabeth Jones.

Aug. 8. At Kamptee, Lieut. John Bonnor Neeve, 37th regt. N.I. to Jemima Davenport, youngest daughter of Capt. T. T. Harington, Hon. East-India Company's service.

10. At Vellore, Lieut. T. G. E. G. Kenney, 13th regt. N.I., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late George Wilson, Esq., of the Bombay establishment.

23. At Bangalore, Lieut. Hamlyn Lavecount Harris, 15th regt. N.I., to Eliza Cobden, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Reeve.

29. At Madras, Mr. John Benjamin Anderson, to Miss Ann Williams.

30. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. R. Parr, H.M.'s 54th regt., to Arabella Lucinda, eldest daughter of Major Reid, late of H.M.'s 71st regt.

Sept. 17. At Madras, Mr. Francis Ferrier, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Arroja, of Madras.

20. At Madras, Mr. R. Hankins, to Johanna Jemima, eldest daughter of Justus Duynavelt, Esq.

DEATHS.

July 25. At Tellicherry, Josepha Freitas, aged forty, wife of Mr. Joseph Baptist, of the Church Missionary Establishment.

31. At Tellicherry, of cholera, Mr. F. H. Vanspall, son of the late governor of Cochin, in the 31st year of his age.

Aug. 3. At Tranquebar, aged 36, Lieut. G. A. Thaae, of his Danish majesty's military service.

4. At Vizagapatam, the Rev. James Dawson, of the London Missionary Society, after labouring 17 years in the missionary cause at the above station.

— At Tellicherry, of cholera, the lady of W. O. Shakespear, Esq., 2d-judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit western division.

5. At Madras, Rosa Maria, wife of Mr. Eugenio Lazaro, aged 38.

11. At Chepauk, Mary Louisa, wife of Mr. Joseph Leonard, aged 33.

15. At Madras, Mr. Valerian Johnson, of the hon. Company's mint, aged 42.

27. At Tellicherry, Mr. John Charles Schmidt, aged 33.

28. At Madras, Acting Ens. G. S. Conolly, doing duty with the 10th regt. N.I.

— At Tranquebar, after a residence of 27 years at that station, A. W. F. Ruhde, Esq., surgeon in his Danish Majesty's service, aged 58.

29. On the Mount Road, Mrs. Ann Nowlan, recently after child-birth.

30. At Pondicherry, Augustus Seguin, Esq., aged 72 years.

31. At his Gardens, George Wm. Jordan, Esq., of Madras, solicitor, aged 30.

— At Madras, of eight days' fever, Mr. Patrick Gorman, aged 29.

Sept. 1. At Guntoor, D. Bannerman, Esq., acting judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the northern division.

2. At Royapettah, of cholera, on the eleventh day after her confinement, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Cryer, Wesleyan missionary.

3. At Madras, the Rev. J. M. Williams, A.B. chaplain of Vizagapatam.

4. At Shreevelley-pootoor, of cholera, James Somers Rae, Esq., late brevet captain in H.M.'s 20th regt. of foot.

7. At Pondicherry, Marie Francoise, relict of the late Augustus Seguin, Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

9. At Karical, of cholera, Maria Charlotte, aged 7 years; and on the following day, of the same disease, Eleanor Maria, aged 15 years, daughters of the late E. W. Penman, Esq.

12. At Madras, aged 48, Mr. Thomas New, confidential clerk to Mr. Charles Goodall, junior.

13. At Cuddalore, Caroline, widow of the late Mr. John Macpherson of that place.

21. At Madras, Robert, youngest son of the late Capt. Richard Wheeler, of H.H. the Nizam's service, aged 19.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Separate Department.

Sept. 5. John McLeod, Esq., to be coroner of Bombay.

6. Mr. C. N. Goodwin, to be clerk to court of petty sessions.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 10. Mr. A. Steward, to be an assistant to collector of customs at presidency, v. Goodwin.

Mr. N. Wilson, to be an assistant to collector of customs at Presidency, and in charge of custom-house at Mahim, v. Stewart.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 19, 1832.—Capt. Grant, of Engineers, to proceed to Cutch for purpose of continuing search for coal in that quarter.

Col. T. Willshire to resume command of garrison of Bombay.

Col. J. Salter appointed to command of Deesa.

Sept. 20.—Capt. J. M. Short, 13th N. I., nominated to office of commissariat agent at Dapoolee.

24th N.I. Lieut. A. Shepherd to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Earle proceeding to Europe.

Sept. 21.—Lieut. Col. P. Fearon, 6th N.I., to act as adj. gen. of army, during absence of Lieut. Col. Powell, on furlough to Cape.

SHIPPING.

Arrival.

Sept. 9. H.C. brig of war *Tigris*, Sawyer, from Persian Gulf.

Departures.

Sept. 1. *Hall*, Clark, for Liverpool.—2. *Mary Bibby*, Whidburne, for Liverpool.—*Oct.* 1. *Boyne*, Brown, for Columbo and London; and *City of Aberdeen*, Brock, for Port Glasgow.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 7. At Byculla, the lady of Dr. Kays, of a daughter.

Sept. 5. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Col. Hughes, C.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 20. At Deesa, Francis Sheppee, Esq., surgeon, Bombay European regt., to Helen Maria, daughter of Henry Hunt, Esq., of St. Stephens, Twickenham.

Ceylon.

BIRTH.

Aug. 12. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Schneidrer, of a daughter still-born.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 11. At Colombo, Major Hall, 97th regt., to Harriet Joanna, second daughter of the Hont Mr. Justice Rough. His Excellency the Governor and family attended the wedding.

DEATHS.

July 30. At Galle, William Carmichael Gibson, Esq., head of the firm of Gibson and Co., aged 66.

Aug. 9. At Galle, Mary, wife of the Rev. John McKenny, Wesleyan missionary, aged 48.

Penang.

BIRTH.

May 14. The lady of J. W. Maillardet, Esq., of the Madras medical service, of a daughter.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

July 1. The lady of R. F. Wingrove, Esq., assistant resident, of a still-born daughter.

MARRIAGE.

July 21. Alexander Prehn, Esq., to Miss Sarah Ann Rees.

China.

BIRTH.

May 7. At Macao, the lady of J. B. Thornhill, Esq., of a son.

Mauritius.

By a proclamation of the governor of this island, dated 3d Sept., it is decreed, in consequence of the death of the Hon. John Justin Cooper, judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal, that until his Majesty's pleasure be known, Edward Remond, Esq. shall continue to exercise the office of procureur-general, and Nicholas Gustave Bestel, that of assistant-judge of the Supreme Court.

BIRTHS.

May 26. At Port Louis, the lady of Capt. Robert N. Boyes, of H.M. 55th regt., of a daughter.

July 18. At the Reduit, the Hon. Lady Colville, of a son. The infant survived only 28 hours.

DEATH.

May 17. Maria, wife of John Finniss, Esq., and eldest daughter of Colonel Hassard, of the royal engineers.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

BOMBAY papers to the 29th September have been received; they contain no local news.

The *Canton Register* of July 2, states that intelligence has reached Canton from the rebellious districts; that affairs have taken a turn very unfavourable to the government; that Governor Le had been overreached by the rebels, who feigned a retreat, and drew the imperial troops into an ambuscade, which cut them off from the main body; and that great numbers were killed, from one to two thousand. In the next province the commander of the forces refused to send troops to the assistance of Governor Le, saying that he had none to spare, being in fact barely equal in force to the enemy.

Two new Hongs had been established in Canton; one is Hwang-ta-tung, the other Tung-shun.

The reports which have been in circulation for some time respecting the defeat of the Turks, and capture of the Grand Vizier, in Syria, are confirmed. The Turkish army was annihilated, and Ibrahim Pasha is on his march to Constantinople.

The Emperor of Russia has made overtures to the Sultan to mediate a peace between the Porte and Mahomet Ali, and Count Muraviev has proceeded to Alexandria with the view of inducing the Pasha to be moderate in his demands.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUICK COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Mr. Waghorn has announced his intention of settling in Egypt (with the sanction of the steam-committees and the Pasha of Egypt), in order to build a halting place in the desert, half-way between Cairo and Suez, for general accommodation to parties journeying to and from India; to this object he proposes to apply the money voted by the steam-committees towards building him a steam-vessel. He finds that steam-vessels are compelled by law to carry letters for 2d. to and from India. A quick land communication between Alexandria and Suez, he considers, will greatly promote the water-communication between England and India. He leaves London on the 5th February.

SIR CHARLES FORBES.

At Aberdeen, on the 12th instant, by a most respectable jury, of which General Hay, of Rannes, was chancellor, Sir Charles Forbes, of Newe and Edinglassie, Bart., was served nearest and lawful heir male in general of Alexander, the third Lord Forbes of Pitsligo. The latter was father of the attainted Lord Pitsligo, whose direct descendants have long since failed.—*Aberdeen Journal, Jan.* 16.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

DECEMBER 27. *Hall*, Clark, from Bombay 1st Sept.; at Liverpool.—28. *Aquilla*, Taylor, from Cape 28th Oct.; at Gravesend.—28. *Mary Bibby*, Whidborne, from Bombay 2d Sept.; at Liverpool.—29. *Maria*, Palmer, from Cape 26th Oct.; at Gravesend.—30. *Grecian*, Whiteley, from Singapore and Batavia; at Gravesend.—JANUARY 2, 1833 *Salacia*, Addison, from Mauritius 24th Sep.; off Margate.—4. *Mary and Jane*, Winter, from Mauritius 26th Sept., and Cape 27th Oct.; at Greenock.—7. *Diadem*, Walker, from Manilla 8th July, and Cape 26th Oct; off Penzance.—11. *Bahamian*, Maxwell, from Bengal 21st July, and Mauritius 10th Oct.; at Liverpool.—13. *Patriot King*, Pinder, from Bengal 22d Sept; at Liverpool.—20. *Alberton*, Shuttleworth, from Madras 9th Sept.; off Fowey.—21. *Childers*, Durochier, from Mauritius 17th Oct.; at Falmouth.—22. *Bee*, Marshall, from Mauritius 10th Oct.; off the Wight.—23. *Elizabeth*, Andrews, from Mauritius 15th Oct.; at Plymouth.—24. *Wave*, Lister, from Van Diemen's Land 1st Aug., and Rio de Janeiro 28th Oct.; off Penzance.—24. *Caroline*, Fewson, from Mauritius 28th Oct; off Falmouth.—26. *City of Aberdeen*, Brock, from Bombay 1st Oct.; at Port Glasgow.—26. *Orissa*, Tod, from Bengal 9th Sept.; in the Clyde.

Departures.

DECEMBER 24. *Elizabeth*, Hills, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—28 *Ganges*, Ingram, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—28. *Samuel Brown*, Harding, for Bengal; *Cleveland*, Morley, for Bombay; *Lion*, Bathie, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; and *Eliza*, Bouch, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—28. *Gentoo*, Black, for Bombay; from Greenock.—29. *Welcome*, Castles, for Bengal; from Greenock.—30. *Doncaster*, Surflen, for Ceylon; from Ramsgate.—30. *Lotus*, Summerson, for Van Deimen's Land (with convicts); and *Urania*, Dunn, for Cape; both from Portsmouth.—JANUARY 1, 1833. *Peru*, Graham, for Ceylon; and *David Owen*, Kinsman, for Cape; both from Deal.—3. *Diamond*, Blacket, for Cape: *Vave*, Fawcett, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Maria*, Nunn, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—3. *Brazil Packet*, Crow, for Van Diemen's Land; from Dartmouth.—3. *Providence*, Campbell, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—4. *Claudine*, Heathorn, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—5. *Calcutta*, Watson, for Bengal (since on shore off Wexford); *Benenden*, Powell, for Ceylon; *Hibernia*, Smith, for Cape, Singapore, and Manilla; and *Margaret*, Taylor, for Cape: all from Liverpool.—6. H.M.S. *Forrester*, Quin, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—6. *Copernicus*, May, for Madeira and Mauritius; from Deal.—6. H.M.S. *Jupiter*, for Mauritius.—7. *Salus*, Crickmay, for Cape; from Deal.—8, *Avon*, Beadle, for Madras, Penang, and Singapore; *Westmoreland*, Bridgstock, for New South Wales; and *Jupiter*, Clark, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); all from Deal.—9. *Macclesfield*, Wright, for New South Wales and V. D. Land; from Liverpool.—11. *Portland*, Ascough, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Cork.—13. *Margaret*, Johns, for Bengal; from Deal.—15. *Richard Walker*, Gill, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—15. *Galatea*, Tayt, for Cape G. Hope; from Bristol.—16. H.C.S. *Duke of Sussex*, Whitehead, for Bombay and China; and H.C.S. *Duke of York*, Locke, for Madras, Bengal, and China; both from Deal.—17. H.C.S. *Marquis of Huntly*, Hine, for Bombay and China; and H.C.S. *Bombay*, Kellaway, for St. Helena, Bengal, and China; both from Deal.—17. *Africa*, Skelton, for Ceylon; from Portsmouth.—18. *Orontes*, Currie, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—18. H.C.S. *Inglis*, Dudman, for Madras, Bengal, and China; and *Onyx*, Chambers, for Cape and Algoa Bay; both from Deal.—23. *Capricorn*, Smith, for Cape; from Liverpool.—25. *Egyptian*, Lilburn, for Bombay; and *Peru*, Rutter, for Cape; both from Deal.

PASSENGERS HOME.

Per Alberton, from Madras: Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Briggs; Capt. Strange; Capt. Thompson, Madras army; Lieut. Sergeant, 13th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. Millar, Madras army; Lieut. Wight, ditto; Lieut. Roberts, ditto; Lieut. Pugent, R.N.; Ens. Redman, Madras army; Mr. Hopkinson; Master Briggs.

Per Wave, from Van Diemen's Land: Mrs. Earle and one child; Mrs. Betts and two children; Dr. Stephenson, R.N.; Mr. Philip T. Smith; Mr. Frederick Arthur; Mr. Alfred Betts; Mr. Percy Earle; Mr. Frederick Parbury; Mr. Carter; Mr. Shelverton; three servants.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H.C.S. Duke of Sussex, for Bombay: Lieut. R. T. Lancaster, 10th Bombay N.I.

Per H.C.S. Duke of York, for Madras: Ens. Darvel, H.M. 41st Foot; Ens. Downs, ditto; Ens. Molley, H.M. 55th Foot; Ens. Brooke, ditto.—For Bengal: Mrs. Pounds; Miss Elliott; Mr. Chas. Chester, writer; Mr. Jas. H. Dallas, assist. surgeon; Mr. F. C. Trower.

Per H.C.S. Marquis of Huntly, for Bombay: Mrs. Vibart, lady of John Vibart, Esq., C.S.; Mrs. Payne, lady of Major Payne; Miss Simpson; Mr. Skirrow, cadet; Mr. H. A. Sullivan; three native female servants.

Per H.C.S. Inglis, for Bengal: Mrs. Simpson and two children; Miss Sturrock; Lieut. Col. Simpson, Bengal army; the Rev. Wm. Sturrock, chaplain, Bengal estab.; Lieut. Eustace, H.M. 3d Foot; Ens. Hamilton, ditto; Ens. Handfield, ditto; Ens. Peshall, ditto; Ens. Henderson, H.M. 16th Foot; Ens. Heatly, H.M. 49th Foot; Mr. Skipton.

Per Africa, for Ceylon: the Rev. B. Clough, Wesleyan missionary; Mrs. Clough, &c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 9. At Grove-hill, Camberwell, the lady of Capt. Alex. Nairne, of the H. C. Ship *General Kyd*, of a son.

15. At Bath, the lady of Major Justinian Nutt, of a son.

20. At Edinburgh, the lady of William McDowall, Esq. late of the Madras medical establishment, of a daughter, still born.

27. At Edinburgh, the lady of G. Tod, Esq. Bengal civil service, of a son.

Jan. 10, 1833. The lady of Lieut. T. A. Watt, R. N., of a son.

13. In Bryanston Street, the lady of George Prinsep, Esq., *of a son.*

16. At Liverpool, the lady of P. O. Carnegy, Esq. of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca establishment, of a son.

20. In Upper Harley Street, the lady of Richard Jenkins, Esq., of a son.

21. In Connaught Square, the lady of Capt. George Probyn, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

Lately. At Cheltenham, the lady of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 18. At Prestonfield, the Rev. David Horne, of Yester, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Edward Cooke, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment.

31. Robert Gairdner, Esq., late of India, to Corinna, eldest daughter of Major Machattie, of Fulfolk and Torhousemuir, Wigtonshire.

Jan. 3, 1833. At St. James's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. Benjamin Clough, Wesleyan Missionary to the Island of Ceylon, to Eliza Hauksley, eldest daughter of John Cartwright, Esq., formerly of Hawtry, near Doncaster.

— At Edinburgh, Wm. Dick Macfarlane, Esq., of Donavourd, Perthshire, captain in the 92d Highlanders, to Charlotte, only daughter of Alexander Ogilvy, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service.

8. At Winterfield, Patrick Dalmahoy, Esq., W.S., to Anna Catherine, only daughter of Simon Sawers, Esq., late of H. M. civil service, Ceylon.

— At Belfast, Adam Cuppage, Esq., of the Madras army, to Caroline Frances, youngest daughter of Wm. Cranston, Esq.

10. At St. Matthew's, Brixton, Charles Groves, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Annette, only daughter of the late Thomas Willis, Esq.

12. At Brighton, Henry Cotgrave, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Cotgrave, of the Madras engineers, to Harriet Emily, second daughter of the late Chas. Rooke, Esq., of Brighton.

13. At St. Mary Magdalen's, Lieut. G. Davis, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Stephen J. Smith, Esq., of Brighton.

15. At St. Pancras Church, Capt. R. Morison, of the Madras army, to Susan Georgina Emily, daughter of the late Thomas Heath, Esq.

— At St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, by the Rev. Edwin Prodgers, B. D., St. Aubyn Molesworth, Esq., of the Royal Engineers, son of the late Rev. John Molesworth, grandson of the late Sir John Molesworth, of Cornwall, Bart., and nephew of Sir John St. Aubyn, of Essex, Bart.; to Isabella, daughter of the late Richard Waring, Esq., of Belfast, and daughter-in-law of Samuel John Pittar, Esq., of Raleigh-house, Surrey.

16. At Bowdrip, Somersetshire, F. E. Leach, Esq., youngest son of Henry Leach, Esq., of Killabebyll-house, Glamorganshire, to Harriet Goodwin, youngest daughter of the late William Page, Esq., of the civil service, Bombay.

DEATHS.

Dec. 1. At Dublin, Mrs. E. M. Ireland, relict of the late R. Ireland, Esq., of Nymphsfield, Mayo, and sister of Sir E. Stanley, late chief justice of Madras.

15. At his house, 2, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park, Thomas Davey, Esq., late commander of the *Carnbrea Castle* East-Indiaman, aged 42.

21. At Haddington, Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Scot, K.C.B., of the Madras army.

22. Lieut. Col. Pierse, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and brother of Col. Pierse, C.B., of the Bombay artillery.

24. At Carlisle, Mary, relict of the late Henry Hall, Esq., of the Madras establishment, and eldest daughter of Wm. Giles, Esq., late of the 19th Regt. of Foot.

26. At his house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Lieut. Gen. John Gordon, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, eldest son of the Hon. John Gordon, and grandson of John, third Earl of Aboyne.

— At Carmarthen, deeply regretted, aged 18, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Levi Philipps, of Cheltenham, and formerly of the Bombay marine.

28. At Bath, Phillis, wife of Capt. Edw. Seymour Baily, R.N., of Wheddon Park, Devon, daughter and co-heiress of the late Capt. George Rooke, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

29. At Bath, aged 21, Maria Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Major R. Biddon, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

30. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Elizabeth, relict of the late Capt. Arthur Caldwell, chief engineer of Chunar, in the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

31. In Caroline street, Bedford square, aged 50, Frances, relict of the late Maj. Gen. Hewitt, C.B., of the Madras army.

Jan. 1, 1833. At his residence, Lovelhill, Berks, Maj. Gen. James George Scott, of the Madras artillery, aged 66.

2. At Bath, aged 43, Capt. Lucas, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

3. At Blackwall, John Ponsonby, Esq., of the Hon. Company's ship *Inglis*, eldest son of Capt. Ponsonby, R.N., of Springfield, near Whitchaven.

— At his residence, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, Maj. Gen. Sir George Ridout Bingham, K.C.B. and F.S., colonel of the 2d bat. Rifle Brigade, in the 54th year of his age.

4. At Cheltenham, James Vaughan, Esq., of 11, Chester-terrace, Regent's park, late of the Madras civil service.

5. At Escot, Devonshire, aged 76, Richard Kennaway, Esq., formerly second member of the Board of Trade in Bengal during the administration of Marquis Cornwallis.

7. James Towell, Esq., late superintending surgeon, Madras establishment.

12. At Hanwell, Middlesex, in her 34th year, Jane Elizabeth, the beloved wife of J. H. Carige, Esq., who fell a victim to malignant fever, and intense anxiety, while nursing her four children under the same disease, which also proved fatal to her youngest child, Frances Jane, aged 3, on the 15th January. All the family, with two servants, were ill at the same time.

13. At Exmouth, the Rev. John Hawtayne, D.D., late Archdeacon of Bombay.

14. At Parkgate, Cheshire, Lieut. Col. Broughton Dod, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 72.

— At Brighton, Sir George Dallas, Bart., of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

19. At Camden Town, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Stewart, widow of the late C. H. Stewart, Esq., formerly a purser in the Hon. East India Company's service.

20. At Belfast, Mrs. Jane Hunter, relict of George Hunter, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

22. At his house in Dover-street, James Money, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At Colchester, George Corsellis, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service.

Lately. At Tonbridge Wells, Mrs. Wittwer, wife of T. N. Wittwer, Esq., late of the India Board.

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* 6 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746⅔ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, September 15, 1832.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0	@	20 0
Bottles 100	12 0	—	13 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 9		——
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..... F. md.	36 12	—	37 4
—— Brasiers', 40-120 ..... do.	37 10	—	38 0
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	34 14	—	35 0
—— Bolt ..... do.	35 0	—	35 8
—— Tile ..... do.	34 0	—	34 8
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	29 0	—	30 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	36 4	—	36 8
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	1 2	—	1 3
Cottons, chintz	See remarks.		
—— Muslins, assort.			
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mer.	0 4½	—	0 8
—— do., ... do.	——		——
Cutlery	20D. and		P.C.
Glass	20D.	—	25D.
Hardware	30D.	—	35D.
Hosiery, cotton	10D.	—	——

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ... Sa. Rs. F. md.	3 12	@	4 0
—— —— flat ..... do.	3 13	—	4 0
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 6	—	2 8
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 7		2 8
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 7	—	2 8
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 0	—	5 4
—— Nails ..... cwt.	8 0	—	15 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	2 12	—	3 0
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 0	—	1 1
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	5 1	—	5 2
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 5	—	5 15
Millinery	10 A. and		P.C.
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 0		——
Stationery	P.C.		——
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 8	—	7 12
—— Swedish ..... do.	8 8	—	8 10
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	15 2	—	16 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 0	—	3 8
—— —— coarse	1 4	—	1 10
—— Flannel fine	1 0	—	1 8

MADRAS, September 19, 1832.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	10	@	14
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	260	—	300
—— Cakes ..... do.	220	—	225
—— Old ..... do.	none		
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	P.C.	—	10 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	5 A.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth	10 A.	—	15 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.	—	25 A.
Hardware	15 D.	—	20 D.
Hosiery	15 A.	—	20 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	35	—	42
—— English sq. ..... do.	19	—	20
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	10	—	20

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	18	@	20
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	52	—	55
—— Sheet ..... do.	50	—	60
Millinery	10 A.		
Shot, patent	10	—	15 A.
Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30
Stationery	P.C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English ..... candy	50	—	60
—— Swedish ..... do.	60	—	63
Tin Plates ..... box	18	—	20
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse	P.C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel	20 A.		——

BOMBAY, September 1, 1832.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	13	@	17
Bottles, pint ..... doz.	1		——
Coals ..... chald.	18	—	20
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	57		——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	59	—	61
—— Plate ..... do.	52		——
—— Tile ..... do.	54		——
Cottons, Chintz	see remarks.		
—— Longcloths			
—— Muslins			
—— Other goods			
—— Yarn	——		——
Cutlery, table	P.C.	—	25A.
Glass and Earthenware	15 D.	—	25D.
Hardware	P.C.	—	15A.
Hosiery—hose only	P.C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar. ..... St. candy	52	@	0
—— English, do. ..... do.	30	—	31
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	5	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	13	—	15
—— Plates ..... do.	——		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	29	—	30
—— do. for nails ..... do.	34	—	38
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8½	—	9
—— Sheet ..... do.	9		——
Millinery	25D.		——
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	10	—	11
Spelter ..... do.	6¾	—	7
Stationery	15D.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	12	—	0
Tin Plates ..... box	14	—	15
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	8	—	10
—— —— coarse	1	—	2
—— Flannel, fine	0¾	—	1

CANTON, June 13, 1832.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds. ..... piece	4¼	@	6
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	3½	—	4¼
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds ..... do.	1¼	—	1¾
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	2	—	2¾
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 40 ..... pecul	35	—	38
Iron, Bar ..... do.	2½	—	2¾
—— Rod ..... do.	3	—	——
Lead ..... do.	4¼	—	——

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	20	@	60
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	5	—	——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.55	—	1.60
—— Camlets ..... pce.	10	—	——
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	28	—	38
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7	—	7¼
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	14	—	14¼
Tin Plates ..... box	5¼	—	5½

SINGAPORE, July 26, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.
Anchors ..... *pecul*	12	@ 14
Battles 100	3½	— 4
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... *pecul*	40	— 42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 36in. *prs.*	2	— 3½
—— Imit. Irish ..... 25 ..... 36 *do.*	2	— 2½
—— Longcloths ..... *do.*	—	— —
—— —— —— 30 to 40 ..... 36-37 *do.*	5½	— 7
—— —— —— do. do. ..... 38-40 *do.*	6½	— 8
—— —— —— do. do. ..... 44 *do.*	7½	— 8
—— —— —— 50 *do.*	9	— 10
—— —— —— 54 *do.*	9	— 10
—— —— —— 60 *do.*	10	— 12
—— Prints, 7/8. *single colours* ..... *do.*	2½	— 3½
—— —— 9/8 ..... *do.*	3½	— 5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in. ..... *do.*	4½	— 2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 ... 46 ..... *do.*	2½	— 5

	Drs.	Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. ..... *corge*	7	@ 10
—— do. do Puffical ..... *do.*	50	— 60
—— Twist, 16 to 180 ..... *pecul*	40	— 75
Hardware, assort. ..... (over stocked)	no demand	
Iron, Swedish ..... *pecul*	5	— 6½
—— English ..... *do.*	2¾	— 3½
—— *Nails* ..... *do.*	6	— 7
Lead, Pig ..... *do.*	5	— 5½
—— Sheet ..... *do.*	5½	— 6
Shot, patent ..... *bag*	1	— 2
Spelter ..... *pecul*	3½	— 4½
Steel, Swedish ..... *do.*	6½	— 7
—— English ..... (heavy stock) *do.*	no demand	
Woollens, Long Ells ..... *pcs.*	10	— 11
—— Camblets ..... *do.*	25	— 32
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet) ..... *yd.*	2	— 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Sept. 13, 1832.—The *recent* sales of Piece Goods have been to a considerable *value*, but effected at very low rates. *Longcloths* appear to be rather *more* enquired after, also Dhoodies and Sahreas, but the sale of the *two* latter is confined to *auction*. In Twist there has been a great degree of dulness: of Woollens we have not *heard* that a single piece has been sold. Copper of all kinds remains at our quotations, excepting *20 lb. Tile, which* is a shade higher. Spelter and Lead rather heavy of sale. Iron without *demand* during the week.—The following statement of prices is from the list of sales during the *week*:—Jaconet *Muslin*, 3-10 to 3-4 per piece; Muff ditto, 5-6 to 7-8; Book Lappets, 2-0 to 3-4; Assorted ditto, 2-10; Book Scarfs, 1-10; Cambrics, 2-8 to 7-8; Ginghams, 0-3-6 per yard; *Longcloth*, 0-3-5 to 0-3-10½ per yard; Chintz, various, 4-6-0 to 8-14-0 per piece.

Madras, Sept. 19, 1832.—*We have nothing* to state in favour of any particular article of Europe goods; the market *continues* in its languid state, and sales in *small* parcels at little or no advance are with difficulty made. Metals of *almost every* description are daily arriving, and prices in consequence are still at a low rate. The stock of Broadcloth heavy.

Bombay, Sept 1, 1832. — The following sales of Piece *Goods* and *Cotton* Twist have been reported:—2,500 pieces of single and double-coloured chintz and Bengal stripes at *Rs.* 4:; 1,200 *pieces* Mulls at 4; per piece; 1,000 *pieces* 6-4th Cambrics (12 yds.) at 3 Rs. *per* piece; and 100 pieces *Lena* Muslins, at 4 Rs. per piece. Cotton Twist, 4,500 lbs., No. 30, at 11 annas; and 9,000 lbs., No. 30, at 14 annas.

Canton, June 1, 1832.—Money continues very scarce, and trade generally is very dull.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 19, 1832.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem. 37	0	Remittable	36	0 Prem.
5	8	1st, or Old 5 p. Cent. Loans } 1 Class	4	8
4	0	.... Ditto .... 2 *do.*	3	0
3	4	.... Ditto .... 3 *do.*	2	12
1	8	.... Ditto .... 4 *do.*	1	0
Par		.... Ditto .... 5 *do.*		Par
Par		New 5 per Cent. from No. 1 to 250 ..... } ..		Par
Prem. 3	0	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	1	8 Prem.
4	4	3d, or New ditto	3	12
Disc. 6	4	4 per cent. Loan dis. ..	6	8

7,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—6,900.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills ..... 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 *do.*
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 5 *do.*

Bank of Bengal Dividend.

47th half-yearly dividend payable 5th July at 8 per cent. per annum, being 400 Rs. per share.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d. to sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Sept. 29, 1832.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 36¼ Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 36½ 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. 100½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... ¼ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... ¾ Prem.

Rate of Exchange, July 31.
On London, Madras Gov. interest Bills, at 12 months after date, 1s. 9 5/8d. per M. Rupee.

Bombay, Sept. 29, 1832.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106-2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 146 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 106 to 110 per ditto.
Ditto of 1826-26, 110 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, June 18, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 208 per ditto ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 214 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3¼ to 4 per cent.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 12 *February*—*Prompt* 10 *May*.
Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.
Licensed.—Cinnamon.

For Sale 16 *February*—*Prompt* 7 *June*.
Private-Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 4 *March*.—*Prompt* 31 *May*.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,600,000 lb.; *Congou*, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,100,000 lb.; Twankay, and Hyson Skin, 1,300,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade 8,500,000 lb.

For Sale 12 *March*—*Prompt* 7 *June*.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1833.		500 to 600 Tons.			
Portsm.	*Feb.* 25	*Atherton*	John Campbell	H. Shuttleworth	St. Kt. Docks	Tomlin and Man, 44, Cornhill.
Madras	*Mar.* 3	*Elphinstone*	George Joad	Joseph Short	W. I. Docks	Domett, Young, and England, and Barber, Neate, and Co.
	31	*Lady MacNaghten*	Geo. and Wm. Faith	Wm. Faith	W. I. Docks	G. & W. Faith, & Wm. Abercrombie.
	Apr. 20	*Royal William*	John Arbuthnot	George Ireland	W. I. Docks	Alves and Steel, 8, Lime-street, sq.
	Jan. 31	*Prince George*	W. J. Creed	W. J. Creed	Lon. Docks	E. & A. Rule, jun. Leadenhall-st.
	Feb. 10	*Research*	Gledstanes and Co.	Alex. Ogilvie	St. Kt. Docks	Gledstanes and Co. and E. & A. Ruble, jun. Leadenhall-street.
Madras & Bengal	*Mar.* 5	*Severn*	Geo. M. Braithwaite	G. M. Braithwaite	St. Kt. Docks	Gledstanes and Co. and E. & A. Ruble, jun. Leadenhall-street.
	May 1	*Eliza*	David Sutton	David Sutton	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co., Fenchurch-st.
	21	*Cornwall*	William Bell	William Bell	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, and Co.
	Jan. 30	*Arab*	James M. Baird	J. S. Sparkes	St. Kt. Docks	Gardner and Urquhart, 73, Cornhill.
	Feb. 10	*Emma*	Thomas Parnell	S. D. Hudson	W. I. S. Dock	John Lyney, 24, Birchin Lane. [lett.
	—	*Jean Graham*	John Irvine	John Duncombe	St. Kt. Docks	Lyall, Wyllie, & Co. & Arnold & Woodley, 5, George-st.
Bengal	20	*Larkins* (Co. Ch. S.)	Joseph Somes	Wm. Campbell	E. I. Docks	Capt. Remmington, Jerus. Coff. Ho.
	Mar. 10	*Lady Kennaway*	George F. Young	L. W. Moncrieff	W. I. Docks	Domett, Young, & England, 5, George-st.
	Feb. 10	*Sarah*	Thomas Weeding	J. T. Whiteside	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Abercrombie, & J. Horsley, 5yd.
	5	*Hero*	John Wilton	James Thompson	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollet, & Lyall, Wyllie, & Co.
	Mar. 5	*General Hewitt*	William Tindall	James Bankier	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Bombay	10	*Lady Feversham*	John Barry	S. Ellerby	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wyllie, & Co. & T. Havisides & Co.
	May 1	*Boyne*	John Thacker	J. T. Brown	W. I. Docks	Capt. Thacker, 4, Leadenhall-st. & T. Havisides & Co. 147, do. do.
Ceylon and Madras	*Feb.* 10	*Grecian*	Thomas Richardson	Andrew Smith	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, 3, Clement's-la.
Ceylon	*Mar.* 3	*Iris*	William Tindall	Wm. Mackwood	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Batavia & Singapore	*Feb.* 5	*Emma*	John Bimner	Wm. Cobb	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Mar. 1	*Arab*	John Bimner	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	John Bimner, 1, Church-row.
Launceston	*Feb.* 10	*Countess of Dunmore*	I. Scott	John Miller	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co., 33, Mark-lane.
Hobart Town	15	*Mary*	James Turcan	James Tyrean, jun.	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	5	*John Woodall*	Henry Dutchman	John Henderson	St. Kt. Docks	(Arnold & Woollett, and Wm. Robertson, 38, Crutched-friars.
New South Wales	10	*Esther*	I. Collinson	Geo. A. Clarkson	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	Mar. 8	*Eliza*	T. Street	Thomas Brown	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	28	*Arundel*	John Henderson	John Henderson	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	Feb. 10	*Mary Ann*	James Jacks	James Jacks	Lon. Docks	Charles Dod & Co.
	15	*Princess Augusta*	Silas Pearse	Charles Hawkins	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod & Co.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	25	*Ann*	H. James	James Herd	Lon. Docks	Pownall, Young and England.
	Mar. 5	*William Money*	Henry Tempier	Thomas Brown	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie and Co.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	———	(a) ———
Coffee, Java	2 14 0	— 2 19 0
—— Cheribon	2 16 0	— 3 1 0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon	2 9 0	— 2 14 0
—— Bourbon	———	———
—— Mocha	3 2 0	— 3 9 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 4½	— 0 0 5½
—— Madras	0 0 5	— 0 0 5½
—— Bengal	0 0 4½	— 0 0 5½
—— Bourbon	0 0 8	— 0 0 10
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	2 10 0	— 14 0 0
Aniseeds, Star	3 5 0	— 3 8 0
Borax, Refined	none	———
—— Unrefined		———
Camphire, in tub	6 0 0	— 6 10 0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 3 0	— 0 3 3
—— Ceylon	0 2 0	———
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	3 10 0	— 3 15 0
—— Lignea	4 0 0	— 4 5 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 7	— 0 1 3
China Root ..... cwt.	1 16 0	— 1 19 0
Cubebs	3 10 0	4 0 0
Dragon's Blood, ord. ...	5 0 0	20 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	6 0 0	— 7 0 0
—— Arabic	2 5 0	— 3 0 0
—— Assafœtida	1 10 0	— 5 10 0
—— Benjamin, 3d Sort ..	6 0 0	— 12 0 0
—— Animi	3 0 0	— 9 0 0
—— Gambogium	5 0 0	— 19 0 0
—— Myrrh	2 0 0	— 12 0 0
—— Olibanum	1 15 0	— 4 0 0
Kino	11 0 0	— 12 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 4	— 0 1 0
—— Dye	0 2 3	———
—— Shell ..... cwt.	4 0 0	— 7 10 0
—— Stick	2 5 0	— 3 0 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	1 8 0	— 1 15 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	1 0 0	———
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 6½	— 0 0 7
—— Cinnamon	0 4 6	— 0 8 6
—— Cocoa-nut	1 15 0	———
—— Cajaputa	0 0 6	— 0 0 9
—— Mace	0 0 3	———
—— Nutmegs	0 1 3	— 0 1 6
Opium	none	———
Rhubarb	0 1 8	— 0 2 9
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 5 0	———
Senna ..... lb	0 0 6	— 0 1 10
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	0 15 0	— 1 0 0
—— Bengal	0 11 0	— 0 14 0
—— China	0 18 0	— 1 5 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 3 0	— 3 6 0
——, Blue	3 10 0	— 3 15 0
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb	———	———
—— Ox and Cow	———	———
Indigo, Blue and Violet	———	———
—— Purple and Violet	———	———
—— Fine Violet	———	———
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	———	———
—— Violet and Copper	———	———
—— Copper	———	———
—— Consuming, mid. to fine	———	———
—— Do. ord. and low	———	———
—— Do. low and trash	———	———
—— Madras, mid. to fine ..	———	———
—— Do. bad and ord.	———	———
—— Java	———	———

See Sale—London Markets.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mother-o' Pearl Shells, China ..... cwt.	3 15 0	(a) 4 5 0
Nankeens ..... piece	———	———
Rattans 100	0 1 8	— 0 3 0
Rice, Bengal White .. cwt.	0 14 0	— 0 16 0
—— Patna	0 16 0	— 0 19 0
—— Java	0 12 0	— 0 13 0
Safflower	5 0 0	— 10 0 0
Sago	0 17 0	— 1 5 0
—— Pearl	1 0 0	— 3 0 0
Saltpetre	1 8 0	— 1 13 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	———	———
—— Novi	———	———
—— Ditto White	———	———
—— China	———	———
—— Bengal Privilege	———	———
—— Organzine	———	———
Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	— 0 9 0
—— Cloves	0 0 10	— 0 1 6
—— Mace	0 4 6	— 0 6 6
—— Nutmegs	0 2 9	— 0 4 6
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	2 5 0	———
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 3½	— 0 0 4
—— —— White	0 0 5	— 0 0 9
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 5 0	— 1 9 0
—— Siam and China	0 19 0	— 1 4 0
—— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 9 0	— 2 16 0
—— Manilla and Java	0 18 0	— 1 5 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 11½	— 0 2 0
—— Congou	0 2 0½	— 0 3 0
—— Souchong	0 2 6½	— 0 4 0
—— Campoi	0 2 0½	— 0 2 4½
—— Twankay	0 2 1½	— 0 2 6
—— Pekoe (Orange)	0 2 4	— 0 2 6
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 2	— 0 3 0½
—— Hyson	0 3 1½	— 0 5 2
—— Young Hyson	none	———
—— Gunpowder	none	———
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	3 0 0	— 3 1 0
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	1 8 0	— 2 15 0
Vermilion ..... lb	0 3 6	———
Wax ..... cwt.	4 10 0	— 6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	18 0 0	— 19 0 0
—— Ebony	6 15 0	— 20 0 0
—— Sapan	12 0 0	— 16 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 5 0	— 0 7 0
Oil, Fish ..... tun	27 0 0	———
Whalefins ..... ton	80 0 0	———
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.		
Best ..... lb	0 3 0	— 0 5 0
Inferior	0 1 5	— 0 2 6
—— V. D. Land, viz.		
Best	0 2 3	— 0 2 7
Inferior	0 0 8	— 0 1 11

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes ..... cwt.	1 15 0	— 2 6 0
Ostrich Feathers, und .... lb	2 0 0	— 7 0 0
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	0 15 0	— 1 0 0
Hides, Dry ..... lb	0 0 4	— 0 0 6
—— Salted	0 0 4½	— 0 0 6
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	32 6 0	———
—— Fish ..... tun	26 0 0	———
Raisins ..... cwt.	2 0 0	———
Wax	5 0 0	— 5 10 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best .. pipe	15 0 0	— 18 0 0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12 0 0	— 14 0 0
Wood, Teak ..... load	6 0 0	— 7 10 0

PRICES OF SHARES, January 26, 1833.

DOCKS.	Price. £.	Dividends. £.	Capital. £.	Shares of. £.	Paid. £.	Books Shut for Dividends.
East-India ..... (Stock)	50	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	60¼	3 p. cent	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	69	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	104	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	113	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	
West-India ..... (Stock)	94	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	7	———	10,000	100	25¼	———
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	93	4 p. cent.	———	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	83½	3 p. cent.	———	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	7	———	10,000	100	14	———

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 31.

Balloo, a Mahomedan, was convicted of a felonious assault upon his wife, Toony, with intent to murder her. The offence was clearly proved. The prisoner said, in his defence, that he had always shewn the greatest affection for his wife, and it was not at all likely he should have attempted to destroy her. He never had an angry word with her, and he did not marry her for the purpose of destroying her. It was the usual practice with people in Calcutta to get their daughters married while mere children, and, after they had lived some time with their husbands, to get rid of the latter to obtain their property.

He was sentenced to be transported for life.

There were two cases of wilful murder on the 2d August, in which both the culprits were Mahomedans and the victim of one was his wife. In both cases the murderers confessed their crime before the magistrate and coroner, and stoutly denied it at the trial. One of them declared he had been beaten unmercifully to make him confess! They were both convicted and ordered for execution.

COURT OF NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, *June* 29.

Government, v. *Mussumat Ambeeka Deba and Nizam Shaw Fakeer.*—The prisoners were tried at the first sessions for the Zilla Silhet for 1832; charge, murder of Mohesh Surma, the son of Mussumat Ambeeka Deba: Mr. *Goldsworthy* commissioner.

The female prisoner, Mussumat Ambeeka, is the widow of a brahmin, and resided in the same house with her son, the deceased (a young man twenty-five years of age) and a daughter (about seven years); the other prisoner, Nizam Shaw, who is a Moosulman fakeer, and was formerly in the habit of wandering about the villages, took up his residence in the house of Mussumat Ambeeka some time before the murder was committed, and a criminal intercourse commenced between them, which the widow persisted in, notwithstanding the endeavours of her son to dissuade her from such a disgraceful course, and his having on one occasion turned the fakeer out of the house. Several quarrels took place, in consequence, between the deceased and his mother's paramour, and a strong enmity subsisted between them. In the month of December last, some of the neighbours, on passing near Ambeeka's house, saw the dogs eating what appeared to be part of a human body, and on asking where Mohesh Surma (who they had not seen for two days) was, his mother and the fakeer gave such contradictory answers, that their suspicions were excited, and information was sent to the thannah. The police officers found some parts of a human body near the house, and in the bed of a *khal* (or rivulet) behind the house, the earth of which was stained with blood, a mat was discovered also bearing bloody stains. On their proceeding to search the interior of the house, the female prisoner produced a *koolharee* or hatchet, a *doss* or sickle, and a *bookee* or small sickle, and confessed, that she had murdered her son during his sleep, by a blow over the left eye, with the *koolharee*, at the instigation of the prisoner, Nizam Shaw, by whose direction she afterwards cut up and dissevered the body, *part of which she cooked and gave him* (*Nizam Shaw*) *to eat*, and the remainder was buried in a hole, dug by the fakeer, under some trees near the house, from whence the piece found by the neighbours had been taken by the dogs; that she had made use of the *doss* and *bookee* for the purpose of cutting up the body; that a criminal intercourse subsisted between her and Nizam Shaw, who had for some time before the murder been incessantly importuning her to murder her son, and had given her the *koolharee* for that purpose. On a second examination, she stated to the police officers, that Nizam Shaw was the murderer, and that she was accessory to it; that she had declared herself to be the murderer in her first examination, with the view of exculpating her paramour. The police officers then caused the earth to be dug up where the prisoner pointed out, and found the mutilated fragments of a human body, the limbs and head of which had been cut off, and the head having a deep wound over the left eye; the neighbours, on seeing the head, recognized the features of Mohesh Surma. Before the magistrate, Mussumat Ambeeka repeated her secondary assertions, *viz.* that Nizam Shaw was the murderer, and that she was an accomplice, and said that Nizam Shaw persuaded her that he was her former husband, who had been restored to life, and that if she killed her son Mohesh Surma,

it would be the means of restoring to life four children whom she had lost.

Mussumat Doorun, daughter of the female prisoner (aged seven years), whom the magistrate examined without oath, but whose depositions were not taken before this court in consequence of her minority, stated that she had seen her mother strike the deceased three blows with a *koolharee*, and that Nizam Shaw was holding him. At the thannah she denied having seen the murder committed, which was probably through fear of the prisoners.

Before the circuit court, Ambeeka admitted having made the Mofussil and *Foujdaree confessions*, and stated that she committed the murder herself, at the instigation of Nizam Shaw.

The prisoner Nizam Shaw denied the murder *in toto* before the police officers, but he admitted that the *koolharee* was his, and that, on the night of the murder, he was in the house of a person named Hussun Reza; that he went next day with the *koolharee* to Ambeeka's house, where he saw Mohesh Surma lying dead, on which he ran off through fear, leaving the *koolharee* behind him. The *alibi*, however, could not be proved, and it was established in evidence, that he lived day and night in Ambeeka's house, up to the day on which the murder was discovered.

The *futwah* of the law officers convicts Mussumat Ambeeka, on her own confessions, and declares her liable to "*Dirut.*" "*Kissas*" being barred, in consequence of her relationship to the deceased. A second *futwah* declares, that, if the relationship did not exist, she would be liable to suffer death by "*Kissas.*" Nizam Shaw is convicted by the *futwah*, on violent presumption, and declared liable to punishment by "*Akoobut.*"

The commissioner further added, that he concurred entirely in the conviction of both prisoners, and from all the circumstances of the case, and in the absence of any other motive which could have induced the mother to murder her son, he was of opinion that the presumption is sufficiently strong to convict Nizam Shaw of instigation, aiding and abetting in the crime, and that both prisoners are deserving of capital punishment.

The sentence of this court, however, was that both prisoners should be imprisoned for life.

August 7.

Government, v. *Nutber Sing, zemindar of Perguna Jhulda, Kyrung Moora, Roodun Moora, Roop Sing, Sheebnath Sing, Chamoo Rai, Dookhoo Ahingur, Luchoo Burraek, Russoo Koormee, Bullub Burraek, Jeet Rai Moora, Lukhun Dome, Brujo Ahingur, Huree Doss and Dookhoo Mahabo.*—The prisoners were tried at the May sessions, 1832, for the Zilla Jungle Mehals. Charge, plundering the property and burning down the houses of several individuals in the villages of Eloo, Jargo, Ehandie, &c., and their vicinity, in the jurisdiction of Perguna Torang, Zilla Jungle Mehals.

This trial is one of those that have arisen out of the late tumultuary risings and marauding spirit of the Choars, or low-caste people of this district, instigated, no doubt, by some superior person, to whom they are in the habit of looking for direction in all their measures. The individual, to whom the commissioner imputes the origin, or at least the approval, of the particular excesses here under notice, is a zemindar, the immediate superior of those who seem to have taken the most active part in the transaction. This person's name stands at the head of the list of prisoners. The commissioner disagrees entirely with the law officer in the acquittal of this prisoner, as, next to Kyrung Moora, who seems to have been the actual leader in this affair, he considers him the most culpable of the whole. The person in question is zemindar of the village in which Kyrung Moora resides, whence, by the concurrent testimony of the witnesses, the ravagers come, and where the whole scheme of plunder seems to have been arranged. Kyrung Moora was ijaradar of this village, and head ghatwal of the tract in which it is situated; but he is moreover represented as a constant personal attendant on the zemindar, as is also his son, who was a principal actor in the plunder, but has absconded since the event took place. Considering the devoted submission which the retainers of people in this state of society yield to their superiors, it exceeds all credibility to suppose, that Kyrung Moora and his son could have planned and conducted this scheme of pillage, without the knowledge and consent of Nutber Sing the zemindar. From their contemptible appearance, and their acknowledged close dependance on that zemindar, it is impossible to believe that they would have acted in this audacious business without a thorough understanding with him. The apathy and neglect of the prisoner Nutber Sing, zemindar, who is styled a raja, and was invested with the charge of the police, both while these excesses were going on and after their perpetration, together with the tenour of his urzee to the magistrate, and correspondence with his neighbour the zemindar of the adjoining pergunna, also the story of the arrow sent him by the Kholes, which the commissioner considers to be a complete fabrication, or if it did take place, to have been a mere farce, in order to mask his own evil intentions; these circumstances constitute, in the commissioner's opinion, a sufficient amount of circumstantial evidence to convict him

of connivance in, and consent to, the act of the other prisoners, if not of primary instigation. He says himself that he collected people to oppose the threatened incursion of the Kholes, and it is proved that he levied contributions of money, grain, and other articles, under this plea; yet, from the evidence of the police mohour and burkundaz, and by his own admission, it appears that both he and his people, if he had any number collected, which the commissioner does not believe he had, remained inactive, both before and after the transaction. This prisoner's going to Durpa, and there having an interview with Kyrung Moora his dependant, and the chief actor in the next day's pillage, is also a circumstance which bears materially upon the fact of his participation. This man has, moreover, long borne a bad character, and the records of the magistrate's court, which the commissioner saw in the course of this trial, evince a contumacious disregard of authority, manifested on repeated occasions by him. Under all these circumstances, the commissioner regards him as deeply implicated in the crime of plunder and arson for which he has been committed, and thinks that his being let go free, while the miserable wretches (who doubtless were acting according to his pleasure) are subject to condign punishment, would be most unequal justice, and would operate as a premium for his future covert transactions of the same atrocious nature. The mention of the "Lurka Kholes," has manifestly arisen out of the proximity of the scene of these excesses to Ramghur, where the name of that tribe has been lately so very formidable, and it was doubtless a preparatory measure of intimidation towards the people it was proposed to plunder, and intended no doubt to frighten them from their dwellings, and render their property an easier prey. The commissioner does not believe that any one from across the Ramghur boundary was engaged in this business, excepting such as were invited by Kyrung Moora. Though the prisoners in this case acted in a body, and appear to have carried offensive weapons, yet, as they are evidently not habitual and systematic robbers, their offence does not appear to the commissioner to amount to the crime of robbery by open violence, as defined in sec. 3, Reg. LIII. of 1803. The commissioner therefore considers the punishment of the remaining prisoners within his competency, but the case being one not of an ordinary nature, both sentence and execution are suspended pending the result of this reference. With this view of the case, the commissioner thinks that he should award the following retribution to the several delinquents now liable to judgment:

Nutber Sing, the zemindar, for countenancing and abetting the crime charged in the magistrate's commitment, as evinced from the whole tenour of the case, also from documentary proofs, and the evidence of five of the witnesses examined in this case, to be imprisoned for two years without labour, to pay a fine of five hundred rupees to the government, or be imprisoned for a further term of one year.

The prisoner Kyrung Moora was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in irons with labour; the prisoner Jut Rai, to five years' imprisonment in irons with labour: and the remaining prisoners to three years' imprisonment in irons with labour, except two, who were acquitted.

By the Court—H. Shakespear. "I do not consider the guilt of the prisoner Nutber Sing established; and, in concurrence with the *futwah* of the law-officer of the court, direct his release. I concur with the acting sessions judge in the sentence proposed to be passed by him on the rest of the prisoners. The acting sessions judge should be informed, that the fine of twenty rupees, imposed by him on the witness Shake Jetoo, for denying part of the evidence given by him before the magistrate, is not authorized by any regulation, and if the fine was paid, it should be restored to the witness."

In conformity with this opinion, the prisoner, Nutber Sing, zemindar, was ordered to be released.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE PUNCHAYETS, ASSESSORS, AND JURIES.

The following is copy of Regulation VI. 1832, referred to in p. 66:—

A Regulation for enabling European Functionaries to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable Natives in the Administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, and for modifying or dispensing with Futwas by Mahomedan Law Officers in certain trials.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 31st July 1832.

It is considered desirable to enable the European functionaries, who preside in the courts for the administration of civil or criminal justice, to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable natives in the decision of suits or the conduct of trials which come before them. It is also offensive to the feelings of many persons who are subject to the government of this presidency, and do not profess the Mahomedan faith, to be liable to trial and punishment under the provisions of the Mahomedan criminal code. The Regulations, which have from time to time been passed by the government, render it unnecessary

any longer to maintain that form of trial towards such persons, and it is therefore proper that it should be modified. The power given to single judges of the courts of Nizamut Adawlut, to overrule the futwas delivered by their Mahomedan law officers, in criminal trials that may come before them, supersedes the necessity for requiring the delivery of a futwa in all such cases, or for any longer maintaining the same number of officers of that description. With reference to these objects, the following Rules have been enacted, to have effect throughout the provinces subject to Fort William.

II. The governor general in council is hereby declared competent to grant the powers specified in the following section of this Regulation to any European officer presiding in a court for the administration of civil justice, such powers to be exercised either in any particular suit, in any specified district, or generally by such officer in any suits that may come before him, and in any part of the country where he may be employed. Provided that it shall always be competent to the governor-general in council to revoke and annul the grant of such powers, whenever he may see sufficient cause for so doing.

III. *First.* In the trial of civil suits, original or appeal, it shall be competent to every court in which an European officer thus empowered presides, to avail itself of the assistance of respectable natives in either of the three following ways.

Second. First, by referring the suit, or any point or points in the same, to a punchayet of such persons, who will carry on their enquiries apart from the court, and report to it the result. The reference to the punchayet and its answer shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the suit.

Third. Or, secondly, by constituting two or more such persons assessors or members of the court, with a view to the advantages derivable from their observations, particularly in the examination of witnesses. The opinion of each assessor shall be given separately and discussed; and if any of the assessors, or the authority presiding in the court, should desire it, the opinions of the assessors shall be recorded in writing in the suit.

Fourth. Or, thirdly, by employing them more nearly as a jury, they will then attend during the trial of the suit; will suggest, as it proceeds, such points of inquiry as occur to them; the court, if no objection exists, using every endeavour to procure the required information, and after consultation will deliver in their verdict. The mode of selecting the jurors, the number to be employed, and the manner in which their verdict shall be delivered, are left to the discretion of the judge who presides.

Fifth. It is clearly to be understood, that under all the modes of procedure described in the three preceding clauses, the decision is vested exclusively in the authority presiding in the court.

IV. *First.* The provisions of the preceding section are applicable, but without the necessity for any special authority from the government, to all courts of criminal justice, in which a commissioner of circuit or a judge of sessions may preside. In all trials in which recourse may be had to the provisions of this Regulation, the futwa of a Mahomedan law officer is declared unnecessary, and may be dispensed with at the option of the court; any thing in the existing Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, that whenever the futwa is dispensed with, and the crime of which the prisoner is convicted be one which the judge is not specifically empowered by the Regulations to punish, he shall not proceed to pass sentence, but shall refer the case for the consideration of the Nizamut Adawlut, stating at length in the proceedings the opinion of the punchayet, assessors, or jury, and his own opinion as to the crime proved, and the nature and extent of the punishment which should be awarded.

Second. In criminal trials, also, it is to be understood, that under all the modes of procedure prescribed in this Regulation, the decision is vested exclusively in the officer presiding in the court, provided that the sentence be one which, under the existing Regulations, it is within his competency to pass.

V. In modification of the Rules contained in Regulations IX. 1793 and VII. 1803, or other corresponding enactments which provide for the delivery of futwas before the courts of circuit and the Nizamut Adawlut, and which prescribe that the sentences of those courts shall be regulated by the Mahomedan law, it is hereby declared, that any person not professing the Mahomedan faith, when brought to trial on a commitment for an offence cognizable under the general Regulations, may claim to be exempted from trial under the provisions of the Mahomedan criminal code; and in such case the commissioner of circuit or judge of sessions presiding on the trial shall comply with such requisition, and shall proceed in one of the three modes referred to in section 4 of this Regulation, at the same time dispensing with the futwa of the Mahomedan law officer.

VI. In modification of section 77, Regulation IX. 1793, section 12, Regulation VIII. 1803, section 7, Regulation VIII. 1808, section 3, Regulation XVII. 1817, section 4, Regulation VI. 1831, and any other provisions of the existing Regulations, which regulate the number or functions of the head cauzy or mufties of the courts of Nizamut Adawlut, it is hereby enacted, that the governor-general in council shall appoint as many law officers to those courts as the state of business in each may appear to render requisite. It shall not hereafter be necessary that a futwa be filed by the law officers in every case that may be referred for the final sentence of the Nizamut Adawlut; but the judge or judges, by whom the proceedings shall be reviewed, shall exercise their discretion in requiring a futwa or otherwise, as may appear to them expedient or necessary, excepting in cases in which exemption from the futwa is prescribed by section 5 of this Regulation.

PRIVATE TRADE.

From Mr. Bell's "Comparative View of the External Commerce of Bengal during the years 1830-31 and 1831-32," it appears, that the private-trade imports of Bengal (Rs. 2,26,15,279 in merchandize, and Rs. 37,31,578 in treasure) have declined in amount no less than Rs. 46½ lakhs in merchandize, and 18¾ in bullion, comparing the past year with the preceding; and 23¼ and 66 lakhs respectively, comparing it with the average of eight years from 1824-5 inclusive. The exports in private-trade (Rs. 3,53,61,424 in merchandize, and Rs. 40,56,612 in treasure) correspond in official amount very closely, both with the preceding year and with the average of the eight years, as to goods, but exceed the latter by nearly 23 lakhs in bullion.

CONVERTED HINDU.

We had the pleasure, on Sunday last, of witnessing, at the Old Church, the baptism of a native gentleman, Baboo Mohesh Chunder Ghose, in the name of "the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost," by the Rev. T. Dealtry. Baboo Mohesh Chunder Ghose was brought up at the Hindoo college, though his connection with it ceased before he came up to the first class. He has since pursued his intellectual studies with great avidity, and commands respectable talents in this respect. To the tuition of the late Mr. Derozio he was indebted mostly for his mental improvement, and for a love of truth. The education of the Hindoo college made him abjure Hindooism as a mass of superstition, and the weekly lectures of Mr. Duff excited in him a desire of inquiring into the claims of Christianity. The fruit of a steady examination of the evidences of this religion has, under the providence of God, been his conviction of its truths, which conviction he publicly declared the day before yesterday. — *Enquirer, Aug.* 28.

CIVIL FUND.

At a general quarterly meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 30th day of July 1832, the managers submitted to the meeting the following statement of the Civil Fund on the 28th July 1832.

Receipts.

Subscriptions				Rs. 20,83,000	6 1
Donation from Hon. Court of Directors				5,81,853	5 0
Interest on Gov. Securities				10,93,682	0 10
Premium on sale of Gov. Promissory Notes				5,816	2 0
			Rs.	37,64,353	13 11
Pens. to Widows and Allowances to Orphans				18,91,216	9 8
Allowances to Gentlemen returned to Europe for health				5,98,829	9 2
Estab. and Contingencies				77,742	12 5
				25,67,788	15 3
Balance of Fund on the 28th July 1832				11,96,564	14 8
Due from gentlemen under Rule 44, bearing no interest				13,607	1 11

Appropriation of the above Balance.

	Rs.		
Funds bearing interest at 8 per cent.	11,34,000	0 0	
Subscription received Treasury Order not applied for	63,777	0 1	
	11,97,777	0 1	
Ded: Balance due to Treasurer	1,212	1 5	
			11,96,564 14 8

Monthly Income.

Subscriptions			Rs. 10,000	0 0
Donation from Hon. Court of Directors			2,000	0 9
Interest on Gov. Securities			7,973	0 0
Ditto on 24,000 rupees deposited on account of Mrs. Furneaux and children			100	0 0
Ditto on 23,500 rupees of Mrs. Monkton and children			98	0 0
Ditto on 7,512 rupees of Mrs. G. Richardson			31	4 10
				20,202 4 10
38 Widows 7,298	105 Children 6,303	Europe	13,601	0 0
4 Widows 1,200	2 Children 100	India	1,300	0 0
1 Gentleman		In Europe	125	0 0
Establishment			200	0 0
Total Monthly Demands			15,226	0 0
Receipts in Excess of Demands			Rs. 4,976	4 10

TRAVELS OF MR. WOLFF AND OF MESSRS. GERARD AND BURNES.

Dr. Gerard and Capt. Burnes were received at Peshawur with the most friendly civility, and took up their quarters in Sultan Mahomed's own house. Dr. G.'s time appears to have been taken up by incessant applications for advice from the Afghans, whom they found most troublesome people in that respect, and who are represented as having all the ancient Greek follies and superstitions, regarding medicines and diseases, mixed up with metaphysical truth, and when they consent to take a medicine, they ask a hundred questions regarding its effects, and whether it acts with *cold* or *heat*, and such kind of stuff.

Upon the whole, the travellers had a pleasant sojourn in Peshawur, and left it with a favourable idea of the Afghan society. They represent the Afghans as living substantially, and more like Europeans than any Asiatics they had seen. Their dinners are, however, a profusion of greasy insipidity, with little variety, though they have many "pic-nics;" and their confectionery is stated to be almost equal to that of our own country, but they require knives and forks, and some decent beverage to drink. Lieut. B. and Dr. G. were invited to several breakfasts, sometimes in flower-gardens, were the sun's rays took away all the pleasures of the entertainment. Sultan Mahomed is described as a most unassuming man, and a friend to our Government; his power is said to be precarious, and that he would be glad to see us in possession of the Punjab. He often slipped in upon the travellers, bringing his dinner after him, which they all partook of together. They found grapes, pears, and apples on arrival at Peshawur, but long before they left, they became rotten by the increasing heat. During their residence in that city they fared very well, living upon beef and the finest mutton; there were quantities of snow in the bazar, and they had cooling sherbets of all kinds. Dr. G. made some freezing mixtures, which rather surprised the people.

The plain of Peshawur seems to be about 1,700 feet above the level of the sea. The nearest mountains had snow on their tops when the travellers reached Peshawur, but by the 1st of April it had all disappeared. Although the place is remarkable for great heats, they did not experience any thing unusual, as late as the 20th April, when the thermometer rose to 90° outside. The absence of regular rains makes the months of June and July very hot, but the winters are both protracted and severe. The gardens were overflowing with blossoms of all kinds, and the whole plain, which is intersected by streams, was quite green. All the Europe weeds and plants were seen in full perfection, but no pines or other northern trees. They heard a great deal of poor Moorcroft, who seems to have to have been highly respected. The day before the travellers left Peshawur they received a letter from Jubber Khan, the brother of Dost Mahomed, chief of Caubul, inviting them in a very polite manner to be his guests. Sultan Mahomed, being at variance with his brother (the chief of Caubul) wished them to avoid that city and go by Candahar, so that he might take the merit of assisting them independent of his brother; but the suggestion was not acted upon.

Just as the travellers were leaving Peshawur, the merchant, who rescued *Lieut.* Conolly from his difficulties at Herat, arrived straight from Calcutta, with a large investment of goods for the Bokhara market, at the instance of the Supreme Government, who advanced the cash, upon security, in order to ascertain the channels of trade, and the interests of British commerce. This merchant, who, by the bye, is half a Persian and a Synd besides, offered his services to conduct the travellers safe to Bokhara under his holy character, and they already considered their journey as finished with such a prospect before them. But, alas! all their dependance upon him vanished, and he regularly humbugged them. He appears to have been made too much of, and too much flattered when in Hindostan, and on his return to Caubul he carried himself very high. All his promises have ended in his own self-sufficiency, and he informed the travellers that if he took care of them he might neglect his trade, and be unable to realize the expectations of the Government.

About ten days before the party left Peshawur, Dr. G. was taken ill of fever, which unfortunately increased by the fatiguing journey to Caubul, exposed as they were to the sun and chill nights. The first part of their journey from Peshawur was slow and uncomfortable; the third day they crossed the river upon skins of the frailest construction. After basking in the sun with the thermometer at 100°, their road lay amongst the hills, and through a place where the simooms prevail in the heat of the seasons. Here they were joined by the man who was to take care of them to Caubul: he came with about sixty horsemen, and on the next day the "Kafila" marched, starting before daylight, and scrambling over the most rugged roads. The rain again intervened, and they had another hot day under the shade of rocks. On crossing the river, the party were carried into an eddy, and "wheeled round" several times; the raft of inflated skins was laden to the edge, and when they found themselves caught, the people began to call upon their "Ali," instead of working, and the travellers were naturally rather alarmed, but extricated themselves at last. The next day's march was very harassing, and the sun darted upon them like fire. They skirted the Khybur country, and were obliged to push on from fear of robbers. Dr. G. was very unwell that day. Their mode of marching was very tiresome, the people stopping to smoke every four miles; they linger talking to each other, and then all of a sudden go off at a trot. The party was sometimes allowed to go into mosques barefooted, and at other times they slept under trees with their servants keeping watch. The last day's journey into Caubul they found very oppressive, travelling a great part of the night, and sleeping for two hours on the high mountains, where it was very cold; commencing again at three A.M., and reaching Caubul at four o'clock in the afternoon. Poor Dr. G. was so much knocked up, that he was forced to stop at a bunneeah's shop, and came up in the evening with his face scorched to parchment. He stated he never felt the heat of the sun so much. The country all round was very barren, just like Kunnawar, and of the same nature; the rocks gravelly, with masses of pudding-stone and sandstone. Snow lay in patches upon the hills at 9,000 feet above the sea level, and an extensive plain stretched before them. When they came in sight of the city all appeared desert, and they could scarcely believe they were approaching so splendid a place as Caubul had the reputation of being.

The travellers reached Caubul on the 1st of May, and on the following day Mr. Wolff, the missionary (the celebrated convert from Judaism), reached that city, after a very a dangerous journey from Meshid. He was made a slave of; but not being much worth, the Turcomans released him for a small sum. Near Balkh he was threatened with death, or being made a Mahomedan, but got off by giving up all his money. He was next plundered and stript to the skin, and had to cross a range of mountains up to the neck in snow, where he lost his horse. He is a most curious man, and evidently an enthusiast, to which latter cause may be ascribed his having got so well through all his difficulties. He arrived at Caubul almost naked and without a pice, and the meeting with Messrs. Burnes and Gerard proved most fortunate. Mr. Wolff started from Caubul for Peshawur on the 12th May. His inquiries and researches are chiefly concerning the genealogy of the Jews; and Caubul was the very place of all others for research, as the Afghans themselves derive their lineage from them, and would appear to be one of the lost tribes. Mr. Wolff, with all his knowledge of languages, cares for nothing but the object of his mission, and makes a boast of not stepping out of his way one hundred yards to see the most ancient ruins. He has travelled over Egypt, Persia, Jerusalem, and many other parts of the world, in search of Jews, and now purposes going to Thibet, China, Japan, and Timbuctoo. During his stay at Caubul, he appears to have amused the travellers very much, and entered into disquisitions upon religious subjects with great liberality. Latterly the room where the party all met at Caubul became a perfect congregation of Jews.

Dost Mahomed, the chief of Caubul, was as civil to the travellers as they could have expected; they dined with him, on the evening of the 11th May, in the ancient palace of the kings, but it rather resembled some bunneah's shop than a place of royalty. The style of Dost Mahomed's court, his living and equipage, are on the same footing, and it would be difficult to recognize the chief of Caubul by any thing except his own person, which he shows off to advantage as far as intelligence and shrewd conversation go. As to his dress, it is very humble; he likes decorum, but enters into the most familiar conviviality. He wants Sultan Mahomed's attention and condescension, but, considering that he is rising into power, and views with suspicion our friendship with Runjeet Sing, on one hand, and Russian and Persian influence on the other, it is no wonder if he keeps a little aloof from us. Russia and England are his favourite subjects of conversation. The party dined with the chief on the 12th May, and it was half an hour after midnight before they got home. He promised them letters to the king of Bokhara. His brother Jubbur-Khan is stated to be one of the best of men, "coming and sitting down" with the travellers for hours together, and "thinking of nothing but their comfort." Every European who comes to Caubul puts up in his (Jubbur-Khan's) house, and it is thought that his attention in this way gives him the dislike of the other branches of the family. The bazar at Caubul is described as "very fine," and every article one can think of is to be seen there; so are to be met with also men of every country, colour, and creed; people who can talk Russian and French, —Persian, Arabs, Armenians and others. There was one person in particular who attracted the notice of the travellers by his polite manners, and knowledge of Russian and Polish affairs. He suspected their motives and their object, and they believed him in their hearts to be a spy. He occasionally betrayed his acquaintance with the English language, and altogether appeared to be in an assumed character. Mr. Wolff, who happened to be present, and who stood on little ceremony, told him in German that he was an European, and he immediately got up and walked away!

The party was enabled to get the height

of Caubul, having had the *good fortune* to have with them a solitary barometer scale, which had travelled so far in safety. The mean of the observation was about 24,080, or nearly 6,000 feet above the level of the sea; but they expected it would have been more, for the climate was colder than such an elevation indicates, considering that the country is very arid, and undulates into a plain of *considerable extent* surrounded by mountains. In their sitting-room the thermometer varied between 61½° and 62½°, and in more open places from 55° to 63°. The mornings, in the early part of May, were still cold, the thermometer ranging from 44° to 46°, and in the daytime from 66° to 68°, which is a good deal inferior to the temperature of Simla. However, in July it would become warm enough, on account of there being no rainy season. A snowy range lies within twenty or twenty-five miles of Caubul, on the north, but from its being almost bare after summer, and from its appearance, is not supposed to attain an altitude of 16,000 feet. At its base are many thousand gardens, and all the dried fruit of India come from them. Grapes, pears, and apples were still in season at Caubul, and if properly kept would continue until the new crop came in. Quantities of garden-rhubarb were sold in the bazar, and every person ate it, both cooked and green. The small quantity of baggage which the travellers had with them was searched on their arrival at Caubul, although they had a license to pass it. Some mercury which they had was *weighed* and *registered*, and several other small things were noticed as looking like witchcraft-tools. The good people of Caubul insist that gold can be made by the transmutation of other metals. Fruit is almost the only article in the country, all the other commodities being imported from Russia and Bombay.

With respect to the politics of Caubul, Dost Mahomed Khan is now the chief, and if he manage well, may annex Peshawur and Kandahur to his authority. There have been reports at Caubul that Abbas Mirza is going to invade Herat, and that the Russians have taken Aorgunge. The party had not settled by what route they would proceed from Caubul, but they wished to avoid Koondooy, where Moorcroft was so harshly treated, but as they travelled in a very different style from what he did, and as Moorad Bey, the chief, was reputed to be a tolerable person, they had not much to fear from him. He is described as one of your Usbec lords, who treats you with civility as his guest, and—robs you on leaving him!*

The forenoon of the 12th May the travellers spent in the company of Abeboolah Khan, the brother of the present chief, and who wished to exact a tax of 20,000 rupees upon Moorcroft's property. He was then chief of Caubul; but Sultan Mahomed of Peshawur, who had behaved well to Moorcroft, interferred to prevent the tax, and the brothers quarrelled and advanced with their armies and fought, when Abeboolah Khan was defeated, and Moorcroft got off just in time, as Sultan Mahomed's triumph was soon at an end, and he was drawn back to Peshawur. The brothers have never agreed since that time. Abeboolah Khan is now nothing, and like many others, subsists upon a grant at the will of the party in power. He was left three crores of rupees and all that country as his inheritance, and now lives almost from hand to mouth. After their return home from visiting Abeboolah Khan, the European-looking personage called upon them, and in the course of conversation, let out a few English words; but they were unable to discover his real character. The people of Caubul know very little of England or of British India, while they are quite familiar with the whole of the continent. There is no communication between Caubul and India, compared with Russia, whose influence is *fast increasing* there. Every body at Caubul speaks in praise of the Russians, and if India is ever threatened by them, the Afghans will be their friends if we are not sharp. The fate of India must be decided in Caubul. Shah Suja appears to have no chance of recovering his crown, or he might have been of great service to us in case of need. And unless all the chieftainships are incorporated under one ruler, they will not be worthy of *our alliance*. Neither the people of Yarkend nor any Chinese were seen at Caubul. Macartney is stated to have placed Caubul too low, which was visible to the travellers soon after they left Peshawur; by the polar star they found it out twenty-three miles, and Rennel's nearest the truth!

Elphinstone's description of Caubul is represented as "*wonderfully correct.*" The party received strange accounts of the passage of the Hindoo Koosh, where it appears the effects of climate are well marked, but the people unacquainted with the cause. Vast flocks of migratory birds, in getting over the ridge, are so much baffled by the wind, that they take to walking over the snow, and become so stupid and torpid that thousands of them are easily caught. Baker mentions the same, and adds, that in these regions they fly with difficulty.—*Meerut Observer.*

* See first part, last number, p. 159.—ED.

RUNJEET SING.

The intelligence from Lahore, given in the native papers, consists, as usual, of trifles enunciated with great solemnity. It states that the maharajah is engaged, with his usual vigour, in the administration of his government. An insurgent of Durbund, named Payindah Khan, aided by some neighbouring zemindars, has given him some trouble; the insurrection has been put down by Hurree Sing, but not without a furious battle, with much loss on both sides. A report to the maharajah stated that Cashmer was enjoying great prosperity under prince Shere Sing. The *Jami Jehan Numa*, of August 8th, gives the following account of the interview of Mr. Wolff with the maharajah:—"it being announced that Mr. Wolff had arrived at the residence of Mr. Elyard, the maharajah immediately sent for him and gave him audience. The rev. gentleman, presenting a nuzer in gold, made some excuse for not being able to present any rare and valuable articles of Europe, in consequence of his long and difficult journey, but promised to send some on his arrival at Subattoo. The conversation then turned on theology, and the padree sahib asked the maharajah what he believed to be the best means of knowing God, to which the maharajah readily answered, that it was by doing kind acts to brahmins and the poor and punishing oppressors. The maharajah then asked the rev. gentleman to sojourn some days at Punjab, to which he excused himself by stating urgent occasion for an early meeting with the Governor General, and took his leave with presents of eleven suits of wearing apparel, a pair of gold bangles, 1,100 rupees in coin, a horse with silver saddle and 100 rupees for his servant. Ameer Buksh and Moradally received orders to accompany Mr. Wolff to the confines of the maharajah's country."

CONSPIRACY AT MORADABAD.

We have the pleasure to announce to our up-country readers, that the series of proceedings and inquiries which have been going on from time to time at Moradabad for some months past, are at length brought to a close, and that too most happily, by the committal of certain native officers, formerly belonging to the Commissioner's Court at that station, with other persons, their agents and accomplices, on a charge of conspiracy. We have carefully forborne touching upon the nature of the proceedings, to which we have just alluded, during their progress; and we only do so now in order to express our satisfaction at learning that those persons, who seem to have been prime agents in fostering dissension, diffusing calumny, and maintaining the spirit of discord, have at length met with their deserts; their plan was, in this instance, equally novel, singular, and short-sighted,—being nothing less than a forgery of the magistrate's office seal and signature on a warrant addressed to a noted dacoit, in which he was directed to attack the ex-commissioner, Mr. B., in his house at Moradabad! The manner in which they attempted to prove the validity of the warrant, and make out the case, was worthy of the mind which could devise such "an ex[illegible]

Would it be believed in England that these persons could belong to the educated class of natives whom Government trusts, orders it[illegible] entrust with discretionary powe[illegible]—*Meerut Observer.*

BURYING ALIVE.

On August 9th,' it was reported to the daro[illegible] of Bulpoora, in zillah Agra, that Shere Khan, a bhuteyara of that place, had expressed a determination to bury himself alive. It would appear to have been grievously afflicted for the last five years with leprosy, and in consequence to have become [illegible]. The daroga prohibited the relations from aiding him in committing suicide, and they promised to make him desist from his resolution. In this case, the object of the poor leper seems to have been simple release from a burthensome existence; a popular notion, however, exists that by such an act of self-devotion on the part of a person afflicted with this malady, it is rooted out of the family, which, indeed, is the chief cause of these sacrifices commonly, but imperfectly, called *samadh* in these provinces. The practice, strange as it may appear, is actually enjoined in the *Brahma Purana*, and former bybustahs of the Nizamut Adawlut's pundits have declared prisoners tried for the offence of abetting the suicide as justified by the Shasters; but of late years, under the general regulations, sentences have been inflicted of a few months' imprisonment, the commitment, however, being still made for wilful murder under Regulation VIII. 1799. This practice, observes Mr. Macnaghten (Rep. Nizamut Adawlut, c. 1. p. 221), is one of the many superstitious ideas which the Mahomedans have adopted from the Hindoos. —*India Gaz. Sep. 5.*

AGA MEER.

Cawnpore, Aug. 17, 1832.—Do you ever hear any news concerning the affairs of the late Agra Meer? The reports here are that his whole establishment of servants and cattle are left without the means of subsistence; the former get no pay, the latter no food! Some time ago, part of his property was burnt, which was said to be done wilfully; however, a guard was placed to prevent a recurrence. On the 15th instant there was a general turn-out, and war declared even to the ladies of the harem—a great party went to the general commanding the station; he referred them to the judge, but I know not how they have settled the affair. The peaceable inhabitants of Cawnpore fear, if there is not

something done with them, that they will turn Thugs; however, such a number of people should not be allowed to remain without some check upon them, for their disturbances are very annoying and may prove dangerous.—*Hurkaru.*

HASTINGS STATUE AND BRIDGE.

A meeting of subscribers took place at the Town-hall, on the 23d August, for the appropriation of the surplus of the two funds, subscribed for the statue of the Marquis of Hastings and for a building to contain it. The aggregate balance (Rs. 11,713. 12. 9.) was unanimously voted to a very useful object, the iron bridge intended to be thrown over Tollah's nullah, which, it was stated, will cost about that sum in excess of the funds remaining of the Strand-road subscription. The bridge is to bear the appropriate name of "The Hastings' Bridge."—*Calcutta Cour. Sep.* 15.

The amount of subscriptions for the statue was 30,571 rs., the disbursements (including £2,500, or 24,117 rs. for the statue itself) amounted to 25,331 rs.; balance 5,240 rs.

The subscriptions for the monument amounted to 60,521 rs., the payments to 53,048 rs.; balance 6,473 rs.

HIS MAJESTY'S 44th REGIMENT.

We learn with regret that a disturbance has occurred in H.M 44th Regiment. The troops are stated to have been in a very mutinous condition for some time. General Carpenter, commanding the division, at length assembled them on the parade; when every company presented him a petition. Until further particulars are afforded us, we refrain from publishing the nature of the complaints, or the name of the individual to whom all the petitions referred.—*Ind. Gaz.*

GWALIOR.

The unhealthy climate of Gwalior has compelled the resident to remove with his office to Dhoulpoor, which is situated between Agra and Gwalior, on the banks of the Chumbul. The sanction of Government has been obtained to continue there till November, and to remove from Gwalior in June every year.—*Ib.*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AT AJMERE.

"*Nusseerabad, Sept.* 5.—Mr. Jabez Carey, the missionary, who has been at Ajmere since 1819, in charge of a school there, has been officially warned, that his situation there with the salary of 300 rs. a month, so liberally awarded to him by the late Marquess of Hastings, is to cease from the 1st November next; and the poor man is now selling off his things, preparatory to proceeding to his father at Serampore. He has completely failed in the objects for which he was settled at Ajmere."

PROFESSOR WILSON.

We understand that Mr. Wilson, the Boden professor, intends leaving India in the ensuing December.—*Indian Reg.*

SUICIDE OF A SLAVE GIRL AT DELHI.

This poor creature was the property of Mirza Hyderbuksh, and fifteen years of age. It is said that she had been daily, for some time, subjected to the punishment of the korah, and was in every respect ill-treated by the Mirza and his lady. He wished to make her his concubine, but she would not consent; she bore her sufferings patiently till one night in June last, when about half-past ten o'clock, she covered her face with her chudur, and wrapping her ruzaee round her, threw herself from the S.W. tower of the palace wall into the dry ditch below, sixty feet, and having broken all her bones, and fractured her skull, gave one shriek and expired. The police took up the body and acquainted the authorities with the circumstance. On examining the body no signs of life appeared. In a judicial way too, the authorities could not interfere, as the inmates of the palace are beyond the reach of British authority, and neither their debts nor their deeds of enormity are cognizable by the English laws.—*Sum. Durpan.*

KERAMUT ULLEE.

A native gentleman, of the name of Keramut Ullee, who has passed most of his life in Persia and Afghanistan, and lately accompanied Mr. Conolly from those countries, has, it is said, been sent for by Lord William Bentinck from Benares, whence he is directed to proceed by dak to Simlah. The object of this summons (if the story be true) is most likely the gaining further information on the trade of Persia and Afghanistan, as well as their political connections with Russia, on both of which subjects Keramut Ullee has the means of obtaining information, if he cannot give it himself. He is a person of great talent, and very well educated, a most agreeable companion, and possessing all the refinement of manner, which has gained the Persians the nickname of the French of the east.—*Meerutt Observer.*

THE RAJAH OF BURDWAN.

The rajah of Burdwan died at Umbeeka on the 16th August, after a tedious illness. He was the most wealthy subject in British India.

We hear that the adopted son of the late Maha Rajah, Koower Mahtab Chund, performed the ceremony of his highness's shradha, on the 14th September; on which occasion, under the direction of Maha Rana Komul Koomeree, an immense deal of money was expended. About 2,000 pundits were present, but insufficiency of time prevented those attending who reside at distant places from attending; invitations have been sent to the pundits at Drabeer, Mithila, &c.; but none, whether absent or present shall be disappointed. The brahmins have been allowed at the rate of more than 100 rupees; some of them got more; such as shawls, &c.; innumerable gold and silver *sorusses* were given away. The number of beggars, as is usual on such occasions, from all quarters, have been estimated at about a lac, and some of them have received eight annas, others four annas, each. In fact, Maha Ranee Komul Komeree has freely given away to any person any thing he asked for. Baboo Shreenath Mullick and some other wealthy persons repaired to Burdwan for the management of the shradha. It has been so very grand and upon so large a scale that the distributing of presents to bramins has not as yet come to a close.—*Sumbad Cowmody.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAJAH OF GOOMSOOR.

We are informed, that in consequence of an urgent requisition from the collector and magistrate of Ganjam, a field detachment from the 38th regiment N.I., under the command of Major Cleveland, consisting of three companies, *viz.* the grenadier, rifle, and F companies *completed to their full complement*, with six European officers (together with the assistant surgeon) marched from Berhampoor, on the 21st September, at twenty-two hours' notice, *en route* to Goomsoor, for the purpose of compelling the surrender of the Goomsoor territory, by the present rajah to his son, under the authority of Government. On the field detachment reaching Aska, where the collector and sub-collector with 600 or 700 sebendies had preceded it, orders were issued to halt a day, pending the rajah's ultimatum, but it is supposed his highness will submit without much opposition.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Oct.* 4.

ANOTHER DEAD PIG.

Letters from Arcot mention that on the 26th ult. another of those shameful scenes occurred there, which have of late been so disgracefully acted in various parts of the country. On one of the native officers of the 8th regiment Light Cavalry going to the mosque of that regiment to perform his usual prayers, he found a dead pig on the floor. He communicated the circumstance to the subadar major of the regiment, when they very prudently agreed that, as but few persons besides themselves had seen it, it should be instantly removed and nothing more said of it. This was accordingly done, but soon after it was again found in the mosque. This caused a considerable sensation amongst the men of the regiment, who were mostly Mahomedans; when one of them, a trooper, came forward and said that he had heard that a dead bandicoote was just removed from the mosque, but that on going to see it, he found it was a pig, and took it back, convinced that the place of worship having once been polluted could never again be frequented. He denied all knowledge of having originally put it there, but as some suspicion was attached to him he was placed in confinement, and a court of inquiry was ordered to make a rigid investigation of the matter. A proclamation has been issued offering a reward of 400 rupees for the discovery of the perpetrators of the act. The general conduct of the men of the regiment is spoken of in terms of high commendation, as they bore the insult intended to be thrown on them with remarkable temper and patience.—*Mad. Gaz. Aug.* 12.

ROAD TO THE NEILGHERRIES.

We understand that an excellent carriage-road from the bottom of the Connore Pass to Ootacamund is in progress or contemplation, so that, at no very distant period, the inhabitants of the low countries, in particular those of Coimbatore, Salem, and Trichinopoly, will be enabled to convey their produce and heavy articles to the top of the Neilgherries without difficulty. We will not compare the passes of the hills to the Simplon, nor the result of our present Governor's exertions to those of Napoleon, in the road way; but we will venture to state, without fear of contradiction, that during the present government more roads have been made, and more good done to facilitate communication from place to place, in southern India, than during any government which has existed within the last century. We hope that the example set by Mr. Lushington will be followed by his successors, and that, in the course of a short time, we shall have good carriage-roads throughout India, with the advantages of mail and stage-coaches to travel by.

It may not be out of place here to notice one very liberal act done by the present authorities to facilitate travelling. At every stage between the presidency and the Neilgherries, through the Jaghire, North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore, two sets of bearers are kept by the Government, so that the traveller, instead of being at the great expense of posting bearers, has now only to apply to the different collectors, and he has bearers allowed him, who will

carry him as quickly as posted boys would at an expense of about one-third. A man can travel from Madras to Ootacamund in four days, for something less than 150 rupees. The same system has likewise been established in other parts of the country under this presidency. The bungalows too for the accommodation of travellers (except in the Carnatic) are very good and particularly convenient; of late years they have been greatly improved.—*Mad. Gov. Aug* 11.

SACRILEGE.

Considerable commotion has prevailed amongst the native community for some days past, in consequence of the pagoda in Chinna Kasava street, near the fruit bazar, in Mundee Valee street, in Black Town, having been forcibly broken open on the night of Sunday, the 19th instant, and two brass figures stolen therefrom. These figures were regarded as the god and goddess of this pagoda, and named after the Hindoo deities. They had been there long antecedent to the recollection of any individual now in existence, and the theft is looked upon as sacrilege. We shall be glad to learn that measures are taken for discovering the perpetrators of this piece of wanton mischief—as from the peaceful conduct of the generality of the Hindoos it is to be regretted that they should be disturbed or annoyed.—*Mad. Gaz. Aug.* 25.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GUICOWAR.

The *Samachar* gives an account of an interview at Poona between the Right Hon. the Governor and Veneeram Aditram, vakeel of H.H. the Guicowar, being the same individual who was in Bombay some time ago on a mission to Sir John Malcolm, who declined to receive him, and attempted, but without success, by an action in the Supreme Court, to have him expelled the island as an alien; after which Veneeram was deputed to Calcutta by his master, to represent his grievance to the Supreme Government. The *Samachar* states that Veneeram was introduced to the Governor, by Mr. John Warden, the deputy agent for sirdars, and was most graciously received by Lord Clare, with the honour due to a vakeel of the Baroda state. His Lordship expressed much pleasure in seeing him, and Veneeram replied in a short address to this effect:—"The urbanity of your Lordship, in granting redress for the grievances which the Baroda government lately suffered, has become known to the Bengal Government and to the people at large. Hearing this, I felt a great anxiety to pay my respects to your Lordship, and am extremely happy that I have this day an opportunity of doing so." This speech was translated into English, and explained to his Lordship by Mr. Warden. His Lordship and Veneeram conversed together for nearly half an hour, and Veneeram then took leave after the usual ceremony of utter and pan suparee.

COUNT BAROWSKY.

Some of our European readers will probably remember being interested in the arrival of a foreigner here last year, who gave himself out to be a Polish nobleman, and whose conduct here to say the least of it, was somewhat extraordinary—we allude to the Count Barowsky, who, after having entered into several speculations, procured a grant of land near Poona, &c., threw up, in a week two, all these plans, and betook himself to Arabia. From Mocha he wandered, either by land or by sea, to Muscat and Bushire, arrived at Tabreez, succeeded in persuading the Persian court to effect a diversion on the Georgian frontier in favour of his patriot countrymen, which, as any man with a grain of sense in him, might have seen, totally failed; and he is now commanding a regiment, which has lately marched to Meshid, where he is employed in surveying the country. He there rescued from slavery and distress the celebrated missionary, Rev. Mr. Wolff, who had been seized by the Turkomans, while attempting to penetrate into their country to discover the descendants of the lost ten tribes of Israel. In the letters which we have seen of M. Barowsky, he declares the Persians to be the greatest cowards he ever beheld, scampering away on the least alarm; and that where it not for the European officers who commanded them and who had some control over them, they could never be brought to face a matchlock. M. Barowsky intends proceeding, if he can, towards the Indus, to survey that part of the east. He is an enterprizing man, of much talent and many acquirements, but who he is, nobody seems to know.—*Durpun, July* 27.

CAUSEWAY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLABA.

The *Bombay Durpun* mentions that the Government have rejected the spirited offer of a few individuals to raise by subscription, a sum for the erection of a causeway to connect the islands of Bombay and Colaba, which are separated by the sea at high-water, on condition the amount expended on the road in keeping up the ferry-boats was placed at their disposal for twenty years, as a fund to repay themselves. Government intend commencing the work themselves as soon as the sanction of the Court of Directors can be obtained.

Ceylon.

The *Colombo Journal*, of September 29, states that Nuwera Ellia, 122 miles from Colombo and 50 from Kandy, is growing fast into an invalid station, new houses every day enlivening the once deserted plain. Quarries of lime-stone have been found at a few miles from Nuwera Ellia, and there is plenty of timber. The climate is well adapted for European productions.

The *Ceylon Gazette* of 29th September 1832, contains an order of the King in Council, abolishing the system of forced labour, which has prevailed in that island from time immemorial.

Singapore.

SIR JOHN T. CLARIDGE.

In the *Singapore Chronicle* of August 16th occurs the following paragraph:—

"The well-known subserviency of the *Asiatic Journal* to the interests of that Court (of Directors), led the writer of the article which appeared in the February number of that publication, on this case, to repress,* most wilfully, a few important points which were in favour of Sir John Claridge, and which are now brought to light by the editor of the *Hurkaru*."

We expect that, when the writer of this paragraph has seen our number for January last, he will retract this false charge,—the most disgraceful and offensive that can be brought against a public writer,—which he has presumed to make against us, of wilfully suppressing evidence, and will be a little more cautious, for the sake of his own character, in venting such charges in future upon no better authority than the *Bengal Hurkaru*.

The charge of subserviency is just as false as the other; but of that we take no account.

MURDERER OF CAPT. TAYLOR.

The trial of the seacunny, Ignatio Francisco, who murdered Captain D. R. Taylor, of the Dutch bark *Diedericka*,† and attempted the life of the chief officer of the same vessel, took place at Batavia, about the 12th April. Sentence of *death* was then passed on him by the court; but it had to be sanctioned by the supreme court, and to bear the signature of the governor-general of Netherlands India.

It appears, very unfortunately for the good of the public, that at the time the sentence of the court was to receive the signature of the governor-general, his excellency gave a festival, on the marriage of one of his sons or daughters. A Roman Catholic priest took advantage of the good humour that the governor-general was very naturally in, and interceded for the fellow, (who is also a Roman catholic) so far as to succeed in having the sentence mitigated. It was then decided that he was to be only branded and receive sixty lashes, and after that to be banished out of the Dutch territories!

The inhabitants of Singapore were completely surprised lately to find this same man, going at large about the streets, with a pass from the authorities at Batavia. The schooner *Laurel* brought him here. I am perfectly satisfied that had the commander of the *Diedericka* been a Dutchman, the seacunny would not have escaped hanging.—*Corresp. Sing. Chron. Aug.* 30.

* *Suppress* we suppose is meant.

† See last vol. p. 44.

TRADE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

From official statements of the trade of the settlement for 1831-32, it appears that the imports amounted to 7,936,974 Sp. drs., being a decrease compared with last year of 521,757 Sp. drs.; and that the exports amounted to 6,941,542 Sp. drs., being also a decrease since last year of 1,329,681 Sp. drs. The falling off in the imports has been chiefly in the trade with China, Manilla, Java, and Calcutta; the imports from England have increased considerably. The falling off in the exports have been principally in the trade with England, Java, Calcutta, and China. The editor of the *Singapore Chronicle*, in which the statements appear, is "not prepared to give a sufficient explanation of the causes of this decrease in both exports and imports."

PIRATES.

We are given to understand that there are, at the present moment, several pirate-prows lurking outside the harbour, to the great risk and detriment of our native trade. At this, we are by no means surprised, as the impunity with which these marauders have been treated for years, renders them so bold that we should not wonder to hear of their entering the harbour and plundering vessels even in sight of the inhabitants of the town and in open day. Were they to attempt an enterprise of the kind, there is not a single vessel or boat belonging to government, stationed in the harbour, to prevent them, excepting indeed the report-boat, which, being manned by four native rowers and a tindal, constitutes a formidable naval armament for the defence of such a settlement as Singapore! Surely the interests of this place are not consulted, when the native traders, who frequent it, and who constitute its principal support, are thus left to the mercy of remorseless robbers, who lurk for them at the entrance of the harbour, and who deprive them of their hard-earned

property by murder and rapine.—*Sing. Chron. Aug.* 2.

Subsequently, one of the war-boats, intended to act as cruizers against the pirates, arrived from Malacca and another was expected.

Malacca.

NANNING.

By late accounts from Malacca we regret to learn that Mr. Anderson, the civilian lately appointed to the residency of Nanning, has fallen a victim to the jungle fever, caught during his residence in the newly acquired district. For the short period he held the office of resident, his endeavours to induce the natives to re-settle in the country were crowned with success, and the Malays were beginning to re-assume their former confidence in the government. We understand that a considerable quantity of arms have been voluntarily given up by them. Sickness having prevailed to a great extent amongst the European soldiers, and having proved fatal to several of them, the remainder were recalled to the town, nearly all in a bad state of health, and have been returned to Madras, we believe, on the Ganges. The two companies conveyed to Malacca by H.M.S. *Imogene*, were not permitted to land there, and the vessel "put about" on the following day on her return to Madras. No doubt the voyage will prove beneficial to many of the soldiers!—*Sing. Chron. Aug.* 16.

Netherlands India.

The *Singapore Chronicle* of August 23d, publishes the following reply from Batavia to some of its remarks on Batavian affairs, with some unfriendly comments.

"In consequence of the frequent disputes between the speculative contractors, and natives in the interior of the island, government considered it absolutely requisite, and incumbent on them to interfere so as to prevent the natives being so much imposed on by a few private individuals. The natives are now prohibited disposing of the coffee to any one. The government have engaged themselves to receive all the coffee at Guilders 22 per picul, in the interior, and the transport to the places of shipment will be from f. 1 to f. 3 per picul more. Government will then bring forward for public auction, stated quantities of coffee, thereby allowing every one a fair chance of purchasing, without being necessitated to purchase from a few private monopolists, who have tempted and deceived the natives by holding out advances in money. The coffee will be sold by public auction, same as Banca tin, Japan copper, camphor, spices, bird's nests, &c., and not, as stated in the *Singapore Chronicle*, for the Maatschappy. The false and exaggerated statements which have of late appeared in that paper regarding Batavia affairs, can only have proceeded from a few disappointed would-be monopolists, who being aware that, in future they will be deprived of thus gaining advantages over others in obtaining coffee, have resorted to the statement of falsehoods.

"You are not aware, perhaps, that the contractors with the natives, advanced them money before the coffee was formed on the trees, but when the crop was ready for gathering, the natives, finding they could get nearly double the price, made objections to the agreements. From the above, you will see, the system of such contracts ought to be put a stop to. The government have promised those who have made advances either to get coffee for them or recover their money.

"As to the Java bank, out of the three directors, only one being a member of the Maatschappy was not engaged in those contracts. The government had a good right to interfere, as by placing a government servant in the direction, they would prevent such like transactions being carried on."

Malay Peninsula.

We understand, on good authority, that the Siamese authorities have sent five war-boats to Tringanu, demanding the person of the son of the rajah of that state and that of another relative; on what pretext we have not heard, neither is it well known. It is generally believed, however, that the Siamese, having succeeded so well in extorting a large sum of money from the people of Calantan under a frivolous pretence, are now endeavouring to effect the same object with Tringanu. It is indeed a crying shame that they should have been permitted to go so far as they did with regard to Calantan, a state professedly under English protection, and it is to be hoped that our rulers will take such serious notice of this affair, as will deter the Siamese from oppressing and plundering *ad libitum*, the weak, but independent states situated on the east coast of the peninsula.

We are glad to learn that the chief authority here (Singapore) has represented the subject to a higher power, and it is expected that a remonstrance will be made with the Siamese by means of a man-of war, grounded on the 12th article of the treaty with Siam, by which that power stipulates not to molest the states of Calantan and Tringanu.

We learn, likewise, that the Siamese have a large army in Calantan, ready to proceed towards Tringanu, whenever ordered.—*Sing. Chron. Aug.* 9.

Siam.

The journal of the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, a native of Prussia, of his residence in Siam, is published in the *Chinese Repository* for May last. We extract some portions:—

"Favoured by an over-ruling providence, I had equal access to the palace and to the cottage, and was frequently, against my inclination, called to the former. Chow-fa-nooi, the younger brother of the late king and the rightful heir of the crown, is a youth of about twenty-three, possessing some abilities, which are, however, swallowed up in childishness. He speaks English; can write a little; can imitate works of European artisans, and is a decided friend of European sciences, and of Christianity. He courts the friendship of every European, holds free conversation with him, and is anxious to learn whatever he can. He is beloved by the whole nation, which is wearied out by heavy taxes: but his elder brother, Chow-fa-yay, who is just now a priest, is still more beloved. If they ascend the throne, the changes in all the institutions of the country will be great, but perhaps too sudden. The son of the Phra Klang, or minister of foreign affairs, is of superior intelligence, but has a spirit for intrigue, which renders him formidable at court and dangerous to foreigners. He looks with contempt upon his whole nation, but crouches before every individual by means of whom he may gain any influence. Chow-nia, the step-brother of the king, is a young man of good talents, which are however spoiled by his habit of smoking opium. Kroma-son-ton, late brother of the king and chief-justice of the kingdom, was the person by whom I could communicate my sentiments to the king. Officially invited, I spent hours with him in conversation, principally upon christianity and often upon the character of the British nation. Though himself a most dissolute person, he requested me to educate his son, (a stupid boy), and seemed the best medium for communicating Christian truth to the highest personage of the kingdom. At his request, I wrote a work upon Christianity, but he lived not to read it, for he was burnt in his palace in the beginning of 1831. Kroma-khan, brother-in-law to the former king, a stern old man, called in my medical help, in consequence of an ulcer in his left side; yet his proud son despised the assistance of a barbarian; neither would the royal physicians accept of my advice and the man soon died. Even a disaster of this description served to recommend me to his majesty the present king, who is naturally fond of Europeans, and he entreated me not to leave the kingdom on any account, but rather to become an officer in the capacity of a physician. Paya-meh-tap, the commander-in-chief of the Siamese army in the war against the Laos or Chans, returning from his victorious exploits, was honoured with royal favour and loaded with the spoils of an oppressed nation near the brink of destruction. A severe disease prompted him to call me near his person. He promised gold, which he never intended to pay, as a reward for my services, and when restored he condescended so far as to make me sit down by his side, and converse with him upon various important subjects. Paya rak, a man hated by all the Siamese nobility, on account of his mean, intriguing spirit, and sent as a spy to the frontiers of Cochin China, urged me to explain to him the nature of the gospel, and as he found my discourse reasonable, he gave me a present of dried fish for the trouble I had taken. The mother of prince Kroma-zorin, one of the wives of the late king, contrasted evangelical truth with Budhistical nonsense, when she made me meet one of her most favourite priests, of whom she is a decided patron. Though she had built a temple for the accommodation of the priests of Budha, that mass might be constantly performed in behalf of her son, who lately died, she thought it necessary to hear, with all her retinue, the new doctrine, of which so much had been said at court of late.

"The natives of China come in great numbers from Chaou-chow-foo, the most eastern part of Canton province. They are mostly agriculturists; while another Canton tribe, called the Kih or Ka, consists chiefly of artizans, emigrants from Tangan (or Tun-gan) district, in Fuhkëen province are few, mostly sailors or merchants. Those from Hainan are chiefly pedlars and fishermen, and form perhaps the poorest yet the most cheerful class. Language as well as customs, derived from the Chaou-chow Chinese, are prevalent throughout the country. They delight to live in wretchedness and filth, and are anxious to conform to the vile habits of the Siamese. In some cases, when they enter in matrimonial alliances with these latter, they even throw away their jackets and trowsers and become Siamese in their very dress. As the lax, indifferent religious principles of the Chinese do not differ essentially from those of the Siamese, the former are very prone to conform entirely to the religious rites of the latter; and if they have children, these frequently cut their tails and become for a certain time Siamese priests. Within two or three generations all the distinguishing marks of the Chinese character dwindle entirely away, and a nation which adheres so obstinately to its national customs become wholly changed to Siamese."

China.

THE REBELLION.

The details of the proceedings in the disturbed provinces, given in the *Canton Register* and the *Canton Courier*, show that the affair is becoming serious. It is referred to at Canton with a sort of apprehension.

The Yaou jin, or 'Dog-men,' who have mountain-roads unknown to the Chinese troops, seem to pursue the desultory system of warfare, avoiding open encounters with the forces sent against them, unless at an advantage. The Tartar general Hae, the Te tuh of Ho nan, was deceived by them and lost his life in the following manner.

The chief of the rebels, having heard of the situation and circumstances of the general, sent some of his cleverest people to feign themselves villagers, who desired relief from the rebels, and to offer themselves as guides to the imperial army among the hills. The general believed these deceivers, and moved forward with a detachment—eight pieces of artillery, ammunition, stores, and money for the purchase of provisions. When they had reached a place convenient for the enemy, the rebels, who lay in ambush, fell upon them suddenly, and shot, at the first onset, the general and upwards of twenty officers. They killed also a few scores of the soldiers; and seized the guns, ammunition, &c. The general's remains were afterwards obtained: his left arm was cut off, his eyes both dug out, his head clove in two, and he had a sword-cut on his forehead.

The emperor has, however, ordered a vast force, under generalissimo Yang yu chun, a veteran, who commanded in western Tartary, to advance against the Yaou jin and exterminate the whole race, who, it appears, occasioned similar disturbances in the reign of Kang he, which lasted eighteen years.

"Chaou kin lung, though the principal leader of the rebels, and the chief acting man," says the *Canton Register*, "is considered by our Chinese informants here as secondary in rank to Le tih ming, who is the nominal king. The latter, however, is no where mentioned in the memorial of the Foo yuen, while Chaou kin lung is very particularly described. His birth-place is near Lëen chow, in Kwang tung province, but he had, previously to the commencement of the rebellion, resided for some time on the other side of the hills, in Hoo nan. In the 12th moon of last year (January 1832), the Foo yuen says he took the title Kin lung Wang, or Gold-dragon King. He then commenced his campaign by surprising the small town near which he resided, and putting the official people in it to the sword.

"The present conquests of the rebels consist of four lëen, or cities of the third order, *viz.* Keang hwa, Lan shan, Kea ho, and Ning yuen. But, according to late reports, these appear to be in a state of blockade; the rebel army having been defeated and the major part driven back to the mountains by Loo kwan, governor of Hoo kwang, and Lo sze keu, commander-in-chief in Hoo pih, who is an old general upwards of seventy. It is rumoured also, that Le tih ming and Chaou kin lung do not quite work together, but this seems generally disbelieved. A brother of Chaou kin lung, with nine or ten other principal rebels, is reported to be amongst the prisoners."

The foo yuen, or lieut. governor of Hoo nan, referred to above, who was unfortunate in his encounter with the rebels, has been ordered to Peking for trial. Besides his ill-success, it seems he wrote a silly report to the emperor, ascribing the success of the rebels to witchcraft and demoniacal arts, and denying that there were secret societies connected with the rebels, which is untrue. His name is Woo yung kwang; he is a native of Canton district.

The *Chinese Repository* contains the following particulars respecting the rebellion, apparently in part extracted from the Hoo nan foo yuen's report:—

"The rebellion on the borders of Kwangtun, Kwangse, and Hoonan provinces, which has excited general attention and great alarm, broke out on February 5th, 1832. On that day the rebels had predetermined to commence their operations, and actually did so.

"The principal insurgents, called *Yaou jin*, are chiefly of Lëenshan, on the north-west frontier of Kwangtun. They are stated in Chinese books to be the descendants of a person named Pwan koo. Who this person was, or when he lived, is matter of dispute; but it is certain that the Yaou jin first appeared in Hoo kwang and Yunnan, whence they passed over and established themselves in Kwangse. During the reign of Kaou tsung, of the Sung dynasty (middle of the twelfth century), some of these men were brought as slaves to Lëenchow, in this province, and were sent to cultivate small patches of land among the crags of the mountains. As they increased in number beyond the control of their Chinese masters, they divided themselves into eight tribes; and, although they have since been further subdivided, first into twenty-four, and now into fifty tribes, yet the original division into eight tribes is still retained. Of these eight, three are attached to Lëen chow, and five to Lëen shan.

"The hair of the men is braided up in a tuft on the top of the head; that of the women is matted with yellow wax, and formed like a board placed on the top of the head, somewhat resembling the European college-caps. Both men and women ornament their heads with green beads, pheasants'-feathers, &c. The garments are made of a sort of linen or grass-cloth, are loose, and of divers colours. The young men and women sing in response, and select wives and husbands from those whose songs please best. The length of each other's waistband, or sash, being measured, fixes the nuptials.

"The natural disposition of these people is ferocious and cruel. They delight in quarrels and murder; but are very true to their promises, and fear gods and devils. They can endure hunger, and prosecute their battles with perseverance. Their armour consists of long swords suspended on their left sides, and large cross-bows slung on their right; in their hands they carry long spears. They run up and down hills, and in the most dangerous places, with great speed and intrepidity. In battle they support each other with bows and spears, and so rush forward; those who hold spears leading the van; they do not long defend themselves with bows. When shooting, the archers hold their swords in their mouths. If hard pressed and unable to use their spears and bows, they lay them aside and take to their swords, with which they make a most desperate resistance. They put themselves in battle array at some dangerous pass; and if they run are sure to have archers lying in ambush.

"As soon as the children are able to walk, their feet are seared with hot iron, to enable them to tread upon thorns, stones, or spikes, without being hurt. These people rush forward in crowds just like a herd of wild beasts or wolves;—hence their name *Yaou jin*, which denotes a wild dog, or wolf-man. In addition to the above particulars, derived from a topography of Lëen chow, published under the emperor Këen lung, the Chinese of Canton strenuously assert, and firmly believe, that the mountaineers have short tails behind like dogs or monkeys. But Këen lung was not the man who would sanction the publication of such an absurdity.

"Woo yun kwang, the lieut. governor of Hoo nan, names as the chief rebel Chaou kin lung, that is 'Chaou, the Golden Dragon;' an epithet since assumed as the royal title of the rebel chieftain. To this man is attributed, by some prisoners taken, the power of working wonders with his sword; of taking water into his mouth and spurting forth fire; of knotting rushes and converting them into cattle, &c. It is added, that there is among the rebels a female general, who has sent her sister to be married to one of the rebel chiefs, on the frontiers of Canton.

"Chaou is clothed in a *yellow* jacket, and an emblazoned under-dress, on which are embroidered the three words, *Kin lung Wang*, 'the Golden-dragon King.' The chief rebels of the Yaou tribes are clothed in yellow riding jackets; the rest have red cloth turbans. They all can perform demoniacal arts, but with unequal success.—Such is the simple tale of the lieut. governor to the emperor; and to this he adds—'but there are none of the Triad Society among them.' To this part of the memorial, the emperor replies, in his own hand-writing, with the vermilion, 'demoniacal arts are words which should never appear in a memorial to me. And how know you certainly that there are none of the Triad Society among them? Hereafter, when they are annihilated, and it is found out that there were Triad banditti among them, what will you do? Where will you hide yourself on the earth?'

"The progress of the rebels has been rapid, and they have possessed themselves of four large towns, besides several smaller ones. One town they plundered of the treasure and grain laid up in it, and then set fire to the public offices. But the people, who are not found in arms against them have in no case received any injury or insult. The rebel leader is said to have even issued manifestoes, declaring that he wars only with the armed servants of the government, and intends no harm to any besides.

"The rebels have received one or two repulses. Loo kan, the governor of Hoo kwang, having advanced towards the scene of the contest, accompanied by Lo sze keu, the teutih of Hoopih, to supply the place of the deceased Hae ling ah, their joint efforts obtained temporary victory for the imperial arms. The vanquished rebels retired abruptly to their mountains, which was attributed, for a time, to fear. But their speedy return to the war, with increased ardour and fury, proves the fallacy of that supposition. Among the prisoners fallen into the hands of the government are a son and brother of Chaou kin lung; to rescue whom a vigorous sally has been made, which, though it proved unsuccessful, was not relinquished till many of the imperial troops had been slain. Loo kwan and Lo sze keu have been highly praised by the emperor for the check (brief as it was) which they had given to the insurgents; but they are, at the same time, reduced to the situation of secondaries; the direction of the war being given to King shan, general of the Mantchou troops in Hoo pih province."

LOCAL NEWS.

The Bombay papers contain news from

China to the 18th July. The Select Committee, it is stated, was pursuing a line of conciliatory conduct with the Chinese authorities, and that the system of concession and conciliation will now become paramount in Canton is certain; for the ships learned at Angier, which they left on the 25th August, that Mr. Plowden, who resigned in consequence of being outvoted by the advocates of vigorous measures, had passed on his way to China, where he is to resume the presidency, with a distinct power of enforcing his opinions even against a majority, on his responsibility.

The *Canton Register* states that the American flag has not been hoisted in front of the hong, and that the only foreign flag flying at Canton is the Netherlands.

The *Peking Gazette* contains a variety of edicts for the relief of the famishing population of the provinces which suffered from inundation last year, and also from drought: the distress is classified, according to China law, into "complete calamity," "partial calamity," "very heavy calamity," and "very trying circumstances." The relief consists of grain and money bestowed, and taxes and money remitted or deferred.

A communication, inserted in the *Singapore Chronicle* of July 19, from a correspondent at Canton, contain the following remarks:—

"I should be loth to think that the violent abuse of the British authorities in China, heaped on them by the *Chinese Courier*, should go abroad as the sense of the British residents in China. Far otherwise; nor do I think that above two or three Englishmen in Canton think otherwise than that the select committee had a task to perform, which they have done skilfully, as none of the evils to be feared have been suffered, and our commerce is on as safe a footing as heretofore. I wish merely to add that the *Chinese Courier* is edited by an American and represents American interests, which are diametrically opposed to ours. The Americans submit without a murmur to every kind of insult, while their representative is urging us on to constant discord with the Chinese. I will only add, that the American flag ceases to fly in Canton, and that the staff is dismantled, without one word of observation from the American press."

Cochin China.

Accounts have been received of rather a serious affray on the borders of Cochin-China, in Tae ping foo, on the southern frontier of Kwangse province. It was occasioned by a dispute about some coal-pits in that neighbourhood; the result was unfavourable to the Chinese government party. Two officers, civilians, and about 100 soldiers were killed. The lieut. governor of Kwangse has written to his superior, governor Le of Canton, and has at the same time sent a detachment of troops to suppress the rioters.—*Chinese Repository.*

Society Islands.

TAHITI.

The following account of a lake in the interior of Tahiti is given in a narrative of a voyage amongst the South Sea islands, in the year 1824, published in the *Singapore Chronicle*:—

"At three P.M. we arrived at a place where the river seemed to issue out of the mountain, and which was indeed the end of the valley. We forced a passage against the torrent as far as was practicable, and found the river to issue from a cavern that we could not enter, on account of the huge fragments of rock through which the water boiled and foamed with ungovernable fury.

"We were now directed to ascend the hill in front, which at first seemed impossible, but the natives shewed the way and we followed on hands and feet. Grasping the bushes that grew among the rocks, we pulled ourselves up until we reached another and so on. After many scratches and broken shins, in two hours we reached the summit of the hill, and got upon a plain, above which the mountain towered as high as ever. This plain was literally covered with the *fayee* or wild plantain-tree, which is excellent food. After crossing this plain, we came unexpectedly on the brink of a lake, which is only accessible by a gap in the mountain, and one which I am certain I could not find out again. After resting ourselves on the brink, we tried to get round the lake, but could not get many yards from the gap. The rocks were perpendicular, and the depth of water at the brink five fathoms. In front, a peak rose in beautiful symmetry to an enormous height, and terminated in a narrow peak, nearly perpendicular to the surface of the lake. Many beautiful cataracts tumbled from the summit of the surrounding heights, some of which seemed scarcely to touch the rocks in their descent. All these falling into the lake led us to look where the lake discharged itself; for as yet we could not comprehend how it emptied itself, and it was evident that with such an influx the lake must soon overflow the gap; but there was not the least appearance of water having ever escaped through it, and the ground behind rose to a considerable height.

"The lake, was, I suppose, one and a-half miles in circumference; perpendicular cliffs and many jetting precipices surrounded it on all sides, except a small spot which seemed to afford a footing to the left of us. This place we were anxious to visit, particularly as we saw many wild-ducks swimming close to it, and this we were soon able to do, by the ingenuity of the natives, who soon constructed three rafts made of the fayee or wild plantain trees. On these we embarked, sitting as on a horse, with our legs in the water, our fowling-pieces in our hands and two natives swimming behind, each with one hand free and with the other propelling the raft. In this way we crossed the lake, and ascertained the greatest depth of water to be eleven fathoms and a-half, but saw no fish. We procured many specimens of the rocks surrounding the lake, all of which seemed calcareous. There is a great probability that the lake had been the crater of a volcano, not only from the calcined rocks surrounding it, but from the fractures in the rocks on all sides. However we could discover no lava.

"Our guides conducted us to a deep natural pit on the side of the hill, where they said the conquering party used to throw their prisoners alive. Our curiosity was next excited when on descending from the first plain or platform, we were conducted to a large hole in the front of a precipice, above eight feet above our heads and I should say at least a mile from the lake. We were told that when the lake rose to a certain height, it discharged itself through this aperture by a subterranean canal; this we gave implicit credence to, for there were evident marks of a great run of water having been discharged from it, and we could trace the track many yards down the hill although now it was perfectly dry. But still where did all the water go to that fell constantly into the lake from the surrounding mountains? We did not perceive it swell the height of an inch, for we marked it to satisfy our curiosity. However, this was solved on our coming to the bottom of the hill, where the river issued from a cavern. By retracing our track we found this cavern to be nearly under the lake, and that it is undoubtedly the source of the river passing through some subterraneous outlet, from the height of many hundred feet, and that the first passage above mentioned is only occupied when the melting of snows (for there is often snow on the summits of these mountains), or heavy rains, raise the lake to a certain height."

Australasia.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Hobart Town papers to the 24th of August have been received. The only intelligence of any interest which they contain is an account of a public meeting to petition the King and the Legislature for the creation of a house of assembly, to be elected by the inhabitants of the colony. It is evident from the interest which they take in the question, that the period has already arrived when the colonists are capable of appreciating the advantages of representative government, and that is the consideration which probably will, and certainly ought, to determine the ministers in favour of their claim. Petitions to the King and both Houses of Parliament were agreed to.—*London Paper.*

SWAN RIVER.

Accounts from this settlement, received at Hobart Town, are far from being favourable. Flour was selling at 10d. per lb.

Asiatic Russia.

By an ukase of November 10, it is ordered that the levy of recruits in the territory of the Cossacks of Little Russia, for 1833, shall be countermanded, and shall not take place till the year 1834.

An agricultural society has been established at Kamschatka, the extremity of Siberia.

Mauritius.

The Cape papers give a clue to the violent hostility with which Mr. Jeremie was assailed at this island. They mention that it was expected he would prosecute for the freedom of all the slaves imported since the capture of the island, stated at 18,000. Persons holding such slaves would not only be liable to lose them, but might incur severe penalties if their connection with the slave dealers could be traced.

The last arrival from the Mauritius has furnished us with a copy of the ordinance enacted by the Governor of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of his council, for the regulation of the press; and as we may be assured that it has not been promulgated without the authority of the home government, it affords a means of judging of the amount of freedom which the present ministers are willing to concede to the colonial press. We must not overlook the interest belonging to this sub-

ject in the approaching discussions respecting the future government of India.

The following are the leading provisions of this law. A proprietor, or the responsible editor, is required to furnish security on real property to the amount of £1,000, under a penalty of £100. If any individual be named or alluded to, his reply of twice the length is to be inserted gratuitously, under a penalty of £25. The provocation, by means of the press through any other medium of publication than periodical journals, by writings, or by words uttered in public places or assemblies, to crimes or offences actually committed or not committed, to disobedience of the law, to hatred or contempt against the government or against particular classes; outrages against public morals, piety, or decency; the intentional unfaithful reporting of acts of the government and law proceedings; and the repetition of any of these offences, are each liable to be visited by imprisonment or fine, or both, the length of imprisonment and the amount of the fine varying with the offence. Defamation is to be prosecuted according to the provisions of the penal code. Prosecutions are to take place, or proceedings to be had, only on the complaint of the parties thinking themselves aggrieved. Prosecutions must be commenced within three months from the date of the publication, and civil actions within three years. —*India Gaz.*

Recent accounts from the island state that a violent tempest had destroyed one-third of the crops, and occasioned a very extensive loss to the planter. The quotation for sugars was 4½ to 5 piastres. At Bourbon the finest sugars are quoted at 6½, and coffee as high as 15 piastres per bale.

St. Helena.

The last accounts from St. Helena state that a whale fishery was about to be established there; the company to consist of 300 ten-pound shareholders. A sum of £2,910 had been already subscribed by some of the most respectable persons on the island to carry the object into operation.

Turkey.

Since the decisive battle of Koniah, which annihilated the Turkish army, and left the grand vizier a prisoner in the hands of Ibrahim Pasha, no authentic intelligence has transpired respecting the ulterior operations of the victorious Egyptian army, which is said to remain at Ackber.

On the 2d of January, a grand meeting of the council, at which the sultan presided in person, was held at the palace of the seraskier, Chosrew Pasha, at Constantinople. The question of war and peace was discussed, and it was unanimously resolved, that upon acceptable conditions the *fatwa* of the mufti should be revoked which was issued last year excommunicating Mehemet Ali and his son Ibrahim. Proposals for peace were then sent off to Ibrahim and to his father at Alexandria, which were in substance, that the government of Syria should remain annexed to that of Egypt, but that Mehemet Ali, as hereditary governor or viceroy, should acknowledge the supreme sovereignty of the sultan by the annual payment of a tribute, the amount of which would have to be hereafter fixed. Halil Pasha, the late Capitan Pasha, has set off with these proposals to Alexandria.

The latest advices from Constantinople afford reason to expect that peace will soon take place. An armistice of forty days had been concluded between the parties. Mehemet Ali requires that the Porte shall pay part of the expenses of the war.

The interference of Russia (with the concurrence of Austria and Prussia) and France, has contributed to bring about a pacification.

The Shah of Persia, it is said, had offered to assist the Porte, on condition of receiving the Pashalic of Bagdad!

Cape of Good Hope.

DR. SMITH'S JOURNEY INTO THE INTERIOR.

We have much pleasure in congratulating our readers upon the safe return of Dr. A. Smith and party from their visit to Natal. The journey to Natal occupied ten weeks, the waggons having been detained nearly a month by the swollen state of Omvimzoobo or St. John's.

The country beyond this river assumes a character totally distinct from that of the colony and the intervening country of Caffers; springs and rivers appear abundant and permanent; and this fact, which has been long before the public, is, we understand, satisfactorily accounted for by the greater quantity of rain which falls there periodically, the geological features of the country, and the change of formation which are there observable. A space of about 200 miles between the Omvimzoobo and Natal, though watered by 130 rivers which fall into the sea,—by numerous springs, and by regular and gentle rains, and though possessing a soil which, whenever cultivated, returns without manure two crops in the year,—has been totally depopulated by the sanguinary

system of conquest introduced by Chaka, the late Zoola chief, and so well followed up by his present worthy successor Dingaan.

Here, then, it would appear, is a tract of country decidedly superior to any part of the colony, capable of maintaining thousands of the crowded and suffering population of Great Britain and Ireland, and possessing in Port Natal a sufficient outlet for productions, which might be colonized not only without infringement of the rights of the native tribes, but to the benefit of all who surround it.

In addition to the fertility of this region, which, from the concurring testimony of every individual who has been there, appears to excel that of the country recently settled at Swan River by many degrees, we have the immense profits to be drawn from inland trade, as well by the manufacturer and merchant of England as by the colonial trader, who may here find a station from whence he may penetrate to the very heart of the continent. There is also the advantage of an unfailing supply of labour from the fragments of the broken tribes, who every where flock to the white man for protection; from this source alone, Mr. Fynn, who has been some years settled at Natal, is now recognized as the chief of several hundred industrious natives.

We understand that a considerable addition to our stock of knowledge of the geology and zoology of South Africa has been made by the scientific and persevering traveller, whose return has drawn us into these observations, and as his visit to Dingaan must have given him an opportunity of studying a moral phenomenon of the first magnitude, we trust the public may soon be favoured with the whole result of his researches.—*South African Com. Advr. June* 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We learn with regret, that the French missionaries, who were recently stationed amongst the tribes to the northward of the territories of the chief Musselikats, have been driven away by the people under his government, and are now at Latakoo. The country was, at the time of their departure, in a most unsettled state, occasioned probably by the attack of the Zoolas, which in a former number we noticed might be expected to take place, as Dingaan's warriors had marched for the purpose.—*Graham's Town Journal, Sept.* 28.

Amaponda Land, Sept. 19, 1832.—"I have just received a letter from Natal, dated Sept. 14, informing me of the failure of Dingaan's attack on Masselikats, and the return of his army with 140 oxen, having had nearly three regiments destroyed—and report adds a fourth. Several chiefs have come back wounded: but it is supposed that they did not encounter the main army of Masselikats."—*Ibid.*

We are glad to find, from recent intelligence which has been received from Port Natal, that the traders there continue in the enjoyment of security both of person and property. Dingaan appears to retain his friendly disposition towards the colonists.—*Ibid.*

It appears from the *South African Advertiser* of Oct. 27, that societies were forming for the promotion of emigration to the colony. One had been established at Graham's Town, and another was talked of at Cape Town.

Some ferment had been excited in August last by the appearance of some American whalers in Simon's Bay, who had commenced operations there, and with some success,—an infringement, as it was conceived, of the rights of the colonists, who considered the harbour as their exclusive property. It was not known that the Americans have had such privilege conferred on them by any treaty with Great Britain, and the question will probably be referred hence.

Temperance Societies are rapidly extending throughout this colony, to the great comfort and advantage of all employers of labourers, and domestic servants. A marked improvement is already observed among the labouring classes at Port Elizabeth, where, to say the least, there was room for improvement. At Bethelsdorp 500 names are on the roll of the Society. At Graham's Town and the Kat River the members exceed 2,000 in in number.

The exports for the quarter ending September 1832, were £44,024; those for the corresponding quarter of 1831 being £35,481.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SYLHET LIGHT INFANTRY.

Fort William, Aug. 6, 1832.—The Vice President in Council is pleased to sanction an augmentation of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, to the extent of two companies of the present strength; *viz.* 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naicks, 2 buglers, and 80 sepoys per company.

The additional companies are to be formed entirely of Ghoorkas, under instructions which will be given to the officer in command of the Sylhet Light Infantry by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

MUGH SEBUNDY CORPS.

Fort William, Aug. 6, 1832.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to revise the establishment of the Mugh Sebundy Corps, and to direct that it shall consist in future of four companies, each company to be of the following strength, *viz.* 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 6 naicks, 2 buglers, and 100 sepoys.

The officer in command of the corps will receive instructions from the military department for effecting the authorized reorganization.

NEW UNIFORM OF STAFF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 6, 1832.—The uniform prescribed for certain staff officers of the Bengal army, being "the same as that in his Majesty's army," general officers, brigadiers (as colonels on the staff), and the officers of the adjutant general's and quarter-master general's departments, assistant and deputy assistant adjutants general of divisions, brigade majors, and aides-de-camp will provide themselves, as soon as may be convenient, with the uniform of their respective ranks, agreeably to the alterations made by his Majesty in G.O., dated Horse Guards, 18th of May 1831.

A memorandum of these alterations has been furnished to officers commanding divisions, and the heads of departments. The new uniform is not to be worn before the 1st of November next, and officers are permitted to wear the uniform now in use for twelve months from the above date.

It is not at present intended that any alteration should take place in the dress of other departments of the general staff.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

Fort William, Aug. 27, 1832.—With the view of facilitating the establishment of a military retiring fund, upon the principles sanctioned by the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the military auditor general has been authorized to receive, until the 1st of December next, suggestions and plans for the formation of such a fund.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CORNET HARRIOTT.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 12, 1832.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Nusseerabad, on the 11th April 1832, of which Major N. S. Webb, of the 2d battalion artillery, is president, Cornet Frederick Joseph Harriott, of the 1st regt. L.C., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—"First. With neglect of duty at Nusseerabad, on the evening of the 2d March 1832, in not being present with his troop, and prepared to deliver over the reports of it to his superior officer, and not arriving until after the troop had been marched on parade, it being a general parade, by Lieut. Ricketts, in charge of the troop.

"Second. With contempt of authority and disrespect to his immediate commanding officer, in having, at the same time and place, after his late arrival on parade had been noticed to him, by his immediate commanding officer, Lieut. Ricketts, commanding the troop, made the following observation, in the hearing of Lieut. Ricketts, and other officers of the regiment assembled on parade, "that if he knew that that was all he could get for coming at the time he did, he would not have come so soon,' or words to that effect; such conduct being highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"The court, having maturely weighed and considered all the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion—

"That, on the first charge, the prisoner is not guilty of neglect of duty, but guilty of the remaining part of the charge; but the court attach no criminality to the same, in consequence of the troops having been marched to the general parade before the order hour.

"That on the second charge the prisoner is not guilty of contempt of authority, or of disrespect to his immediate commanding officer; but guilty of having used words to the purport of those contained in the charge, but not so offensive, and of a much milder nature.

Sentence.—"The court refrain from passing any sentence on the first charge, since no criminality has been attached thereto.

"The court, having found the prisoner guilty of having used expressions to the purport of those in the second charge, but less offensive, and of a much milder nature, do sentence him (Cornet F. J. Harriott, 1st regt. L.C.) to be admonished in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) E. BARNES,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief is not disposed to make any objection to the finding and sentence of the court, nor to deny Cornet Harriott the full benefit of the lenity which appears to have been accorded to him. Cornet Harriott is to be released from his arrest, and return to his duty.

Were it not for the opposition shewn by certain officers of the 1st L.C. to their commmanding officer, Lieut. Col. Reid, the Commander-in-chief would not have deemed the intervention of a court-martial necessary to the admonition of an officer for such an offence as that which Cornet Harriott was tried for.

His Excellency would be happy if he could here conclude his remarks; but the proceedings of the court on this trial are so extraordinary, so irregular, and so reprehensible, that he should be wanting in his duty to the service, if he did not animadvert upon them.

In the first place, the charges against Cornet Harriott were brought forward at the instigation of Lieut. Ricketts, who presented himself to the court as prosecutor, conjointly with the officiating judge advocate. The court objected to Lieut. Ricketts being a prosecutor, because he was a witness, thereby evincing great want of knowledge of the practice of courts-martial, for nothing is more common than for the prosecutor to be a witness.

The court has animadverted in strong terms on the manner in which Cornet Campbell, the adjutant of the 1st L.C., has given his testimony. The Commander-in-chief would feel disposed to give effect to the animadversions of the court, did he not perceive that Mr. Campbell was subjected to a most tedious, goading, vexatious, and insulting examination; one question that was put to him having been "How is it that you recollect so much against the prisoner, and so little for him?" a question which would scarcely be tolerated even at the Old Bailey; but in an assemblage of British officers at a court-martial, and in the examination of a brother officer, nothing is looked for but the most courteous and gentlemanly course of procedure; but it does not appear that there was any thing at the time to warrant this unjustifiable reflection, the course of examination being totally irrelevant to the charges before the court, and which could in no way affect the prisoner, being an inquiry as to the precise period when Lieut. Col. Reid came on parade, and whether Major Pattle gave the reports of the regiment to Lieut. Col. Reid. But it would seem that the officiating judge advocate, in his anxiety to teaze and perplex Mr. Campbell as to the first and least important charge, forgot altogether to examine him as to the second; the questions on this head were put by the prisoner, in his cross-examination, and certainly do not tend to confirm the imputation cast upon Cornet Campbell of recollecting that which alone was unfavourable to the prisoner, because he denies all knowledge of the second and more grave charge.

The Commander-in-chief has next to notice its unwarrantable treatment of Lieut. Col. Reid, commanding the 1st L.C. His Excellency can know nothing of the transactions in court but what appear upon the face of the proceedings.

It seems that on Lieut. Col. Reid being called upon to give his testimony as a witness, he wished to complain of what, according to the minutes of the proceedings, is stated to be a "heinous situation in which he was placed," but which is made intelligible by Lieut. Col. Reid's correction, by stating that he said "he had suffered a heinous grievance by a decision of the court." Not only the Commander-in-chief, but even the court itself, would have remained in ignorance of the grievance Lieut. Col. Reid had to complain of, if it had not been laid open by a correspondence between this officer and the officiating judge advocate, submitted to the court towards the close of its proceedings. By this correspondence, it appears that Col. Reid had been kept in attendance on the court, notwithstanding he had sent a medical certificate attesting his indisposition; but the court, notwithstanding a second appeal on the part of Lieut. Col. Reid to listen to the complaint he had to make, objected, and upon the strongest ground possible, *viz.* "that, as it appears to be an unjustifiable assumption on the part of Lieut. Col. Reid to animadvert on the decision of the court, not passed in his examination, his request cannot be complied with." If there was any unjustifiable assumption in the case, it was on the part of the court, in thus peremptorily deciding that their judgments were infallible, and not to be impeached.

The Commander-in-chief has the highest respect for the composition of a court-martial, as far as high honour and inte-

grity go; but he would not have courts-martial run away with the notion of their infallibility, and he would recommend them to follow the practice of the ordinary courts of law, composed of professional men, which are always disposed to listen to any complaints brought before them, even though such complaints be of the courts themselves, or rather their acts, and to do justice.

If Lieut. Col. Reid, smarting under mental and bodily suffering, evinced any impatience in preferring his complaint (and all the court has to object to is, that "his terms were not so courteous as it had a right to demand"), a dignified, mild, and respectful remonstrance from the president would at once have allayed all effervescence, and the court would have consulted its duty and character by patiently hearing what Col. Reid had to say; but this gentleman seems to have experienced as little respect for his rank, and regard for his sufferings, as he did justice from the court, and the Commander-in-chief further observes, that his evidence has been turned into ridicule.

Col. Reid very properly observes, that etiquette requires that junior officers should take care to be on parade rather before than after their superiors; and in a subsequent examination, the following indecorous question is put by the court itself, *viz.* "On points of etiquette have officers any reference, is there an etiquette-book kept in the regiment as well as an order-book?"

Lieut. Ricketts states, that Lieut. Scott was present when Cornet Harriott made the reply stated in the second charge, but Lieut. Scott is not examined by the officiating judge advocate on this charge.

The whole tenor of the examination on the prosecution seems to go more upon the precise time of the arrival of Cornet Harriott on parade, and in reference to the first charge, than with respect to the second, as if an opinion were established that if Cornet Harriott came to parade in good time, he was justifiable in giving an insubordinate or disrespectful reply to his superior officer; and on the score of time the following question, emanating from the court, disgraces their proceedings, *viz.* "When officers are supposed to be late for parade, are they condemned by the fiat of the serjeant-major's watch, or would the time given by an officer's watch be equally admissible on the score of correctness?" The answer to this question is highly proper. "We generally go by the trumpets, but I conceive an officer's watch will not be admissible."

The Commander-in-chief has next to remark on the extreme impropriety of calling upon Lieut. Ricketts as a witness for the defence, when the sole object was to re-cross-examine him on his evidence given on the prosecution; this was the case also with several other witnesses, and which the court should have repelled. A prisoner is at full liberty to comment on the evidence for the prosecution, and draw conclusions favourable to his case, if he can; but although a witness may be summoned on both sides, still he cannot be brought forward on the defence for the sole purpose of re-cross-examination on his former testimony, the prisoner having had the fullest opportunity of cross-examining the witness for the prosecution in the first instance.

The Commander-in-chief notices with something more than regret, that the fourth question put to Lieut. Ricketts, on his examination as a witness for the prisoner, should have been—"How do you account for your memory failing you on points which may prove beneficial to me, when you are able so perfectly to recollect every circumstance tending to substantiate the charges?" The following calm and sensible answer was given to this insulting question, *viz.* "Those circumstances to which I have spoken in the prosecution I marked particularly, and what passed between Cornet Campbell and any other officer and myself, I cannot say exactly."

In page 56 of the proceedings, there is an affidavit alluded to, and which is attached to the proceedings, without any number, letter, or other mark, to designate it; but this affidavit, being evidence, should have been inserted in the body of the proceedings, as well as appended thereto. There is another, though not a very material point, regarding the affidavit, as it was in no way disputed, but the officiating judge advocate seems to think, from the nature of his questions, that the receipt of a letter from an individual is legal proof of his hand-writing.

The Commander-in-chief's attention having been called to the following remark of the court, it is hereby inserted in the General Orders, merely for the purpose of further exposing the injustice done to Lieut. Col. Reid; the censure here passed on Col. Reid was as unmerited as the eulogy passed on the officiating judge advocate was uncalled for; the simple question having been whether the word "not" was omitted or inserted in the note of the judge advocate, in answer to Col. Reid's application to be relieved from attendance on the court, on account of indisposition; and although much allowance is to be made for the state of Colonel Reid's mind, on experiencing, as he imagined, such cruel treatment from the court, being, as he read the judge advocate's note, required to continue his attendance on the court, notwithstanding his illness; still the Commander-in-chief is fully disposed to give Lieutenant Birch, the officiating judge advocate, the fullest credit for his apologetic

letter to Col. Reid, when he found out the mistake, and which his Excellency thinks ought to have been more favourably received. "The court now beg respectfully to call the attention of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief to a matter of so extraordinary a nature, and, in so doing, they deem it necessary to record their high sense of approbation of Lieut. Birch's entire conduct throughout the progress of the trial. No officer could have shewn greater zeal and patience towards all parties in the conducting of the proceedings; and after witnessing such, the court cannot but feel indignant and much hurt at the course Lieut. Col. Reid has pursued towards their law adviser. As to the remark, which the court deem it necessary to make upon the mode in which Lieut. Col. Reid addressed the court, previous to giving his testimony on the 17th instant, it was a matter over which the officiating deputy judge advocate general had no sort of control. The court declined hearing his alleged complaint for two reasons; first, because it would have been derogatory to its dignity to have listened to any thing farther which Lieut. Col. Reid wished to say, after the uncourteous carriage he had assumed towards the court; and second, because the recording such extraneous matter, as the lieutenant colonel might have brought forward, would have been unnecessarily enlarging the records of the court. The court earnestly hope that his Exc. the Commander-in-chief will take into his consideration what they have deemed it their paramount duty here to express."

The Commander-in-chief now comes to what is not the least extraordinary part of the proceedings of this court-martial. On the 28th of April the court concludes its proceedings, and the president and the officiating judge advocate sign them; and the following entry is made, *viz.* "The court adjourns a quarter before 4 P.M. *sine die.*"

The court had thus deprived itself of all further power to re-assemble, but by orders from the Commander-in-chief, and yet on the 30th it re-assembles and expunges some remarks, which it would seem it had previously inserted, but which are not on the face of the proceedings, It appears then, that an alteration took place after every thing had been concluded and the proceedings signed; they ought immediately to have been sealed and sent off, and any subsequent alteration was illegal.

"*Monday, 30th April* 1832.—The court assembled this day at eleven A.M., pursuant to a notification from the president. The president, the members (the sick one excepted), and officiating deputy judge advocate general are all in court: a few remarks having been drawn up, just as the court were about to adjourn on Saturday last, it subsequently occurred to some of the members that the direct sense of the court might be more concisely and perspicuously expressed without altering the spirit of those remarks, which being notified to the president, the court re-assemble by his orders to consider the same. The court now resolve to expunge the former remarks and to substitute the following—

"*Remarks by the Court.*—The court, having thus performed their duty, beg respectfully to call the attention of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief to the natural state of agitation and irritation under which the prisoner laboured, when making the observation to the effect laid in the second charge, smarting, as he must have done, under what he rightly considered the unjustifiable and unmerited reprimand he had *immediately before* received from Lieut. Ricketts, and Cornet and Adj. Campbell respectively. The court further beg to call the attention of his Excellency to what they consider the punishment already inflicted on the prisoner, by the animadversions publicly made on his conduct by Lieut. Col. Reid before all the officers assembled on parade, on the 3d March.

"In advertence to the extraordinary mass of matter which the present proceedings exhibit, the court feel called upon to submit for his Excellency's consideration, that it has not been in their power, without a total disregard to the ends of justice, to abstain from inquiring into matter, which, under other circumstances, would perhaps be irrelevant to the charges. It is with no ordinary degree of concern that the court feel compelled to note, that they have observed the unsatisfactory nature of the testimony of some of the witnesses, the vague and confused manner of Lieut. Ricketts, but particularly the gross prevarication of the serjeant major; on one occasion the opinion of the court states in the body of their proceedings, the unwillingness evinced by Cornet and Adj. Campbell, in the delivery of his testimony, and they have now to observe, that this officer was before the court almost a day and a-half, and all that they could elicit (even after the above opinion was recorded) was extracted after a most painful and persevering investigation, and was with equal difficulty written down. The court cannot conclude these remarks, without expressing much regret at their having observed on the face of their proceedings strong indications of a *party spirit* affecting the 1st regt. of Light Cavalry."

The Commander-in-chief is neither disposed to acquiesce in the apology they have made for Cornet Harriott, nor to adopt their animadversions upon certain witnesses, though he is of opinion that the court stood much in need of the apology they have made for themselves, for admitting most unnecessarily on their pro-

ceedings such a mass of irrelevant and extraneous matter; and as to the discovery which the court seem to take much credit to themselves for having made of a party spirit prevailing in the 1st Light Cavalry, the Commander-in-chief has only to observe, that in his mind nothing could tend more to promote that spirit than the procedure of this court-martial.

The Commander-in-chief would recommend to Major Webb, of the 2d battalion artillery, president thereof, to study a little more that important part of his duty which relates to the proceedings, practice, and nature of evidence before courts-martial, and he interdicts Lieut. Birch, of the 5th regt. N.I., from officiating as a judge advocate for the space of four years.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Sept. 18. Mr. James Thomason to officiate as secretary to Government in Judicial and Revenue Department.

Mr. J. R. Colvin, deputy secretary to Government in Judicial and Military Department.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Sept. 18. Mr. J. T. Rivaz, civil and session judge of Futtehpore.

Mr. A. Cumming, magistrate and collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. J. Thomason, magistrate and collector of Azeemghur.

Mr. J. Thornton, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Azeemghur.

Mr. F. E. Read, head assistant to ditto ditto of Purneah.

Mr. R. C. Hamilton, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 12th or Monghyr division.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 30, 1832.—Assist. Surg. Thomas Drever, M.D., to be surgeon, v. A. Hall struck off, with rank from 6th July 1832, v. A. Wardrop dec.

Aug. 6.—*57th N.I.* Lieut. W. McD. Hopper to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Thos. Simpson to be lieut. from 17th July 1832, in suc. to Badenach dec.

Capt. Patrick Gerard, 9th N.I., at his own request, transf. to invalid establishment.

Head-Quarters, July 14, 1832.—The following station order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. M. Lovell, 9th L.C., to assume charge of medical depôt at Neemuch, during absence of Assist. Surg. Babington, as a temp. arrangement; date 30th June.

July 18.—The following division and battalion orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. Dollard, 54th N.I., to assume medical charge of artillery at Benares, v. Crighton ordered to join his regt.; date 7th July.—2d-Lieut. J. Whitefoord to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 3d bat. artillery, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Sunderland; date 8th July.

July 19.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Ens. C. M. Bristow to act as adj. to 71st N.I., v. Wintle resigned adjutancy; date 10th July.

Ens. G. F. Whitelocke, 13th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 72d regt., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Interp. H. D. Maitland.

July 20.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Lieut. G. Hamilton to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 53d N.I., until arrival of Lieut. Mainwaring; date 20th June.

Fort William, Aug. 13.—*9th N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Charles Field to be capt. of a comp., from 6th Aug. 1832, v. P. Gerard transf. to invalid estab.—Supernum. Lieut. W. J. Martin brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. James Taylor to perform medical duties of civil station of Dacca during absence of Mr. Lamb at presidency.

Head-Quarters, July 23.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Lieut. C. Wyndham to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 35th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Fisher; date 27th June.

Surg. J. Johnstone, M.D., doing duty with 64th N.I., posted to that regt., v. Wardrop dec.

July 25.—The following presidency division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. Shirreff to proceed in medical charge of a detachment of troops proceeding to Upper Provinces, and to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon at Meerut; and Assist. Surg. A. Kean, M.D., to do duty with H.M. 3d regt., v. Shirreff; date 7th July.

July 28.—The following division and garrison orders confirmed:—Cadets T. H. Sale, of engineers, and H. E. S. Abbott, of infantry, to proceed by water from presidency, and do duty, former with sappers and miners at Delhi, and latter with 24th N.I. at Benares; date 12th July.—Cadet W. D. S. Hannay, of cavalry, to proceed by water from presidency, and do duty with 3d L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares; date 13th July.—Assist. Surg. C. Madden to proceed from Allahabad to Futtehpore, and perform medical duties at that station, during illness of Civil Assist. Surg. Mr. Warlow; date 8th July.

July 30.—*6th N.I.* Lieut. J. G. A. Rice to be adj., v. Wyllie app. a major of brigade.

Fort William, Aug. 20.—2d-Lieut. H. H. Duncan, corps of engineers, app. to department of public works and placed at disposal of Military Board.

Capt. G. T. Marshall, 35th N.I., to act as examiner of College of Fort William.

2d N.I. Lieut. Archibald Bogle to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. James Gifford to be lieut., from 14th Aug. 1832, in suc. to A. C. Beatson dec.

Maj. Richard Powney, regt. of artillery, to be agent for manufacture of gunpowder at Ishapore, from 1st Sept.

Brev. Maj. Archibald Irvine, C.B., corps of engineers, to be superintending engineer in department of public works, Central Provinces, v. Maj. Roberts prom. to a lieut.-colonelcy.

Surg. George Waddell, M.D., app. to temporary situation of port surgeon at quarantine station at Diamond Harbour, in room of Surg. Isaac Jackson, compelled to leave station from ill health.

Assist. Surg. Archibald Kean, M.D., app. to medical duties of civil station of Moorshedabad.

Army Commissariat Department. Capt. F. J. Boyd, deputy assist. 2d class, to be deputy assistant in 1st class; and Capt. H. Doveton, sub-assist., to be deputy assistant in 2d class, from 19th March 1832, in suc. to Capt. Fendall proceeded to Europe on furl.

Capt. D Williams, 45th N.I., re appointed to army commissariat, to fill an existing vacancy, and placed at head of class of sub-assistants.

Head-Quarters, July 31.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Bryce to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum; date 14th July.—2d-Lieut. J. Laughton to act as adj. to corps of engineers, v. Waugh app. to great trigonometrical survey.

Capt. Thompson, deputy assist. adj. general, appointed to Dinapore division.

Capt. and Brigade Major Wyllie appointed to Cawnpore.

Aug. 1.—Assist. Surg. J. Ramsford (attached to horse artillery at Cawnpore) app. to 6th bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell to do duty with 1st brigade horse artillery at Cawnpore.

Aug. 2.—The following Ensigns removed from present corps, and posted to regiments specified, in order to fill existing vacancies:—J. Barrett from 54th to 45th N.I., at Neemuch; T. Brodie from 1st to 45th do., at Neemuch; R. M. Gurnell from 12th to 68th do., at Mynpoorie; H. Russell from 20th to 27th do., at Gurrawarrah and Hussingabad; F. Beavan from 56th to 66th do., at Arracan; C. F. Trower from 25th to 33d do., at Barrackpore; S. A. Abbott from 42d to 51st do., at Neemuch; R. Parker (on furl.) from 48th to 2d do., at Dinapore; C. E. Burton (on furl.) from 8th to 40th do., at Allyghur; J. E. Verner from 69th to 70th do., at Baitool; S. Nation from 24th to 68th do., at Mynpoorie; C. E. Goad from 12th to 45th do., at Neemuch: G. Hamilton (on furl.) from 64th to 27th do., at Gurrawarrah and Hussingabad; R. C. Pennington from 6th to 11th do., at Chittagong; T. Smith from 49th to 15th do., at Shajehanpore and Moradabad.

The following unposted Ensigns appointed to corps, viz. D. Seaton (on furl.) to left wing European regt., at Dinapore; R. Thatcher to 9th N.I., at Agra; R. Guise to 12th do., at Lucknow; C. F. Bruere to 13th do., at Bareilly.

Aug. 3.—The following removals and postings made in the Regt. of Artillery:—Majors W. Battine from 1st brig. horse artillery to 7th bat. foot artillery; C. Graham (new prom.) to 1st brig. horse artillery.—Capts. W. Bell from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 1st tr. 2d brig. horse artillery; P. G. Mathison from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; G. Penington (new prom.) to 4th comp. 2d bat.—1st-Lieuts. T. Hickman from 2d tr. 1st brig. to 5th comp. 6th bat.; D. Ewart from 1st tr. 1st brig. to 4th comp. 7th bat.; W. C. J. Lewin from 4th tr. 3d brig. to 4th comp. 4th bat.; P. A. Torckler from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 5th bat.; J. Turton from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.; J. R. Revell from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.; A. Campbell from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 7th comp. 6th bat.—2d-Lieuts. K. J. White from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat.; R. Walker from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.

Ens. T. Brodie, 45th N.I., to be adjutant of Sylhet Light Infantry.

Aug. 6.—The following removals and postings of Surgeons made:—J. Watson, M.D., from 20th to 67th N.I.; J. S. Toke to 20th do.; G. Waddell, M.D., from 68th to 25th do.; I. Jackson from 32d to 68th do.; A. Davidson, M.D., to 32d do.; J. Morton from 70th to 56th do.; W. Hamilton, M.D., to 70th do.; T. E. Dempster to 43d do.; W. A. Venour from 65th to 13th do.; R. M. M. Thomson to 65th do.

Assist. Surg. McN. Rind to do duty with 44th N.I. at Barielly.

The undermentioned officers, having passed prescribed examination in Persian and Hindoostance languages, exempted from further examination, except one by public examiners in College of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit presidency:—

Lieut. R. Cautley, 10th regt. L.C.
Lieut. David Wilkie, 4th regt. N.I.
Lieut. John R. Younger, 56th regt. N.I.
Ens. W. Swatman, 65th regt. N.I.
Ens. John A. Kirby, 54th regt. N.I.
Lieut. T. S. Fast, 59th regt. N.I.
Lieut. J. Skinner, 61st regt. N.I.

1st-Lieut. F. A. Miles, artillery, having passed examination in native languages, by public examiners of College of Fort William, exempted from future examination.

Fort William, Aug. 27.—Acting Cornet J. D. Moffat prom. to rank of cornet, to fill a vacancy in cavalry, from 23d July 1832, in suc. to J. Milner invalided.

Capt. John Davies, fort adj., to officiate as town and fort major of Fort William, from 1st Sept., until further orders, v. Major Powney.

Major Jonathan Scott, regt. of artillery, at his own request, transf. to invalid estab.

Capt. Wm. Garden, 30th N.I., assist. qu. mast. gen., to be an officiating aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor General.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 10.—Lieut. Col. A. Roberts (new prom.) posted to right wing European regt.; and Lieut. Col. A. Lockett removed from right wing ditto to 33d N.I.

Aug. 11.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. B. Davies to do duty with 35th N.I., and to join detachment of that corps at Gowahatty; date 24th July.—Lieut. H. N. Worsley to act as adj. to left wing 74th N.I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters; date 26th July.

Aug. 13.—The following removals and postings of Surgeons made:—W. Dyer, from 55th to 72d N.I.; and J. J. Paterson from 72d to 55th ditto.

Lieut. and Adj. R. W. Beatson, 72d N.I., to be station staff at Berhampore date of station order 27th July.

29th N.I. Lieut. A. Park to be adj., v. Simpson, p rmitted to resign appointment.

Assam Light Inf. Ens. H. L. Digge, *66th* N.I., to be adj., v. Tait removed to 4th Local Horse.

Aug 14.—Major Hugh O'Donel, 13th to do duty with 49th N.I.; and Major G. B. Bell, 66th, to do duty with 41st ditto.

Assist. Surg. Charles Griffiths, 16th N.I., doing duty with 70th regt., removed from former corps, and directed to do duty under superintending surgeon at Cawnpore.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 13. 2d-Lieut. John Innes, regt. of artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 3. Lieut. W. J. B. Knyvett, 38th N.I., for health.—6. Lieut. W. D. Littlejohn, 71st N.I., for health.—13. Capt. C. D'Oyly Aplin, 33d N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. A. K. MacGregor, left wing Europ. regt., for health.—Lieut. Edw. Watt, 6th L.C., for health.—Ens. G. B. Harvey, 17th N.I., for health.—20. 1st-Lieut. E. R. Watts, regt. of artil., for health.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Warlow, for health.—27. Acting Ens. W. A. Cooke, doing duty with 38th N.I., for health.

To Singapore.—Aug. 20. 2d-Lieut. E. W. S. Scott, regt. of artil., for nine months, for health.—22. 1st-Lieut. S. Mallock, corps of engineers, for four months, for health.

To New South Wales.—Aug. 20. Lieut. P. Hopkins, 27th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Aug. 27. Capt. Alex. Wright, invalid estab., for two years, for health.

To China.—Aug. 9. 2d-Lieut. Percival Bridgman, regt. of artil., and 2d-assistant to great trigonometrical survey, for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 13. Cornet C. G. Fagan, 8th L.C., for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrival.

Aug. 2. *Emelia*, Rebeiro, from Rio de Janeiro.

Departure.

Aug. 7. *Hoogly*, Bacon, for Boston (America).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATHS.

July 21. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. J. E. Debrett, of artillery of a son.

Aug. 1. At Shahjehanpore, the lady of Lieut. J. V. Forbes, of a daughter.

— At Barelly, Mrs. Major Blair, 3d Local Horse, of a daughter.

— At Futty Ghur, Mrs. Wm. Hen. DeGruyther, of a daughter.

4. At Moozufferpoor, the lady of Thos. Clarke, Esq., of a son.

— At Allahabad, Mrs. John Horn, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. J. Crawley, of a son.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Moreiro, of a son.

8. In Dhurrumtollah, Mrs. James Jacobs, of a daughter.

10. At Entally, Mrs. J. J. Marques, of a daughter.
12. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. H. Peterson, of a son.
14. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. Aitken, of a daughter.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Macarthy, of a son.
23. At Calcutta, Mrs. Van Voorst, of a daughter.
— At Chandernagore, Mrs. John McLean, of a daughter.
24. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Noyes, of a son.
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Augustin Perchal, of a daughter.
Sept. 4. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. R. Gardner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 23. At Futtih'Gurh, Mr. T. P. Hall to Mrs. Theresa Loving.
Aug. At Muzufferpoor, Mr. W. R. Chill to Miss Indiana Clarke.
7. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Josiah Lloyd to Miss Frances Ward.
8. At Calcutta, Mr. Hance Williamson to Miss Sarah Barker.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. Julius Pigot, of Chandernagore, to Miss Desiree Cavalon.
16. At Calcutta, Mr. T. O'Sullivan, medical department, to Miss Mary Roach.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. Murray, of Dum Dum, to Miss Mary Ann Keefe.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Edwin Pearsall to Miss Ann Ruff.
21. At Allahabad, Mr. D. Batavia to Miss A. P. Shepherd.
22. At Allahabad, Mr. C. Douglas to Miss A. Thorpe.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. John Weaver to Miss E. L. A. M. Marriott.
Lately At Calcutta, Mr. John Higgins, H.C. marine, to Miss Mary Castlereagh McGrath.

DEATHS.

July 17. At Kyak Phyoo, Capt. Walter Badenach, 57th regt. N.I., aged 49.
26. At Meerut, Mary, wife of Mr. M. Hickie, merchant at that station.
Aug. 3. At Calcutta, John Cox, Esq., aged 42.
5. At the General Hospital, Mr. Henry Higgins, of the iron-bridge department, aged 34.
6. At Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Mr. H. G. Statham, aged 25.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr, aged 70.
7. At Benares, Mr. James Barnsley, aged 32.
10. On board his pinnace, near Budge Budge, James Alexander Aylon, Esq., aged 41, late brevet captain, qu mast. and interp. 35th Bengal N.I., and an assistant professor in the college of Fort William.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Treble, wife of Mr. John Treble, aged 27.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John C. Finch, aged 32.
13. At Calcutta, Miss Margaret Hoggan.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. William Faria, aged 24.
18. At Calcutta, Miss Mary Taylor, aged 57.
19. Drowned in the river Hooghly, a little above Hallilay river, Mr. R. P. Sinclair, H.C. marine, in his 22d year.
— At Calcutta, Master Francis Hastings, aged 14 years.
20. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Moore, assistant H.C. stud, Hissar, aged 38.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Roberts, aged 25.
24. At Calcutta, Mr. William Hobson, H.C. marine, aged 31.
25. At Calcutta, Monsieur A. Maurevert.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. Archibald Thom, late engineer in the H.C. new mint, aged 41.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. George Thomas Tate, of consumption, aged 29.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. Lachlan Falconer, late indigo planter.
31. At Calcutta, Mr. Simon Rodrigues, assistant in the Marine Board Office, aged 48.
— At Calcutta, Mr. R. E. Jones, aged 45.
Sept. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. James Gould, tidewaiter, aged 56.
3. At Cawnpore, Lieut. James Burnett, 44th regt. N.I., eldest son of Col. Burnett, of Gadgirth, North Britain.
Lately, At Akyab, Mr. John Henry Bolst, musician, aged 40.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 17, 1832.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief has brought to the notice of the government the gallant and devoted conduct of Naigue Cumel Mahomed and privates Shaikh Obdullah and Shaikh Nubby of the 14th regt. N.I., who were killed in an attempt to protect the joint magistrate of Cuddapah against an attack of an infuriated and misguided mob. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, while he deeply regrets the untimely fate of these brave soldiers, derives satisfaction from thus publicly acknowledging his sense of their exertions, and in pensioning their nearest heirs on the full pay of their deceased relatives.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to mark his approbation of the meritorious conduct of privates Buldey Bire and Rungiah of the same regiment, who were severely wounded on the occasion in question, by promoting them to the rank of havildar, and by directing that they shall be borne as supernumeraries until vacancies occur to bring them on the strength of their corps.

ORDNANCE AND GUN-CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 21, 1832.—The appointments of principal commissary of ordnance and superintendent of the gun-carriage manufactory having been united under one officer, and the services of the non-commissioned officers, artificers, &c. of the two establishments having been rendered available under his orders in either department, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the benefits of this arrangement by discontinuing the appointment of deputy superintendent of the gun-carriage manufactory and designating the officer who now holds that situation, "deputy to the principal commissary of ordnance and superintendent of the gun-carriage manufactory," without alteration in his present allowances.

GARRISON SURGEON AND SURGEON OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Fort St. George, Sept. 26, 1832.—The appointments of garrison surgeon and surgeon of the general hospital at the presidency have been separated under orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN FRENCH.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bangalore, Sept. 6, 1832.—The following extract from the

confirmed proceedings of an European General Court Martial, holden at Fort St. George, on the 24th Aug. 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 George Edward French of the 27th regt. N.I., placed in arrest by order of Colonel James Allen, commanding the troops in the garrison of Fort St. George, on the following charges.

First charge.—"For having, at Fort St. George, on the 19th of July 1832, when in command of the Wallajah Gate guard, been drunk on duty.

Second charge—"For having at the same place, at six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, absented himself without leave from his guard, so remaining absent until a quarter past eleven o'clock at night.

Third charge.—"For having at the same place, at a quarter past twelve o'clock on the morning of the day following, been absent without leave from his guard, when paraded to receive the grand rounds.

Fourth charge.—"For having at the same place, at half-past four o'clock on the morning of the same day last mentioned, absented himself without leave from his guard, so remaining absent during the remainder of his tour of duty.

Fifth charge.—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the same place, on the day last mentioned, prepared and sent in a guard report, false and inaccurate in the following particulars; namely, that he, the said Ensign French, had received grand rounds at a quarter past twelve o'clock that morning, and further that he had received visiting rounds by the officers of the main guard at two o'clock that morning.

"The above being in breach of the articles of war."

(Signed) J. ALLEN, Colonel,
Commanding the troops in garrison of Fort St. George."

Fort St. George, 23d July 1832.

Ensign George Edward French, charged in addition to the charges originally preferred against him:

First additional charge.—With having at Madras, on the 27th of July 1832, broken his arrest by going to the quarters of Ensign and Adjutant Hillyar Young Pope, of the 27th regt. N.I.

Second additional charge.—"With having, at the same place, on the following day, again broken his arrest by proceeding to the quarters of the said Ensign and Adjutant Pope.

"The above being in breach of the articles of war."

(Signed) LEON. COOPER, Lieut. Col.
Commanding the 27th regt. N.I.

Madras, 28th July 1832.

Ensign George Edward French, charged in addition to the charges originally preferred against him:

Third additional charge.—"I charge Ens. George Edward French, of the 27th regt. N.I., with scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Madras, on the morning of the 28th of July 1832, entered my quarters, and without provocation, most violently and unwarrantably assaulted and insulted me, notwithstanding that he, the said Ens. French, was at the time in arrest, on charges affecting his conduct and character as a gentleman.

"The above being in breach of the articles of war."

(Signed) H. Y. POPE, Ens.
and adj. 27th N.I.

Madras, 28th July 1832.

Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and duly considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Ens. George Edward French of the 27th regt. N.I., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:

Finding on the First Charge,—That the prisoner is not guilty.

Finding on the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth charges,—That the prisoner is guilty.

Finding on the First, Second, and Third Additional Charges,—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. George Edward French, of the 27th regt. N.I., to be cashiered.

(Signed) W. G. PEARSE, Colonel
and President.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen., and Com.-in-Chief.

Bangalore, 5th Sept. 1832.

Mr. George Edward French will place himself under the orders of the Town Major of Fort St. George.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 2. A. P. Onslow, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge at Chingleput, during employment of Mr. Neave as acting mint master.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to act as deputy secretary to government in military department, during absence of Mr. Conolly, on sick certificate.

C. R. Baynes, Esq., to act as head-assistant to accountant-general during absence of Mr. Hallett.

W. Elliott, Esq., to act as Canarese translator to government during absence of Mr. Conolly.

J. Rhode, Esq., to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

5. C. M. Whish, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, during absence of Mr. Stromboom on sick certificate.

John Orr, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Salem.

T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., to be a member of mint committee.

R. H. Williamson, Esq., to act as assistant to accountant-general, v. Mr. Baynes.

G. A. Harris, Esq., to act as assistant to chief secretary during employment of Mr. Lovell on other duty.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted as writers on this establishment:

F. H. Crozier, Thos. Onslow, and A. M. Owen, Esqrs., from 24th Aug. 1832.—J. J. Cotton, Esq., from 27th Aug.—Fr. Copleston, Esq., from 24th Sept.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Sept. 26, 1832.—Capt. T. Eastment, 26th N.I., to act as barrack master at presidency.

Lieut. G. H. Harper, 40th N.I., to have temporary command of Sibbendy corps in northern circars.

Capt. Archibald Logan, 33d N.I., to be paymaster of stipends at Vellore.

Lieut. Tudor Lavie, artillery, to act as secretary to Military and Marine Board.

Ens. W. A. Halsted, 11th N.I., to act as deputy secretary to Military and Marine Board.

Surg. Sir Thomas Sevestre to continue to perform duties of garrison surgeon at presidency (the above appointment and that of surgeon of general hospital having been separated).

Assist. Surg. W. Mortimer, M.D., to have exclusive charge of general hospital at presidency, with a salary of 600 Rs. per mensem.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. S. I. Hodgson, from 49th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Downes dec.; date of com. 4th July 1832.

49*th N.I.* Sen. Capt. P. Whannell to be major, and Sen. Lieut. E. J. Dusantoy, to be capt.; in suc. to Hodgson prom.; date of coms. 4th July 1832.

Supernum. Lieut. Æ. Macqueen admitted on effective strength of 49th N.I., to complete its establishment.

Artillery. 1st-Lieut. Geo. Middlecoat to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. T. A. C. Godfrey to be 1st-lieut., v. Hockley invalided; date of coms. 15th Aug. 1832.—Acting 2d-Lieut. J. D. Mein *to be* 2d-lieut. to complete establishment, from above date.

Lieut. Col. F. P. Stewart permitted to resign office of paymaster of stipends at Vellore.

Sept. 28.—36*th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. J. F. Musgrove to be capt., and Sen. Ens. John Wilton to be lieut., v. Kellett dec.; date of coms. 23d May 1832.

Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Oct. 2.—Cadet of Cavalry A. Tottenham admitted on estab., and app. to act as cornet.

Cadets of Artillery T. A. Campbell and Arch. Foulis admitted on estab., and app. to act as 2d-lieuts.

Head-Quarters, June 30, 1832.—Assist. Surg. J. Ladd removed from 20th N.I., to do duty with H.M. 54th regt.

Assist. Surg. H. Goodall removed from doing duty with H.M. 54th regt., and posted to 20th N.I.

Sept. 1.—1st-Lieut. W. S. Croft, doing duty with 3d bat. artillery, brought on effective strength of horse artillery, v. Amsinck prom.

1st-Lieut. J. E. Mawdsley to be continued with horse artillery till relieved by Lieut. Croft at present on foreign service.

Sept. 13.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Fuller removed from garrison hospital of Fort St. George, and app. to do duty with H.M. 48th regt., till further orders.

Sept. 15.—Capt. R. McLeod, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. C. F. Liardet, having been appointed adj. to 14th N.I., directed to re-join his corps.—Lieut. F. W. Todd to act as adj. to above corps until arrival of Lieut. Liardet or further orders.

Sept. 20.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. E. L. Durant to act as adj. to left wing of 3d L. Inf. during its continuance on duty at Vizagapatam; date 2d Sept. 1832.—Ens. Brooks to act as adj. to 14th N.I. until relieved or further orders, v. Young prom.; date 9th Sept.—Lieut. Hicks, 35th N.I., to act as *major of brigade at Bangalore*, during absence of Lieut. Pigott, on sick cert.; date 15th Sept.

Sept. 21.—Assist. Surgs. A. J. Will and J. Drever to do duty, former under Superintending Surgeon in Mysore, and latter with H.M. 62d regt.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5.—Mr. George Bucks to be surgeon of north-west district.

Capt. Thomas Eastment, 26*th N.I.*, to be secretary to Clothing Board, v. Austen returning to Europe.

8th L.C. Sen. Cornet Richard Prescott to be lieut., v. Cottrell invalided; date of com. 26th May 1832, (This cancels former promotion of Cornet Prescott to be lieut., in suc. to Darby prom.)

Messrs. W. B. Thompson and W. Griffith admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Capt. W. P. Burton, 27th N.I., transferred to invalid estab., at his own request.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 28. Maj. R. H. Russell, 6th L.C.—Capt. H. J. Lodington, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.—Ens. Wm. Buckley, 18th N.I.—Capt. W. T. Drewry, engineers.—Capt. Arthur Haultain, 17th N.I.—Lieut. Chas. Pooley, 38th N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. T. Maule.—Oct. 2. Col. D. Foulis, 1st L.C.—Capt. R. Thorpe, 27th N.I.—Capt. P. Thomson, 39th N.I.—Capt. Jas. Wyllie, 45th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 2. Lieut. Æ. Macqueen, 49th N.I., for health *(to embark from Bombay).*—Col. F. P. Stewart, 7th N.I.—5. Capt. N. L. Austen, 18th N.I.

To Sea.—Sept. 28. Superintending Surg. James Annesley, for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 20. *David Clarke*, Rayne, from Port Louis and Mauritius.—*Oct.* 3. *Roberts*, Wake, from Bombay and Alleppy.—4. *La Jeune Palmyre*, Le Bozee, from Bourbon and Karrical.—6. *Norfolk*, Goldie, from Bencoolen.

Departures.

Sept. 29. *Bolton*, Aldham, for Calcutta.—*Oct.* 1. *Antoinette*, Colin, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—2. H.M.S. *Imogene*, Blackwood, for Trincomallee; and *Mary Ann Webb*, Hesse, for Calcutta.—7. *Royal William*, Livesay, for London.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 26. At Ellichpoor, old city, the lady of Capt. C. St. John Grant, commanding 3d regt. Nizam's infantry, of a daughter.

22. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. Clough, 11th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

23. At Ootacamund, the lady of Sir J. Home, Bart., of Blackadder, of a son.

25. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. T. G. Silver, 20th N.I., of a daughter.

26. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. B. S. Ward, assistant surveyor general, of a son.

DEATHS.

July 13. At Madras, Gregory Sam, *Esq., aged* 52.

Aug. 17. After a long and most severe illness, Martha, second daughter of the late Admiral Robert Montagu, during her passage from England to Madras.

Sept. 16. At Trichinopoly, *in her 18th year*, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Street, chaplain, Hon. East-India Company's establishment.

25. At Naggery, Assist. Surg. G. A. Austin, doing duty with H.M. 45th regt.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

CAPT. COLLINSON.

Marine Department.—Bombay Castle, Sept. 17, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Capt. Collinson, of the Indian Navy, to retire from the service.

In accepting Capt. Collinson's resignation, his Lordship in Council has much pleasure in expressing the high sense which he entertains of his long and valuable services in the Indian Navy, and especially of the zealous and judicious manner in which he has conducted the important duties of commodore in the Gulf of Persia during the last three years.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 20, 1832.—Assist. Surgs. Ferrar and Stowell relieved from duties in Indian Navy; and Assist. Surgs. F. Forbes and A. H. Leith placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that service.

Sept. 21.—Assist. Surg. Mearns to have charge of quarantine duties at Surat, and Assist. Surg. Lyons to have charge of ditto at Mandavie in Cutch.

INDIAN NAVY.

Sept. 17.—Commander George Grant to be capt., in suc. to Capt. Collinson retired from service; date of rank 17th Sept. 1832.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 19. Lieut. J. B. Harrison, Indian Navy, for health.—Mr. A. McDonald, midshipman, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 20. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Liverpool.—24. H.C. sloop of war *Coote*, Pepper, from China and Batavia.

Departure.

Sept. 15. *Vesper*, Brown, for Calcutta.

Freight to London (Oct. 1)—£4. to £4. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS.

May 28. At Gundavie, near Surat, the lady of D. C. Bell, Esq., garrison surgeon, Surat, of a son.

Sept. 12. At Dapoolee, the lady of Lieut. C. Hunter, 16th N.I., of a daughter.

16. At Poona, the lady of Assist. Surg. W. B. Barrington, A.B., 17th N.I., of a daughter.

26. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Parsons, 11th N.I., of a daughter.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.

Sept. 25. *Achilles*, Dunkin, from London.—*Oct.* 1. *Morley*, Douglas, from London.—4. *Atwick*, McKay, from London.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. At Wynberg, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart, of Dalguise, of a daughter.

7. At Cape Town, the lady of John Carter, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

17. On the Camp Ground, the lady of Major Gordon, of a son.

26. At Libertas, Stellenbosch, the lady of T. Harris, Esq., Bombay Invalid Establishment, of a son.

Nov. 20. At Simon's Town, the lady of Charles E. Burton, Esq., 8th regt. Bengal N.I., of a daughter.

26. At Stellenbosch, Mrs. Dickinson, of a daughter.

30. At Cape Town, the lady of Capt. Stockenstrom, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 24. At George, J. A. Sinclair, Esq., to Julia Maria, eldest daughter of R. C. Harker, Esq., of Plettenberg's Bay.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14. At Cape Town, Mr. Thomas Johnston, a native of Edinburgh, aged 54.

26. At sea, Capt. Anderson, of the brig *Olive Branch.*

Oct. 21. Mr. James Sherman, aged 47.

Nov. 1. Mr. G. S. Sleigh, aged 27.

2. Mr. J. Moseley, aged 41.

3. At Somerset, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Morgan, aged 26.

25. Mr. George Madrin, aged 55.

Dec. 6. At Cape Town, Mrs. de Roos, widow of the late Hendries de Roos, Esq., aged 74.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb.* 13.

East-India Company's Charter.—Mr. *C. Grant* (in reply to an inquiry of Mr. *Baring*) stated, that the question of the East-India Company's Charter was at present under the consideration of the Government and the Court of Directors. The introduction of the subject into the house certainly would not be deferred to a late period of the session; indeed, it was his intention to bring it before them at no distant period. Of course he could not pledge himself to the exact moment, but he expected it would be before Easter.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, *Jan.* 21.

The King v. *the East-India Company.*—Mr. *Serjeant Spankie* shewed cause against a *rule*, obtained in the last term, for a *mandamus* to the Directors of the East-India Company, commanding them to send a despatch to India according to the requisition of the Board of Control, at whose instance the application was made. He described the system under which the affairs of India were regulated. In matters of government and revenue, the superintendance was placed in the hands of the Board of Control by the acts 24 Geo. III.

c. 25, and 33 Geo. III. c. 52. The question in this case depended principally on the 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, and 16th sections of this last act, the object of which was to place the management of the affairs of India with the Directors of the East-India Company, except in matters connected with the civil and military government and revenue of India, in which matters the Directors were to act under the superintendence of the Board of Control; and it was further regulated, that all orders and instructions sent by the Company in matters of trade should be first submitted to the Board of Control for their inspection, in order that they might see whether they included any matters relating to the civil and military government. On their return, approved by the Board of Control, the Directors were to forward them; and if the Directors, from any cause, should refuse to send the despatches as altered, then the Commissioners had a power themselves to forward them, leaving however to the Directors a power of appeal to his Majesty in Council, if such despatches as sent by the Board of Control should relate to any thing but matters of government and revenue. The present case was brought before the court on an affidavit of Mr. Jones, assistant secretary to the Commissioners of the Board of Control; and the question was, whether that board was now in a situation to entitle themselves to the *mandamus* which they sought to obtain, or whether they had not the remedy in their own hands. The learned Serjeant, after reminding the court that it was its invariable rule not to grant a *mandamus* where there was any other remedy, proceeded to state the facts out of which the present application had arisen. The affairs of the late firm of William Palmer and Co., who had for a period of about twenty years carried on an extensive business as bankers and money-agents at Hyderabad, in the Nizam's territories, were in a train of settlement; one account with a native of the territories remained unsettled, from difficulties connected with the situation of the parties. A despatch was prepared by the Directors addressed to Bengal, to be communicated to the Resident at Hyderabad, the object of which was to persuade the Nizam to induce his subjects to submit the account with Palmer and Co. to arbitration, and the despatch was sent to the Board of Control, who returned it altered, and with insertions relating to matters of government. The Directors at first adopted this despatch; but an election taking place in the interval, the new Board of Directors rescinded the former approval. A correspondence afterwards took place between the two boards on the subject, and in a letter from the Directors to the Board of Control it was stated, that in rescinding their resolution, they had no intention to interfere with the powers of the Board of Control, who might, if they thought proper, avail themselves of their power to originate a despatch on the subject. In Mr. Jones's affidavit it was stated, that the practice was, that no resolution or despatch, when once originated, should be withdrawn by the Directors, without permission of the Board of Control; but the question here was, not what was the practice, but what was the law, and he (Mr. Serjeant Spankie) submitted that it was clear that the Directors had by law the power to withdraw their despatch, and throw the responsibility on the Board of Control, which Board might, if it thought proper, avail itself of its powers to originate a despatch on the subject, and there was therefore no necessity for a *mandamus*.

Sir *James Scarlett* was heard on the same side, and was followed by Mr. *Wigram* and Mr. *Follett*.

The *Attorney-General*, in support of the rule, hoped to be able to show that the present application for a *mandamus* was the proper mode of proceeding. His learned friends had represented this as a private debt from an individual subject of the Nizam to Palmer and Co., and had treated it as though it were a private matter; and so at first it was, but the subsequent proceedings had made the case one of a political tendency, and had given it a political importance. The Directors had, with reference to the debts of Palmer and Co., obtained an opinion (which he contended was erroneous) from a high legal authority, and had adopted it in their instructions to their residents in India, and it had been acted upon by the individual in the present case. The Directors ought to have appealed to the King in Council, instead of rescinding their despatch, according to the decision in the case of Captain Hart, in Maule and Selwyn. He contended that the decision of the Board of Control in this case was right and final, and that a *mandamus* was the proper and the only remedy upon the present state of facts. It was manifest on the face of the despatch, that the Directors had made these matters acts of state. It was in vain therefore to call this a mere private transaction. The Directors had transmitted to the Board of Control the communications which they had received from India on the subject, on the ground that they contained public matters. The learned counsel, after referring to some of the clauses of the Act of Parliament, went on to contend, that the Directors had been guilty of illegal conduct; they had taken upon themselves to repeal the law. If, as had been asserted on the other side, the Directors had no right to appeal to his Majesty in Council, except in the case of a despatch originating with the Board of Control, then they ought to have obeyed the orders of the Board of Control. He contended, however, that under the 16th section of the act a power of appeal was given to the Directors, as well in the case of despatches originating with themselves, as in the case of despatches originating with the Board of Control. If it were otherwise, the consequences would be most mischievous. He contended that the Act of Parliament ought to receive a liberal construction, and that, according to that construction, the Directors had no right to rescind a despatch or refuse to transmit it, unless they chose to appeal. The present proceeding, if the court made the rule absolute, would obtain from them a compliance with the directions of the Act of Parliament, or more solid reasons for their refusal.

The *Solicitor-General* and Mr. *Amos* were heard on the same side.

Mr. *Justice Patteson* inquired what the Directors were to do in the case of a despatch not relating to matters concerning the civil or military government or revenue of India, and that the commissioners made alterations relating to those matters, having no power to make alterations in such a document?

The *Solicitor-General* submitted, that in that case the alterations would be equivalent to a despatch originating with the Board of Control, and then the Directors would have the power to appeal.

The *Court* postponed giving judgment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

There is now a more general opinion entertained than ever, that a proposition will be made by Ministers to Parliament for an extension of the charters of the Bank and East-India Companies for a short period, until further time is allowed for the discussion on these most important subjects. The multifarious questions before Parliament would, but for this arrangement, protract the sessions to the very end of the year. The mercantile interest seems fully prepared for the announcement, as far as regards the East-India Company.—*Morning Chronicle.*

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. Wm. Handley to be capt. by purch., v. Creighton who retires; Cornet J. R. H. Rose to be lieut. by purch., v. Handley; and Ens. Alex. Walker, from 91st F., to be cornet by purch., v. Rose; (all 11 Jan. 33).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet H. Garrett to be lieut. by purch., v. Pitman, who retires; and W. S. O'Grady to be cornet by purch., v. Garrett (both 25 Jan. 33).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Ens. and Adj. Wm. White to have rank of lieut. (8 Dec. 31); Ens. Allan Menzies, from 46th F., to be Ens., v. White app. adj. (13 June 32).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. Edw. Druty, from h. p. 5th F., to be capt., v. Fred. Richardson, who exch. (20 Dec. 32); Ens. Chas. D. Bailey, from h. p. 21st L. Drags., to be ens., v. Imlach app. qu. mast. in 1st F. (28 do.)

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13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Thos. Sewell to be lieut. by purch., v. Darlot who retires; and Hon. E. J. W. Forester to be ens. by purch., v. Sewell (both 28 Dec. 32).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. R. Carr to be capt., v. Walton dec. (11 Dec. 32); Ens. C. C. Adams to be lieut., v. Carr prom. (14 Dec.); Ens. C. J. Carter to be lieut., v. Crumpe dec. (28 Dec.); Ens. J. B. Irwin, from 67th F., to be ens., v. Adams (10 Jan. 33); Ens. C. H. Fitzgerald, from 98th F., to be ens., v. Carter (11 Jan.); Lieut. J. K. Taylor from h. p. 17th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. A. R. Evans, who has received a commuted allowance (8 Feb.)

17th Foot (in New South Wales). James Furneaux to be ens. by purch., v. Edwards app. to 74th regt. (8 Feb. 33).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Edw. Hill to be ens. by purch., v. Prendergast, who retires (28 Dec. 32); Maj. Alex. Fraser, from 40th F., to be major, v. Simcockes, who exch. (21 March 32); Ens. Philip Le Couteur, from h. p. unattached, to be ens., v. Stanford dec. (11 Jan. 33).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Wm. Senhouse, from h. p., to be capt., v. Alex. Calder, who exch., rec. dif. (15 Feb. 32).

29th Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. E. G. Nicolay, from 93d F., to be Ens., v. Adams who retires (21 Dec. 32); Lieut. W. F. Byng, from 7th regt., to be lieut., v. John O'Neill, who retires upon h. p., rec. dif. (15 Feb. 33).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. R. T. Eagar to be lieut. by purch., v. Durnford who retires; and A. Du Bourdieu to be ens. by purch., v. Eagar (both 25 Jan. 33).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. Close to be lieut., v. Whittell dec.; and H. W. Bace to be ens., v. Close (both 15 Feb. 33).

39th Foot (at Madras). Ens. G. A. Watson, from 27th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Glynne, who retires (21 Dec. 32); Ens. R. S. Boland to be lieut. by purch., v. T. F. Sinclair, who retires; and John Harvey to be ens. by purch., v. Boland (both 1st Feb. 33).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Maj. John S. Simcockes, from 20th F., to be major, v. Fraser, who exch. (21 March 32).

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. R. Harnett to be lieut. v. Daintry dec. (22 May 31); Ens. G. S. Montizambert to be lieut. by purch., v. Harnett, whose prom., by purch., has been cancelled (11 Jan. 33); Ens. Carrel O'Meara, from h. p. 1st F., to be ens., v. Montizambert (11 do.); Staff Assist. Surg. N. Dartnell to be assist. surg., v. G. R. Dartnell, who exch. (18 Jan. 33).

45th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. G. H. Moore, from h. p. 66th F., to be lieut., v. A. Clendining, who exch. (4th Jan. 33); Lieut. Geo. Minter to be capt., v. Perham dec. (29 Apr. 32); Ens. H. B. Bennett to be lieut., v. Minter (29 do.); Ens. and Adj. John Hine to have rank of lieut. (30 do.); Ens. Jas. Campbell, from h. p. 78th F., to be ens., v. Bennett (11 Jan. 33); Maj. E. F. Boys to be lieut.-col., v. Shaw dec.; Brev. Maj. R. Moore to be major v. Boys; and Lieut. John Macintyre to be capt., v. Moore; (all 21 June 32).

46th Foot (at Madras). Ens. G. H. L. Wharton, from 72d F., to be ens., v. Menzier app. to 3d F. (11 Jan. 33).

49th Foot (in Bengal). C. A. Sinclair to be ens., v. Campbell dec. (13 Oct.)

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. John Coats to be lieut., v. Macdonald dec. (3 June 32); Ens. H. M'Caskill to be lieut., v. Morrison dec. (4 June); Ens. Thos. de Havilland to be lieut. by purch., v. McCaskill, whose prom., by purch., is not to take place (15 Feb. 33); Septimus Campbell to be ens., v. Coats (15 do.)

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. J. M. Kidd to be capt. by purch., v. Lane, who retires; Ens. A. T. Allen to be lieut. by purch., v. Kidd; and J. H. Shadforth to be ens. by purch., v. Allan (all 28 Dec. 32).

59th Foot (in Ceylon). Staff Assist. Surg. G. K. Pitcairn, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Toulmin dec. (21 Dec. 32).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. J. T. Bligh, from 94th regt., to be ens., v. Seton who ex. (18 Jan. 33).

63d Foot (in N. S. Wales). A. F. Codd to be ens. by purch., v. Jervis app. to 60th Foot (21 Dec. 32).

72d Foot (at Cape). Cor. Thos. F. Pollard to be ens., v. Wharton app. to 60th F. (11 Jan. 33).

75th Foot (at Cape). Serj. Maj. Wm. Brookes to be adj., with rank of ens., v. Sutton, who resigns adjtcy. only (11 Jan. 33); Major Gerrard Quill, from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. Fred. Hammond, who exchs., rec. diff. (4 Feb. 33).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). J. F. Haliburton to be ens. by purch., v. Meares, who retires (15 Feb. 33.); Surg. John M'Andrew, from 14th regt., to be surg., v. Henderson, who exch. (5 do.).

87th Foot at Mauritius. Capt. J. B. Graves, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. Wood who retires (15th Feb. 33).

97th Foot in Ceylon. W. O'Malley to be ens. by purch., v. Crowe who retires (28 Dec. 32).

98th Foot (at Cape). Ens. Walter Balfour, from h. p. 57 F., to be ens., v. Fitzgerald app. to 16th F. (11 Jan. 33); Lieut. J. H. Armstrong to be capt. by purch., v. Mahon, who retires; Ens. John Rainer to be lieut. by purch., v. Armstrong; and S. W. Russell to be ens. by purch.

99th Foot. Lieut. L. Cozell, from h. p. 99th F., to be lieut., v. W. S. Norton, who exch. (4 Jan.).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JANUARY 29. *Imogene*, Richardson, from Mauritius 7th Nov.; at Liverpool.—29. *Princess Victoria*, Snell, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—29. *Abel Gower*, Smith, from Mauritius 23d Oct. and *Governor Harcourt*, Malbank, from Mauritius 5th Nov. and Cape 30th ditto; both at Bristol.—30. *Catherine*, Fenn, from Bengal 20th Sept., and Cape 25th Nov.; at Deal.—30. *Captain Cook*, Stewart, from Van Diemen's Land 8th Aug.; at Gravesend.—30 *Jannat*, McKellar, from Bengal 9th Sept.; and *Memnon*, Pattinson, from ditto 26th Aug.; both at Liverpool.—*Neptune*, Inglis, from Singapore, Batavia, &c.; at Standgate Creek.—31. *Fergusson*, Young, from Bengal 6th Sept. and Cape 27th Nov.; and *Ellen*, Dixon, from Sumatra 20th Sept.; both at Deal.—31. *Elizabeth*, Craigie, from Singapore 4th Sept.; and *Francis*, Kirkus, from Mauritius 4th Nov.; both off Dover.—31. *Screw*, Saunders, from Singapore 27th July and Cape 17th Nov.; at Cowes.—FEBRUARY 4. *Royal William*, Livesay, from Madras 7th Oct.; off Brighton.—4. *Sarah and Elizabeth*, Swain, from South Seas (Japan 6th June); at Deal.—5. *Elizabeth Mercer*, Moore, from Cape 26th Nov.; at Gravesend.—6. *Hebaine*, Wyatt, from Bengal 29th Aug.; *Fergusson*, Anderson, from Mauritius 13th Oct.; and *Britannia*, Ferris, from Mauritius 23d Oct. and Cape 25th Nov.; all at Gravesend.—6. *Royal Admiral*, Fotheringham, from Batavia 4th Oct.; at Falmouth.—10 *Gilmore*, Friend, from Singapore 30th Aug.; off Margate.—11. *Atlas*, Hunt, from Mauritius 15th Nov., and Cape 9th Dec.; off Margate.—13. *Sophia*, Yates, from N. S. Wales 9th Sept., and V. D. Land 10th Oct.; at Liverpool.—17. *Hector*, Freeman, from Ceylon 15th Oct., Mauritius 13th Nov., and Cape 9th Dec.; at Deal.—18. *Forth*, Robertson, from V. D. Land 22d Sept.; *Olive Branch*, Schirling, from Cape 7th Dec.; and *Marquis Chandos*, Gaylor, from ditto; all at Gravesend.—20. *Persian*, Friend, from Mauritius; off Margate.—23. *Falkden*, Mould, from Mauritius 11th Nov.; at Plymouth.

Departures.

JANUARY 30. *Mary Ann*, Mitchell, for New South Wales; from Deal.—31. *Hindoo*, Askew, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—FEBRUARY 8. *Jubilee*, Luce, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—15. *William*, Hamlin, for Bengal; from Greenock.—16. *Renown*, MacLeod, for Bengal; from Greenock.—19. H.C.S. *Kellie Castle*, Pattullo, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Plymouth.—21. H.C.S. *Thames*, Pidding, for Bombay and China; H.C.S. *Warren Hastings*, Sandys, for Madras, Bengal, and China; *Arab*, Sparkes, for Bengal; and *Isabella*, Maugham, for Cape and Swan River; all from Portsmouth.—21. H.C.S. *Buckinghamshire*, Shea, for Madras, Bengal, and China; and *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, for Cape and Bombay; both from Cowes.—21. *Prince George*, Creed, for Madras and Bengal; *Dorothea*, Conyngham, for Manilla; *John Woodhall*, Henderson, for New South Wales; and *Sarah*, Whiteside, for Bombay; all from Deal.—21. *Esther*, Nicholson, for Cape; from Weymouth.—21. *Hall*, Clark, for Bombay; *Elizabeth*, Blenkinsop, for ditto; *Alketon*, Gill, for Bengal; *Ripley*, Lloyd, for Madras and Bengal; and *Nelson World*, Hall, for Mauritius; all from Liverpool.—22. *Bahamian*, Pearce, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Liverpool.—22. H.C.S. *Berwickshire*, Foord, for Bombay and China; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Catherine, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Tod; Mrs. Udny; Mrs. Lock; Mrs. Capt. Dennis and three children; Mrs. Knyvett and child; Mrs. Donnelly and child; Mrs. Llewelyn and two children; Miss Udny; Lieut. Col. S. H. Tod, Bengal army; Lieut. W. J. B. Knyvett, 37th Bengal N.I.; C. Udny, Esq., civil service; Arthur Donnelly, Esq., merchant; Mr. Donnelly; W. S. Anderson, Esq., Madras medical establishment; several servants.—Dr. Mirco, H.M. 26th regt., was landed at the Cape).

Per Fergusson, from Bengal: Mrs. Bousfield; Mrs. Sunderland; Mrs. Lacy; Lieut. Lacy, Lieut. Everard, and Ens. Burges, all of H.M. Buffs; Lieut. Edw. Watt, 6th Bengal L.C.; Lieut. W. F. Beetson, 54th N.I.; Lieut. G. Lomer, 21st N.I.; Lieut. W. D. Fanshawe, 71st N.I.; 1st Lieut. E. R. Watts, Bengal artillery; Ens. G. R. Harvey, 17th N.I.; W. Wardlaw, Esq., assist. surgeon Bengal estab.—From the Cape: Lieut. Adams, H.M. 27th regt.—From St. Helena: Mrs. Roach; Capt. Roach, Madras army; three children.—(Mrs. Col. Fagan, Mrs. Fagan, Cornet C. Fagan of the 8th Bengal L.C., and Mr. G. Fagan were landed at the Cape).

Per Orient, from Bengal: Lieut. Gear; Lieut. Award.

Per Royal William, from Madras: Mrs. Capt. Keating and four children; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Dave and son; Mrs. Alexander; Capt. H. Keating, Madras army; Capt. Jas. Campbell, 22d N.I.; Lieut. P. Oliphant 35th N.I.; Lieut. Turnour, 21st N.I.; Lieut. Alexander, H.M. 57th regt.; Lieut. J. Campbell, H.M. 16th regt.; Ens. Metcalfe, H.M. 45th regt.; Ens. Spencer; Ens. Boddington, 23d Madras L. Inf.; Ens. John Tupper, 30th N.I.; L. Leslie, Esq., assist. surg. H.M. 45th regt.; John Gill, Esq., assist. surg. Madras estab.; three children of Col. Vigoreux; three servants.

Per Hebaine, from Bengal: Mrs. McLeod and two children; two female servants.

Per Screw, from Singapore: Capt. Halliburton.

Per Britannia, from Mauritius: Capt. Smith; Mr. De Valbers.

Per Imogene, from Mauritius: Capt. Millons, late of the *Agnes* lost in Torres Straits.

Per Hector, from Ceylon: A. Stuart, Esq., civil service; Capt. Badden, 95th regt.; Lieut. Hudson Lowe, ditto.

Per Atlas, from Mauritius: Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. Cooper; Mrs. Burnaby; Mrs. White; Mrs. Lloyd; Mrs. Mabille; Mrs. Vegallot; Miss Mc Gregor; Lieut. Gest; Lieut. Trac; Mr. Hunter; Mr. Vivet; Mr. Burnaby; Mr. Bagg; Mr. Mylius; Mr. Blackburn; Mr. Mabille; Mr. Nive; Mr. Lartique; nine children; eleven servants.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H.C.S. Kellie Castle, for Bengal: Mrs. Crichton; Mrs. Newton; Miss E. Crichton; Miss S. Terranceau; Major D. Crichton, Bengal army; Ensigns Sinclair and Forbes, H.M. 13th regt.; Ensigns Bourchier and Barnard, H.M. 26th ditto; Ens. Maule, H.M. 31st ditto; Ens. O'Connell, H.M. 38th ditto; Mr. R. W. Hughes, writer; Mr. Chas. Newton, assist. surgeon; Mr. Michael Braham, free merchant; Mr. Alex. Cunningham, cadet; Mr. H. Terranceau.—For Madras: Mr. James Cornfoot, M.D., assist. surgeon.

Per H.C.S. Warren Hastings, for Madras and Bengal: Miss Eliza Smyth; Rev. George Pettitt, missionary; Mr. J. S. Maberly, writer; Lieut. Curwen Gale, Bengal N.I., in charge of recruits; Lieut. Stewart, H.M. 39th Foot; Ens. Boland, ditto; Ens. Finley, ditto; Ens. Strachen, ditto; Ens. Taylor, H.M. 54th Foot; Mr. Albert H. A. Hervey, cadet.—(Mrs. Pettitt was left at Portsmouth sick).

Per H.C.S. Herefordshire, for Bombay: Mrs. Baber; Thos. Harvey Baber, Esq., Bombay civil service; Major Thos. Leighton, Bombay army; Mr. Stephen Chasseigne.

Per H. C. S. Buckinghamshire, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Dowdall; Mrs. Fullarton; Mrs. Learmouth; *Miss A. C. Fullarton*; Miss Eliza Learmouth; Miss A. F. Woollett; John Fullarton, Esq.; Thomas Learmouth, Esq.; Major Taylor, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Capt. Dowdall, H.M. 54th regt.; Lieut. Magan, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Cornets Stock, Read, and Cox, all of H.M. 13th ditto; Ensigns Moffatt and Brabazon, both of H.M. 54th regt.; Mr. W. W. G. Mason, writer, Madras estab.; Messrs. Edw. Kevin, F. R. Sibley, and E. H. Impey, cadets, ditto.; Mr. C. H. Birch, free-merchant.

Per H.C.S. Bombay, for St. Helena: Mrs. Solomon; Mrs. William *Solomon*; Mr. F. M. Baker, cadet; Mr. Sherrard.

Per Charles Kerr, for Cape and Bombay: Mrs. Whitehill; Mrs. Billamore; Miss Shute; Capt. Billamore, Bombay army; Capt. Coke; Mr. Brett; Mr. Tredgold; Mr. Jeffery; Mr. Eager; Mr. Barrow.

Per Prince George, for Madras and Bengal: Miss M. A. Gilbert; Mr. Whitpdaile.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

H.M.S. *Forrester*, Lieut. W. H. Quin, from Plymouth to the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Providence*, Campbell, from London to Bombay, were wrecked at Scilly on the night of the 14th February. Crews saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. *In Devonshire-place*, the lady of J. S. Sullivan, Esq., of a daughter.

23. On board the ship *Catherine*, from Calcutta, in lat. 43. 23. N., long. 11. 20. W., the lady of Arthur Donnelly, Esq., of a daughter.

28. In Upper Wimpole Street, the lady of Geo. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter.

30. The lady of Capt. Rivett Carnac, R.N., of Baker Street, of a daughter.

31. In Dorset Square, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Tod, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. In Sackville Street, the lady of Lieut. Col. Seymour Blane, of a son.

8. In Upper Portland Place, the lady of H. St. George Tucker, Esq., of a son.

9. At *Edinburgh*, the lady of Capt. Robert Campbell, 46th regt., of a son.

14. At Leamington, the lady of *Capt. J. B.* Smith, of a daughter.

15. At Lower Summerlands, Exeter, the lady of Capt. Tanner, Indian Navy, of a son.

— In Russell square, the lady of Bury Hutchinson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 29. At St. Pancras Church, *Geo. Alex. Hughes*, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's military service, to Ann, daughter of Wm. F. Green, Esq., of Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square.

30. Lieut. Stockley, of the Bombay army, to *Maria, daughter of George Watts*, Esq., of Jockey Hall, county Kildare, Ireland.

31. At Christ Church, Surrey, Capt. *James Watkins*, of the Indian navy, to Eliza, eldest daughter of David Watson, Esq., Island of Guernsey.

— At Tannadice-house, Forfarshire, D. W. Balfour, Esq., Hon. East-India Company's service, son of Lieut. Col. Balfour, 82d regt., to Mary, daughter of *Charles Ogilvy*, Esq., of Tannadice.

— At Cheltenham, Cæsar Sutton, Esq., of Longrage, county of Wexford, Ireland, *to Emma Louisa, only child of the* late Major Gibson, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Feb. 2. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Thomas Lloyd Jones, Esq., to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of the late Robert Motherall, Esq., of *the Bengal establishment.*

5. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Phillip William Mure, Esq., of Westhaun, *in the county of Essex*, second son of James Mure, Esq., of Great George Street, Westminster, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Strange, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

6. At Bath, Frederick Twynam, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Ellen Rebecca, *youngest* daughter of the late Major R. Budden.

7. At West Bromwich, John Allan de Balinhard, Esq., 92d Highlanders, third son of James Carnegy, Esq., of Prince of Wales Island, deceased, to Ellen, daughter of *Joseph Halford, Esq.*, of Charlemont Hall.

9. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Thomas Postans, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's military service, to Marianne, only child of *Richard B. H. Ridgway, Esq*, of No. 31, Francis Street, Bedford Square.

12. At Hillend, James Christie, Esq., of the Madras army, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late James Reoch, Esq., of West Camber.

13. At Hammersmith Church, the Rev. Albert Mangles, son of James Mangles, Esq., M.P., of Woodbridge, to Georgiana, daughter of *George Scott*, Esq., of Ravenscourt.

DEATHS.

Sept. 10, 1832. At sea, on board the *Fergusson*, on the passage from India, Lieut. Wm. Palmer, 30th regt. Bengal N.I.

Dec. 31. R. C. Bazett, Esq., of the firm of Bazett, Colvin, and Co., Broad Street.

Jan. 4, 1833. At Leamington, *Caroline, wife of* Francis Wheler, Esq., Bengal Cavalry, aged 28 years.

8. Lieut. Gen. John McKenzie. He formerly served in India and at the Cape of Good Hope.

23. At Teignmouth, Devon, Admiral *the Right* Hon. Lord Viscount Exmouth, G.C.B., vice-admiral of the United Kingdom.

24. At Hoopern Villa, Exeter, of apoplexy, Capt. Robert Waite, of the Bombay army, aged 44 years.

26. At Woolwich, Lieut. Gen. Sir John McLeod, G.C.H., director-general and colonel commandant of the royal horse artillery, in the 81st year of his age.

27. In Upper Gower Street, George Saltwell, Esq., formerly a commander in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 76.

30. At Bath, aged 79, Mrs. Henley, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Henley, D.D., late rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, and late principal of the East-India College, Hertfordshire.

Feb. 1. At Gosport, Capt. T. Mackrell, of the Royal Veteran Battalion, formerly of the 44th regt.

2. At his residence, at Exmouth, Lieut. Gen. Boyé, of the Bombay *establishment*, in the 69th year of his age. The servitude of this much esteemed officer in India was 42 years, during which period he was actively employed in numerous campaigns, and in the command of various military districts and stations, with honour to himself, and credit to his country.

3. At Kensington, aged 79, George Matcham, Esq., formerly in the civil service of the Hon. East-India Company, and late of Ashfold Lodge, in the county of Sussex. He was brother-in-law of the late Admiral Viscount Nelson.

7. At Bath, after a long illness, Richard Woodhouse, Esq., of Benford-square.

12. At the Lees, Berwickshire, Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., formerly member for the county. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Edward Marjoribanks, Bart., who is at present in India.

16. At his house on the Beacon, Exmouth, in the 45th year of his age, Capt. Robert Inverarity, of the Madras establishment.

20. In Sackville Street, Gilbert Gardner, eldest son of Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., aged 45.

— At Woburn Hill, Chertsey, Surrey, Lieut. Col. William Mason, of the Bombay establishment, aged 45.

21. At Grove Place, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, aged 83, Mrs. Susanna Dennison, the last surviving sister of the late Robert Dennison, Esq., of Madras.

24. In Green Street, Grosvenor Square, in the 61st year of her age, Ann, widow of the late Robert Clerk, Esq., formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's civil service, on the Madras establishment.

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* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, September 20, 1832.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0	(@	20 0
Bottles	100	11 0	—	12 0
Coals	B. md.	0 9		— —
Copper, Sheathing, 16 40	F. md.	36 12	—	37 4
—— Bolts, 40-120	do.	37 10	—	38 0
—— Thick sheets	do.	— —		— —
—— Old Gross	do.	34 14	—	35 0
—— Bolt	do.	35 0	—	35 5
—— Tile	do.	34 0	—	34 8
—— Nails, assort.	do.	29 0	—	29 8
—— Pera Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	36 0	—	36 4
—— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	— —		— —
Copperas	do.	1 2	—	1 5
Cottons, chintz		See		
—— Muslins, assort.		remarks.		
—— Yarn 16 to 170	bar.	0 4½	—	0 8
—— do.,	do.	— —		— —
Cutlery		— —		P.C.
Glass		30D.	—	35D.
Hardware		25D.	—	— —
Hosiery, cotton		25D.	—	30D.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	3 12	(@	3 14
—— —— flat	do.	3 13	—	4 0
—— English, sq.	do.	2 4	—	2 6
—— —— flat	do.	2 7		2 8
—— Bolt	do.	2 7	—	2 8
—— Sheet	do.	4 0	—	4 4
—— Nails	cwt.	8 0	—	15 0
—— Hoops	F. md.	2 12	—	3 0
—— Kentledge	cwt.	1 0	—	1 1
Lead, Pig	F. md.	5 1	—	5 2
—— Sheet	do.	5 4	—	5 10
Millinery		20 A.	—	25 A.
Shot, patent	bag	— —		— —
Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 0		— —
Stationery		P.C.		— —
Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 8	—	7 10
—— Swedish	do.	8 8	—	8 10
Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box	15 2	—	16 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	3 0	—	3 8
—— —— coarse and middling		1 4	—	1 14
—— Flannel fine		1 0	—	1 8

MADRAS, September 19, 1832.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	(@	14
Copper, Sheathing	candy	230	—	300
—— Cakes	do.	220	—	225
—— Old	do.			— —
—— Nails, assort.	do.	230	none	300
Cottons, Chintz	P.C.		—	10 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	5 A.		—	10 A.
—— Longcloth	10 A.		—	15 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.		—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.		—	25 A.
Hardware	15 D.		—	20 D.
Hosiery	15 A.		—	20 A.
Iron, Swedish	candy	35	—	42
—— English sq.	do.	19	—	20
—— Flat and bolt	do.	19	—	20

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops	candy	18	(@	20
—— Nails	do.	— —		— —
Lead, Pig	do.	52	—	55
—— Sheet	do.	50	—	60
Millinery		10 A.		— —
Shot, patent		10	—	15 A.
Spelter	candy	28	—	30
Stationery		P.C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English	candy	50	—	60
—— Swedish	do.	60	—	63
Tin Plates	box	18	—	20
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		P.C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse		P.C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel		20 A.		— —

BOMBAY, September 29, 1832.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	14	@	18
Bottles, pint	doz.	¾		1
Coals	chald.	20	—	22
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	56		— —
—— Thick sheets	do.	62½	—	— —
—— Plate	do.	51		— —
—— Tile	do.	52½		— —
Cottons, Chintz				— —
—— Longcloths				— —
—— Muslins		see remarks.		— —
—— Other goods				— —
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60	lb.	12-15		— —
Cutlery, table		P.C.	—	25 A.
Glass and Earthenware		15 D.	—	25 D.
Hardware		P.C.	—	15 A.
Hosiery		P.C.		— —

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy	53	@	0
—— English, do.	do.	29	—	30
—— Hoops	cwt.	5	—	0
—— Nails	do.	14	—	17
—— Plates	do.	— —		— —
—— Rod for bolts	St. candy	34	—	35
—— do. for nails	do.	38	—	— —
Lead, Pig	cwt.	8½	—	8½
—— Sheet	do.	9		— —
Millinery		25D.		— —
Shot, patent	cwt.	10	—	11
Spelter	do.	6½	—	— —
Stationery		15D.		— —
Steel, Swedish	tub	14	—	0
Tin Plates	box	18	—	— —
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	8	—	10
—— —— coarse		1	—	2
—— Flannel, fine		0½	—	1

CANTON, July 1, 1832.

		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	4½	(@ 6
—— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	3½	— 4½
—— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	2	— 2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds	do.	1½	— 1¾
—— Bandannoes	do.	3	— —
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 40	do.	2	— 2½
Iron, Bar	pecul	35	— 38
—— Rod	do.	2¼	— 2½
Lead	do.	4½	— —

		Drs.	Drs.
Smalts	pecul	20	(@ 60
Steel, Swedish, in kits	cwt.	5	— —
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.55	— 1.60
—— Camlets	pce.	19	— —
—— Do. Dutch	do.	28	— 30
—— Long Ells Dutch	do.	7	— 7½
Tin, Straits	pecul	14	— 14½
Tin Plates	box	5¼	— 5½

SINGAPORE, August 30, 1832.

		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	12	@ 14
Bottles	100	3½	— 4
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40	— 42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in.	pcs.	2	— 3½
—— Imit. Irish	25 do.	2½	— 3
—— Longcloths	do.	—	— —
—— —— 38 to 40	36-37 do.	5½	— 7
—— —— do. do.	38-40 do.	6½	— 8
—— —— do. do.	44 do.	7½	— 8
—— ——	50 do.	9	— 10
—— ——	54 do.	9	— 10
—— ——	60 do.	10	— 12
—— Prints, 7-8, *single colours*	do.	2½	— 3½
—— —— 9-8	do.	3½	— 5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do.	1¾	— 2½
—— Jaconet, 20 yds. 44 to 46 in.	do.	1¼	— 4

		Drs.	Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	5	@ 7
—— do. do Pullicat	do.	50	— 60
—— Twist, 16 to 80	pecul	40	— 70
Hardware, assort.	(over stocked)		nodemand
Iron, Swedish	pecul	5½	— 5½
—— English	do.	2½	— 2¾
—— Nails	do.	4	— 5
Lead, Pig	do.	5	— 5½
—— Sheet	do.	5½	— 6
Shot, patent	bag	1	— 2
Spelter	pecul	3½	— 4½
Steel, Swedish	do.	6½	— 7
—— English	(heavy stock) do.		nodemand
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	10	— 11
—— Camblets	do.	25	— 32
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	yd.	1	— 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Sept. 20, 1832.—In Piece Goods we have had a very low week, which in some measure arises from the large quantities of particular descriptions that have been run off by public sale. Jaconet Muslins comprise the great part of what have been sold, but no improvement has taken place in prices. Chintz of all kinds are exceedingly dull. Woollens are, if any way altered, rather looking better, but the sales effected are very trifling. The week's sales of Metals have been confined to Copper, of which a considerable quantity of Tile has been sold; the market has given way slightly. In other articles we have but little doing.

Madras, Sept. 19, 1832.—We have noth ing to state in favour of any particular article of Europe goods; the market continues in its languid state, and sales in small parcels at little or no advance are with difficulty made. Metals of almost every description are daily arriving, and prices in consequence are still at a low rate. The stock of Broadcloth heavy.

Bombay, Sept. 29, 1832.—The transactions of the past fortnight, although rather extensive, are without improvement, the trifling rise in one day being met by a like depreciation the next.—The following sales of Piece Goods have been reported:—Longcloths, 4,800 pieces, at Rs. 7 to 10-2 per piece; Jaconets (6-4ths), 2,200 pieces, at Rs. 4 to 5-2 per piece; Cambrics, 1,000 pieces at Rs. 3-3 per piece; and Book Lappets, 4,700 pieces at Rs. 2-2-75 to 2-3-50 per piece.

Singapore, Aug 30, 1832.—Of 9-8th Longcloths, 6-4th Cambrics, 7-8th and 9-8th dark ground Prints, and Cotton Twist, of all descriptions, there is an overstock, but with little demand. The same may be said of Paints, Flint-stones, English Iron (bar, rod, and hoop), Glass-ware and Earthen-ware.—The Indiamen have sold large quantities of English Iron in barter for Rattans.

Canton, July 9, 1832.—The Chinese report the clearing off of a great part of the Woollen Goods remaining on hand with the native dealers, by the merchants who are now leaving Canton for the Upper provinces.

Manilla.—Late advices from this quarter, received at Canton, mention that latterly the prices of white and unbleached Longcloths had much improved; the former selling at Sp. Drs. 6¼ to 6¾; the latter at Sp. Drs. 5¼ to 5½; 38 to 40 yards long; but, by still more recent accounts, they had since declined.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 19, 1832.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem.	37 0	Remittable	36 0	Prem.
	5 8	1st, or Old 5. p. Cent. Loan 1 Class	4 8	
	4 0	.... Ditto 2	do. 3 0	
	3 4	.... Ditto 3	do. 2 12	
	1 8	.... Ditto 4	do. 1 0	
	Par	.... Ditto 5	do. Par	
	Par	New 5 per Cent. from No. 1 to 250	.. Par	
Prem.	3 0	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan	.... 1 8	Prem.
	4 4	3d, or New ditto	.... 3 12	
Disc.	0 4	4 per cent. Loan dis.	.. 0 8	

7,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—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.

Bank of Bengal Dividend.

47th half-yearly dividend payable 5th July at 8 per cent. per annum, being 400 Rs. per share.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d. to sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Oct. 2, 1832.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .... 38½ Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .... 36½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350
Madras Rs. per 337 Sa. Rs. .... 2 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .... Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 .... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 .... 1¼ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .... 3½ Prem.

Rate of Exchange, July 31.

On London, Madras Gov. interest Bills, at 12 months after date, 1s. 9 5/16d. per M. Rupee.

Bombay, Sept. 29, 1832.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106-2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 146 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 106 to 110 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 110 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, July 1, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 206 per ditto ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 214 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3 per cent.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 March—Prompt 14 June.
Company's.—Madras and Bombay Cotton Wool.

For Sale 4 March.—Prompt 31 May.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,000,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,100,000 lb.; Twankay, and Hyson Skin, 1,300,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade 8,500,000 lb.

For Sale 12 March—Prompt 7 June.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.
Private-Trade.—Longcloths—Sallampores—Blue Sallampores—Nankeens—Bandannoes—Corahs—Choppahs—Blue Gurrahs—Silk Piece Goods—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Damasks—Carpets.

For Sale 16 April—Prompt 5 July.
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1833.						
Madras	*Portsm. Mar. 6*	*Elphinstone*	450	George Joad	Joseph Short	W. I. Docks	Domett, Young, and England, and Barber, Yeate, and Co.
	10	*Abberton*	500	John Campbell	H. Shuttleworth	St. Kt. Docks	Tomlin and Man, and John Lyney.
	31	*Lady MacNaghten*	538	Geo. and Wm. Faith	Wm. Faith	W. I. Docks	G. & W. Faith, & Wm. Abercrombie.
	Apr. 20	*Royal William*	453	John Arbuthnot	George Ireland	W. I. Docks	Alves & Steel, Lime-st.-sq. [denhall-st.
	Mar. 20	*Severn*	506	Geo. M. Braithwaite	G. M. Braithwaite	St. Kt. Docks	Gledstanes & Co. & E. & A. Rule, Lea-
	Apr. 10	*Protector*	550	Thomas Heath	T. Buttenshaw	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wyllie, & Co. or T. Havside & Co
	May 1	*Eliza*	686	David Sutton	David Sutton	E. I. Docks	Barber, Yeate, & Co., Fenchurch-st.
Madras & Bengal	—	*Catherine*	550	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	10	*Orient*	500	Thomas White	Thomas White	Lon. Docks	Sinnall, Colquhoun & Co. Old Jewry, & T. Havside & Co. Leadenhall-st.
	31	*Cornwall*	672	Palmers, M'Killop & Co.	William Bell	E. I. Docks	Barber, Yeate, and Co.
	Mar. 5	*Emma*	530	Thomas Parnell	D. Hudson	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wyllie, & Co. & Arnold & Woollet.
	—	*Jean Graham*	530	John Irvine	John Duncombe	St. Kt. Docks	Lyall, Wyllie, & Co. & Arnold & Woollet.
	1	*Larkins*	630	Joseph Somes	Wm. Campbell	E. I. Docks	Capt. Remmington, Jerus. Coff. Ho.
Bengal	15	*Lady Kennaway*	583	George F. Young	L. W. Moncrieff	W. I. Docks	Domett, Young, & England, George-yd. & C. C. Redman, Lime-st.
	20	*Asia*	523	John Jacob and Sons	John Biddle	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollet, & Tomlin & Man.
	May 5	*Forgusson*	554	George F. Young	Adam Young	W. I. Docks	Domett, Young and England, & Co.
	Mar. 5	*Hero*	388	John Witton	James Thompson	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollet, & Lyall, Wyllie, Side & Co.
	21	*General Hewitt*	957	William Tindall	James Bankier	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	15	*Lady Feversham*	438	John Barry	S. Ellerby	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wyllie & Co. & T. Havside & Co.
Bombay	*May 1*	*Boyne*	650	John Thacker	J. T. Brown	W. I. Docks	Capt. Thacker, 4, Leadenhall-st. & T. Havside & Co. 147, do. do.
Java and Malacca	*Mar. 5*	*Grecian*	230	Thomas Richardson	Andrew Smith	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, 3, Clement's-la.
	10	*Iris*	300	William Tindall	William Mackwood	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	20	*Eleanor*	300	Gedkin and Lee	Wm. Hardcock	Lon. Docks	Gedkin and Lee.
	May 1	*Achates*	300	William Tindall	Chas. Duncan	W. I. Docks	John Lyney. Side & Co.
	Apr. 2	*Moray*	325	Joseph A. Douglas	J. A. Douglas	W. I. Docks	T. Heath, Fenchurch-st. or T. Havi-
	Mar. 20	*Arab*	280	John Bunner	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	John Bunner, 1, Church-row.
Penang, Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca	15	*Governor Stirling*	450		Thos. Hepburn	Lon. Docks	George Bishop, 28, Jewry-st.
	May 5	*Australia*	280	Walter Buchanan	James Lobban	W. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-st.
	Mar. 10	*Countess of Dunmore*	280	I. Scott	John Miller	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co., 33, Mark-lane.
Cape of Good Hope	5	*Mary*	245	James Turcan	James Turcan, jun.	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	May 1	*Arundel*	460	John Henderson	John Henderson	St. Kt. Docks	John Mason.
	Mar. 1	*Mary Ann*	275	Silas Pearse	James Jacks	Plymouth	Charles Dod & Co.
	15	*Sir John Rae Reid*	350	Jacob Mill	Andrew Hair	W. I. Docks	John Mason.
	—	*Princess Augusta*	350	Charles Dod and Co.	Charles Hawkins	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod & Co.
Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales	25	*Ann*	336	H. James	James Herd	Lon. Docks	Domett, Young and England.
	31	*Lonach*	440	William Driscoll	Wm. Driscoll	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin and Lee.
	—	*Henry*	300	Henry James Bunny	Henry J. Bunney	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes and Long.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	— — —	@	— — —
Coffee, Java	2 13 0	—	2 19 0
—— Cheribon	2 16 0	—	3 1 0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon	2 7 0	—	2 14 0
—— Bourbon	— — —		— — —
—— Mocha	3 3 0	—	4 0 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 5½
—— Madras	0 0 5	—	0 0 5½
—— Bengal	0 0 4½	—	0 0 5½
—— Bourbon	0 0 8	—	0 0 10
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
Aniseeds, Star	3 5 0	—	3 10 0
Borax, Refined ..... }	4 10 0	—	4 15 0
—— Unrefined ..... }			
Camphire, in tub	6 0 0	—	— — —
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 2 10	—	0 3 0
—— Ceylon	0 2 0		— — —
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	3 10 0	—	3 15 0
—— Lignea	4 0 0	—	4 5 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 7	—	0 1 3
China Root ..... cwt.	1 16 0	—	1 18 0
Cubebs	3 10 0		4 0 0
Dragon's Blood, ord.	5 0 0		20 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	6 0 0	—	7 0 0
—— Arabic	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
—— Assafœtida	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
—— Benjamin, 3d Sort ..	6 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Animi	5 0 0	—	10 0 0
—— Gambogium	7 0 0	—	19 0 0
—— Myrrh	2 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Olibanum	1 15 0	—	4 0 0
Kino	11 0 0	—	12 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 4	—	0 1 0
—— Dye	0 2 3		— — —
—— Shell ..... cwt.	4 0 0	—	7 10 0
—— Stick	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	1 8 0	—	1 15 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	1 5 0		— — —
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 7	—	— — —
—— Cinnamon	0 1 0	—	0 2 9
—— Cocoa-nut	1 15 0		— — —
—— Cajaputa	0 0 6	—	0 0 9
—— Mace	0 0 3		— — —
—— Nutmegs	0 1 6	—	0 1 3
Opium	none		— — —
Rhubarb	0 1 9	—	0 2 9
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 5 0		— — —
Senna ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 10
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
—— Bengal	0 11 0	—	0 14 0
—— China	0 18 0	—	1 5 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 10 0	—	3 16 0
—, Blue	3 10 0	—	3 15 0
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb	— — —		— — —
—— Ox and Cow	— — —		— — —
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0 5 6	—	0 5 10
—— Purple and Violet	0 5 0	—	0 5 4
—— Fine Violet	0 5 0	—	0 5 4
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 4 6	—	0 4 9
—— Violet and Copper	0 4 3	—	0 4 9
—— Copper	0 4 0	—	0 4 4
—— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 3 8	—	0 4 6
—— Do. ord. and low	0 3 2	—	0 3 6
—— Damaged	0 2 3	—	0 4 0
—— Madras, mid. to good	0 3 0	—	0 3 7
—— Do. very low to ord...	0 1 11	—	0 2 10
—— Oude	0 2 0	—	0 3 3

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3 12 0	@	4 5 0
Nankeens ..... piece	— — —		— — —
Rattans 100	0 1 8	—	0 3 2
Rice, Bengal White ... cwt.	0 13 0	—	0 15 0
—— Patna	0 16 0	—	0 19 0
—— Java	0 12 0	—	0 12 6
Safflower	3 0 0	—	9 0 0
Sago	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
—— Pearl	0 18 0	—	2 10 0
Saltpetre	1 10 6	—	1 11 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	— — —		— — —
—— Novi	— — —		— — —
—— Ditto White	— — —	See	— — —
—— China	— — —	Sale.	— — —
—— Bengal Privilege	— — —		— — —
—— Organzine	— — —		— — —
Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	—	0 9 0
—— Cloves	0 0 10	—	0 1 6
—— Mace	0 4 6	—	0 6 6
—— Nutmegs	0 2 9	—	0 4 2
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	2 3 0		— — —
—— Pepper, Black .... lb	0 0 3¾	—	0 0 4
—— —— White	0 0 5	—	0 0 9
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 3 0	—	1 9 0
—— Siam and China	0 19 0	—	1 3 0
—— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 9 0	—	2 16 0
—— Manilla and Java	0 18 0	—	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 11½	—	0 2 0
—— Congou	0 2 0½	—	0 3 0
—— Souchong	0 2 6½	—	0 4 0
—— Campoi	0 2 0½	—	0 2 4½
—— Twankay	0 2 1½	—	0 2 6
—— Pekoe (Orange)	0 2 4	—	0 2 6
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 2	—	0 3 0½
—— Hyson	0 3 1½	—	0 5 2
—— Young Hyson	none		— — —
—— Gunpowder	none		— — —
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	2 17 0	—	3 1 0
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	1 8 0	—	2 15 0
Vermilion ..... lb	0 3 3		— — —
Wax ..... cwt.	4 5 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	18 0 0	—	20 0 0
—— Ebony	6 15 0	—	7 0 0
—— Sapan	8 0 0	—	16 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish ..... tun	27 0 0		— — —
Whalefins ..... ton	80 0 0		— — —
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*			
Best ..... lb	0 3 0	—	0 5 0
Inferior	0 1 5	—	0 2 6
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*			
Best	0 2 3	—	0 2 7
Inferior	0 0 8	—	0 2 3

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes ..... cwt.	1 14 0	—	1 16 0
Ostrich Feathers, und .... lb	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Hides, Dry ..... lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 7
—— Salted	0 0 3½	—	0 0 5½
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	31 6 0		— — —
—— Fish ..... tun	— — —		— — —
Raisins ..... cwt.	2 0 0		— — —
Wax	5 0 0	—	5 10 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best .. pipe	15 0 0	—	18 0 0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12 0 0	—	14 0 0
Wood, Teak ..... load	6 0 0	—	7 10 0

PRICES OF SHARES, February 25, 1833.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India ..... (Stock)	50	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	57	3 p. cent	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	62	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	100	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	— — —
West-India ..... (Stock)	81	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	7	—	10,000	100	25¼	— — —
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	96½	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	96½	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	8¼	—	10,000	100	14	— — —

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

THE LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar.—The market for East-India sugars is dull. Large arrivals have damped the ardour of purchasers. The sales of Mauritius Sugars have been heavy, prices somewhat lower. Further sales and arrivals are expected. The present stock is already 25,000 bags *more* than last year at this time.

Coffee.—Ceylon and Sumatra Coffees have *gone* off freely.

Silk.—The sale at the East-India House has closed: the fine descriptions are 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. higher, the lower descriptions are also at a small improvement.

Tea.—This article continues dull at a discount of 2½d. to 3d. per lb. on Boheas. Other *sorts* unaltered.

Spices.—Very little doing—prices unaltered.

Indigo.—The following is the result of the East-India Company's Sale of Indigo (*furnished* by Messrs. Patry and Pasteur), which commenced on the 22d and closed on the 29th January:—

The quantity declared was 4872 Chests, of which 1680 chests were Company's; the whole presented the following assortment:—135 chests Bengal very fine shipping qualities; 324 do. good to fine do.; 1262 do. middling to good do.; 1701 do. good consuming to middling shipping do.; 910 do. ordinary to good consuming qualities, of which about 50 chests were dust; 59 do. Bimlipatam, very low; 31 do. Decided Oude, mostly low; 198 do. Madras, middling and good; 164 do. Kurpah, or made on the Bengal principle. At this statement shews, there was more than an usual proportion of ordinary and low qualities. The orders for home consumption were very large, and the qualities fit for it, say from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d., were, throughout the sale, in brisk demand, and in many instances brought a slight advance on the prices of last sale: but the middling and better kinds, or shipping qualities, from 3s. 9d. and upwards, sold heavily *from* last sale's prices, to 4d discount. There was but little fluctuation in the sale, the *strong* and decided marks, however commanded throughout, a better demand than the weak and mixed qualities, on which the greatest decline took place. The quantity bought for home consumption is larger *than it has been for* many sales, and is *estimated at about 1,200 chests.* About one-half of the Madras was made *with* green leaf, *on the* principle of Bengal, and sold full as high as the relative quality of Bengal; the remainder went off with spirit at about last Sale's prices. The whole quantity bought in does not exceed 300 chests.

The following are the prices: Fine blue, 5s. 3d. *a* 5s. 10d.; 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. *a* 4s. 6d.; good red violet, 4s. 3d. *a* 4s. 6d.; middling do., 4s. *a* 4s. 3d.; good violet and copper, 4s. *a* 4s. 3d.; middling and ordinary do., 3s. 6d. *a* 4s.; low consuming do., 3s. 3d. *a* 3s. 6d.; very low do., 3s. *a* 3s. 3d.; trash, 2s. 6d. *a* 3s.—*Madras*: On Bengal principle, good and fine, 3s. 6d. *a* 4s. 1d.; ordinary and middling, 3s. *a* 3s. 3d.; low, 2s. 6d. *a* 2s. 9d.; regular Madras, good and fine, 3s. *a* 3s. 7d.; ordinary and middling, 2s. 6d. *a* 2s. 9d.; low, 1s. 11d. *a* 2s. 6d.—*Bimlipatam*: middling, 3s. *a* 3s. 4d.; low and ordinary, 2s. 4d. *a* 3s.

The East-India Company have declared the whole of the stock held by them, consisting of 2,936 chests, and private merchants are expected to offer about 4,000 chests, so that about 7,000 chests may be calculated to be brought forward in April.

The demand for home consumption continues very considerable. There is no alteration in prices since the India House sale. There are orders in London for the St. Petersburgh market.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from January 26 to February 25, 1833.*

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	194 195	87⅛88	86⅛87⅜	94⅛95⅛	94⅛94⅝	17⅛ 17⅛	208	102⅝ ¾	33 35p	46 48p
28	194 195	88 88⅝	87⅛88	95⅛96	94⅞95⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	—	102⅝ ¾	—	47 48p
29	194½195½	88⅛88⅞	87⅝88⅜	95⅝96⅛	94⅛95⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	208 8½	102⅝ ¾	35p	47 48p
30	195 195½	88½88⅞	87⅝88⅜	95⅝95⅞	95 95½	17⅜	208 8½	102⅝ ¾	—	47 48p
31	—	88⅛88⅞	88 88⅜	95⅛95⅜	95 95½	17⅜ 17⅜	208 9	102¼ ¾	34p	47 48p
Feb.										
1	195½196	88⅛88⅜	87⅞88⅛	95⅛95⅝	95 95½	17⅛ 17⅜	208½	102½ ¾	34 36p	47 48p
2	195½196¼	88¼88¼	88 88⅛	95⅛95⅝	95 95½	17⅛ 17⅜	207½	102⅝ ¾	34 35p	47 48p
4	195½196½	88⅛89	88⅛88⅜	95⅝96	95⅛95⅜	17⅛ 17⅜	209	102¼ ¾	34 36p	47 48p
5	195½196½	88⅛88⅞	87⅞88⅛	95⅛95⅝	94⅞95⅛	17⅛ 17⅜	209	102⅛ ¾	33 35p	47 48p
6	—	87⅞87⅞	86⅞87⅜	94⅜95	93⅞94⅜	17⅛ 17⅜	—	102⅛ ¾	—	45 47p
7	196 196½	87⅝88	87⅛87½	94⅜95⅛	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	—	102⅛ ¾	31 32p	44 47p
8	196 196½	87⅝88	87⅛87½	95 95⅛	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	207 7¾	102⅛ ¾	30p	44 45p
9	195¾196	87⅞87⅞	87⅛87⅜	94⅝95⅛	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	207 7½	102⅛ ¾	30 32p	44 45p
11	195	87⅝87⅞	87⅛87⅜	94⅝95	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	—	102⅛ ¾	30 32p	44 45p
12	195¾196½	87 87⅞	86⅞87⅜	94⅛95	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	—	102⅛ ¾	30 32p	44 45p
13	196¼	87⅜88	87⅛87½	94⅛94⅜	93⅞94⅛	17⅛ 17⅛	—	102⅛ ¾	—	44 45p
14	197	87⅞88⅛	87⅝87¾	94⅝95⅛	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	207⅛8	102⅛ ¾	30 33p	44 46p
15	196¼197½	88 88⅛	87½87⅝	95 95⅛	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	207 8	102⅛ ¾	30 33p	44 46p
16	197½	88¼	87½87⅝	95⅛95⅜	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	207	102⅛ ¾	32 34p	46 52p
18	199 201	87⅞88⅛	87⅝87¾	95⅛95⅜	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	207	102⅝ ¾	33 35p	48 52p
19	200 201	87⅞88	87⅝87¾	95⅛95⅜	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	207⅛8	102⅛ ¾	33 35p	48 49p
20	200½	87⅝88	87⅝87½	95 95⅛	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	208 8½	102⅝ ¾	33 35p	48 50p
21	199 200	87⅝87⅞	87⅛87½	95 95⅛	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	208	102⅛ ¾	33 35p	48 49p
22	199⅜	87⅝88⅛	87⅝87¾	94⅝95⅛	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	208 8½	102⅛ ¾	—	48 49p
23	199¼200	88⅛	87⅝87¾	95 95⅛	94⅛94⅜	17⅛ 17⅛	208 8½	103⅛ ¾	33 35p	48 50p
25	199 200	88⅜88½	87⅝88	95⅜95½	94⅛95	17¼ 17⅜	208	102⅝ ¾	33 35p	48 49p
					95	—	208	102⅝ ¾	33 35p	48 50p

FREDERICK BARRY, *Stock and Share Broker*, 7, *Birchin Lane, Cornhill.*

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

In the Hon. Company's service there are 99 corps on the Bengal establishment, namely, 3 of horse artillery, 7 of foot artillery; a corps of engineers (equal to three *others in* the strength of its officers); 10 of native cavalry; 2 of European infantry, and 74 of native infantry. In each of these, the European commissioned officers consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 8 lieutenants, and 4 second-lieutenants, cornets, or ensigns. The total establishment thus is 1,980, or 99 colonels, the same of lieut.-colonels and of majors, 495 captains, 792 lieutenants, and 396 ensigns, &c. In addition to the above, the army list unfortunately exhibits about 180 supernumeraries of the junior rank, yet awaiting, how patiently we say not, the process of absorption.

The monthly aggregate pay and regimental allowances of the 1,980 officers just mentioned, amount to 811,598. 6, sa. rs., exclusive of staff receipts, and after deducting the half-batta at the five appointed stations. The Indian allowances, however, of 354 officers on furlough—the number being taken from the past year,—amounting to Rs. 147,422. 7. per mensem, will have to be substracted from the above; as also the sum of Sa. Rs.63,696. 9, being the Indian pay of 64 colonels* in Europe, and the Indian pay and allowances of 35 of the same rank in Bengal, included in the aggregate sum of Rs. 811,598. 6. Reducing the above figures into sicca rupees, and computing the same for a year, it will be found that the annual regimental receipts of the army, from which a percentage would have to be levied on the establishment of a fund, are 67,80,332. 2. 1. sicca rupees.

For some time past the majors have obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in about five years. In future (as we shall hereafter have occasion to explain) this line promotion will not be attainable under at least seven years.

With regard to captains, we find that the fifth or last officer of that rank in 18 regiments of the line on the 1st January 1826, had, on the 1st January 1832, reached the third place. In 17 regiments the fifth had gained but the fourth place. In 28 regiments he had become second, after the six years in question, and in four regiments the promotion had been greater. In a few instances, as is the usual melancholy result of such researches, the names have disappeared. In the others, the promotion has been about half-way, which it will be collected from the above is the general average. Thus, if it take six years to conquer the lower and easier half of the ascent, it may be feared it will consume eight years to accomplish the remainder; we cannot hope that it will take less than fourteen years to enable captains to gain a majority.

With lieutenants, our table shews that in 20 regiments the eighth-lieutenant had become fourth in the same term of six years. In 17 regiments the tenth-lieutenant of 1826 (there were ten lieutenants in corps at that period) had not ascended beyond the sixth place. In 13 regiments the tenth had become the fifth. In 26 regiments the tenth had reached two-thirds of his course, or the eighth had risen to be third. In a very few corps the promotion had been greater. After this exposition we apprehend we are assigning too favourable a term for the lieutenancy in fixing twelve years, and it may be fairly admitted that the ensigns will be five years in escaping from that rank.

It is to be remembered that, under the present constitution of the army, the numerical strength of the privates can be readily increased by one-third, without a corresponding augmentation of the commissioned officers. It is idle, therefore, to hope for promotion from the former contingencies of new corps, or that the once glad charm of "three regiments more," will again prove the burthen of happy tidings to our scattered military stations: wars may arise and political changes re-occur, but as our revenues cannot, it is proved, bear higher military charges than those now straining the resources of India to the utmost—no increase of troops will again be of general or permanent importance to the army. The following tabular recapitulation of the foregoing will at one sight display the present prospects of the following rank:

	Years.
Ensign to Lieutenant	5
Lieutenant to Captain	12
Captain to Major	14
Major to Lieut.-Colonel	7
Total	38

Our object in this rather melancholy exhibition, is simply to prove that something is absolutely necessary for the relief of the juniors and middle ranks of the army; and if nothing better is forthcoming, it would be unwise indeed, on the mere dogma and hasty conclusions of op-

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* Colonels must be excluded in all the calculations for a retiring fund.

ponents, to neglect the opportunity now offered of establishing a retiring fund.—*John Bull.*

THE ARMENIANS.

An Armenian priest (Isaac Catour), visiting British India, has communicated the following information respecting the nation to which he belongs, which appears in the *Meerut Observer*:—

The Christian population of Armenia hate the Russians more than the Mahometans, and a general wish prevails among them for the English to take them under their *benign* protection.

The Russians, in the affair with Abbas Mirza, proposed to the Christian Armenians to settle on the other side the Caspian, and forced them to march back with their army, promising them houses and lands in the Russian territory, similar to what they should leave behind them.—The poor Armenians, accordingly, left their native mountains, and were quartered in the Russian towns bordering on the Caspian, until settlements could be provided for them. But after two years' residence, nothing was done. Peace with Persia was proclaimed, and the wanderers returned home to find their houses pillaged and lands laid waste.

The mountains of Armenia are clothed with the finest timber; the hills with vines and the plains with orchards. In the months of January and February deep snow falls, and the rivers are frozen. In April milder weather sets in, and in May it is warm in the plains. During the months of May and June the rains prevail, and during July, August, and September, the wealthier inhabitants ascend the neighbouring mountains and live in tents until October, when they descend to gather in the grape harvest. They plough their fields a foot and a-half or two feet deep, with an iron-shod plough called *kootân*, and a team of five oxen. They begin to prepare the ground for sowing in March, and the corn harvest begins in August. Their houses are two and three stories high; some few pucka, others built of wood; from the roof of the sitting apartments below are suspended in rows, upon a light wooden frame-work, their various kinds of grapes and fruits dried; a very fine large grape, called *Reeshbabba*, was mentioned as being a common article in this way. Breakfast (*almoosah*) is a *dejeuné à la fourchette*. They eat *kubaub*, and drink brandy (*keenee*). At twelve o'clock they partake of another larger meal, consisting of kubaub, pilaw, with different kinds of wines. In the evening they pay visits, and partake at one another's houses of rum-punch, tea, dried fruits, and sweetmeats. Their houses in the winter are warmed by stoves and flues. In the long days of the year they take a siesta, or short sleep, after dinner, in the lower rooms of the house, but at night they all sleep up-stairs. Their cattle are all much larger than those of Hindoostan, and there is an abundance of fine deer in the woods. Their chief line of commerce is through Astrakhan, and along the shores of the Caspian. They have no boats (*naut*) on their own lakes, but Abbas Mirza has promised to build some for them. Van is a fresh-water lake abounding with fish, and with one of a particular kind, which is much prized among them. Oroomia (as marked in a small Atlas, but our traveller called it Solmars) is a salt-water lake.

GAIETIES.

Barrackpore has become the scene of much gaiety during the holidays. The Hon. the Vice President, we hear, gives a ball on Friday to the station, which already boasts the attraction of many of our belles.

On Monday evening, a ball was given at the Town Hall by the bachelors of Calcutta. A bachelor's ball, perhaps, was rather out of season; it has commonly been given as a wind-up to the festivities of the cold weather; and fancy-dresses and grotesque and sprightly groupes, the image of all times and all places, have enlivened the gay scene; and pretty speeches too have been delivered on those occasions from the chair, after supper, in compliment to the fair visitors: but there was none of the pomp and circumstance of a bachelor's ball; it went off too much like an ordinary entertainment.

Not so, a gay fancy ball given by Lady Barnes, at Simlah, on the 27th ult. Her Ladyship personated Queen Mary of Scotland; but in her, court-amusement, not ceremony, was the order of the day, and there was a motley mixture of courtiers and peasants, Moulvees and English tailors, generals, sailors, and freemasons, Turks, Spaniards, and Jewesses, ballad singers and two bishops—the characters all admirably supported. We have no doubt the party was a high treat to the votaries of Momus and Terpsichore, and to all who had opportunity to revel in the passing pleasure.—*Cal. Cour., Sept. 26.*

NEW RULES FOR ABSENTEES ON SICK CERTIFICATE.

During the last month or two, alarming rumours have been abroad, both here and at Simla, about an impending measure of Government, having for its object to narrow very greatly the accustomed indulgence—if indulgence it may be called—of limited leave of absence beyond sea to officers civil and military, in cases of certified sickness, without prejudice to the situations which they may hold in the

public service. We have now learnt with sincere regret that the measure in question has at length been resolved upon, but in a modified shape, stripped of some of those fair proportions of severity which were originally proposed for it.

The existing rules on this subject are, of course, well known to most of our readers. In the old times, sick absentees from Bengal, if they overstepped not the boundaries of the charter, might remain away from their posts, under no *real* limitation in point of time, or as to curtailment of stipend and forfeiture of office, so long as it pleased government to tolerate their absence; the regulation, or the practice at least, was lax in that as in most things; certificates of ill-health were not outrageously difficult of procurement, and abuses of the indulgence were both frequent and flagrant. But all this has been corrected for many years past; and we believe it will be admitted by all candid and reasonable persons, that the existing regulations on this head are sufficiently strict in their machinery for preventing abuses; that they rather exceed than fall short of the desired point in severity of operation; and that in truth they are *not* abused—rare exceptions serving only to confirm the general fact.

In future, as we understand, any public officer, requiring a *second* leave to quit Bengal, even on certified sickness, *within two years of a former similar permission*, is to forfeit the situation to which he may stand appointed, and another to be named in his place. The rule, as originally proposed, we are sorry, very sorry, to hear, was much more severe, and embraced no less an interval than *five years*, before a man might fall sick without forfeiture; but humanity or policy has interposed, and the penal period is now shortened to two. —*Hurkaru, Sept. 22.*

MR. WOLFF.

Mr. Wolff, the missionary to the Jews, has obtained passports from Runjeet Sing to visit Cashmere, from whence he proceeds to Chinese Tartary. He has published a farewell letter, dated Soobathoo, September 12, addressed "To all my English Friends in India," in which are the following passages:—

"I am now, with God's help, and under the protection of our Lord Jesus Christ, continuing my missionary errands on my way to Malta, *viâ* Cashmere, Cashgar, Yarkund, Chocan, Orenbourg, Moscow, Petersburgh, Constantinople and Malta, with the intention of proclaiming salvation by Jesus Christ and him crucified, who was oppressed and afflicted for our iniquities, and pierced for our sins, and has given himself as a sin-offering for our transgressions! I traverse those countries with the intention of proclaiming in villages and towns, wherever the Lord opens to me the way to the Jews, 'Behold, your king cometh, He shall come and will come, and shall not tarry! Every eye shall see Him, and likewise those that pierced him!'

"Though I have been ridiculed by a few of you, I leave this country without feeling the least animosity towards any one—and in perfect peace with all of you.

"Soon, very soon the sign of the son of man shall be seen in Heaven, and the captain of the Lord's Host, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, shall appear, and gather his chosen people from *one corner of the earth to the other*; and he shall reign at Jerusalem one thousand years gloriously, and the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea!—Fare ye well!"

The *Meerut Observer*, says:—"The 'apostle' is a very extraordinary man, and a sincere enthusiast in the cause he has undertaken. He appears of a most amiable and cheerful disposition, and speaks of the stories that have been circulated regarding him, with great good humour. He speaks very highly of the attention he received from all Englishmen in his travels, and he is very liberal and tolerant in his religious doctrine. He was taken by the Toorkoomans, and in consequence of being a moola (priest), and having lost three teeth, they only valued him five tomans, about thirty rupees, whereas they valued his servant at sixty rupees.

"We much regret that one who seems to possess the greatest energy and ardour of character, united to much erudition and ability, should mistake the delusions of an over-excited imagination for prophetic inspiration. Mr. Wolff disclaims all belief in Orator Irving's *unknown tongues*, and deplores the error of his friend who countenances such fallacies; yet he himself seems to us as great a visionary, for surely to believe in the divine inspiration of Miss Hall in 1832, is not more preposterous than to predict a Millennium in 1847.

"As to the hardships endured by Mr. Wolff on his journey, we believe that there are at this moment, in British India, hundreds of mendicant Hindoo devotees, who undergo penances and privations beyond all belief; and the naked faqueer who measures, by continued prostrations, the length of the road to the temple of Juggernauth, and who has neither wife or child to welcome his return, and whose belief may be as sincere as Mr. Wolff's, incurs a hundred times the hardships of the Jew missionary.

"We believe that Mr. Wolff is a mere mortal, fallible man, and has married the daughter of a lord, and this has given an *eclât* to his mission, which otherwise might have passed unnoticed. The labours of

Carey and Marshman, and the numerous obscure but most useful missionaries, attract no attention; but the husband of Lady Walpole is sure to meet with hospitality at Simlah. It is delightful to a generous mind to clothe the naked and feed the hungry;—it is justly written, that 'charity covereth a multitude of sins;' and the influential connexions of Lady Georgiana Wolff may make some recuperative acknowledgments to those *disinterested* individuals who administer gratuitous kindness to the *houseless* missionary.—*Meerut Observer, September* 20.

DREADFUL GALE.

On Saturday, October 6th, towards evening, commenced a storm, which lasted all Sunday, and which, although no details have yet been received from the coast, is already known to have produced many disastrous consequences,—the breaking of the bunds and inundation of the country about Kedgeree, and the death of a distinguished and very amiable member of our bar, Mr. Cleland, in a pinnace off Culna, with all the people on board except two of his servants, besides the destruction of native boats without number and perhaps some hundreds of lives. As usual in the season of the Doorga Poojah, many European gentlemen were passing the holidays upon the river, some proceeding upwards, others in the direction of Saugor. Several of their boats were swamped, and many very narrow escapes occurred; one gentleman saved his wife and afterwards her ayah, by swimming with them to the shore.

The gale commenced in the north-east, and blew very strong from the east all Sunday morning. Its violence, however, increased as it veered round to the southward, being at its height between noon and five o'clock on Sunday, at which hour it had come round to S.S.W. It moderated as the night advanced, and was quite over at day-break on Monday morning, the wind being then at west. During the two days there fell above six inches of rain. Many of the gusts on Sunday were as violent as the worst part of the gale of last year, and it is remarkable that the barometer was depressed nearly twice as much as on that occasion.

The situation of the people at Balasore is truly deplorable, between starvation and fresh inundation. That the supplies prepared for them, as well by government as by the charity of individuals, were accidentally detained, is now a fortunate circumstance, for otherwise they would inevitably have been lost. The *Ganges* was despatched on Saturday with orders to take in tow a sloop laden with rice from the bottom of Garden Reach, and in the way down the river, to shift the rice into the steamer. She started accordingly, but her engines were found to be out of order, and the *Enterprize* was sent the same day to bring her back. On Monday the stores of the *Ganges* were transferred to the *Irrawaddy*, and the latter started yesterday afternoon upon the same plan, the rice sloop waiting for her at the end of Garden Reach.

Much as we admire the feeling and exertion of individuals, which have procured and are procuring prompt relief for the sufferers at Balasore, we think the conduct of government has not been fairly represented. It is known that extensive gratuitous supplies were furnished for distribution among the starving survivors of last year's gale, and that not until some time afterwards were they suspended, when abuses of various kinds, frustrating the design of relief, were discovered, and when there was really a traffic in grain exported from that coast. To prohibit that export would have been regarded as little short of tyranny and injustice to the sellers and dealers, and its existence was presumptive evidence that scarcity in the district was not to be apprehended. As soon, however, as information came, that prices had risen, and the people again were threatened with starvation, a cargo of rice was sent down, which was unfortunately lost on the bar of Balasore river. The mode of fixing the price was adopted at the suggestion of those who were best informed; the object then was merely to lower prices to the poor consumers. When so much is said about the neglect of government, and about its duty to feed a starving population, it is forgotten that the lords of the land—the party most interested, as well as bound to maintain the ryots of their estates,—are the zemindars, whose future rents depend upon their doing so. By their neglect, they are losing their ryots in all directions. Hence the migration to Saugor and to the new grants in the Soonderbuns. Have we heard of starvation there? Has any Saugor proprietor applied to government to feed his ryots? No; he has done it himself, because it was his interest, and in some cases from a better motive, because it was a duty of humanity, which he owed them as their natural patron.—*Cal. Cour., Oct.* 9.

The storm of Sunday is described, in a letter from Chandernagore, as having been, at one time, though fortunately not of long continuance, almost terrific, from the appalling violence of the wind. The oscillations of the barometer, too, are described as very remarkable. The mean height on Saturday was 29·78; but though the weather was evidently threatening, it had not fallen, on Sunday morning, at 6 A.M., to more than 29·70; and even at 10 A.M. was 29·68. From this time, however, to 3 30 P.M., when it was at the lowest, it fell to 29·16! remaining stationary at that point only for about an hour, during which the gusts of wind were at times tremendous. It then rose again with such rapidity (the gale decreasing from this time) that, at 9 P.M., it was at 29·46, and at 2 A.M. of Monday morning at 29·62 and at 9 30, again at 29·78. The wind, at day-light on Sunday, was at E.N.E., *at noon* East, and at 3¼ P.M., when the gale was at its height, E.S.E, in the evening S.E., and at midnight calm. Several native boats had been sunk, and much damage done to gardens and native houses, by trees being torn up and crop destroyed.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 10.

DEATH OF THE REV. W. HOVENDEN.

It is our melancholy duty to report the death of the Rev. Walter Hovenden, secretary to the Bengal Military Orphan School. He died on board the *Sea Horse*, pilot schooner, on the 30th Sept., having embarked with Dr. Griffiths on board a steamer which Government ordered to carry him down on the 27th, as the only remaining chance of recovery from continued fever.

Mr. Hovenden was a man of good birth, liberal education, and sincere piety. In the discharge of his various duties as chaplain, secretary, and superintendent, his conscientious care and assiduous attention were all that could be desired. His loss is deeply felt by the female Wards, who were treated by him, and by Mrs. Hovenden, with almost parental tenderness. When the services of Mr. Hovenden were engaged in England, upwards of seven years ago, it was understood that his wife should exercise a certain degree of control over the girls and their mistresses; but the constancy and kindness of Mrs. Hovenden's gratuitous superintendence went far beyond the latter, or even the spirit of that agreement.

As a mark of respect to his memory, the managers have resolved to wear mourning for a month.—*Calcutta Courier, Oct.* 6.

HASTINGS' MONUMENT AND STATUE.

Sir Jeremiah Briant, General Adams, and other subscribers to the monument and statue of Lord Hastings, have addressed a letter from Simlah to the chairman of the late meeting, in which they protest against the transfer of the surplus funds to the bridge committee. They say, very justly, the surplus should not have been considered such, until a sufficient fund had been appropriated for keeping the monument and statue in complete repair; and that, if there still be a surplus after such appropriation, it should be devoted by preference to an analogous object, such as the Ochterlony column, which unfortunately lost part of its subscription fund, and actually wants a further sum to complete the design. Opinions were various in Calcutta when the fact of the Hastings' surplus was first made known, and a few advocates did plead for the Ochterlony monument; but the Utilitarians carried it hollow against military glory, and not a single voice at the meeting opposed the assignment of the money to the bridge.—*Calcutta Courier.*

BURMESE INDEMNITY.

Letters from Rangoon by the *Cavendish Bentinck*, state that the balance of the remaining instalment due by the Burmese government, is expected to be realized in the whole of next month. The receipt of this sum, which amounts to about four or five lacs of rupees, will, we believe, finally close our accounts with the Burmese government.—*John Bull, Oct.* 11.

ROOSHUN-OOD-DOULA.

A private letter from Lucknow mentions, that Nuwaub Rooshun-ood-Doula was about to be invested with the khelaut of Surfurazee and authorized to transact the business of the state; but it was believed he would not receive the khelaut of prime-minister, at least for the present. —*Cal. Cour. Oct.* 13.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

The new governor of this presidency, Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., arrived at Madras by the *Lady Flora* on the 24th of October.

The Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, late governor, sailed for England on board the *Madras*, on the 29th of October.

THE GOOMSOOR RAJAH.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter:—

"When I wrote to you the other day, I was about to march with a field detachment into the Goomsoor country; as the government had determined upon the installation of a new zemindar, and the ex-rajah had resolved upon opposing the measure by declining to give up his country, and bidding the collector defiance; so that we anticipated some warlike operations. The old rajah (who is upwards of seventy) had stockaded himself in Goomsoor, and stopped up all the approaches: but on the arrival of our detachment within twenty miles of his place, he became alarmed and gave himself up."—*Mad. Gaz. Oct.* 21.

POLICE.

On reference to the *Madras Courier* of yesterday, we find that the system of police which was brought before the Right Hon. the Governor in Council about two years ago, and registered in the Supreme Court, is about to be carried into effect; and that instead of there being but one police-office, there are to be four; the presidency divided into four districts, the police-offices having jurisdiction in their respective districts. To our contemporary we are indebted for the divisions.—*Mad. Gaz. Oct.* 21.

CHOLERA.

We are truly concerned to learn, that H.M. 45th regiment, now on the march from Arnee to Hyderabad, have been attacked by that baneful disorder the cholera. The accounts which have reached the presidency extend to the 27th ultimo. The casualties up to that period were one assistant-surgeon, and twenty-nine European non-commissioned officers and men; several of the camp followers had also fallen victims to the disorder.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Oct.* 4.

LOCUSTS.

Letters from Kamptee mention that a good deal of sickness has prevailed at that place of late, and which the natives attribute to a scanty monsoon. On the evening of the 3d October, Kamptee was visited by a vast flight of locusts, which seemingly came from the S.W. in width about three miles, and extending as far as the eye could reach, in a dense cloud, emitting a humming sound, every tree then was instantly covered with them, and notwithstanding the firing of pistols and other noises, they would not depart; some trees were completely stripped in a few seconds, and large branches were actually broken off by the weight of the countless myriads which clustered upon them, and they appeared as if covered with dead leaves. The locusts must have been much fatigued with their flight, as the bed of the river was covered several inches deep, with those that had dropped there, unable to proceed further, and afforded a fine feast to some Hindoostan servants who are fond of them. The gardens in general suffered less than was expected, as they luckily preferred Parkinsonias to more valuable trees.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *Sept.* 25.

The third sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced this day.

The *Chief Justice*, in his charge, observed, that though the number of offences in the calendar was small, and there was no case of homicide, he could not conclude that crime had diminished, but believed that many offenders had not been apprehended. He concluded:

"I am enabled to assure you, gentlemen, that a measure has been sanctioned by Government, by which information is expected to be obtained respecting a numerous and desperate class of persons, who, it is believed, have resorted to this island for the purpose of plunder, and who have no other means of supporting themselves. From the exertions of the magistrates, and the promised assistance of the principal and most influential members of the native community, I trust that correct and early information may be obtained, so that some remedy may be applied to a mischief which is daily increasing. In conclusion, I have great satisfaction in expressing my conviction that the Government is cordially disposed to do all that can be done to preserve the peace and to promote the security and welfare of the public."

October 8.

The Parsee Riots.—Nasserwanjee Rustomjee and eighteen other Parsees were indicted for unlawfully and riotously assembling with intent to obstruct the execution of a rule, ordinance, and regulation for the good order of the town of Bombay, passed by the Governor in Council on the 8th September 1813, with intent to obstruct the public trade of the town and island of Bombay, with intent to obstruct the daily business of the public officers of government, and generally with obstructing the peace of the island.

Before the jury was sworn, the *Advocate General* challenged four Parsee jurors, who were discharged, and as many from other castes substituted.

The *Advocate General*, in his address to the jury, stated that the regulation referred to in the indictment was passed (and registered in the Recorder's Court) for diminishing the number of pariah dogs in the island, and it contained a provision that it should be lawful, at any time, for the magistrates of police to issue orders to kill dogs that have no owners; and accordingly, at the end of May, public notification was made that, for a certain period, all dogs having no owners would be killed. In consequence of this order, partial disturbances took place on the 6th June; and early in the morning of the 7th, large parties of natives, principally Parsees, assembled at the bazar end of the fort, near to the bazar gate. The first persons who came in contact with them were some police peons and some Europeans and natives in the service of the Mint and the Ordnance Departments, who were coming into the fort on their ordinary avocation. These persons were stopped and compelled to turn back and enter the fort by the church-gate: this was at about eight or nine o'clock. Three of the defendants acted prominent parts in these crowds; the two former pelted with stones persons entering the fort, and the last addressed a police peon who was passing by in these words: "are we not now doing good by this? will the killing of dogs be stopped?" Very nearly about the same time, a crowd of Parsees assembled about the entrance to the Mint, and were employed precisely as the other persons, stopping the workmen belonging to the Mint from entering it by laying hold of them and shoving them back. About half an hour after this, the natives assembled in much greater force; Parsees and others, to the amount of several hundreds, were gathered about St. Thomas's Church; these persons employed themselves in forcibly stopping all the purvoes of the Government establishments and other workmen, and lascars of the Mint and the Ordnance Departments, turning them back; and that being the hour when European gentlemen were entering the fort, to follow their usual business, several of them chanced to pass this way, and some were compelled to turn back; others forced their way on, and got pelted with stones; and amongst other circumstances that took place at this time, a learned judge of this court would be shewn not to have been over courteously treated by the mob. Cawasjee Framjee acted as a sort of commander-in-chief of the mob at this time. He took up his station in the verandah of a house immediately opposite to the north door of St. Thomas's Church, and from that situation directed the movements of the mob, and Shapoorjee Bazonjee was seen at this time standing under the verandah receiving orders from Cawasjee Framjee, and delivering them to the mob. Whenever any carriage or palanqueen approached, Cawasjee Framjee leant over the verandah and used the word "coming," and Shapoorjee Bazonjee ordered the crowd to advance and arrest the progress of the vehicles so approaching. This mode of proceeding continued for some time, when, many of the crowd beginning to drop off, Cawasjee Framjee leant over the verandah and addressed the crowd, "Don't you, Parsees, go alone, but take the Batteahs and Banyans with you." Upon this, Shapoorjee Bazonjee exerted himself to procure several Banyans, Batteahs, and others, who were sitting down in the neighbourhood, to accompany the Parsees, and all moved off in the direction of the court-house. Here the mob assembled, behaving in a violent and outrageous manner, while the court was actually sitting. During the whole of the day the shops in the fort were shut.

A circumstance occurred while the mob was near the court-house, which sufficiently showed in what way the shops came to be shut on this day. A Parsee, of the name of Cawasjee Burjorjee, has a shop at the corner of Forbes Street, near the court-house. He, unlike other persons, not choosing to submit to this mob, thought fit to open his shop. The consequence was, the mob assembled about his door, began pelting him and his people with stones, breaking his windows and damaging several of other articles, and finally compelled him to close his shop. An European constable, Paget, met Cawasjee Burjorjee with several other Parsees, when Cawasjee Burjorjee came up to him and said, that no person would hurt him, "that is Paget;" but if two other constables, whom he named, as having been concerned in the killing of dogs, were fallen in with, they would be killed. The last place where the mob assembled was in front of the police-office, where an attempt was made by several of them to force their way in, which was repulsed by some sepoys on duty there. At this place they remained shouting and making a noise till one o'clock in the day, when H.M. regiment, the Queen's Royals, arrived in the fort, and a general dispersion took place.

Several witnesses for the prosecution, proved the facts.

Mr. *Morley* addressed the jury for the defendants. He commenced by entering into a statement of the prejudices of the natives, stating that the shedding of blood was repugnant to the feelings of the Hindoos; and that the Parsees, in particular, respected the dog, because their religion taught them to believe that the presence of dogs of a particular caste, near their tombs, kept evil spirits at a distance from their dead.

The *Chief Justice* interrupted Mr. Morley, and requested he would confine himself to the evidence which had been adduced by the advocate-general.

Mr. *Morley* then briefly remarked upon the character of the evidence for the prosecution.

Witnesses were then examined for the defence.

The *Chief Justice* charged the jury, but "no report of his observations appears in the papers, because from the very fast manner in which his lordship spoke, it was impossible to attempt taking down what he said."

The jury not being able to agree upon their verdict were locked up until ten o'clock the following morning, when they brought in a verdict of *guilty* against Cawasjee Burjorjee, *alias* Kallee, Nathoo Sunker, Pestonjee, Jamsetjee, Shapoorjee Bazonjee, Cawasjee Framjee, Nasserwanjee Rustoomjee, Hormasjee Bhicajee, Purshotum Dhurumochund, Manockjee

Biramjee, and Byramjee Pestonjee; and Coonverjee Cawasjee, Eduljee Burdoonjee, Corsetjee Nowrojee, and Wittuldas Pranwalla, were found *not guilty*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

At a numerous meeting of the gentlemen of the presidency at the town-hall, on the 3d October, resolutions were passed for the formation of a club, similar to those established at the other presidencies. Wm. Newnham, Esq., was called to the chair, and was supported by Sir Herbert Compton and Sir Colin Halkett.

Lieut. Col. Dickenson, as one of the persons engaged in preparing and circulating the original prospectus, stated the course which had been pursued, and the handsome manner in which all classes of the society had supported the project. Notwithstanding the present early stage of the institution, he held in his hand a paper containing the names of above five hundred gentlemen, among which were those of the right hon. the governor, the judges, the commander-in-chief, and the members of council, who had kindly offered their support to the proposed club, and through whose liberality he was enabled to say that the funds already amounted to 50,000 rupees. The lieut. colonel then proposed a list of gentlemen to constitute a committee of management; and that Mr. Newnham be requested to become president and Sir Charles Malcolm vice-president of the committee.

The chairman and Sir Charles Malcolm accepted the offices; the former, in moving that Lieut. Col. Dickenson's name be added to the list of the committee, acknowledged the obligation which he and all present must feel due to his friend, Lieut. Col. Dickenson, who was among the first to agitate and the most zealous to support and promote the establishment of the Bombay club.

It was agreed that the mode adopted at Madras, for the collection of the subscriptions, &c. (*viz.* every member to appoint an agent in Bombay, from whom the money is to be recovered) be adopted, as it appears not only the most convenient, both to the members themselves and those who have to collect the funds, but the only plan to which the objections would not prove almost insurmountable.

Mr. T. M. Dickenson was requested to undertake the duties of secretary to the club.

EDUCATION OF PARSEES IN ENGLAND.

A Parsee gentleman of this place, Furdoonjee Limjee Sett, we are informed, has made arrangements for sending his son, Ardaseer Furdoonjee, to England for his education. It is said he will be attended by two Parsee servants, and proceed on the *Earl of Eldon*, which vessel will sail about the middle of next month. The government of Bombay, duly appreciating the public spirit of Furdoonjee Sett, and desirous of encouraging wealthy natives to send their children to England for education, has, we understand, promised, at the request of that gentleman, to write to the Court of Directors to beg they will give every assistance in their power to Furdoonjee Sett's friends in England, towards the accomplishment of the objects he has in view, in sending his son to that country.—*Bombay Durpun.*

FURIOUS DRIVING.

On Saturday we adverted to the habit of furious driving prevalent in Bombay. On Sunday, our warning was fatally justified by an occurrence of the most lamentable nature. Two buggies encountered each other on the Esplanade road; in one were two young officers of the India Navy, in the other two Parsees: we have not been able to learn which party was in fault, nor should we deem ourselves justified in giving an opinion on the matter, as it is now under examination by the magistrates. One of the horses was pierced in the flank and is since dead, one of the officers was severely hurt, and the thigh of one of the Parsees was pierced by the shaft and otherwise so injured, that he died yesterday morning. The coroner, on going to hold his inquest, was denied access to the body by the friends of the deceased and the Andaroo priests, who, declaring that the dead Parsee would be damned if subject to the examination and contact of Europeans, took up his body on their iron grating and ran off with it to the Tower of Silence. This is making it a tower of silence with a vengeance.—*Bom. Gaz. Oct.* 3.

THE PRESS.

A new weekly paper, under the title of the *Weekly Guide*, is started at this presidency, stated to be "supported by the leading members of government, and by the whole mercantile community."

On the other hand, the *Bombay Chronicle* has been discontinued.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Improvements. Three coaches now start from Sydney every morning.

The rapidity with which buildings are erected in Sydney is truly astonishing. A few weeks back the ground on the north side of Hunter-street, between George-street and the tanks, was a heap of ruins, and now it presents to the eye of the passenger a neat row of tradesmen's houses, some of them already occupied.

Mechanic emigrants. Our readers may remember, that in October last year, not fewer than sixty mechanics, with their wives and families, emigrated from Scotland, under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Lang, then on his return to the colony, and with the approval and sanction of his Majesty's government. This was the very first importation of useful artisans we had ever received from the mother country, while she was yearly pouring forth her thousands to Canada and the United States. It was a trial of a system, which from recent importations we are satisfied, will secure for us, to an unlimited extent, the attention of the emigration committee and the home government. Private enterprise has probably never been more signally successful. The mechanics, with a punctuality that does them credit, have nearly to a man paid up the amount of their passage-money, by their labour, at the Australian college, and how they are likely to benefit the community we leave their excellent work to testify. As many of them are now about to enter into engagements for themselves, it gives us satisfaction to learn, that they have, at their spontaneous suggestion, agreed to present the rev. doctor, with a handsome and lasting testimonial of their gratitude and respect. As pecuniary recompense was out of the question, they have with a delicate feeling of regard, subscribed for the erection of a handsome monument, wholly their own workmanship and of colonial materials, to the memory of Mr. George Lang, brother of Dr. Lang, who died on the 18th January 1825, during the absence of that gentleman on official business in England. —*Sydney Gaz. Sept.* 22.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LEGISLATION BY REPRESENTATION.

At a public meeting of the landholders, merchants, and free inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, held August 13th, at the Court-House, Hobart Town, pursuant to requisition. It was unanimously resolved—

1. That it appears by the official returns of the colony, that the free population amounts to upwards of 14,000, and the revenue, raised by direct and indirect taxation, exceeds the annual sum of £90,000, over which the colonists possess no control; and it is therefore our bounden duty, again to petition his Majesty, and also both houses of parliament, to grant us legislation by representation.

2. That we feel a well-grounded alarm at our colonial revenue being abstracted by means of bills of exchange, drawn by the colonial agent in London, upon the colonial treasurer of the colony, more especially as the revenue is diverted from the purposes sanctioned by law, and with the limited amount of specie in the colony, the continuation of such a system will involve us in ruin.

Petitions, in which the aforegoing resolutions were amplified, to his Majesty and both houses of parliament, were then agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sale of Crown Lands.—About 18,000 acres of Crown lands were disposed of at the public sale on Monday, at an average, we learn, of about 6*s.* 8*d.* per acre. But as most of these were favourite selected spots, adjoining the farms of different settlers, to whom it was an object to obtain such additions to their property, and, in some instances, contested patches between two or three estates, they cannot be fairly taken as any criterion of the general value of Crown lands in the island. Who, we may ask, would give 1*s.* over head for all the unlocated land in the island,—who would give 6*d.*—who would give a penny? In proof of which several of the lots upon this occasion were not sold at all.—*Hob. Town Cour. Aug.* 6.

Fertile Tract.—A fine tract of fertile open land has been discovered at the back of Mount Wellington, bending towards New Norfolk and the Huon River, which at one point is found to approach within eight miles of the town of New Norfolk (is the term Elizabeth Town extinct?). It appears that some miles to the back of New Norfolk, there is a tract of very thick impenetrable scrub, which has as yet baffled every attempt that has been made to get through it; several travellers, after penetrating with great labour for two or three days not more than a mile, having been obliged to desist and return. Mr. Davidson, the intelligent and industrious superintendent of the Government garden, in his late annual botanical excursion in quest of the seeds of native plants, with which the sides of Mount Wellington and the rivulets flowing from it abound, after crossing the mountain came into the country on the south side, reaching up to the back of this scrubby tract, and discovered the eligible country.—*Ibid.*

The Aborigines.—We learn that the aboriginal establishment at Great Island is proceeding equal to the best wishes of its friends, and that the natives there are completely reconciled, and gradually acquiring civilized habits.

SWAN RIVER.

Distress of the Colony.—By the arrival

of the *Mary Ann*, from Swan River, we regret to learn that that colony is in so unfavourable a condition, and is suffering severe hardships. Provisions were exceedingly scarce when the *Mary Ann* left, and indeed hardly obtainable: flour 10*d.* per lb. and every thing else fully in proportion.—*V.D. Land Paper, Aug.* 24.

Rock Salt.—The settlers at Swan River have discovered a valuable bed of rock salt on Rottenest Island, which will be of great use to the colony, and save the expense of a considerable article of importation. Fishing is going on to a considerable extent, and the mahogany-coloured cedar is sawed up and exported in the London vessels. Lieutenant Preston, of the *Sulphur*, had discovered a commodious safe harbour a little to the south of Cape Lewin, surrounded by some good land.—*Ibid.*

China.

THE INSURRECTION.

The *Canton Register* of the 2d August states, that very little information is now obtainable from the Chinese respecting the rebellion; the answer to inquiries being, that the business is nearly over. It is supposed that the imperial forces, unable to cope with the rebels in the field, intend to draw a kind of cordon round the disaffected parts, and wait the effects of dissention or treachery. The spirit of the Chinese troops is said to be bad.

The following letter, written by a civilian in the insurgent district of Lëen shan to the commandant of the Tartar troops at Canton, 21st or 22d June, affords at once an evidence of the serious nature of the rebellion, and of the Chinese manner:

"I have already informed your excellency of the orders issued by the governor, soon after his arrival, to the troops here; directing them to advance immediately, and slay or take prisoners all the rebellious Yaou-jin. I have since heard that, in consequence of these orders, the troops under Lieut. General Yu-tih-peaou, appointed to attack the tribe called Keun-leaou, advanced into the mountains on the 20th. Skirmishing immediately ensued between the five divisions forming this body and the rebels, who had made good preparations for defence, by stopping up all the passes. After continuing the fight for twelve hours, without having effected an entrance in any direction among the mountains, our troops, perceiving that the rebels had been joined by another tribe, called Yew Sing, halted to rest themselves at the Ke-kung-ling, about half a mile distant from the position of the rebels, intending to renew the attack during the night. Unexpectedly, however, soon after the commencement of the first watch (about eight o'clock), while General Yu-tih-peaou and the officers were resting themselves in the encampment which had been thrown up, the rebels came upon them from a quarter where no road appeared, and throwing in fire in among them, set the gunpowder in a blaze. The rebels then surrounded and cut off not a few of the troops. The latter encountered them with great valour, but were speedily routed, and gained safety only by a precipitate flight over the hills: one or two of the principal, and several inferior officers, have not since been heard of. The only accurate particulars I have yet been able to ascertain are, that General Yu-tih-peaou was wounded, not very seriously (since dead); and that the marine officer, Tsin-yu-chang, was severely wounded by a piece of iron, which entered his body and has not yet been extracted. I have been informed also of another encounter, on the same day; a body of troops having advanced from Yu-kaou-sin, a military station, and engaged with a small force of the rebels, when they were surprised by an ambush of above 2,000 men, and driven back with great loss. Another body, under an officer named Leang, also made an unsuccessful attempt to enter, and was compelled to retire on Yu-kaou-sin."

The *Register* of the 16th August states, that since the governor's troops were repulsed in attempting to enter the hills, two battles had been fought, on the 13th and 16th July; that in the first, 500 or 600 of the imperial troops were killed; and in the latter they killed 400 of the rebels. It was rumoured that in the Sin hwuy district, on the coast, westward of Macao, 10,000 banditti had assembled, and took an oath of fidelity to each other.

The same paper of the 3d September contains the following paragraph: "Reports are numerous concerning the rebellion; and most of them are unfavourable to the imperial arms: it is, however, scarcely possible to come near the truth on this subject, for the Chinese are, one and all, afraid to speak out. All communication with the disturbed districts is now suspended by order of the government; even letters on business cannot be transmitted. Perhaps this silence and dread of publicity speak more strongly the real position of affairs than we could gather were the usual means of obtaining information available to us. New demands for money and men (previously countermanded) have been recently made on the provincial government; and we hear that 1,500 men were ordered to march to the seat of war at the end of last month."

The *Register* of October 3d states that the latest arrival from Lëen-chow is a copy of a despatch forwarded to Peking, by the imperial commissioners He-ngan and Hoo-sung-ih, on the 20th ult. It contains a

detail of all the skirmishes that have taken place, and the advantages gained by the Chinese, since the arrival of the commissioners at Lëen-chow, on the 15th of August. The contests with the rebels have been numerous, but of too little importance to afford any interest. It is sufficient to state that, up to the date of the despatch, considerable advance had been made into the mountainous districts. But the effective force had been so much reduced, owing to the incapacity of a large portion of the Canton troops, and the separation from the main army of numerous look-out and garrison parties, that instead of 11,000 men (which is the amount of troops now there) they could only muster 4,000 or 5,000 at a time. Directions had therefore been sent to Hoo-kwang, for a reinforcement from that province of 3,000 able-bodied men; with which addition of force it is expected to bring the war to a speedy conclusion. The mountaineers had already, in several instances, proffered submission to the Chinese; "but," say the commissioners, "they cannot be depended on; for they are a wild, wolfish, faithless set, they have no constancy in their line of conduct, and they can only be made to know fear, but never to submit to the laws." The rebels had therefore been told, that to obtain peace, it was requisite that they should deliver up their head men and weapons; but this they appear very much averse to.

The *Register* of 3d November, states that the rebellion has ceased; the highlanders have returned to their hills, and the imperial troops are retiring.

The total expense of the war, from its commencement in March, until now, is supposed to be about 2,100,000 taels.

OPIUM.

Memorial to the emperor from the governor, Foo-yuen, and hoppo, concerning opium. Without date; received at Macao, March 13th, 1832.

The governor of Canton and Kwang-se, Le; the foo-yuen of Canton, Choo; and the commissioner of duties for the port of Canton, Chung; memorialize, in obedience to the imperial will, requiring them to examine and deliberate. For this, they respectfully present this memorial in reply, and looking upwards, pray the sacred inspection thereof.

We have received from the ministers of the privy council a letter, stating that an imperial edict has been received, as follows:

"A person has made a prepared memorial, concerning the accumulating illegality of opium-smoking, and requesting the total eradication of the root of it. He states, 'the foreign ships which clandestinely bring opium-dirt to Canton, have dared to station in the offing of Ta yu-shan, near the Bogue, other ships for storing up and accumulating it, which are called opium godowns.' There are also *foreign eyes* (or commanders) of war vessels, called 'convoys of the merchandize,' anchored in the same place; and they connect and associate themselves with native villains, who open places under the name of money-changers' shops, where they secretly keep and sell the opium-dirt. These, which are called 'great furnaces,' are numerous at the provincial capital; for instance, in the street Leuen hing keae, by the thirteen factories. Traitorous merchants repair to these shops, and there with the foreigners decide on the price, and make out a bond, that when they go to the 'godowns,' the opium may be delivered to them. This they term 'writing a chit!' Further, there are vessels called *fae-hae* ('fast-shoe'), for carrying on the smuggling in a general way, which come and go as if flying, and are hence designated 'winged!' These vessels always move during the night; and when passing any of the custom-houses, if they happen to be followed and pursued by the cruizing vessels, they have the presumption to fire on them with musketry and guns. The officers and the custom-houses dare not make any inquiries, nor do they report to the magistrates, for them to inflict punishment; and the smugglers therefore go on to excess, without fear or dread. Of this class of 'fast-shoe' vessels, there are now from 100 to 200; and whatever cargo is sent from the 'godowns' to the 'furnaces' is all carried by them: all the cruizers unite together with them in committing illegalities, and have each their share of the profits, for which they protect and defend them in smuggling; so that the illegalities become still greater. The places to which the opium purchased is taken off are Amoy, in Fuh-këen; Teën-tsin, in Chih-le; and the two departments of Luy-chow and Keun-chow (Hainan and the mainland opposite) in Canton. For all these places opium is obtained by bonds for its delivery, made out at the 'furnaces,' and taken to the 'godowns.' All the other provinces for which it is clandestinely purchased, have it carried into port, and taken beyond the frontiers (of the province) by the 'fast-shoe' vessels. The passes they must go through in taking it beyond the frontiers are Teën-kwan-sin, Lau-shih-sin, Tsze-tung pass, and the port of Lot-sung in Nanhae district; Hwang poo, in Heang-shan district; Se-nan-sin and Loo-paou fow, in San-shwuy district, &c. From the 'great furnaces' they are taken in portions throughout the interior, and every where traitorous people form connections with the money-seeking attendants of the public offices, and open private establishments called 'small furnaces.' In all places—cities, villages, market-towns, camps, and stations, these exist.

On inquiry, I find that for the one article of opium-dirt, clandestinely bought and sold, there goes abroad of sycee silver, every year, not under several millions. This is to take the useful wealth of the country and exchange it for an injurious article from beyond the seas. The prevalence of the poison is without end; the consumption of wealth extreme.

"Opium is a very prevalent poison. Already edicts have been repeatedly issued, giving general commands to the governors and foo-yuens of all the provinces, each, according to the circumstances of the place, to establish regulations for the strict interdiction and prohibition thereof. But opium comes chiefly from beyond sea, and is accumulated at Canton; if the source whence it comes is not cut off, this would be to neglect the root and attend only to the branches: though, within the country, the regulations against it be strict and severe, yet, on inquiry, it will be found that they are no advantage to the object. A person has now presented this memorial. Whether his statements of the illegalities be according to the real circumstances or not, let Le and his colleagues examine truly and fully. Also, let them, with their whole minds, consider and deliberate how to prevent the opium-dirt from being clandestinely imported, or clandestinely sold on the seas, and how to prevent the foreigners having any other ships besides merchant-ships. The source whence it comes must be decidedly cut off in order to eradicate the evil. It must not be permitted to prevail in the country, that future calamities may be prevented. Take this edict, and enjoin it on Le and Choo, that they may enjoin it on Chung, and all may make themselves acquainted with it. Respect this."

There was also received this addition in vermillion (*i.e.* by the imperial hand). "*If the said governor and his colleagues can exert their whole mind and strength to remove from the centre of civilization (i.e. China) this great evil, their merit will not be small. To strenuousness let them still add strenuousness. Respect this!*"

"I, your minister, Le, when in the autumn I went to the capital, and was admitted to see your majesty, received personally your sacred commands concerning the evil of opium, that it was absolutely requisite to institute some plan for cutting off its source. And being now repeatedly taught and instructed, we, your ministers, look up towards you, our august sovereign, who, to abolish illegalities, and punish the traitorous, in order to put away evil from the people, refrain not to teach and explain, with reiterated admonitions. Can we, then, your ministers, not feel compelled reverently to obey? Prostrate, we have examined, and report as follows:"

(The governor then details, at great length, the history of the commencement of the opium trade. He states that it was at first bought as a medicine, and afterwards was made into a paste for smoking; that thereupon, its importation was prohibited; that the foreign opium ships then retired to Lintin, where they lingered about, selling it by stealth, Lintin being in the open sea, and "the stricter the regulations are, so much the worse do the foreigners become;" that it is extremely difficult to detect and seize those who traffic in opium, for the purchasers spare no expense to get it, so that the more that comes the wider is it spread in the several provinces. The governor states that the circumstances detailed in the memorial quoted by the emperor "are not all entirely true, but, for the most part, they are very nearly so;" and he points out a few inaccuracies in the names of places and things, of little moment. He then proceeds):

"We, your ministers, after humble consideration, are of opinion, that opium having become prevalent in the country, vagabonds who smoke it, to the injury of their lives and of their constitution, do so entirely from their own obstinate stupidity and refusal to be aroused, and are, therefore, unworthy of regret. But the loss of wealth and waste of treasure are exceedingly great; and the evil suffered is not indeed light or small. If, at this time, it were again suffered to be brought in, and publicly used, with legal permission, as a medicine, this would prevent the foreigners from raising the price to an enormous height! thus also might a silent impediment be placed in the way of their avaricious plans and large profits. Still then, would not this be a sudden acquiescence in, and give unlimited license to the evil? But if, again, additional forces be stationed at all the forts, out-posts, passes, &c., to examine and search, we find, on inquiry, that not only would the traffic in opium, which is chiefly conducted on the open sea, be shortly removed elsewhere, to avoid observation, but that, also, it would open a way to piratical banditti to assume the appearance of government runners, in order to stop, and clandestinely search boats. Those who, within the last few years, have been taken up and tried on charges relating to opium, are innumerable. And the quantities of opium-dirt which civil and military officers have, at various times, been sent to burn and destroy, are incalculable. Yet, after all, we do not know in what respect the illegality has been repressed. Truly, as your majesty has said, 'if the source whence it comes is not cut off, though within the country, regulations against it be strict and severe, yet, on inquiry, it will appear that they are of no advantage to the object.'

"With our whole minds we have planned and deliberated; but opium comes from the Keang-heŏ (or Indian) territories belonging to England, with which the officers of this country have hitherto had no official correspondence. It is not like the countries of Cochin China, Siam, &c., with whose kings we might communicate, and desire them to issue commands prohibiting the opium to be brought. Hence, there have hitherto, been no means of putting stoppages in the way by which the opium is brought. But even when the foreigners took up their anchorage at Lintin, in the open sea, and secretly sold the opium there, if it were only fast boats on the rivers of Canton that clandestinely bought it by night, and only vessels from the departments of Chaou-chow (on the borders of Fŭh-keĕn), Luy-chow, and Keung-chow, that clandestinely carried it away by sea, then these, being all subjects of this province, might be, in some slight degree, controlled by severity and intimidation; and might be closed in and warded off on every side; but now, Amoy, in Fuh-keen; Nung-po, in Che-keang; and Teĕn-tsin, in Chihle, all have sea-junks, which come direct to Lintin, and hold clandestine intercourse with foreign vessels. Since they pass over the wide ocean, which is wide and expanded, and are from distant provinces, it is, in truth, quite impossible to stop or prevent their coming; and if more vessels of war are appointed to surround and seize them; or if, in an extreme case, they are fired upon, it cannot be certain that they will not conceal themselves for a time, and afterwards return again. Hence also there are no means of entirely cutting off the way by which opium is conveyed."

The governor proceeds to state that, after repeated deliberations, he is still ignorant of any good plan, and can only issue distinct orders to all the foreigners, and also strictly command the hong merchants, "to lead and teach them with truth, and to require them not to bring opium in their ships together with the regular merchandize." In contravention of which, "the foreigners concerned, if, on their arrival, in the Canton seas, they be found so doing, shall certainly not be permitted to discharge or sell their goods, but shall immediately be expelled and driven back." He suggests that all communications with the Lintin vessels be prohibited, by fast boats or merchant-ships; "besides this," he remarks, "the only other method is to shut up and close the ports against the reception of foreign ships, and to stop entirely the foreign trade. Perhaps, then, opium would not be brought in such increasing quantities. But this prosperous dynasty has shewn tenderness and great benevolence to foreigners, and admitted them to a general market for a hundred and some scores of years, during which time they have traded quietly and peaceably together, without any trouble. How then would it suddenly put a barrier before them, and cut off the trade! Besides, in Canton, there are several hundred thousands of poor, unemployed people who have heretofore obtained their livelihood by trading in foreign merchandize; if, in one day, they should lose the means of gaining a livelihood, the evil consequences to the place would be great. We, your ministers, who are responsible for giving rest to the people, and shewing favour towards the merchants, ought certainly to unite our powers, and conjointly form schemes. We are, however, left without other resource than to propose this middle plan; and are ashamed of being unable immediately to perform what is meritorious: but, before the presence of our sacred master, we dare not assume any gloss to screen ourselves."

An order has been issued by the hoppo, dated 11th April, against foreign ships lying at anchor "for months and years" at Lintin, without entering Whampoa to trade, or returning home, being "evidently there for smuggling," directs such ships to return to their respective countries forthwith, lest they be involved in "unpleasant consequences."

ATTEMPT TO OPEN TRADE.

The *Canton Register* of July 18 states, that "a letter had been received from the governor of Che-keang province, addressed to Le the viceroy of Canton, stating that three foreign ships had made their appearance on the coast and attempted to open a trade at Ning-po; that some of the people, two of them speaking the Mandarin dialect, had landed, and offered to exchange broad cloth and piece-goods for silk; which he had not permitted, as it was against the law for foreign ships to come there and trade. This notification was official; and requested, we are told, information as to who and what these ships were, as it was known that twenty English war-ships were close at hand to afford them protection in case of need."

It appears that a placard was struck up by the party who made this attempt, in the streets of Ning-po. The editor of the *Register* seems to think this the most effectual mode of proceeding; "the Chinese," he observes, "understand these arguments and reasonings far better than all the pompous and ill-managed embassies, which ever have or ever will be sent, and which tend rather to lower than to raise our national character. In this country as in most others, it will be found that *the Press* is the most efficient envoy."

The placard is entitled "a Brief

account of the English Character," and signed "A Friend to China and England." It is evidently the production of an European pen, and is a kind of appeal to the people against the government, or rather against the subordinate functionaries of the government. It states the object of the English in their desire for commerce is to benefit the people of both nations; that England has no desire to increase its territories, its policy being rather to diminish than enlarge them; that the English wish to carry on a pacific and amicable intercourse with China, and the emperor has expressed a desire that remote foreigners should be treated with indulgence and consideration, but the imperial benevolence has been opposed by the exactions and oppressions of the subordinate officers of the government, &c.

In the *Register* of Sept. 3d, it is stated that edicts have been issued by the emperor, in consequence of his receiving from the foo yuen of Shan tung province, two letters, in Chinese, from foreigners, in a vessel (supposed to be the *Lord Amherst**), complaining of the modes by which trade was thwarted by the local officers at Canton. The edicts, it is said, were addressed to the governors and vice-governors of the maritime provinces, expressing great indignation at their remissness in permitting the foreign vessel to pass, ordering them to drive her off and to take prisoners any foreigners who may venture to land. A letter to the Canton government demands the cause for which the vessel sailed, and, it is said, orders inquiry into the truth of the charges in the foreigners' letter against the local officers.

This vessel returned on the 6th Sept. from her voyage of observation along the eastern coast of China. "We cannot," says the *Register*, "pretend acquaintance with the details of an expedition undertaken for particular objects; but we gather sufficient to enable us to state that much useful information has been gained. Amoy, Fuh-chow-foo, Ning-po, Formosa, Chu-san, Shang-hae, Corea and the archipelago were visited in succession; and, on the return voyage, the *Lord Amherst* remained for a few days at the Loo-Choo Islands. By the people they were hailed as friends; flattered and feared by the Mandarins, and obeyed, whenever their demands were insisted on.

"Sanguine hopes were entertained of opening an intercourse at Corea; which, however, ended in disappointment.

"The merchants were every where found eager to purchase British manufactures; but, owing to the opposition of the Mandarins, we believe that sales were effected only at the port of Fuh-chow-foo, (the capital of Fokien), and even there to a limited extent.

"It is commonly reported that at least one of the gentlemen directing the expedition of the *Lord Amherst*, will give to the world the details of the voyage, and of all the valuable and curious information which they no doubt must have acquired."

* See last vol. p. 45.

CHINESE COASTING TRADE.

The coasting junks belong chiefly to the provinces of Fŭh-këen and Kwang-tung, though there are many also in the more northern provinces of Che-keang and Keang-soo. Among the islands in the neighbourhood of Macao, they generally appear with specie or light cargoes, and take away opium, which they sell to the westward, at Chŭh-kan, opposite the island of Hai-nan. They return with white and brown sugar, bones, and nut-shells for manure, dried *li-chis* and *longans*, &c., which they either sell at Canton, Macao, and Keang-mun, or carry on to the northward to Ning-po and Shang-hae, in the provinces of Che-keang and Keang-soo. They usually take back with them a larger or smaller quantity of opium, much of which is consumed by the sailors themselves. From Shang-hae, and Ning-po, they trade in cotton to the southward.

A few junks leave Canton every year for Cochin China, Siam, Singapore, and the Indian archipelago. The majority, however, of these vessels are from Fŭh-këen and the department of Chaou-chow-foo in Kwang-tung, bordering on Fŭh-këen, and of them many belong to persons residing in Siam and Cochin China. The number of junks which leave Canton and Keang-mun for the Indian archipelago, &c., is about twenty. The annual amount of their trade varies from about 200,000 to 300,000 taels. Several of these vessels are lost on their passage every year, with often from 150 to 200 and even 300 men on board.

The following is an enumeration of the coasting-junks, trading or touching at Macao and Keang-mun, in 1831:—

From Amoy in Fŭh-këen	80
From Chang-chow foo in Fŭh-këen	150
From Hwuy-chow-foo and Chaou-chow-foo in Kwang-tun	300
Trading between Keang-mun and Fŭh këen, &c.	300
From Canton to Teen-tsin and the Mantchou or Leao-tung coast	16

The last of these are large junks belonging to Fŭh-këen, their legal trade amounts to about 20,000 taels a-year. They leave Canton in the 5th and 6th moons, and return towards the end of the year, in the 11th moon. The others are all smaller junks, varying from a few hundred to 3,000 or 4,000 peculs.

The principal exports by the Teën-tsin junks are medicines, dried fruits, sugar, piece-goods, glass-ware, embroidered work, &c. Their imports are northern fruits, pears, apples, peaches, dates, raisins, figs, vegetables, peas, wines, cured mutton and venison, &c. The imports by the smaller vessels are silk, alum, white lead, betel nut, coco-nuts, crockery, oil, and numerous miscellaneous articles. Their exports from Macao are few, consisting chiefly of tin and pepper, and other Portuguese imports.

GOVERNOR LE.

The *Peking Gazette* contains an imperial edict, dated 18th July, setting forth that, on the Yaou rebel, Chaou kin lung, creating a disturbance in Hoo nan, bordering on the dependencies of Canton, and combining with the Yaou people of Canton, Le, the governor, instead of taking precautionary measures before the insurrection broke out, and repairing speedily to Leen chow, as soon as it appeared, to take the personal command of the army, sent Lew zung king, an incompetent commander, whereby the expedition was ruined. "The tribunal of office," continues the edict, "has passed against him sentence of degradation, according to the law relating to 'officers who have sunk below their station.' Such punishment his offence verily deserved. But the time is now one of pressing importance, for it is yet necessary to subdue and extirpate the Yaou rebels, to appoint soldiers, and to consult on plans of attack. Let Le therefore,—his feathers having been plucked from his official cap,—have his sentence graciously commuted. Let him be degraded from his rank, but still retained in his office, that it may be seen if he will yet obtain merit (in bringing the affair to a conclusion). Lew, holding the high office of commander-in-chief, when he had proceeded to Leën-chow, remained there hand-bound, without making a single effort. The imperial will has lately been expressed, requiring his retirement. Let him also, according to the sentence of the tribunal, be degraded from his rank."

By a subsequent order, dated 15th September, Le was directed to proceed to Peking immediately, and his property was placed under sequestration. He accordingly left Canton on the 12th October. Officers have, it is said, special custody of him to prevent his committing suicide. The charges alleged against him are remissness, rashness, and sending false reports. "The immediate cause of his disgrace," says the *Canton Register*, "is the lavish expenditure of blood and treasure (intended to effect the suppression of the rebellious highlanders of Leën-chow), without success. His commissariat was miserable. The troops received money instead of rations, and the money was so diminished by their paymasters, that the men *i. e.* those who did not die on the road—arrived half famished, and were required to go to battle immediately; but, as one of our Chinese friends remarked, 'how can men fight with hungry bellies?' Further, Le has spent an immense sum of money, some say two millions of taels, on this highland war."

Loo kwan, governor of Hoo kwang, formerly foo yuen of Canton, is appointed to succeed Le.

The *Register* of November 16, states that Le had died on his way to Peking: one account is that he was strangled, by order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hong.—One of the new hong merchants, Fuh tseuen, being unable to meet the demands for the customary fees (those to the hoppo and his followers amount to 50,000 dollars, of which sum he was able to pay only 40,000), he took into the concern the linguist Achow (or Hwang heo hae), who obtained leave to retire from the service, on condition of substituting a trust-worthy man in his place.

A person named Kew këen ming, who is an uncle of one of the provincial treasurers' subordinate officers, is about to open a new hong, to be called *Fung yu*. How-qua, the senior hong-merchant, acts upon his determination, formerly announced by us, of not taking any part in the business of the year; he secures no ships and holds no contracts for teas; but it is rumoured that he contemplates a return to active life, and that the next season will find him as busily engaged as ever.

The Factory.—The season was about to open, and preparations were making for hoisting the flag (which had been struck since the foo yuen's visit last year) in front of the factory, as usual. Mr. Plowden had arrived and assumed the chiefship.

Cashgar.—By the court-martial held under the generalissimo Chang-ling, seven Mohammedan gentlemen, who took part with the rebels in the late affair (in Tartary) have been sentenced to death and executed. Their families have been given as slaves to Mohammedans who remained staunch to the imperial cause. They are to be kept under strict controul, and in the event of their manifesting any disobedience, are to be reported to the Chinese resident to be severely punished.—*Canton Reg. July* 18.

Tyfoong.—A typhoong, or hurricane, more disastrous than any before felt in

China, extending over not less than 200 miles, occurred at Canton, Macao and their neighbourhood, on the 3d August, and occurred great loss and damage amongst the shipping. The approach of this visitation was indicated by the unsettled state of the barometer, which sunk as low as 27° 88. When the fury of the gale was exhausted, the quicksilver rose at the rate of three-tenths per half-hour.

The loss of life and property in native craft is, from all quarters, reported as terrific. Many bodies have been washed up at Macao and among the islands. Junks and smaller vessels are seen in great numbers wrecked, cast ashore, or dismasted, especially about Lantao, and many are known to have gone down at sea.

The Chinese accounts of the tyfoong state that in Canton and the suburbs, above 1,000 houses and sheds, besides 20 temples, have been wholly or partially overthrown, and about 400 persons crushed beneath them. By the destruction of boats and of public places erected on stakes over the water, about 230 persons have lost their lives. The number of small boats destroyed is not ascertainable. At Heang-shan the ravages were on an equal scale; 400 places of abode and 10 temples having fallen. Eleven passage boats, 20 trading boats, and about 60 small boats were destroyed. The total loss of life was about 130 persons. At Macao, 10 houses, 8 passage boats, 7 or 8 temples, and between 50 and 100 small boats are destroyed; several junks were swamped or ran on shore. Five war junks were lost at the Bogue and among the islands. Some officers and about 30 men perished. In the villages the destruction has not been less general than elsewhere, though no estimate of the actual loss can be ascertained.

The *Canton Register* of Sept. 3d, contains the following particulars, showing the remarkable variations in the atmospheric pressure at Macao, during the tyfoong.

				In.
Sympeisometer	Aug. 2d	(usual fair mark)		29·13
—	—	8 P.M.	.....	28·50
—	— 3d	9 A.M.	.....	28·50
—	— 11	—	.....	28·50
Barometer	Aug. 2d	8 A.M.	.....	27·96
—	—	8 P.M.	.....	29·60
—	— 3d	8 A.M.	.....	29·34
—	—	5 P.M.	.....	29·33

"Other adjusted land barometers," it is added, "fell to 27·96 and 28·05. The oil in some of the sympeisometers was entirely in the bulb. We have already noticed the singularly rapid rate (3-10ths of an inch per half-hour) at which the barometer rose after the height of the storm had passed:—the fall, observed at the commencement, was so sudden at Cap-shuymoon as to lead several to suppose that the quicksilver had fallen through."

Persia.

The long talked-of expedition of his royal highness Abbas Meerza to Khorassan, appears, by late accounts from Persia, to have taken place at last. That province has lately done little more than nominally acknowledge the supremacy of the shah, and to reduce it again to obedience has been the object of the heir apparent. The prince's first operations were directed against Reza Khooly Khan, a powerful and refractory chief, who had shut himself up, on the approach of the former, in a strong fortress called Ameerabad, garrisoned by 2,000 infantry and 400 horsemen. The place had been fortified with great labour, and, as the ramparts were of immense thickness, the opinion among the Persians was that it would hold out for a long time, if not foil the efforts of the force brought against it. However, notwithstanding these circumstances and the defective state of his highness's army, which amounted to less than 5,000 men, the place was taken by storm on the 18th of July, after being invested seventeen days.

The moral effect produced throughout Persia, as well as Khorassan, by this splendid success is likely, it is stated, to be of great advantage to the prince, and will probably secure his succession to the throne without the opposition hitherto anticipated.

By the last accounts he had gone to beseige the fortress of Koochan, which still holds out against the royal authority.—*Bom. Courier, Oct.* 13.

We understand that letters have been received (overland) from Capt. Burnes, of so late a date as the 31st of October, from Tehran, where he had arrived on the 21st. In one of these he gives the following brief sketch of his journey: "I now write from the capital of Persia, where I have just arrived, after a lapse of ten months. I set out from Delhi in the beginning of January, and crossed the Indus in March, by a ford. I then traversed the kingdom of Cabool, and, surmounting the snows of Hindoo Cosh, I debouched in the valley of the Oxus. I examined that river for 120 miles above Balk, and then descended it, by land, for several hundred miles. It is a navigable river, only inferior to the Indus. From the Oxus I travelled into the kingdom of Bokharn, and remained for two months in that metropolis of the desart. I then passed down upon the steppe of ancient Kharasm, and journied among the wandering Toorkomans till I reached the Caspian Sea at Astrabad. It was a fearful undertaking. I am now about to proceed to India with all despatch.—*London Paper.*

The following is a letter from Capt. J. C. Hawkins, of the Bombay Marine, dated Tabreez, 26th December 1832:—"I arrived here yesterday in time for Christmas dinner, and go away to-morrow. I am wonderfully thin, have a large beard and moustache, am in excellent health and spirits, and have accomplished my journey quicker than it has ever been done before; crossing the mountains the thermometer below zero 34 degrees, and the icicles for the last fortnight hanging in thick clusters to my upper lip, the breath from my nostrils freezing as quick as emitted. My boots were not taken off for a fortnight, and the Tartar dead beat half way, and unable to proceed with me; consequently I have come here alone. Numerous adventures, which I have no time to describe; in all thirty-seven days on the road from England, and I had reached half way here in six days from Constantinople, and in that period only laid down to sleep twice. I am told here my performance has not been equalled at this severe season."

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor General.—Lord William Bentinck (who arrived at Delhi on the 31st October) was expected to visit Gwalior on the 27th or 28th November, and great preparations were making by the Maharajah to receive his Lordship.

We know not how far this visit may be connected with an occurrence reported in the *India Gazette*, namely, that the Maharajah, being kept in strict surveillance by the Regent, availed himself of the opportunity of a hunting excursion to take refuge in the British residency, for the purpose of soliciting the protection of our government. The residency was surrounded by the troops of the Regent, and before matters were arranged, some hostile movements were apparently meditated in the camp.

Gunganarain.—The *India Gazette* of Nov. 24, announces the fall of Bundee, the strong-hold of Gunganarain. "A body of troops attacked and destroyed Babreeda, and at the same time two other parties were ordered to advance, the one from Burrabugan, to set fire to a village on that side, and the other from Patwombe, for the purpose of taking Bandee. Both parties were successful, and Bandee now lies a heap of ruins. The party that attacked it belonged to the levy, and they were opposed once or twice to a body of two hundred men each time, and Gunganarain himself at the head of them; but in spite of all opposition, the levy entered Bandee, and having first plundered the village, set fire to it, and on their return were attacked repeatedly by Gunganarain and his men during the march. They, however, got back without much loss. Gunganarain is much enraged, and it is believed suspects treachery among his own people.

"The report is that the troops are going into Singhbhoom; the force to consist of the 50th, 34th, and 24th regiments, and the Ramghur battalion."

Oude.—We hear that the affairs of the king of Oude are in the utmost confusion, and are in a fair way of being speedily brought to a point. The troops sent out to collect the revenue, beaten, the line dispersed, and their guns taken.—*John Bull, Nov.* 14.

Navigation of the Sutledge.—Capt. Wade, political agent at Loodianah, has left that place for Lahore, in order to conclude the negociation with Runjeet Sidg, relative to opening the navigation of the Sutledge.—*Meerut Observer, Nov.* 8.

Dewanship of the Bank of Bengal.—The death of Baboo Muddun Mohun Sein, on the 4th Nov. created a vacancy in the dewanship of the Bank of Bengal, which had been held several years by that much respected individual. Seventeen candidates presented themselves, among whom were included men of the first consideration in character and wealth, whose ambition seemed to court the honour, rather than the emoluments of the office. The majority of votes was declared in favour of Baboo Ramcomul Sein, the dewan of the Mint.—*Cal. Courier.*

The Bishop.—Bishop Wilson arrived at Calcutta on the 31st October, and was installed on the 5th November.

Hindoo Will.—In the Supreme Court on the 22d October, the will of a Hindoo, who died at Cawnpore, but left property within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, was granted by that court (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Franks concurring in opposition to Mr. Justice Ryan, who was averse to the grant), upon which important interests are said to depend.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Disturbance at Bangalore.—A very serious disturbance has taken place at Bangalore, in consequence of a scheme which some of the disaffected natives devised for the destruction of the European inhabitants there; their intention was fortunately discovered by a servant, and in sufficient time

to prevent its taking effect. So far as we can learn, it is in some degree connected with the disorders which lately took place respecting the dead pig. The nauque of the 35th regiment N.I., who had been tried for being concerned in this transaction, and was found guilty of it and desertion, just before his execution remarked, "You may rejoice now, but there will be another business in a week or so." Upon information of the intention being made, the necessary steps were taken to discover the plans and to defeat them. Some of the sepoys of the 24th regiment N.I. came forward and disclosed the plans. A person who is now secured, and who came some time since from Hyderabad as a necromancer, but having with him a considerable sum of money, and whilst at Bangalore held meetings at his house, where he succeeded by bribing and feasting to get a considerable number of people to take an oath to murder all the Europeans; and to effect this, it appears that on Saturday the 27th October, Tippoo, the drill havildar of the 9th regiment N.I., procured another havildar and some sepoys of the same corps to be placed on guard at the Mysore gate of the fort (this was managed in consequence of the 9th having furnished the garrison guards on that day). A party of troops were to go to the gate about seven o'clock, which, being closed, would be opened on their giving the pass-word "Tippoo." On a sufficient number being admitted, they were to overpower the Europeans, murder the general, and fire a gun from the ramparts as a signal for the insurrection to take place in the cantonments, which it was supposed would have been about eight o'clock. The native horse artillery, many of whom it is supposed were engaged in this plot, were to seize the horse artillery guns, plant one at each gate of the dragoon barracks and at the 62d regiment's, and on a signal being given, the gates were to be blown open, and a fire of grape and canister kept up, till those engaged came up with some of the 7th cavalry and 9th regt. N.I., who, with the assistance of the natives and the Rajah's troops, were to complete the plot by murdering the Europeans. There was an abundance of ammunition, which had been secured for the purpose. Several persons have been taken, amongst them a faqueer, who has confessed and has brought to light the whole circumstances attendant on this conspiracy. He admits that he was the person who administered the oath to the sepoys, and says that if all the regiments are paraded, he will be able to recognize every individual engaged.

We understand that the different regiments are to be paraded for this purpose. At the time our correspondent despatched his letter many prisoners had been taken, and others were continually brought in; and amongst them a maty of Lieut. Taylor's, of the 48th regt., who, we understand, it can be proved, had voluntarily agreed to murder his master and seize his fire-arms.—*Mad. Gaz. Nov.* 7.

Various letters from this station contain detailed particulars of the treacherous designs of these infatuated men, for the massacre of the whole of the Europeans there. A Court of Enquiry assembled on the 30th ult. and continued its sitting until the 4th inst. During its investigations the strongest proofs were disclosed of the wicked intentions of the parties concerned, and there were in custody between twenty and thirty of the principal conspirators. There is not a shadow of doubt that can in any way criminate or implicate a single native commissioned officer in the plot, and in only one or two instances do non-commissioned officers seem to have been concerned.

Our Bangalore correspondents speak in the highest terms of the prompt and zealous manner in which the authorities there acted on this occasion. Lieut. Colonel Conway, C.B., is particularly mentioned as having distinguished himself most conspicuously by the intrepidity and decision which marked his conduct, and it is considered a fortunate circumstance that an officer of his experience was on the spot.

The accounts of the manner in which these infatuated men meant to proceed, as elicited from various sepoys with whom they had been tampering, shows evidently how ill-contrived all their schemes and plots were; and that they must inevitably have fallen victims to their temerity in a few hours after the breaking out of the conspiracy, even if they had succeeded so far as to accomplish it, but in which rash attempt they have been fortunately frustrated.—*Madras Gaz. Nov.* 11.

The *India Gazette* of Calcutta says: "We republish from the *Hurkaru* extracts of two letters, one dated Vellore, November 4th, and the other Madras, November 7th, both relating to the late affair at Bangalore. The Madras letter-writer states, that he heard a person declare that he had 'read all the depositions taken on oath at Bangalore upon the occasion, and that no plot whatever existed, the whole alarm arose from desultory conversations over the *hubble-bubble* at the toddy shops.' The other writer states, that a fellow who had been ejected from a jagheer in the Nizam's country 'had collected an immense rabble in the vicinity of Bangalore, and had formed a plot to get into the fort on Sunday night, there to dispatch the general and seize the treasure.' The question between these two writers is, plot or no plot? The account published by the *Madras Gazette*, and that subsequently published by the *John Bull*, although both probably contain exaggerations and misstatements, seem as yet most entitled to credit. The *Madras Courier* very properly remarks, that no disturbance whatever took place at Bangalore, the designs of the evil-disposed being fortunately frustrated. 'The chief point is, whether the designs described were really entertained, and whether, as is alleged, they found support among the native soldiers."

Dr. T. Christie.—It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Dr. Alexander Turnbull Christie, of this establishment who fell a victim to fever caught on his route through the Goodaloor jungle, when proceeding to the Neilgherries: he died at Ootacamond on the 3d inst. In this event his honourable employers have lost a valuable servant. The deceased had recently returned from Europe, where he applied himself with much zeal both in Great Britain and on the continent to the study of geology, mineralogy, and other sciences, the result of which acquirements he was just about bringing into practice. He visited the Presidency a few weeks ago, for the purpose of making arrangement for an extensive survey of the Neilgherries and the adjacent country, from which he anticipated to make numerous important and valuable discoveries; but he has been thus arrested by the hand of death, and cut off from an undertaking that promised much. —*Mad. Gaz. Nov.* 11.

Bombay.

DISTURBANCE IN POONA.

The city of Poona has been plundered —the capital of the Mahratta empire, which in the day of war and siege remained unviolated, has, at a moment of the profoundest peace, been doomed to violence and rapine. This evil, we regret to add, might have been prevented, and its occurrence speaks little either for the judgment of those who declined interfering to remove the causes of excitement, or the vigilance of the parties entrusted with the peace and protection of the city. Our Wednesday's post brought us an alarming account of the desperation, to which the poorer classes were driven, by the exactions of a few rich individuals, who monopolize the sale of grain, and raised the price, already beyond the means of an impoverished people, to a still more exorbitant rate, on the ground of approaching war and famine, which they themselves industriously rumoured. Our correspondent stated, that there was then sufficient grain in the city for two years to come; that the Mamletdar, moved by the distressing appeals of the people, endeavoured to check the monopoly, but that his efforts were not sanctioned or seconded by those whose power was requisite to give them effect. Complaints were made, but the constant answer was, "We cannot interfere." On the morning of the 6th, an immense body of men, consisting according to one account of sepoys, but according to others, of ryots of all descriptions, moved in Aditwar Perth, or the Street of the Sunday-Palace, which is the great market of the city, and commenced an attack upon the shops and warehouses of the grain-dealers. This attack soon extended to the oil-sellers, and, in a short time, became general against merchandize of every description. The plunder lasted for four hours, property to the extent of a lack of rupees was carried off or destroyed, and numbers of individuals were severely wounded.

We stop the press to announce that a native letter has this moment reached the office, stating that the disturbance in Poona has been finally settled by the arrest of four of the principal Mharwarry grain-dealers concerned in the late rise of prices, which drove the people to such extreme measures. We cannot say what reliance is to be placed upon this information, as the writer is a stranger; but we trust it is well founded.—*Bomb. Gaz., Nov.* 10.

Elephanta.—M. Trotter has discovered, and partly cleared a new cave at Elephanta; several gold bangles and earrings of very ancient workmanship have been found near the spot.

Retirement of a British Officer to a Monastery.—Lieut. Prendergast, of H. M. 20th regiment, has retired into a monastery at Goa.

M. Jacquemont. — The enterprizing French traveller, M. Jacquemont, whose progress through Cashmere and the North of India excited such interest a short time since, is at present lying dangerously ill in Bombay.

Schools at Poonah. — The natives of Poonah are represented to be anxious for the establishment of schools in that city, to teach the English language. The Missionaries, with the assistance of Government, have established one school, and the Government are about instituting another.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS TO STAFF OR CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, Sept. 24, 1832.—With a view to protect the just claims and interests of the officers of each corps of the army, with reference to the existing rules restricting nominations to staff appointments, it is hereby declared, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor General, that no officer transferred from one regiment to another, shall be eligible to a staff or civil appointment, although otherwise qualified, unless he shall have served two years in the regiment to which he may have been so transferred.

[The governments of Madras and Bombay have declared the provisions of this G.O., applicable to their presidencies.]

ENSIGN HADDEN.—CRUELTY TO NATIVES.

Fort William, Sept. 24, 1832.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraphs of letter No. 39, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 18th April 1832, be published in General Orders:—

Para. 1. "The conduct of Ensign Hadden, as exhibited in these proceedings, fully justified your resolution to suspend him from his military functions.

2. "In pursuance of the determination announced in our military letter, 14th April 1813, 'to dismiss from our service every officer who shall be proved to have been guilty of cruelty to any native, either by violently and illegally beating, or otherwise maltreating him,' we have resolved that Ensign Hadden be dismissed from our service from the date of your receipt of this despatch."

In conformity with the foregoing instructions from the Hon. Court of Directors, Ensign Hadden, of the 55th regt. N.I., at present under suspension, is to be considered as dismissed from the service of the Hon. Company from the 21st instant.

RELIEF OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 25, 1832.—The following alterations in the relief, which was published in General Orders of the 28th August last, have been directed by his Excellency:—

1st L.C., from Nusseerabad to Meerut, when relieved by the 4th regt.

4th L.C., from Meerut to Nusseerabad, 1st November.

9th L.C., from Neemuch to Kurnaul, when relieved by the 2d regt.

NEW UNIFORM FOR CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 5, 1832.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the adoption by the Corps of Engineers, of the uniform now worn by the Royal Engineers.

ZILLAH OF THE TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS.

Fort William, Judicial Department, Nov. 20, 1832.—By a Regulation this day enacted, the districts of the suburbs of Calcutta, and of the Twenty-four pergunnahs, are formed into one district, and denominated the zillah of the Twenty-four pergunnahs. The provisions of Regulations V. and VII. 1834, will be introduced into the district, from the 1st January 1833.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

General Department.

July 31. Capt. G. T. Marshall, 35th N.I., examiner of College of Fort William.

Nov. 20. Mr. H. M. Parker, to officiate as secretary to government in General Department.

Mr. W. P. Palmer to officiate as secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Political Department.

Oct. 15. Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, 3d regt. Bombay N.I., assistant to Resident at Hydrabad.

Revenue and Judicial Departments.

Aug. 14. Mr. H. B. Brownlow, deputy collector of Hooghly.

Mr. T. P. Marten, deputy ditto of Rungpore.

Sept. 18. Mr. R. C. Halkett, deputy collector of Nuddeah.

25. Mr. J. G. Campbell, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 10th, or Sarun division.

Mr. W. H. Elliott, an assistant under ditto, or Bauleah division.

Oct. 9. Mr. G. Adams, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 16th or Dacca division.

Mr. J. Campler, a principal Sudder Ameen in zillah of Goruckpore.

Nov. 6. Mr. Charles Glass, principal Sudder Ameen in zillah of Purneah.

Mr. J. W. Ricketts, a principal Sudder Ameen in zillah jungle mehals.

Mr. James Demoulin, a principal Sudder Ameen in zillah Burdwan.

Mr. R. Williams, to act as collector of Tipperah in room of Mr. Taylor, absent on leave.

Mr. E. Currie, to act as civil-judge of Gorruckpore, during absence of Mr. F. Currie.

Mr. J. H. Crawford, to officiate as an assistant under commissioner in Soonderbunds, in district of twenty-four pergunnahs.

Mr. C. Tottenham, to officiate as an assistant under commissioner in Soonderbunds, in the district of Backergunge.

13. The Hon. R. Forbes, to officiate as magistrate of Burdwan in room of Mr. Patton.

The following orders confirmed:—Mr. H. C. Hamilton, placed as an assistant to joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr.—Mr. J. G. Campbell, placed as an assistant to magistrate and collector of Tirhoot.

20. Mr. J. Master to be civil and session judge of twenty-four pergunnahs, under new regulation.

Mr. R. Barlow to be magistrate of twenty-four pergunnahs, superintendant of Allypore gaol, and a magistrate of Calcutta.

Mr. W. N. Garrett to officiate as civil and session judge of twenty-four pergunnahs, during absence of Mr. Master.

Mr. J. H. Ewart to join his appointment as head-assistant to magistrate and collector of central division of Cuttack.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson to be civil and session judge of Seharunpore, in room of the late Mr. H. Graham.

Mr. C. Cardew to be civil and session judge of Backergunge.

Mr. G. W. Battye to relieve Mr. Cardew from charge of magistracy and collectorship of Beerbhoom, and to officiate in his room till further orders.

Mr. F. Stainforth to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 9th, or Goruckpore division.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 20th, or Burdwan divison.

Mr. H. J. F. Berkeley to be Sudder Ameen in zillah Bareilly.

Mr. G. Stockwell to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 6th, or Allahabad division.

Mr. C. La Touche to officiate as magistrate, and perform current duties of judge's office at Mirzapore, during absence of Mr. Thomas.

Mr. G. C. Plowden to officiate as magistrate and collector of Purneah.

Mr. W. Luke placed under magistrate and collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. C. Grant to officiate as an assistant to commissioner in Soonderbunds, in room of Mr. A. F. Donnelly.

Law Department.

Nov. 9. Henry Paulin, Esq., attorney at law to Hon. Company, in room of Mr. R. W. Poe.

Returns from Furlough, &c.—Nov. 6. Robert Williams, Esq., from England.—Fred. Nepean, Esq., from Cape of Good Hope.—7. J. B. Ogilvie, Esq., from England.

Furloughs, &c.—Mr. H. T. Prinsep, secretary to government, to proceed to Mauritius, eventually to Van Diemen's Land or Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 5. Mr. G. F. M'Clintock, to Cape of Good Hope, for one year, for health.—6. Mr. T. Wyatt, magistrate and collector of Hidgelee, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—30. Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, to Europe, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Fort William, Nov. 6, 1832.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bshop of Calcutta (Daniel Wilson, D.D.) arrived on the 31st ultimo, and was installed on the 5th instant.

Nov. 7.—The Rev. Josiah Bateman, A.M., arrived as a chaplain on this establishment, on the 31st ultmo, and was appointed domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on this date.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 20. The Rev. Robert Everest, A.M., to be district chaplain at Delhi.

The Rev. Charles Rawlins, A.B., to be district chaplain at Ghazeepore.

The Rev. Midgley John Jennings, A.B., to be joint district chaplain at Cawnpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 24th, 1832.—Cavalry. Acting Cornet James Irving to be Cornet, from 20th Aug., in suc. to Capt. H. Garstin dec.

Mr. Thomas Russell admitted to service as an assist. surgeon on this estab.

Surg. Thos. Drever, M. D., medical department, to be employed in service of the Begum Sumroo.

Assist. Surg. Webster, Hill Rangers, to officiate for Dr. Innes, during his absence from civil station of Bhaugulpore.

25th N.I. Lieut. G. D. Johnstone to be capt. of a comp. from 21st Sept. 1832, v. T. Haslam, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. Richard Long brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 11,—1832. The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell to proceed in medical charge of 3d troop 1st brigade Horse artillery, from Cawnpore to presidency; date 1st Sept.—Assist. Surg. J. S. Login, M.D., to do duty with H.M. 31 Foot, or Buffs; date 23d Aug.—Lieut. D. Nisbett to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 53d N. I.; date 21st Aug.—Lieut. T. G. Dundas to act as adj. to 72d N. I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Beatson; date 22d Aug.

Sept. 12.—The undermentioned Officers having been pronounced by a district committee to be duly qualified in Persian and Hindoostanee languages, are exempted from further examination, except that by public examiners of College of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit presidency.—1st-Lieut. H. M. Lawrence 1st brig. Horse artillery.—Lieut. J. W. V. Stephen, 41st N. I.—Ens. J. D. M'Pherson, 22d N. I.—Ens W. Polson, 58th N. I.

Fort William, Oct. 1.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. Birnie Brown to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. F. G. Mackenzie to be 1st-lieut. v. R. B. Wilson, dec., with rank from 2d Sept. 1832, in suc. to R. C. Dickson, dec.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. P. Bridgman brought on effective strength of regt.

55th N. I. Supernum. Ens. W. G. Horne brought on effective strength of regt., v. D. Hadden dismissed service, 21st Sept. 1832.

1st-Lieuts. Henry Timings and James Paton, of artillery, to be capts. by brevet, from 25th Sept. 1832.

Mr. Arch. MacKean admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Colonel J. Daniell, H.M. 49th Foot, directed to rejoin his regt., and Colonel G. H. Murray, C.B. 16th Lancers, appointed a brigadier in his room.

Capt. J. W. Patton, executive officer of 1st, or Dum Dum division, to officiate as superintendent of public works, in Cuttack province, during absence of Major Cheape, or until further orders; and Lieut. W. M. Smyth, Corps of Engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of 1st division during Capt. Patton's detached employment.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 13.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. S. Sullivan to do duty with 7th bat. Artillery; date 26th Aug.—Lieut and Adj. J. Woodburn to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 44th N.I., v. Burnett dec., as a temporary arrangement; date 3d Sept.

The following removals and postings of Surgeons and Assist. Surgeons made:—Surgs. J. Marshall, from 8th to 1st N.I.; R. Brown, from 1st to 8th do.; W. Findon, from 29th to 6th do.; T. Drever, M.D. (new prom.) to 29th do.—Assist. Surgs. C. B. Hoare, from 8th to 1st N.I.; A. Bryce, M.D., from 5th L.C. to 8th N.I.; C. Llewellyn, from 25th to 21st N.I.; C. Newton, from 35th to 17th do.; C. J. Macdonald, from 49th to 63d do.; I. Davidson, from 66th to 28th do.

Sept. 15.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Lieut. E. F. Day to act as adj. and qu. mast. of detachment of 5th bat. at Dum Dum, date 29th Aug.

Lieut. Col. G. Williamson removed from 46th to 45th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. J. Robertson, from 45th to 46th do.

2d-Lieut. M. Mackenzie and Acting 2d-Lieut. C. Hogge, to join 1st brigade at Cawnpore, and to accompany head quarters of brigade to Meerut.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. G. S. Deverill, H. M. 16th Lancers, to be an extra aide-de-camp on personal staff of Com. in chief.

Assist. Surg. J. Pagan to have medical charge of 25th N. I.; date of order 29th Aug.

Sept. 18.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. R. Fullarton, M.D., to have medical charge of 25th N. I.; date 31st Aug.

Sept. 19.—Lieut. W. C. Hicks, 3d N. I., having passed prescribed examination in Persian and Hindoostanee languages, exempted from further examination, except that by examiners of College of Fort William.

Cornet F. J. Harriott removed from 1st to 9th L. C.; and Cornet J. D. Moffatt (lately prom.) posted to 2d ditto.

Sept. 20.—There being no qualified officer in 44th regt., Lieut. J. E. Bruere, 13th N. I., to act as interp. and qr. mast., v. Burnett dec.

Veterinary Surg. J. Hough, 8th L. C., removed from that regt. and posted to 7th L. C.

Veterinary Surg. D. Cullimore, 1st brig. Horse artillery, to take charge of horses of H. M. 16th Lancers, in addition to duties of brigade to which he belongs.

Fort William, Oct. 8.—Infantry. Major Geo. Hawes to be lieut.-col. from 1st Oct. 1832, v. C. J. Doveton dec.

51st N. I. Capt. J. Trelawney to be Major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. T. Somerville to be capt. of a comp., from 1st Oct. 1832, in suc. to G. Hawes prom.—Supernum. Lieut. Vnyr Lamb brought on effective strength of regt.

2d Lieut. B. W. Goldie, corps of Engineers, to officiate as executive engineer, 10th division, from date of Capt. Boileau's departure from Agra, until further orders.

Lieut. J. S. Brown, 66th N. I., to officiate as a junior assistant in province of Arrakan, till further orders.

Capt. H. B. Henderson, 8th N.I., to be 1st, and Capt. J. Pyne, 32d do., 2d assistant military auditor general, in suc. to Capt. Armstrong resigned.

Capt. E. Pettingal, 39th N.I., to be commandant of 5th Local Horse, from 1st Nov., v. Warde, who resigns.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 22.—The following Presidency division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Pagan to do duty with H. M. 3d Buffs; Assist. Surg. S. M. Griffith to be available for quarantine duty; and Assist. Surg. R. Fullarton, M.D., to proceed to Assam; date 4th Sept.

12th N.I. Lieut. the Hon. R. V. Powys to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Innes dec.

Assist. Surg. H. Taylor (on Furl.) removed from 19th to 51st N.I.—Assist. Surg. F. C. Henderson, M.D., app. to 19th N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. McCosh, app. to 34th N.I.

Sept. 24.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Wood removed from 69th to 25th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. G. Cooper from 25th to 66th ditto.

Sept. 25.—The following station orders confirmed:—Capt. J. Hewett, 52d N.I., to officiate as Major of Brigade at Meerut, during absence, on leave, of Brigade Major Campbell; date 12th Sept. —Lieut. G. B. Michell to act as adj. to 9th N.I., v. Field prom.; date 13th Sept.

Sept. 26.—Ens. J. S. Harris, 30th N.I., to do duty with Sylhet Light Infantry.

Fort William, Oct. 15.—*6th N.I.* Lieut. J. H. Clarkson to be capt. of a comp., from 6th Oct. 1832, v. G. Cracklow dec.—Supernum. Lieut. G. O'B. Ottley brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. Thomas Glinders to be surgeon to Scindiah's contingent, v. Doctor Charters, who resigns from 1st Nov. 1832.

Veterinary Surg. R. B. Parry to be temporarily attached to Hurrianah establishment, during absence of Veterinary Surg. Rogers.

Capt. Murray to assume charge of Capt. Terraneau's office, 10th division department of public works, until a further arrangement can be made.

Assist. Surg. John Greig, attached to civil station of Banda, at his own request, permitted to return to military branch of service.

7th N.I. Ens. F. C. Brooke to be lieut. from 8th Oct. 1832, v. J. Nunn dec.

Capt. R. W. Wilson, 65th N.I., to officiate as deputy pay-master at Agra, during absence of Capt. Turner.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 27.—*45th N.I.* Lieut R. Burnett to be adj., v. Beatson, who has proceeded on furlough.

Sept. 28.—Ens. G. Pott, 3d N. I., having been pronounced qualified in Persian and Hindoostanee by a district committee, exempted from further examination, except that by examiners of College of Fort William.

Sept. 29.—Surg. K. M'sequeen removed from 48th to 71st N. I.—Surg. M. Nisbet, M. D., removed from 62d to 61st N. I.—Surg. J. S. Toke removed from 29th to 62d N. I.—Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald removed from 62d to 29th N. I.

Ensigns G. Hutchings, 69th, and R. S. Tickell, 72d N. I., exempted from further examination, having been declared by examiners of College of Fort William to be fully qualified for duties of interpreter.

Ens. G. Hamilton (on furl.) re appointed to 64th N. I. to fill a vacancy in it.

Artillery Cadet F. L. Goodwin, to do duty with 1st brigade horse artillery at Cawnpore.

Oct. 1.—The following removals made in Horse artillery.—Lieut. Col. J. P. Boileau, from 3d to 1st brigade.—W. S. Whish, from 1st to 2d brigade.—J. Rodber, from 2d to 3d brigade.

Veterinary Surg. D. Cullimore removed from 1st and posted to 2d brigade horse artillery at Cawnpore.—Veterinary Surg. G. Griffith removed from 3d to 1st brigade at Meerut.

Assist. Surg. F. Hartt, posted to 48th N. I.

The removals on 2d August 1832, of Ens. H. Russell from 20th, and Ens. F. Beavan, from 56th N. I., cancelled.

Ens. Thomas Goddard removed from 52d, and posted to 44th N. I.

Oct. 2.—Veterinary Surg. James Harris, 6th L.C. app. to charge of horses of 8th L. C., in addition to duties of regt. to which he is attached.

Oct. 5.—Maj. Pasmore, deputy adj. gen. of army, directed to proceed to Calcutta, and to take charge of adjutant general's office at presidency.

Capt. Stoddart, assist. adj. gen., on being relieved by Major Pasmore, directed to join headquarters of army in Upper Provinces.

Fort William, Oct. 22.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. W. R. Gilbert to be colonel, from 15th Oct. 1832, v. J. Burnet, dec.—Major C. A. G. Wallington to be lieut. col. from 15th Oct. 1832, v. W. R. Gilbert prom.

30th N. I. Lieut. E. T. Milner to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. H. Penrose to be lieut., from 4th Oct. 1832, in suc. to J. W. Stiles dec.

37th N. I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. John Herring to be major, Lieut. W. S. Prole to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. M. T. White to be lieut., from 15th Oct. 1832, in suc. to C. A. G. Wallington prom.

Cadet of Cavalry John Staples admitted on estab.—Cadet of Artillery E. K. Money admitted ditto.—Cadet of Infantry Robert Inglis admitted ditto.

3d N. I. Supernum. Lieut. Thomas Wallace, brought on effective strength of Regt., v. J. R. Bigge retired, 23d April, 1832.

62d N.I. Lieut. G. H. Cox, to be Capt. of a Company, and Ens. R. E. T. Richardson to be Lieut. from the 30th March, 1832, in succ. to F. J. Bellow retired.

The Rev. John McQueen, to be Secretary to Military Orphan Society, v. the Rev. W. Hovenden deceased.

Fort William, Nov. 5, 1832.—Cadet of Artillery Wm. Maxwell admitted on establishment.

Cadets of Infantry A. E. Dick, Robert Hay, G. S. H. Browne, G. N. Greene, and P. D. Warren, admitted on establishment.

Acting Ens James Duncan to be ensign, from 4th Oct. 1832, in suc. to J. W. Stiles, dec.

Ens. W. Swatman, 65th N.I., to be a sub-assistant commissary-general, to fill a vacancy in department.

Mr. H. Inglis to be a local lieut. in Sylhet L. Inf. corps, with usual salary of Sonat rs. 200 per mensem.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 19, 1832.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Cornet J. R. Burt to act as adj. to 6th L.C. during absence of Lieut. Aitken; date 2d Sept.—Lieut. R. L. R. Charteris to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 65th N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. Whiteford; date 4th Oct.—Acting Ens. J. S. Banks to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 33d N.I., in consequence of app. of Lieut. Mainwaring to Sylhet Light Infantry; date 1st Oct.

Oct. 20.—Assist. Surg. J. Dalrymple app. to 50th N.I., and directed to join left wing at Hazarechaugh.

Lieut. and Adj. C. C. J. Scott, 32d N.I., struck off strength of depot at Landour, and directed to join his regt.

Lieut. S. Williams, 9th, to join and do duty with 20th N.I. at Seetapore, until 20th Oct. 1833.

Acting Ens. J. S. Davidson, attached to 2d, to join and do duty with 48th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Oct. 22.—Cadets of Artillery F. Turner, H. A. Carleton, E. R. E. Wilmot, and W. H. Delamain, to do duty with artillery at Cawnpore.

Oct. 23.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. C. Griffin to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 51st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Lamb; date 8th Oct.—Ens. and Adj. E. Hay to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 35th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Fisher; date 17th Sept.

The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. B. Browne (new prom.) to 6th comp. 6th bat.; 1st Lieuts. F. G. Mackenzie (new prom.) to 3d comp. 1st bat.; W. S. Pillans, from 2d tr. 2d to 2d tr. 3d brig.; E. D'A. Todd, from 2d tr. 3d to 2d tr. 2d brig.; J. H. Daniell, from 2d tr. 3d to 3d tr. 1st brig.; H. M. Lawrence, from 3d tr. 1st to 1st tr. 3d brig.; G. S. Lawrenson, from 1st tr. 3d to 3d tr. 3d brig.; 2d Lieut. P. Bridgman (brought on effective strength) to 4th comp. 6th bat.

Assist. Surg. W. E. Watson app. to 1st brig. Horse Artillery, and to proceed with 2d tr. from Cawnpore to Meerut.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Login, M.D., app. to 1st brig. Horse Artillery, and directed to join 3d tr. at Dum-Dum.

Oct. 24.—Capt. J. W. Jones, 17th, permitted to do duty, until 1st July next, with 1st N.I., at Futtehgurh.

Fort William, Nov. 12.—*Infantry.* Major R. L. Dickson to be lieut.-col. v. W. Skene retired, with rank from 15th Oct. 1832, v. W. R. Gilbert, prom. —Major A. Shuldham to be lieut.-col. from 29th Oct. 1832, v. A. T. Watson, dec.

15th N.I. Capt. R. Mackenzie to be major, and Lieut. Z. H. Turton to be capt. of a comp., from 15th Oct. 1832, in suc. to R. L. Dickson, prom.—Supernum. Lieut. H. Boyd brought on effective strength of regt., v. G. E. Cary, dec. 9th June 1832.—Supernum. Lieut. D. Ogilvy brought on effective strength of regt., vice Z. H. Turton, prom., 15th Oct. 1832.

31st N.I. Capt. J. Thomson to be major; and Lieut. J. W. Rowe to be capt. of a comp., from 29th Oct. 1832, in suc. to A. Shuldham, prom.—Supernum. Lieut. R. Beavan brought on effective strength of regt.

35th N.I. Ens. Edw. Hay to be lieut. from 7th May 1832, v. B. Hallowell, dec.—Supernum. Ens. C. H. Jenkins brought on effective strength of regt.

The following Acting Ensigns to be Ensigns to fill existing vacancies in Infantry:—W. A. Cooke, 7th Oct. 1832, in suc. to G. Holloway, dec.—J. Smith, 8th Oct. 1832, in suc. to J. Nunn, dec.

Mr. S. W. Buller admitted to service as a cadet of infantry.

Col. H. Bowen, 34th N.I., to be a brigadier on estab., v. J. Burnet, dec.

Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, corps of Engineers, to officiate as executive engineer, 18th or Dacca division department of public works, during absence of Capt. Terraneau, or until further orders.

Capt. Chas. Andrews, 64th N. I., to act as superintendent and paymaster of invalids for stations of Benares, Dinapore, and Monghyr, during absence, on leave, of Capt. Goldie.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 26.—The following division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Barber to afford medic l aid to 3d tr. 1st brig. Horse Artillery on its arrival at Dum Dum; and Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell app. to medical charge of 3d tr. 2d brig. proceeding to Upper Provinces; date 11th Oct.

Oct. 27.—The following removals and appointments made:—Col. G. Becher, from 10th to 2d L. C.—Col. (Lieut. Gen.) J. Gordon, from 2d to 10th ditto.—Lieut. Col. T. Taylor, from 19th to 12th ditto.—Lieut. Col. B. Roope, from 12th to 19th do. N. I.—Lieut. Col. B. Roope, from 12th to 19th do. —Lieut. Col. J. Durant, from 57th to 69th do. —Lieut. Col. W. Burgh, from 69th to 57th do.—Col. J. —Col. W. Burgh, from 57th to 69th do. —Lieut. Col. W. Vincent, from 57th to 26th do.—Lieut. Col. P. Le Febre, from 26th to 57th do.—Lieut. Col. G. Hawes (new prom.) to 51st do.

The following division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Esdaile, M.D., to perform medical duties of Civil Station of Banda, on departure, on leave, of Assist. Surg. Greig; date 16th Oct.—Assist. Surg. W. Dollard, 54th regt., app. to medical charge of general and station staff at Seerole, and Assist. Surg. H. A. Bruce, M.D., to that of 24th N.I., as temporary arrangements; date 15th Oct.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Bird, of invalid estab., permitted to reside at Monghyr.

Fort William, Nov. 19.—Acting Ens. S. R. Tickell to be ensign, from 15th Oct. 1832, in suc. to J. Burnet, C.B., dec.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Palsgrave to perform medical duties of civil station of Halasore, during absence of Mr. Clemishaw, or until further orders.

Head Quarters, Oct 29.—Maj. H. Ross, 42d regt., to join and do duty with 39d N. I.

The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. G. H. Cox, 62d regt., to command, Ensign J. Henessy, 60th N. I., to do duty with, and Assist. Surg. J. Magrath to afford medical aid to men recommended by the medical committee, to be retained at convalescent depôt, Landour, during ensuing winter months; date 22d Oct.—Lieut. H. Le Mesurier to act as adj. to 61st N. I., during Lieut. Cumine's temporary command of regt.; date 17th Oct.

Oct. 30.—Cadet W. M. Roberts removed from 37th regt., and directed to do duty with 13th N. I.

Oct. 31.—The following division order confirmed:—Acting Ens. F. W. Horne to join and do duty with 52d regt., on departure from Meerut on 29th N. I.; date 24th Oct.

Nov. 5.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. S. M. Grilith to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum, as a temporary arrangement; date 17th Oct.—Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., on being relieved from charge of body guard, to rejoin 10th L. C.; date 30th Oct.—Ens. J. W. Tomkins to act as adj. to left wing 18th N. I., during its separation from head quarters; date 26th Oct.—Lieut. J. H. W. Mayow to act as adj. to left wing of 14th N. I., during its separation from head-quarters, date 24th Oct.—Lieut. A. Hush to act as adj. and qu. mast. to detachment of 3d brigade horse artillery; date 1st Nov.

Sepernum. Ens. R. Grange, 10th, at his own request, removed to 44th regt. N. I., as junior of his rank.

Nov. 6.—The following station order confirmed:—Lieut. R. Cautley, interp. and qu. mast. of 10th L. C., to act as station staff at Kurnaul; date 31st Oct.

Nov 8.—The following regimental and division order confirmed:—Lieut. C. S. Guthrie to act as adj. to corps of engineers, v. Laughton remove to department of public works; date 22d Oct.—Lieut. and Adj. J. C. Lumsdaine to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 58th N. I., during absence of Lieut. Mee; date 28th Oct.—Lieut. G. J. Cookso to act as adj. to Sirhind division of artillery; date 27th Oct.

The following removals and postings of surgeons and assist. surgeons made:—Surg. A. Dick son, on furl.) from 3d to 10th N. I.; W. S. Chaters, M.D., to 3d do.; J. Morton, from 56th to 25th do.; W. A. Venour, from 13th to 9th do. J. Mellis, M.D., (on furl.) from 9th to 13th do Assist. Surgs. W. Mitchelson, from 3d to 2

N. I.; J. Dalrymple, from 50th to 38th do.; S. M. Griffith to 50th do., left wing, at Hezarebaugh; J. Greig, to 43d do.; J. R. Brien, from 66th to 25th do., and to join at Arracan.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Sept. 24. Capt. H. C. Barnard, 51st N.I.—Lieut. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart., 48th N. I.—Assist. Surg. James Ronald.—Oct. 1. Lieut. W. E. Robertson, 49th N.I.—Oct. 15, Major Hugh Ross, 42d N.I.—Lieut. H. B. Smith, 37th N.I.—22. Col. Geo. Becher, 10th L.C.—1st Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, Engineers.—Lieut. G. Farquharson, 8th N.I.—Assist. Surg. John Dalrymple.—Nov. 5. Lieut. Col. H. Cock, 32d N.I.—Maj. H. Morreson, 57th N.I.—Capt. D. Pringle, 10th N.I.—Capt. R. Stewart, 61st N.I.—Capt. Richard Home, 73d N.I.—Lieut. E. K. Hopper, 73d N.I.—1st Lieut. Jas. Alexander, regt. of Artillery.—1st Lieut. J. W. Scott, regt. of Artillery. Cornet George Scott, 6th L. C.—Surg. W. A. Venour.—12. Capt. J. M. Heptinstall, 31st N.I. —Capt. H. D. Coxe, 25th N.I.—Capt. H. V. Clegg, 32d N.I.—Capt. Patrick Grant, 59th N.I.—Lieut. Edw. Brace, 48th N.I.—Lieut. Geo. Caulley, 8th L.C.—Lieut. Jas. S. Davies, 32d N.I.—Assist. Surg. E. T. Browne, Medical Department.—Veterinary Surgeon John Toombs.—19. Capt. M. A. Banbury, 40th N.I.—Capt. Justin Shiel, 35th N.I.—Lieut. J. C. Hannyngton, 24th N. I.—Lieut. Geo. Griffiths, 13th N. I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 24. Capt. J. W. Michell, 49th N. I., *for private affairs.*—Oct. 1. Capt. A. T. Davies, 57th N.I., on ditto (via Bombay).—Capt. John Milner, invalid estab., *for health.*—22. Lieut. W. Cross, 39th Madras N. I., *for health.*—Nov. 5. Lieut. W. A. Butler, 22d N. I., *for health.*—Ens. T. E. Colebroke, 13th N. I., *for health.*—Ens. D. C. Baddeley, 61st N. I., *for health.*—Assist. Surg. Henry Babington, *for health.*—12. Surg. Neil Maxwell, M. D., *for health.*—Assist. Surg. John Bowron, *for health.*—Assist. Surg. Falls Hartt, *for health.*—Lieut. Henry Drummond, 30 L. C. *for health (via Bombay).*—Lieut. Edw. Vibart, 2d L. C., *for one year, on private affairs.*—19. Assist. Surg. Adam Thomson, *doing duty at Malacca, for health, to proceed from Singapore).*

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 15. Lieut. T. S. Bremer, 43d N. I., *for two years, for health.*—22. Major John Cheape, of Engineers, *for two years, for health.*—Nov. 5. Capt. G. C. Smith, 3d L. C., *for eighteen months, from 30th March 1832, for health (instead of to Europe).*—19. Capt. Robert Ross, 18th N. I., *political agent at Kotah and Boondee, for eighteen months, for health.*

To Van Diemen's Land.—Oct. 1. Surg. Isaac Jackson, *for twelve months, for health (via Isle of France).*—Nov. 5. Assist. Surg. H. Bousfield, *for two years, for health.*

To Bombay.—Nov. 12. Veterinary Surg. Fr. Rogers, *for six months, for health.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

SEPTEMBER 25. *Exporter*, Anwyll, from London and Mauritius.—28. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, from Mauritius and Madras.—OCTOBER 4. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannay, from Liverpool.—5. *Sabina*, Somes, from Manilla and Bombay.—6. H. M. S. *Harrier*, Vassell, from England and Trincomallee.—10. *Timor*, Henry, and *Venelan*, Green, both from Boston.—11. *Childe Harold*, Leach, from London (in 106 days); *Petite Nancy*, Trelo, from Bordeaux; *Calcutta*, Saliz, from Bordeaux; *Star*, Griffing, from Philadelphia, Madeira, and St. Jago; and *Cornelia*, Beard, from Baltimore.—13. *Vesper*, Brown, from London and Bombay.—14. H.C.Ch.S. *Bolton*, Aldham, from London and Madras; and *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from London and Madras.—15. *Mary Ann Webb*, Hesse, from London and Madras.—16. *London*, Wimble, from London and Madras.—20. *La Victoire*, Desse, from Bordeaux; and *Albion*, McLeod, from Liverpool.—23 *Coromandel*, Boyes, from London and Madras.—24. *Bothwell*, Crawfurd, from Glasgow.—25. *Hindostan*, Redman, from London and Madras; and *Roberts*, Wake, from Mauritius.—28. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, and H.C.Ch.S. *Layton*, Saunders, both from London.—NOVEMBER 2. *James Sibbald*, Darby, from London and Cape.—5. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, from London.—7. *Cæsar*, Thompson, from London and Madras; *Caledonia*, Symers, from Singapore and Malacca; and *Burrell*, Mc——, from Sydney and Madras.—8. *David Clarke*, cattle, from Sydney and Madras.—9. *Ienas*, Payne, from Mauritius and Madras.—9. *Emily*, Barnard, from Havre de Grace; and *Sir*, Wyatt, from Penang and P ilier Coast.—12. *St. George*, Thomson, from Bristol.—22. *Bland*, Callan, from Liverpool.—24. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from London and Cape.—26. *La Gauge*, Amiel, from Bordeaux.

Departures from Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 29. *Brunswick*, Bluett, for London (since wrecked at Sangor).—OCTOBER 2. *Princess Victoria*, Snell, for London; and *John Adams*, Butler, for ditto.—16. *Mary*, Dobson, for Liverpool.—25. *William Wilson*, Miller, for Mauritius.—NOVEMBER 8. *General Palmer*, Cotgrave, for London.—14. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, for Bombay.—25. *Isabella*, Wiseman, for London; and *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannay, for ditto.

Freight to London (Nov. 17).—£5 to £5. 10s. for dead weight, and £6 to £6. 15s for light goods.—Bullion, ½ per cent.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 12. At Delhi, Lieut. George J. Fraser, 1st L.C., assist. revenue surveyor, to Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of John Moore, Esq., of Liverpool.

18. At Allahabad, J. G. A. Rice, Esq., lieut. and adj. 6th Bengal N.I., to Mary Charlotte, third daughter of H. H. Harrington, Esq.

20. At Agra, A. U. C. Plowden, Esq., of the H.C.C.S., to Rosamond Newton, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. T. Newton, of the 28th regt. Bengal N.I.

— At Meerut, Capt. James Hewett, 52d regt. N.I., to Miss Elizabeth Waller.

22. At Mhow, W. MacGeorge, Esq., of the Pioneer corps, to Mrs. Olivia Duffin.

24. At Mussoorie, Lieut. and Adj. D. F. Evans, 16th N.I., to Mrs. Dongan, relict of the late Capt. R. F. Dougan, 10th L.C.

26. At Calcutta, Richard Hugh Snell, Esq., C.S., to Letitia, relict of the late J. Shum, Esq., C.S.

27. At Calcutta, Rob. Barlow, Esq., C.S., to Augusta Louisa, daughter of the late Major Gen. Seymour, H.M.S.

Oct. 2. At Almorah, Lohoogaut, Capt. F. M. Orr, 58th regt. N.I., to Lucy Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Courtayne, Esq., of Woodpark, county Kerry.

— At Calcutta, M. W. Carruthers, Esq., C.S., to Miss Josephine Parker.

— At Dacca, E. I. Ommaney, Esq., engineers, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. W. Martin, H.M.S.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. A. J. Tulloch, to Miss Elizabeth Lewis.

11. At Chuprah, Mr. G. H. Dessa, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Capt. Jacob Rogers, dec., of the Mahratta service.

20. At Calcutta, James T. Mellis, Esq., C. S., to Miss Emily Anna Montgomery.

Nov. 6. At Mhow, Capt. William Veysie, 7th L. C., to Charlotte, third daughter of Major Pereira, artillery.

7. At Calcutta, Edmund Talbot, Esq., 53d regt. N. I., to Miss Eliza Augusta Sunbolf.

8. At Cawnpore, John Harcourt, Esq., H. M's 11th Lt. Drags., to Annabella, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Pollock, C. B.

10. At Calcutta, Charles Hutchins, Esq., to Harriott, second daughter of George Hodder, Esq., formerly of the Guards.

13. At Calcutta, J. A. Greenway, Esq., to Amelia Harriett, only daughter of the late Charles Greenwaller, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Ensign and Adj. G. W. G. Bristow, 71st regt. N. I., to Isabella, third daughter of Major Gen. C. Colin Campbell.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Young, to Miss Isabella Duncan Andrews.

15. At Calcutta, J. A. Deverell, Esq., indigo planter, of Cootoreah factory, Nuddeah, to Mrs. Eliza Ann Garrod.

17. At Calcutta, Robert Campbell, Esq., to Miss Mary Mattinson.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Anna Tabaris.

19. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles George, to Miss Ann Speck.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Keymer, H. C.'s Marine, to Miss Harriett Bartlett.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Glassup, to Miss Charlotte Marshall.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Agacy, to Miss A. Warn.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14. On his passage from China, in the *Forth*, William Russell, Esq., aged 31 years.

Sept. 3. At Bareilly, Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. James Burnett, 44th regt. N.I.

8. At Aurungabad, Capt. Andrew Riddell, of the 24 grenadier regt.

21. At Barrackpore, Capt. T. Haslam, 25th regt. N.I., aged 42.

22. At Nudjuffghur, of fever, *Chevalier Antoine* Riccardi, colonel in the French army, *on his way* to Meerut, aged 45.

23. At Lucknow, John Devetrine, Esq.

26. At Allipore, Mr. John Abbott, assistant master in the Lower Orphan School, aged 37.

29. At Calcutta, Lieut. Col. Robert Francis, Invalid Pension Establishment, aged 69.

— *In his boat* on his way to Calcutta, Mr. *David* Sutherland, of Dacca, indigo planter.

— At Calcutta, Mr. C. F. Kellner, *Head Examiner*, Military Board Office, aged 39.

30. On board the *Sea Horse*, pilot schooner, of fever, the Rev. Walter Hovenden, B.D., secretary to the Bengal Military Orphan Society.

Oct. 2. At Midnapore, *Lieut. Col. Doveton*, commanding the 38th regt. N.I.

4. At Almorah, Capt. J. W. Stiles, of the 30th regt. N.I.

— At *Chandernagore*, Joseph Conway Waller, Esq., mariner.

5. At Juanpore, Capt. Geo. Cracklow, of the 6th regt. N.I.

— At Calcutta, C. F. Hunter, Esq., of the firm of Gilmore and Co., *aged* 47.

— At Calcutta, Herbert Hawes, Esq., a chief officer in the Hon. Company's mercantile service, aged 52.

— At Chandernagore, Mrs. *Norton*, aged 46.

7. Drowned in the River, *off Culna, during the* torm, W. L. Cleland, Esq., barrister at law.

— At Bareilly, Ensign George Holloway, 44th egt. N.I.

— At *Calcutta*, Emelia, daughter of the late Ir. Alexander Gordon, aged 25.

9. At Meerut, the Lady of R. A. Master, Esq., ch Light Cavalry.

— At Calcutta, Silvia, widow of the late Mr. aniel Bridges, H. C. Marine, aged 102.

— At Howrah, Mr. John Wood, shipwright, ged 26.

11. At Allahabad, on board his *Budgerow*, proeding to the Presidency in charge of *invalids*, apt. Parks, H. M. 39th Foot.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Margaret Harding, ged 79.

12. At Malda, William Alexander, Esq., indigo anter, aged 36.

13. At Secunderpore Factory, Thomas, eldest n of Mr. T. B. Scott, aged 24.

14. At Chandernagore, Capt. John Mein, *late* nmander of the H. C. C. *service* on the Pe- ng establishment.

15. At Poosah, Mrs. Farrell, relict of the late M. Farrell, Esq.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. *George* Godfrey, chemist druggist, aged 30.

18. At Chandernagore, Charlotte Lydia, the y of W. Macleod, Esq., aged 34.

19. At Calcutta, Eugenia Felicite, wife of Capt. omas Clarke, H. C. Marine, aged 22.

1. At *Calcutta*, Mr. J. H. Bowers, aged 21.

3. At Calcutta, Jacob Frederick Plusker, Esq. Chinsurah, aged 46.

. At Calcutta, Mr. William Gray.

. At *Calcutta*, Mrs. F. H. Peterson, aged 22.

— Mr. John Crabbe, aged 23.

29. Lieut. Colonel A. T. Watson, Commandant at Ally Ghur.

Nov. 4. At Calcutta, Baboo Muddun Mohun Seal, dewan of the Bank of Bengal.

— At Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Taylor, aged 22.

7. At Dacca, of cholera, the Rev. Fre Mariano de Assumpçao, one of the Apostolic Missionaries and Vicar of the Dacca Church.

— At *Calcutta*, James Urquhart Sherriff, Esq., architect, aged 35.

— At Serampore, of fever, Miss Sarah Menia Mullins, aged 16.

— At Chandernagore, Mr. Robert Nicholas, aged 21.

11. At *Calcutta*, of brain fever, Henry Waterman, second son of the late Lieut *H. P. Shortt*, 20th N. I., aged 16.

12. At *Calcutta*, Aviet Agabeg, Esq., senior member of the firm of *Agabeg* and Company, aged 47.

— At Chandernagore, Lieut. Jacques Le Tellier, *Commanding* the Sepoy corps of that settlement.

— At Chinsurah, N. W. Giffrey, Esq., assist. *surg. H. M. 16th Foot*, aged 27.

15. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Major Gerrard, relict of the late Major J. Gerrard, B. E.

16. At Barrackpore Park, *Mrs. Hannah Hay*, aged 55.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Monte D'Rozario, late proprietor of the *Columbian Press*, aged 44.

17. At Kedgeree, *Mrs. Sarah Stephens*, aged 66, widow of the late Andrew Stephens, Esq., many years civil surgeon at that station.

22. At Calcutta, John H. Fergusson, Esq., youngest son of *N. Fergusson, Esq., M.D.*, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Bowers, aged 21.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Benjamin Ashwell, assistant master *Free School*, aged 30.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Amelia Hessing, aged 36.

24. At Calcutta, Lieut. W. E. Robertson, 49th regt. N. I., aged 25.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sophia Patton, the lady of J. H. Patton, Esq., H. C. civil service, aged 29.

Lately. At Saharunpore, Henry Graham, Esq., judge of that zillah.

— Mr. John Abbott, aged 37, third son of the late William Abbott, Esq., 1st *Royal Veteran Battalion.*

— At *Sea*, on board the *Cecilia*, Mr. T. B. *Woolsey.*

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

POLLUTION OF A MOSQUE.—EXEMPLARY CONDUCT OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 28, 1832.—*His* Exc. the Commander-in-Chief having brought to the notice of Government the exemplary conduct of Subidar Major Syed Guffoor, and Subidar Abdull Rymon of the 8th regt. of L.C., who, by their prompt, firm, and highly judicious conduct effectually frustrated the designs of some evil-disposed persons, who recently caused the pollution of a mosque at Arcot;* the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Syed Abdull Rymon to be a subidar of the first class, and to mark his approbation of the conduct of Subidar Major Syed Guffoor, who has served the Company with distinction fourty-five years, by presenting him with a palankeen and the usual allowance for its support, and by transferring him to the pension establishment on the full pay and staff allowance which he now receives.

* See Asiat. Intel. p. 103.

STAFF ALLOWANCES TO INTERPRETERS AND QUARTER-MASTERS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1832.—Interpreters and Quarter-masters of Native regiments of Cavalry and Infantry on this establishment are authorized to draw, from the 1st instant, the undermentioned staff-allowances which correspond with the allowances drawn by officers holding similar appointments in the Bengal army:—

	Per Mensem.
Staff Pay	62
Office Allowance	40
Horse Allowance	30
Total Rupees	132

REWARDS TO NATIVE OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1832.—Subadar Majors Noor Saib, Mahomed Surwar, Sheer Ally Beg, and Kumber Ally, having been brought to the notice of the Government, as officers who from long and faithful services, fidelity and attachment to the Company, respectability of character and gallant conduct in the field, are particularly deserving of consideration. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, in acknowledgment of their merits, to confer on them the privilege of using the Nobut in the Company's territories, together with the honorary symbols of that privilege and its appropriate establishment.

The services of Subadar Major Noor Sabib, of the Golundauze Battalion of Artillery, were noticed by Government in General Orders of the 20th June 1809, and 2d Feb. 1819. He accompanied in the capacity of an aid-de-camp, Sir Thomas Hislop, Commander-in-chief of this Presidency, when commanding the army of the Deccan in the year 1817, and was pre-eminently distinguished for his fidelity and zeal; he has since that period acted as aid-de-camp to Sir Alexander Campbell, Sir Thomas Bowser, Sir George Walker and the present Commander-in-chief, and has enjoyed the confidence and good opinion of those distinguished officers; he has been rewarded by the grant of fifty cawnies of nunjah land on shrotrium tenure for three lives, and of a palankeen with an allowance for its support; and he now, after a service of fifty-two years, having obtained the honour of the Nobut, will henceforth be known by the title of Noor Ood Deen Khan Buhadoor Shooja Jung.

Subadar Major Mahomed Surwar, late of the 2d Battalion of Horse Artillery, entered the service of the Hon. Company in the year 1779, and was pensioned after a service of forty-seven years on the full pay and staff-allowance of subadar-major. He was employed in the expedition to Egypt and also in the campaigns under Lord Cornwallis and General Harris; he was present at the siege of Bhartpoor in 1804, and also served in Bundlecund and Cuttack; he was severely wounded in an affair with Tippoo's army when under Lord Harris, and has on all occasions distinguished himself for his zeal and devotion to the Company's interests; he has received a palankeen and an allowance from Government for its support, and also been rewarded with a sword and a horse, and having now obtained the honour of the Nobut, will hereafter be styled Mahomed Surwar Khan Buhadoor Namdar Jung.

Subadar Major Sheer Ally Beg of the 3d regt. L.C. has distinguished himself during a period of fourty-four years, as a zealous, brave, and active soldier. He was present at the storm of Bangalore in 1791, at both seiges of Seringapatam under Marquis Cornwallis and Lord Harris—on foreign service in Ceylon—with Sir John Malcolm in Persia and Bengal, receiving from that distinguished officer a sword, as a mark of his esteem; with the Bombay army from 1808 to 1813, in the course of which he signalized himself in a brilliant affair of horse under Lieutenant Brooks near Naynese, and returning to Madras in 1814, served throughout the last Mahratta campaign, in which he was immediately attached to Sir Thomas Hislop as an aid-de-camp; his services were noticed in General Orders of the 2d Feb. 1819, when he was presented with a palankeen and an allowance for its support; he has ever since continued to officiate as aid-de-camp at head-quarters, highly approved and commanded by their Excellencies Lieut. Gen. The Hon. J. Abercromby, Lieut. Generals Sir Thomas Hislop, Sir George Walker, and the Hon. Sir Robert William O'Callaghan, and is now rewarded with the honour of the Nobut, and will be hereafter styled in the records of the Company Sheer Ally Beg Khan Buhadoor Himmut Jung.

Subadar Major Kumber Ally of the 12th regt., N.I., is an officer whose conduct was noticed by Government in General Orders of the 8th Dec. 1826, when he obtained a sword and a palankeen with an allowance for its support; he served during the whole of the Mahratta campaign of 1803-4 and 5, with great distinction in the 2d Battalion 8th regt., under the personal command of the Duke of Wellington; he was present with that distinguished regiment at the battle of Assaye and Argaum, and has by his conduct on all occasions obtained the confidence of his superiors and the respect of the native army. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to confer upon him the honour of the Nobut, and he will hereafter be distinguished by the title of Kumber Ally Khan Buhadoor Rifut Jung.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO CHAPLAINS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 9, 1832.—With reference to the General Orders by Government dated the 31st of July 1832. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the travelling allowance granted by the Hon. the Court of Directors to chaplains when required to visit out-stations periodically, shall be calculated at the rate of one day's allowance to every ten miles, allowing for a halt on the 7th day; and that a declaration on honour by the chaplain that the journey authorized by the Venerable the Archdeacon has been performed, shall be substituted for the declaration upon honour of the actual period of absence; provided, however, that the allowance drawn on this account shall, in no case, exceed 200 rupees per mensem.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

1st regt. L.C., from Bellary to Arcot.
3d regt. L.C., from Nagpore to Bellary.
5th regt. L.C., from Jaulnah to Bangalore.
7th regt. L.C., from Bangalore to Nagpore.
8th regt. L.C., from Arcot to Jaulnah.
2d regt. N.I., from Shikarpoor to Hurryhur.
24th regt. N.I., from Hurryhur to Palaveram.
28th regt. N.I., from Jaulnah to Secunderabad.
52d regt N.I., from Secunderabad to Jaulnah.
32d regt. N.I., from Trichinopoly to Cannanore.
44th regt. N.I., from Cannanore to Trichinopoly.
37th regt. N.I., from Nagpore to Secunderabad.
38th regt. N.I., from Berhampore to Nagpore.
43d regt. N.I., from Secunderabad to Masulipatam.
49th regt. N.I., from Masulipatam to Berhampore.

H.M. 39TH REGIMENT.

Fort St. George, Oct. 16, 1832.—H.M. 39th regt. of Foot is admitted on the establishment of Fort St. George, from the 22d ultimo.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Extract from letter from Hon. the Court of Directors, dated June 20, 1832:—

Par. 1. "Our sanction has lately been given to a resolution of the Bengal Government abolishing the allowance of travelling charges to civil and military officers, except in the cases of civil servants and assistant surgeons upon their first appointments to civil stations after arriving in India.

2. "We desire that if you have not already done it, measures be taken for effecting a similar retrenchment of expense at your presidency."

NEW GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.—Fort St. George, Oct. 25, 1832.—Whereas Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., hath been appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors to be governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies; it is therefore hereby proclaimed that Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said office of Governor, and taken the oaths and his seat accordingly; and all persons are hereby required to obey the said Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B,. as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

COURT MARTIAL.

OOSMAN BEG, NAIGUE.

At a Native General Court Martial holden at Bangalore on the 8th of October 1832, Oosman Beg, Naigue in the 35th regt. of N. I., was tried on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For having at Bangalore, on the 2d of March 1832, on a public Taleem Khanah, in the presence of several persons, seditiously and insubordinately declared his intention of placing a slaughtered pig, in the Eedgah, previous to the reading of the Khootbah, at the approaching conclusion of the Ramzan, in order to stir up the Mussulmauns in attendance thereon to take up arms against the Company's Government.

Second Charge.—For having at the same place, on the 8th of the same month, deserted from his regiment, not returning until the 21st of July in the same year, when he was brought back a prisoner.

Additional Charge.—With having at Bangalore, on the 5th of March 1832, been concerned in placing the carcase of a pig, surmounted by a cross, on the Eedgah; thereby wantonly polluting a public place of worship, and risking an insurrection among the Mussulmaun population.

The Court found the prisoner Guilty on all the charges, and sentenced Oosman Beg, naigue, to be shot to death by musketry, which sentence was carried into effect at Bangalore in presence of the troops, European and Native, paraded for the purpose.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 5. J. C. Morris, Esq., to be a trustee for St. George's Church.

Robert Cleik, Esq., to be a trustee for ditto.

9. H. Morris, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Malabar, during absence of Mr. Maclean.

S. J. Popham, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem, in succession to Mr. Gardiner; but to continue to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, during employment of Mr. Thompson on other duty.

12. W. A. Morehead, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, until arrival of Mr. Whish.

T. Pycroft, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

F. Lascelles, Esq., to act as third judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for southern division during absence of Mr. Cotton.

W. Bathie, Esq., to act as advocate general on departure of Mr. Norton.

19. W. Harington, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Salem, during absence of Mr. R. Nelson on other duty.

R. Nelson, Esq., to act as third judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division during absence of Mr. James Thomas.

W. Lavie, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Canara, during absence of Mr. C. M. Bushby.

J. F. Bishop, to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

Capt. A. Douglas to be resident at court of H.H. the rajah of Tanjore, during pleasure of Hon. the Court of Directors.

24. Capt. J. A. Atkinson to be a beach magistrate.

Mr. J. F. MacKenzie to be boat paymaster.

Nov. 2. G. J. Waters, Esq., to officiate as mint-master, during absence of Mr. W. A. Neave.

The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence:—

Oct. 9. G. Norton, Esq., advocate general, for eighteen months.

21. C. R. Cotton, Esq., third judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for southern division, for eighteen months, to sea, on sick certificate.

16. T. D. Lushington, Esq., for eighteen months, to sea, on sick certificate.

23. H. Gardiner, Esq., collector and magistrate of Vizagepatam, to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 6. The Rev. H. Harper, A.M., to act as archdeacon of Madras, during absence, on leave, of Archdeacon Robinson, permitted to proceed to Cape of Good Hope, for six months.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 9, 1832.—Assist. Surg. J. T. Maule to medical charge of zillah of Mangalore.

Lieut. C. Bradford, 28th N.I., to act as barrack-master, during absence of Lieut. C. B. Lindsay.

Lieut. W. Garrard to be adjutant to corps of engineers.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 25, 1832.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Simpson to act as adj. to a detachment of Madras Europ. regt.; date 25th July 1832.—Ens. Hughes to act as qu. mast. to 47th N.I., during period Lieut. Bond remains in charge of regt.; date 6th Sept.—Capt. Milsom, 9th, to proceed to Ryacottah to relieve Capt. Burton, 37th regt., from command of that station; date 11th Sept.—Lieut. H. D. Sheppard to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 19th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Coventry on sick cert.; date 14th Sept.

Fort St. George, Oct. 12.—Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c., of Hon. Company's service proceeding to England on ship *Madras*.

27th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Cowper Rochfort to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. D. P. O'Neil to be lieut., v. Burton invalided; date of comms. 6th Oct. 1832.

Cadet of Engineers S. E. O. Ludlow admitted on estab. and app. to act as 2d lieut.

Mr. Wm. H. Wormsley admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Lieut. John Hayne, 36th, and Lieut. G. G. Mackenzie, 50th N.I., permitted to resign their appointments of qu. masters and interpreters to those corps.

Mr. W. H. Clifford (recently restored to service) to be placed on returns of 1st L.C., next below Lieut. T. A. A. Munsey, with date of com. 9th June 1825; and Lieut. J. F. Porter to be borne upon returns of 1st regt. as supernumerary, until a vacancy may admit of his being again brought on strength of regiment.

Oct. 16.—Colonel C. A. Vigoureux, C.B., H.M. 45th regt., to command Bellary; Colonel C. D. Kenny, 12th N.I., to command Trichinopoly; and Colonel D. Foulis, 1st L.C., to command provinces of Malabar and Canara, in absence of Colonel Pereira.

Lieut. G. H. Harper, 40th N.I., to command Sibendy corps in Northern Circars.

Colonel Lindesay, H.M. 39th Foot, on departure of H.M. 46th regt. from Hyderabad, to assume command of Hyderabad subsidiary force, and continue to exercise same, subject to confirmation of Supreme Government.

7th L.C. Lieut. Wm. Wyndham to be adjutant.

35th N.I. Lieut. Chas. James Farran to be qu. master and interpreter.

43th N.I. Lieut. John Lewis to be adj.—Ens. Hay Ferrior to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

Assist. Surg. James Hamlyn permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. W. Craigie to act as paymaster at Jaulnah, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. Highmoor, permitted to proceed to western coast on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 28.—Assist. Surg. James Drever removed from doing duty with H.M. 62d regt., and posted to corps of pioneers, v. Auchinleck.

Sept. 29.—Veterinary Surg. H. Hooper removed from 1st to 4th L.C., and Veterinary Surg. T. Hagger from latter to former corps.

Oct. 1.—Capt. Henry John Lodington, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., to command detachment of that corps at Guntoor.

Acting Cornet Ashley Tottenham to do duty at riding-school at Bangalore.

Acting 2d-Lieuts. Thos. Hay Campbell, and Archibald Foulis to do duty with 2d bat. artillery.

Oct. 4.—Capt. James Smith, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., permitted to reside on eastern coast till further orders, for benefit of his health.

Oct. 5.—Ens. A. M. Glas, 49th N.I., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Macqueen proceeding to Europe.

Oct. 8.—Capt. W. P. Burton, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and will reside at Royacottah.

Assist. Surg. J. Quin, 5th L.C., to afford medical aid to detachment of foot artillery at Bangalore.

Assist. Surg. J. L. Geddes to have temporary medical charge of 3d bat. artillery.

Oct. 9.—Lieut. J. Dods, 4th, removed from doing duty with 14th regt., and allowed leave of absence till 31st March 1833, to proceed to Cuddalore on sick certificate.

Oct. 10.—The following postings and removals ordered in Corps of Artillery:—Maj. F. Dervill (*late prom.*) to 2d bat.; Capt. C. Taylor, from 2d to 4th bat.; Capt. J. Horne, from 4th to 2d bat.; Capt. E. Ansinck (*late prom.*), to 2d bat.; Capt. G. Midlecot (*late prom.*) to 2d bat.; 1st-Lieut. D. Carruthers, from 3d to 2d bat.; 2d-Lieuts. A. C. Pears, and W. M. Gabbett, from 3d to 2d bat.; 2d-Lieut. G. P. Eaton (*late prom.*) to 1st bat.; 2d-Lieut. E. J. Morgan (*late prom.*) to 2d bat.; 2d-Lieut. J. D. Mein (*late prom.*) to 3d bat.; Acting 2d-Lieut. J. W. Goad, from 3d to 2d bat.

Oct. 12.—Ens. and Qu. Mast. W. A. Halstead, 11th N.I., having passed a creditable examination in Persian language, deemed by Com.-in-chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Oct. 13.—Lieut. Joseph Martyr, 36th N.I., to act as qu.-mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Hayne resigned.

Ens. H. M. Donaldson, 50th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Mackenzie resigned.

Assist. Surgs. James Hamlyn and W. Scott to do duty with H.M. 45th regt., till further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Heaton removed from doing duty with 2d bat. artillery, to do duty with H.M. 54th regt., till further orders.

Oct. 15.—The following removals and postings of Lieut. Colonels ordered:—J. M. Coombs, from 43d to 10th N.I.—John Bell, from 49th to 9th N.I.—C. A. Elderton, from 9th regt. to right wing Madras Europ. regt.—I. Gwynne, (late prom.) to 43d N.I.—S. I. Hodgson (*late prom.*) to 49th N.I.

Veterinary Surg. W. H. Wormsley to do duty with Veterinary Surg. Legrew at Bangalore.

Lieut. R. W. Sparrow, 18th, removed from doing duty with 9th N.I.

Fort St. George, Oct. 19.—The following Acting Cornets promoted to rank of Cornets to complete establishment:—St. Vincent Pitcher, Andrew John Kelso, Jonathan Fowler.—Henry Garnier to take rank from 24th Dec. 1830.

Colonel W. Clapham permitted to return to Europe on furlough, and to resign command of Malabar and Canara from date of his embarkation from western coast.

Oct. 23.—Superintend. Surg. James Annesley, removed from Nagpore subsidiary force, to northern division of army.

Acting Superintend. Surg. George Adams removed from northern division to Nagpore subsidiary force.

Sen. Surg. W. F. Newlyn to act as superintending surgeon in northern division of army, during absence of Mr. Annesley, or until further orders.

Lieut. Thomas Maclean, 39th N.I., to be fort adjutant at Trichinopoly, v. Harper.

Lieut. John Mann, 25th N.I., permitted to resign appointment of adjutant to that corps.

Oct. 26.—Major Henry William Hodges, 34th N.I., to be private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.

Capt. R. Barron, H.M. 3d regt., to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

30th N.I. Lieut. C. G. Ottley to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Maclean.

Nov. 2.—Maj. H. W. Hodges, 34th, or Chicacole, L. Inf., to be government agent to durbar of H.H. the Nabob of the Carnatic, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends.

Lieut. Col. W. Cullen, artillery, to officiate as military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor until further orders.

Capt. T. K. Limond, 3d L.C., to be town major of Fort St. George.

Lieut. Thos. Maclean, 39th N.I., to act as aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 12. Lieut. H. Watts, corps of sappers and miners, for health.—Lieut. C. C. Cotterell, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., for health.—19. Col. W. Clapham, for health, (to embark from western coast).—23. Capt. W. Scott, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., for health (to embark from western coast.)—Ens Wm. Carden, 26th N.I., for health (to embark from ditto).—Lieut. W. De Monte Lys, 22d N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. A. Harriston, 41st N.I., for health.—Cornet K. E. A. Money, 8th L.C., for health.—24. Assist. Surg. D. Young, for health.—26. Colonel M. L. Pereira, commanding Malabar and Canara, on furlough.—Capt. H. B. Smith, 8th L.C., on furlough (by way of Red Sea).—Assist. Surg. G. J. Jackson, for health.

To Bengal.—Oct. 12. Lieut. E. T. Morgan, 50th N.I., till 30th April 1833, to Mahidpore, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 9. *John*, Lowe, from Sydney, New South Wales (with head-quarters of H.M. 39th Regt.), and *Diligent*, *Array*, from Bordeaux.—10. *Layton*, Saunders, from London.—13. *Southworth*, Coombs, from Sydney, New South Wales (with portion of H.M. 39th Regt.); and *Nestor*, Thiebault, from Calcutta.—23. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Hamley, from a cruize.—24. H.C. Ch.S. *Cæsar*, *Thompson*, from London.—25. *Lady Flora*, Ford, from London; *Argyle*, Stavers, from Bombay and Aleppo; and H.M.S. *Harriet*, Vassell, from a cruize.—*Nov.* 4. *Barretto Junior*, Laws, from London.

Departures.

Oct. 7. *Robarts*, Wake, for Calcutta.—10. *Diligent*, Array, for Coringa; and *Burrell*, Metcalfe, for Calcutta.—11. *Layton*, Saunders, for Calcutta.—12. *La Jeune Palmyre*, *Le Bozee*, for Calcutta.—15. *Nestor*, Thiebault, for Bordeaux.—29. *Madras*, Beach, for London.

Freight to London (Oct. 29).—Dead weight, £3. 15s.; measurement goods, £5. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 5. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Rumsey, 44th N.I., of a daughter.

27. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. and Brevet Capt. John Stoddard, H.M. 54th regt., of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Shikarpoor, the lady of Lieut. Faunce, 2d N.I., of a daughter.

18. At Cuddapah, the lady of W. Morehead, Esq., of a son.

20. At Tellicherry, the lady of John Vaughan, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Koragherry, Neilgherries, the lady of James Thomas, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

Oct. 2. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Alldritt, artillery, commissary of ordnance at that station, of a son.

4. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. W. W. Baker, of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of D. Elliott, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Black Town, Mrs. W. Hitchens, of a daughter.

5. At Black Town, Mrs. Gertrude Anna Rebeiro, of a son.

6. At Secunderabad, the lady of Assist. Surg. Edmund Walter Eyre, of a daughter.

— At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. Shaw, 18th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Arcot, Mrs. Jesson, of a son.

7. On the Sheavaroy Hills, the lady of M. D. Cockburn, Esq., of a son.

9. At Madras, Mrs. Gabell, of a son.

12. At Berhampore, the lady of Major J. W. Cleveland, 38th N.I., of a daughter.

16. At Madras, the lady of Stephen Cumberlege, Esq., of a son.

18. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. F. J. Darrah, A.M., chaplain of Black Town, of a son.

20. At Chindadrapet, the wife of Mr. John Anderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 20. At Secunderabad, Lieut. John Radcliffe Wilson, 2d regt. H.H. the Nizam's Infantry, eldest son of Major John Wilson, commanding

15th Madras N.I., to Maria Elizabeth, only daughter of W. Russell, Esq., of Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire.

Oct. 5. At Secunderabad, Mr. H. Blennerhassett to Jane O'Brien, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Browne.

30. At Madras, Major William James Bradford, 35th N.I., to Miss Fanny Theresa Hall, daughter of the late General Hamilton Hall.

DEATHS.

Sept. 12. At Laulpettah, near Vellore, in his 28th year, James Stephen Lushington, second son of the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Governor of this presidency.

Oct. 2. At Vizagapatam, Henry Taylor, Esq., of the civil service.

6. At Secunderabad, Mr. George Spence, aged 31.

13. At Kamptee, Subadar Major Mahomed Meer, of the 3d regt. L.C. The remains of this distinguished officer were attended to the grave by the European officers of his regiment and most of the native troops composing the Nagpore subsidiary force.

16. At Madras, Ensign C. Macaulay, of the 16th regt. Native Infantry.

20. At Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, Colin, wife of Duncan MacDougall, Esq., assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment.

31. At Madras, J. B. Frazer, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Nov. 3. Ootacamund, of fever, caught on his route through the Goodaloor jungle, when proceeding to the Neilgherries, Dr. Alexander Turnbull Christie, of this establishment.

Lately. On her way from Bangalore, to embark for England, Mary Anne, daughter of Capt. Butler, of the 52d Regt.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

POSTING OF CADETS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 1, 1832.—In compliance with instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor General, consequent upon the principle upon which the posting of cadets permanently to regiments has hitherto been made under this presidency not being considered so equitable in its application as that which prevails in the Bengal army, the regulations in force under the latter presidency are directed to be observed upon this establishment, and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following detail of the system that is henceforth to be acted upon in this particular, as well as the arrangement, under the operation of which removals of officers of the grade of ensign will be effected.

1st. Ensigns already posted to regiments, will be removed to fill vacancies in other regiments, under the following restrictions.

2d. The senior in the army of this grade will be removed to another regiment in which there is a vacancy, if by such removal he will obtain two steps on the scale of promotion, and no advantage inferior to this is supposed to compensate the inconvenience and expense attendant on the removal; and whenever this advantage is not considered by the officer to be removed, equivalent to the expense and inconvenience which it entails, the officer will be permitted to remain in the regiment from which the transfer would have removed him.

3d. In filling a vacancy in the rank of ensign in a regiment where the advantages above detailed are not secured by removal, owing to its having one or two supernumerary lieutenants, the senior supernumerary ensign in the army is to be taken.

4th. No cadets will hereafter be permanently posted to a regiment until all the supernumerary cornets and ensigns belonging to their respective branches of the service are disposed of, by being brought upon the effective strength of the army.

The officers of the ranks above alluded to, whose promotion since the promulgation of the general orders in June 1829, when the army became burthened with supernumeraries, has taken place, under the system hitherto prevailing under this presidency, are not for the present to be distributed in the enjoyment of any of the advantages which they have derived from the rank they have thus obtained, this question having been referred for the decision and orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, but they will at the same time consider themselves liable to have their promotion cancelled, should the Hon. Court's decision be unfavourable to their continuing in the possession of it.

All removals and postage to fill existing vacancies in army, of the rank of ensign, are to be made in accordance with the principle of the foregoing arrangement, and as vacancies were known at the office of the adjutant-general on the 10th of Sept. 1832.

RENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 13, 1832.—In modification of the rules respecting the amount of rent chargeable for the occupation of the public buildings belonging to this presidency on the Neilgherry Hills, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the rent of the several quarters be fixed at the sum of Rs. 25 each per mensem, without reference to the rank of the occupant.

GENERAL MILITARY BAZAARS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 13, 1832.—In conformity with instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the general Military Bazaars at this Presidency be placed under the Commissariat Department, and that the office of superintendent of bazaars shall, from the 1st Nov. next, cease, as a distinct appointment.

The following arrangements are accordingly to have effect from the above-mentioned date:—

The bazaars at Poonah, Belgaum, and Deesa, to be each placed under an officer who will be appointed to the situation of third assistant commissary general.

The bazaars at Sholapore, Ahmednuggur and Bhooj, to be placed under the respective commissariat officers already attached to those stations.

The situation of superintendant of bazaars, at the stations named in the margin,* will be held under the commissariat department, by the respective station staff-officer, as at present, except that at stations where the force consists of less than two corps; the staff allowance be reduced to Rs. 50 per mensem, and the allowance for establishment to the same amount.

The bazaar at Seroor to be placed within the limits of the cantonment at that station, and constituted a military bazaar, under the rules contained in the last preceding paragraph.

Captain J. Forbes, superintendent of the Poonah-bazaar, who is ineligible, from his rank, for the situation of third-assistant commissary general, is placed from the same date at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. E. Marsh, to be a third-assistant commissary general, and to have charge of the Military Bazaar at Belgaum.

Lieut. D. M. Scobie, 14th regt. N.I., to be a third-assistant commissary general, and to have charge of the military bazaar at Poonah.

Ensign J. C. Hartley, 3d Grenadier regt. N.I., to be a third-assistant commissary general, and to have charge of the military bazaar at Deesa.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Sept. 20. Mr. R. C. Money, acting Persian secretary to Government, to accompany Right Hon. the Governor, on his Lordship's tour to southern Mahratta country.

Mr. J. S. Law, acting deputy Persian secretary to Government, to conduct duties of office during Mr. Money's absence.

Judicial Department.

Sept. 12. The assistant judge at Poona to be also assistant to agent for adjusting claims against sirdars in the Deckan.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 26. Mr. J. Burnett to act as first assistant to principal collector of Poona, from date of Mr. Malet's departure for England.

Oct. 1. Mr. J. Seton, deputy mint-master, to officiate as sub-treasurer and general paymaster, during *Mr. William's* absence on leave.

Furlough.—Sept. 26. Mr. W. W. Malet, civil service, for three years, to England.

* Ahmedabad, Rajcote, Hursole, Baroda, Surat, Dalligaum, Asseerghur, Satara, Dapoolie.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 17. The Rev. E. P. Williams, A.B., admitted on this establishment from 5th Oct., and appointed chaplain at Deesa, the Rev. R. Y. Keays resuming his stations of Ahmedabad, Hursole, and Baroda.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 9, 1832.—2d N.I. Lieut. J. Campbell to be capt., and Ens. S. V. W. Hart to be lieut., in suc. to Riddell dec.; date of rank 9th Sept. 1832.

Assist. Surg. W. B. C. Graham, M.D., to be storekeeper to European General Hospital, in suc. to Assist. Surg. J. McLennan.

Oct. 11.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. S. Parr, 23d N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., from 26th Sept., during absence of Lieut. C. H. Brown, or until further orders.—Lieut. S. Parr, to act as adj. to 23d N.I., from date of the departure of Lieut. F. H. Brown from station, until arrival of Lieut. Cartwright, who stands appointed to situation.

Oct. 12.—Ens. K. Jopp, 16th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Landon, on leave to presidency.

Capt. Rankin, paymaster of northern division of army, having been ordered to return to his station, the temporary arrangement for conduct of duties of his office, during his employment on special duty, to cease.

Oct. 15.—Assist. Surg. C. Morehead, attached to H.M. 4th L. Drags., to perform medical duties on Mahableshwar Hills, during absence of Assist. Surg. J. Murray.

Oct. 16.—Capt. D. Forbes, 2d Grenadier N.I., to command troops at Veerpoor, from 1st Nov. 1832.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 11. Capt. A. C. Peat, engineers.—13. 2d-Lieut. C. Berthon, artillery, for health.—15. Lieut.-Col. J. Shiress, 17th N.I., for health.—Capt. Minchin, Indian navy, for health.—17. Lieut. Charles Parbury, Indian Navy, for health.

To Mahableshwar Hills.—Oct. 18. Lieut Lowe, Indian Navy, for health.

To Malabar Coast.—Oct. 17. Commander James W. Guy, Indian Navy, for twelve months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrival.

Oct. 1. *La France*, Lartique, from Bordeaux.—5. *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, from London.—9. H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Brucks, from Persian Gulf (bringing an overland despatch from England of 5th July).—11. *Huddersfield*, Noakes, from Liverpool.—12. *Robert Quayle*, Bleasdale, from Liverpool.—27. *Ellora*, King, from Port Glasgow.—30. *La Nymph*, Briolle, from Bordeaux.—31. *Royal George*, Wilson, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Oct. 17. *Mulgrave Castle*, Coulson, for London.—31.—18. *Earl of Eldon*, Theaker, for London.—21. *John Taylor*, Crawford, for Liverpool.—22. *Cordelia*, Weaver, for the Clyde.—26. *St. Helena*, Barnes, for England.—31. *Clairmont*, Bagnall, for Liverpool.—*Nov.* 4. H.C. sloop of war Cruiser, Harris, for Persian Gulf.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 23. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of J. W. Muspratt, Esq. C. S. of a son.

29. At Surat the lady of Harry Borradaile, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

30. At Sholapoor, the lady of Capt. Wm. Wylie, major of brigade, of a son. The infant died next day.

Oct. 4. At Poonah, the wife of Mr. W. S. Price, assist. surg., of a son.

8. At Ootacamund, the lady of E. E. Elliott, Esq. Bombay civil service, of a son.

12. At Poonah, the lady of E. B. Thomas, Esq. Madras civil service, of a son.

21. At Bombay, the lady of D. Greenhill, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 13. At Bombay, W. Hamilton Hart, Esq., to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Lloyd, Esq.

DEATHS.

Oct. 22. At Bombay, Capt. George Williamson, paymaster of the Aurungabad division of H. H. the Nizam's army, aged 32.

Lately. Lieut. Col. Stanley.

Penang.

BIRTH.

April 14. The lady of Lieut. J. Benwell, 46th Madras N.I., of a son.

DEATHS.

In Penang Harbour, of fever, on board the *Dunira*, George Wilson Brown, Esq.

At Penang, of fever, James Stuart, Esq. surgeon, brother of George Stuart, Esq., merchant.

At Penang, of fever, Ensign Luscombe, 46th regiment Madras Native Infantry.

At Penang, of fever, Mr. Thomas Humphreys Green, superintendant of Mr. Ibbetson's plantations.

At sea, of fever, on board the *Dunira*, Henry Nairne, Esq., of the Penang civil service.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Aug. 22. The lady of J. S. Clark, Esq., of a son.

Malacca.

DEATH.

Sept. 1. Thomas Williamson, Esq., aged 53.

China.

ARRIVALS OF THE COMPANY'S SHIPS.

(Season 1831-32).

Aug. 15. *Duchess of Athol*, Daniel, from Bombay.—16. *Canning*, Baylis, and *Lord Lowther*, Fowler, both from London.—17. *Edinburgh*, Marshall, from London.—20. *Berwickshire*, Thomas, from London and Singapore; and *Orwell*, Dalrymple, from Bombay.—23. *Macqueen*, Lindsay, from Bengal.—SEPT. 1. *Thomas Coutts*, Chrystie, from Bombay.—3. *Asia*, Bathie, from Bengal; and *George the Fourth*, Barrow, from Bombay.—13. *Earl of Balcarras*, Broughton, from London.—17. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Innes, from Bombay; and *London*, Smith, from Madras.—18. *Dunira*, Hamilton, from Bengal.—OCT. 9. *Charles Grant*, Manderson, from Bengal.—12. *William Fairlie*, Blair, from Bengal.—13. *Windsor*, Proctor, from St. Helena, Straits of Malacca, &c.—20. *Marquess Camden*, Larkins, from Bombay.—26. *Barossa*, Wilson, from London.—NOV. 5. *Bradsbornebury*, Shittler, from London.

BIRTHS.

July 16. At Macao, the lady of J. C. Whiteman, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At sea, on board the H.C.S. *Lord Lowther*, the lady of W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., of a son.

Aug. 18. At Macao, the Lady of Capt. Macondray, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 22. At Macao, the lady of Dr. Kierulf, of Manilla.

Lately. On the passage between Singapore and China, Mr. Robert Manners, second officer of the H.C. ship *Marquis of Camden*.

— Mr. J. O. Knowles, assistant surgeon of the H.C. ship *William Fairlie*.

Manilla.

DEATH.

Sept. 26. Raphael Daniel Baboom, Esq., of Madras, merchant.

DEBATES AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 20.

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

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.) acquainted the court that a list of superannuations, compensation and allowances, granted since the last court to the Company's officers and servants in England by the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93, was laid before the proprietors in conformity with the by-law, sec. 19, cap. 6.

The Hon. *Chairman* next acquainted the court, that certain papers presented to parliament since the last general court were laid before the proprietors. They consisted of resolutions of the Court of Directors for warrants or instruments for annuities granted to the Company's servants in England.

THE SHIP LARKINS.

The Hon. *Chairman* acquainted the court, that the Court of Directors had, on the 12th of December last, come to a resolution for hiring the ship *Larkins* by private contract, which resolution should now be read.

The clerk here read the resolution, as follows:—

Resolved by the ballot, That having had under consideration the engagement of a ship suitable for the conveyance to Calcutta of the iron steam vessel *Lord William Bentinck*, and also of the other steam-vessel now building for the Company, this court are of opinion, with reference to the peculiar nature of the service for which such ship is required, that the same should be taken up by private contract.

That having likewise considered a letter from Mr. Joseph Somes, offering the ship *Larkins* for a voyage to India or to India and China, and back, this court are of opinion, that it will be most advantageous to the Company's interests to employ the ship on the circuitous voyage, instead of the voyage out to Bengal and accordingly.

That the ship *Larkins*, of 700 tons burthen, be engaged for the voyage to India and China, and back, at a freight of £10. 15s. per ton, which rate is to cover all the expenses attendant upon the enlargement of the hatchways, and other alterations necessary for the steam-vessels to be admitted into and discharged from the ship.

That the sum of £3. 5s. per ton on the registered tonnage of the ship (which is the rate of freight offered for the conveyance of a cargo out to Bengal), and also all expenses that may be incurred to the time of the delivery of the steam-vessels at Calcutta, do form a debit against the territorial branch of the Company's accounts.

That the foregoing resolution be reported to the General Court, agreeably to the 6th Clause of the Act 51st Geo. III. cap. 75.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Mr. *J. Poynder* expressed a wish that the court should be put in possession of a memorial presented to the Court of Directors by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and also the copy of another memorial, presented to the Court of Directors by the Church Missionary Society. He now gave notice that, at a future court, he should submit a motion on the subject to which these memorials referred. At present, he should lay on the table the following notice of motion:—

That there be laid before the next court the copy of a memorial presented to the Court of Directors by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in October 1832; and also of another memorial presented by the Church Missionary Society in July 1832, each complaining of the obstruction offered to the progress of the Christian faith in India, in consequence of the receipt of a considerable revenue by this Company from the tribute levied on the performance of idolatrous worship at the several temples; and also from the payments by the pilgrims invited to the several religious stations.

Mr. *Lush* seconded the motion.

The *Chairman*.—Does the hon. proprietor wish that these documents should be presented at the next general court?

Mr. *J. Poynder*.—I meant at the next court, not presuming it to be special. I am aware of the situation in which I stand; and perhaps the next court would be special. All I could do at a court thus specially called would be to give notice of my motion for some future day.

The *Chairman* said there would be no objection to the production of those papers.

MANDAMUS.

The *Chairman* was about to adjourn the court, when

Mr. *Rigby* rose, and said that he had specially attended the court under the full expectation that there would have been some communication made of a serious nature, on a subject most deeply affecting the interests of all the proprietors, and even the existence of the Company itself. (*Hear, hear!*) In that expectation perhaps he was, like others, doomed to be disappointed; and that being the case, he would call the attention of the court to some circumstances that had transpired since the proprietors had last met, and which appeared to him to be extremely important. Since he had last the honour of attending the Court of Proprietors of this Company the conduct of the Court of Directors had been brought, in a very considerable cause, under the consideration of one of the highest legal tribunals in this country; it was, in his mind, a most unfortunate circumstance, especially at such a time, that there should be any subject of collision between the Hon. Court of Directors and the Board of

Control. The proprietors had, of course, nothing to do with the matter in dispute; but he felt that it was much to be deplored that at such an important period as the present such a collision should occur between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. Looking to the relative situation of these parties, the Board of Control on the one hand, and the Court of Directors on the other, the circumstance formed a most serious subject of consideration for the Court of Proprietors. And when he looked into the result of this business,—when he saw the defeat and disgrace which the Company had sustained, adding to that load, perhaps he should not call it calumny, but that load of abuse and censure which the tide of public feeling at present directed against the Company, he could not view it but as a most unfortunate transaction. He happened professionally, not that he was in the cause, but he happened, while attending his professional duties in Westminster Hall, to hear the motion made in the case to which he alluded; and, notwithstanding the ability displayed by those gentlemen who appeared for the Court of Directors (and greater ability could not be displayed than was manifested by those who had the interest of the Company under their protection), still the decision of the Court of King's Bench, in the recent application for a *Mandamus*, gave, he would not only say to himself, but to all men of sense, observation, and experience, the greatest satisfaction; and he was sure the British public must agree with him, that this Company, on the occasion to which he referred, was placed under, and was subjected to, a very serious imputation. With these few observations, and feeling the strongest wish for the interest and prosperity of the Company, he must beg that the case laid before the Honourable Company's standing counsel prior to the business having been brought into a court of law should be left in the proprietors' room for their consideration. It did appear that the Court of Directors in their correspondence with the Board of Control had contravened the Act of Parliament; and he believed there was a difference of opinion on the subject behind the bar. He therefore called for the case: for he supposed that a case had been drawn up and laid before their standing counsel. He wished that case to be placed in the proprietors' chamber for their perusal and consideration; perhaps the court would at once direct the case and the opinion of the learned counsel thereon to be read for the information of the proprietors. It undoubtedly seemed to him and to the great body of the English public extraordinary, that their grave and hon. Court of Directors should rush blindly into a court of justice. He therefore should move, if the case and opinion were not then read, that they should be immediately laid before the court.

Sir *C. Forbes* seconded the motion. He was for supporting publicity on all occasions; and, therefore, he hoped there would be no objection to laying the case and opinion before the court.

The *Chairman* said the only observation which he would make on this motion was to ask whether, in the opinion of the hon. mover and the hon. baronet, the production of those papers might not be attended with inconvenience. Notwithstanding that observation, however, if it were the opinion of the members of that court that those documents should be submitted to the proprietors he should not object to it, but he should beg, in addition, to call for the production of all the papers connected with this case. (*Hear, hear!*) He said this, because it was impossible that a meagre case drawn up for the inspection of counsel could give a just idea of the question. The conduct of the directors could only be borne out by a knowledge of all the facts, and therefore it was necessary that the whole of the papers should be produced.

Mr. *Rigby* said the hon. chairman's amendment had his most hearty concurrence; but he hoped that the papers referred to by the hon. chairman would comprise the legal case, and that they would contain a general statement of all the facts.

Dr. *Gilchrist* expressed himself in favour of the motion.

Mr. *Twining* said he had been on the point of making an observation similar to that which had fallen from the chair. He was of opinion that it would be better if they refrained from calling for the particular papers at the present time. A more fitting opportunity might be selected for considering this subject: and he thought they ought to be glad to abstain from entering on it now. It had attracted the attention, and given pain and anxiety to some proprietors, therefore he thought it would be as well not to demand these papers at that particular time. They would be very soon called on to consider many most important subjects, subjects deeply affecting the interests of the Company and of the public at large, and he thought they ought to keep their minds clear and undisturbed for the consideration of those subjects, and not to take any step which was likely to increase that feeling of collision which his hon. friend had deplored. He therefore hoped that his hon. friend would think, if such were the general feeling amongst the proprietors, that it would be as well when their attention was about to be called to a variety of grave and important subjects, to avoid at present bringing before the court this particular question. With respect to the collision between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, he should be very glad to have every information on the subject; but still he thought, that it would be more prudent for them to reserve themselves for the consideration of the great question which would shortly come before them, rather than to give up their minds to that which his hon. friend had introduced.

An *Hon. Proprietor* agreed with the hon. gentleman who had just addressed the court, that it would be better not to produce those papers, if on the production they were to be generally disseminated; but it appeared that the papers were merely to be laid before the proprietors, and were not to be published. Such papers only were called for as would be sufficient for the information of the proprietors.

Mr. *Goldsmith* said, that any statement laid before the proprietors would soon be in the possession of the public. He had on a former occasion addressed the court, and enquired whether they would be speedily called together to discuss the question of the renewal of the charter. He should like to know how soon that event would take place. The minister of the crown had said that the charter question would be brought before Parliament previous to the Easter holidays. Easter was now near, and yet they had received no information on the subject. He, as a proprietor of East-India stock, felt interested to know his fate, because reports were abroad of a very unpleasant description. He wished a court to be specially called, for the purpose of knowing what state the Company were in. He might be told that that could not be done, because the information was not yet ripe enough to lay before the proprietors; but till that information was ready, he should be glad to know in what situation they stood.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor would perceive that he was not speaking to the question immediately before the court. When that was disposed of, the hon. proprietor might put any question that he wished.

Mr. *Mills* said, that that was not the time to enter into a statement of the general concerns of the Company; at the proper period every information would be given. If the directors were found to neglect their duty, and unnecessarily to withhold information, then, and then only, ought they to forfeit the confidence and good opinion of the proprietors.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said he was a friend to the Company, and wished to see it flourish; and he was sure it could only flourish by proceeding, on all occasions, in a straightforward and above board manner; concealment injured a good cause, and made a bad cause much worse. He thought that all the papers, including the correspondence of the Directors with the Board of Control, should accompany the case and opinion. They would then be enabled to see what had been done. He hoped, therefore, that the amendment which the hon. chairman had made to the first proposition would be carried.

Mr. *Rigby* said, that in bringing forward this motion before that hon. court he had not had the slightest communication with any proprietor (much less with the hon. proprietor who seconded the motion) on the subject. As to the amendment of the hon. chairman, he was bound to agree to it. He agreed also most sincerely in the opinion that a feeling of conciliation ought to be exerted at the present time and on the present occasion. But still he felt that it was most important for the court of proprietors, who were so deeply interested, to set themselves right with the British public, and to show, that however this unfortunate collision took place, or however erroneous the ideas and opinions of some individuals might have been, the proprietors were not parties in the transaction. (*Hear, hear!*) He conceived it was right to show that those gentlemen who were only proprietors knew nothing of this proceeding. It was equally right that those who had adverse opinions on this subject should be known; and in his opinion the present was the best time to effect that object. As had already been said, the papers connected with this motion would not go before the public at large, but would be confined to the proprietors. And though an hon. proprietor had asserted that the papers would go before the public, yet he wished to procure this information, to satisfy the country in the first place, and to guide the judgment of the proprietors hereafter in their decision on an important matter.

The *Chairman* denied that he had proposed any amendment. What he had said was merely in the way of suggestion, if the hon. member thought fit to persevere in his motion. He deemed it to be his duty to point out to the court the inconvenience that might arise from producing those papers: but he added, if the hon. member persisted in his motion, he hoped that all the papers connected with a case like this would be called for. He therefore considered this motion as wholly belonging to the hon. proprietor.

Mr. *Astell* said the hon. and learned proprietor had assumed to himself the right of making a declaration which did not apply to any member of that court. He had said that this matter brought disgrace on the Company. The hon. and learned proprietor was not justified in

making any such statement. (*Hear, hear!*) He was equally incorrect when he spoke of what he was pleased to call erroneous opinions. The directors did not mean to refuse those papers, and by them they were willing to abide; but they were not ready to give up their opinion, in deference to that of the hon. and learned proprietor. The directors had at all times the benefit of the Company at heart, and they had at the present moment above all others, the most anxious desire to ameliorate the state of the Company's affairs. He thought, therefore, that the hon. and learned proprietor was not justified in the expression which he had made use of. He would not bow to the opinion of the hon. and learned proprietor. On the contrary, he conceived that the directors would have covered themselves with disgrace, if they had taken any other course but that which they had adopted. The Court of Directors would of course entertain their own opinion, and the Company generally, and the public, would doubtless do the same. Notwithstanding the hon. and learned proprietor's statement, when the subject was canvassed, he anticipated a decision very different from his.

Mr. *Rigby*.—If he used the word "disgrace," it was with reference to the unsuccessful application to a court of law, and not to the conduct of any individual. If they went into a court, and were worsted before that high tribunal, he deemed it to be a disgrace to the Company, but not to any individual.

The motion was then put in the following form:—

"Resolved that the whole of the papers which led to the mandamus lately issued by the Court of King's Bench, on the subject of a despatch to Bengal of the 15th instant, relative to the affairs of Messrs. William Palmer and Co., together with any dissents which may have been, or which may be recorded on the proceedings of the Court of Directors, be printed and laid before this court."

Mr. *Twining*.—Is this a question that is entirely decided?

The *Chairman*.—It certainly is, and the despatch is gone out to India.

Mr. *Rigby*.—That was a very proper question, because it would have been most improper for him to introduce such a subject as this, *pendente lite*. He coincided in the terms in which that motion was drawn up, but he would ask, did it include the case and opinion? Perhaps it would be as well to insert the words "together with the case laid before Counsel, and their opinion thereon."

The *Chairman*.—I think the motion includes every thing.

Mr. *Rigby*.—Was there a case laid before counsel?

Mr. *Campbell*.—The hon. proprietor ought to be quite satisfied with the motion as it now stands.

The motion was then agreed to.

EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said that the last motion having been disposed of, he had one or two questions to ask of the hon. chairman, in order that the Court of Directors might stand right with the nation as well as with the company. He had seen whilst travelling on the Continent lately a paragraph, purporting to be an extract from the English papers, in which it was asserted that the directors had sent a deputation to Government to offer them the services of three battalions of East-India Volunteers, for the purpose of sending them over to Ireland. (*A laugh.*) He asked was that statement true? He could not believe that it was true; but certainly it pervaded the whole of the continental papers. It would be most improper for a body of merchants to make any such offer. It would be exceedingly unjust and unwise for them to offend a brave and gallant nation like the Irish, which he trusted would long be united with Great Britain, under the present and many future sovereigns.

The *Chairman*.—No such offer was ever thought of or made, there is not the least foundation for any such report.

RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER.

Mr. *Goldsmith* said he regretted that they had as yet received no information on the subject of the renewal of the Company's charter. There were many minors and orphans whose property was concerned in that event. They were depending on the Company's securities, not as speculating parties, but as persons who actually lived on the produce of those securities. They might have embarked their property in government securities, and received the same interest as they did now without running any risk. Those individuals were in a state of great uncertainty. He observed that reports, he would not say newspaper reports, were current that it was intended to deprive the Company of all their trade, and that an entirely new system was to be acted on. Some explanation ought to be given on this point. The present, however, he supposed, was not the time to expect such information, which would not be granted till the question was regularly brought forward by the Court of Directors. He hoped, however, that it would not be long before the subject was introduced. In making these few observations he was actuated by no political feeling. He wished, however, to open the eyes of those who were interested in the welfare of the Port of London. The outports were doing every thing in their power to benefit by the change that was expected to take place; and he called on the court to recollect that not one of the members

of parliament for London and the Tower Hamlets (those places being intimately connected with the shipping interest) had come forward to say how the advantages which the Port of London now enjoyed were to be secured. When he saw the outports doing all they possibly could to serve themselves, he thought that the Company ought to bestir themselves on such an occasion. Their docks, the best and noblest in the world, which were secure from fire, and from every casual danger, might, if they did not act with promptitude and spirit, be rendered comparatively useless and unproductive. To prevent the Port of London being destroyed depended on the Company more than on any other body of men. He had thus spoken from no political motive, but entirely for the good of the Port of London.

Mr. *J. Poynder* felt with the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, great anxiety that a court should be speedily held on this important subject; but his anxiety rested on very different and much higher grounds than that of the hon. proprietor. Of course he participated in a feeling for his own individual interest as far as it was proper that he should do so, but there were questions connected with this subject so much above the interests of trade and commerce—so much above matters of mere worldly concern—questions of such paramount, such infinite importance—questions so much superior to those which the hon. proprietor had referred to, that the latter were scarcely worth notice when placed in competition with the former. Their affections, their feelings, ought to impel them to give their most serious consideration to those interests. They were connected as men and as Christians with the welfare of the Indian empire. The great, and the interesting, and the paramount question, which should most decidedly command their attention, was that to which the motion of which he had this day given notice referred. Something ought, and something he hoped would be brought forward with reference to the interests of the Christian church in India—that was the matter which should claim their warmest and their most attentive consideration. He trusted, therefore, that when the discussion of the charter came on they would come prepared to legislate on topics of unspeakably higher importance than any speculation with reference to trade or commerce could possibly be. Talk indeed of docks; what was the interest of the London Docks, or the Liverpool Docks, or any other docks, compared with the spiritual interest of which he was the advocate? He was justified in the observations he had made. He placed an entire dependance on the Court of Directors with respect to the steps which they might take for the renewal of the charter; and he should be unwilling to consume the time of the court by adverting to those subjects which had been touched upon by the preceding speaker.

Mr. *Weeding*.—As neither of the preceding speakers had asked at what time the court was likely to be called together on this subject, he would supply the deficiency. He therefore begged to know when the proprietors would be probably called on to take into consideration the renewal of the charter? (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *J. Poynder* and Mr. *Goldsmith* declared that they had each begun by making that enquiry.

The *Chairman* said that this question having been so directly put to him, he should endeavour to give the best answer in his power, standing in the particular situation in which he was placed. All he could say was, that the Court of Directors were anxious that the Court of Proprietors should have this important subject brought under consideration as quickly as possible. The Court of Directors would be happy to consult them as soon as they were in a situation to enable them to do so; but whether that would be within so many days, he really could not say. He hoped the proprietors would be satisfied with his declaration, that the Court of Directors were extremely anxious, as soon as possible, to bring the subject forward.

Sir *Charles Forbes* hoped that neither the Court of Directors nor his Majesty's ministers would expect the proprietors to make up their minds, or to come to any decision upon such an important question, without giving them ample time to consider it.—(*Hear, hear!*)—A communication ought to be brought down with all the expedition possible, stating what progress had been made in the negociation. Documents, to a great extent, had been printed and laid before the House of Commons, but they were not yet complete, and he thought it advisable that those papers should be placed in the hands of the proprietors without delay. It had been mentioned, though perhaps not on authority, that the powers of the Company were to be entirely re-modelled, and that they were to be deprived of their trade altogether. The character of sovereigns was, it was said, to be disunited from that of merchants. He was, and always had been, in favour of such an alteration, so far as regarded India, because he thought that unnatural union was any thing but beneficial to the public interests. With respect to the China trade, however, he must say, on the other hand, that he would be very sorry to see the day when that trade, hitherto, in his opinion, so advantageously conducted by the Company, should be taken from them.—(*Hear, hear!*) After looking to the wel-

fare and happiness of the people of India, the China trade was the great object that ought to take precedence of all others. The China trade was a question of high national importance, and he must see strong reasons for the separation before he, for one, could agree to it. In fact, he had no doubt but that if the door were once opened, and the Company prevented from carrying this trade on, the country would soon lose it altogether, and an immense loss to the revenue of the empire would be the consequence. (*Hear, hear!*) The means, also, of procuring adequate remittances to England for territorial charges in India would no longer exist. He did not suppose that those means would be found in the exertions of the private trade. If they depended on that trade for £3,000,000, or £4,000,000 annually, that were now brought home in teas from China, they would find themselves much mistaken. He begged to apologise for making these remarks, but he felt so strongly on this subject, that he could not avoid it. It was, however, to be hoped that ministers would look to the security of the revenue, and to the due supply of the valuable article of teas, an article which had become a necessary of life. There was one point to which he wished to call the attention of the honourable chairman. At the period of the renewal of the charter, about twenty years ago, a committee was appointed by the Directors themselves to manage the business. This committee, consisting of the Chairs and six other Directors, formed a deputation to carry on the communications with his Majesty's ministers. Of those gentlemen he believed that only two were now remaining. He thought it would be extremely desirable that the same course should now be pursued. With all due respect for the two honourable gentlemen who now filled the chairs, he was bound to say that it would be better if a committee were so appointed, selecting those Directors who had a practical knowledge of India and of the affairs of the Company generally, for the purpose of conducting the negociation now pending. He threw this out merely as a suggestion; he hoped that the papers necessary for their information would be speedily laid before them, and that due time would be given for the consideration of the question. In the mean time he thought the papers might be put in course of printing, that no time might be lost when the Directors were prepared to lay them before the proprietors. Here the conversation ended.

EAST-INDIA CLAIMS.

Sir *J. Malcolm* said he rose to make a motion not unsimilar to that which had recently been submitted to the court by an hon: and learned proprietor (Mr. Rigby). Though that hon. and learned proprietor had anticipated the principle, he had not anticipated the object which he (Sir J. Malcolm) had in view. He perfectly concurred with his hon. friend on the left (Sir C. Forbes) that the question which would soon be brought under discussion was one of so grave and so serious a nature, that they ought to approach it in the most calm and considerate spirit. It not only affected matters of trade and commerce, but it comprised considerations the most sacred, since it had reference to the just, and wise, and benevolent government of one hundred millions of men. (*Hear, hear!*) Viewing the subject in that light, he was sure that it would be far from the design of ministers or of the Court of Directors to hurry such a question through without paying a due attention to the interests and feelings of the proprietors at large. Such a subject required grave deliberation, and he was sure it would receive all the deliberation which it deserved. His motive in rising was to move for a series of correspondence connected with debts claimed by certain British subjects from native princes. He would say with his hon. friend on the left that the utmost publicity should be given to all their proceedings; and after half a century passed in the service of the Company, he would fearlessly assert that there were no documents in the world better able to stand the test of public scrutiny than those of the Company, and that there were no measures taken by any government that deserved more to be approved of than those of the Indian government at large, both abroad and at home. Feeling thus, when he looked to the Company, he expected in all cases a faithful as well as a generous decision. (*Hear, hear!*) With a proper feeling of delicacy, he would not create discussion at that moment. All he would say was, that the present was the time when they wanted information on a variety of subjects, and amongst the rest on that which he had brought before the court. They wanted to know how the interest of the government was connected with those claims, and how they stood; and to procure that information he now rose to make a very simple motion. His motion was,

"That there be laid before this court copy of any correspondence between the Commissioners for the Affairs of India 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 being subject to the authority of the East-India Company."

These were precisely the words of the motion which he made on the 14th of June last year, in the House of Commons; and he only withdrew that motion on the assurance that when the correspondence was complete, it would be laid on the table. What he at that time stated was, that a proper tribunal should be established for the due consideration of British claims of this nature. He did not look upon a committee of the House of Commons as the most eligible tribunal for examining such claims, and in that opinion he was supported by many highly influential persons. Great delays had occurred in consequence of the want of such a tribunal. In saying this he imputed blame to no one. Justice, however, in all these cases, required publicity; it was most desirable, and was congenial with every principle of the British constitution. The Court of Directors should show to the proprietors, particularly in pecuniary cases, in which the great body of proprietors was so much interested, that they were alone anxious to do effectual and speedy justice. That being once manifested, they might rest assured of receiving the support of the proprietors upon every just and fair occasion.

The motion having been read,

Mr. *Sullivan* said, that concurring in the sentiments of his gallant friend, he felt great pleasure in seconding the motion.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that feeling deeply for the welfare of the people of India, he should give his cordial support to the motion, which he viewed as one of very considerable importance. Whilst all due protection ought to be afforded to the natives against unjust demands, no course of policy could be more mistaken, or more ill-judged, than that of interfering with and resisting well-founded claims. Fortunately, however, aggrieved parties were not, in such cases, bound by the decisions of the Court of Directors; there exists higher powers, which had a right to revise them if they thought proper. God forbid that it should be otherwise; for if it were so, he believed that claimants would sometimes come badly off. The Court of Directors were frequently penny wise and pound foolish, in resisting just and fair claims on the Company and others. He agreed with his gallant friend, that it would be very desirable to have some competent tribunal appointed for the speedy adjustment of Indian claims of a certain description. Here the hon. proprietor adverted to the *Noozeed* and *Travancore* claims, both of which had been most ably and patiently investigated before committees of the House of Commons, and he considered them to be cases of great hardship. But another and a far more important case, and one which had occasioned much discussion, as well in the Court of Proprietors as between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, was that of Palmer and Company, of *Hydrabad*. Of all the proceedings which he had ever known in the course of his life, he was not aware of one that was marked by so much injustice, tyranny, and oppression, as that of Palmer and Company. The creditors of that firm, many of whom were old and faithful servants of the Company, or those who represented them (their widows and orphans), were most unjustly dealt by; and if such a tribunal as his gallant friend alluded to had existed, a competent judicial establishment, composed of men possessing the requisite local information, the claims of those creditors, which would bear the fullest and strictest investigation, might long ago have been decided on, and justice done to them. He felt that the Court of Directors and that court were bound to see justice done to their much injured servants. The credit and countenance given to the house of Palmer and Company by the Governor-General, induced those suffering individuals to place their money in the hands of that firm, believing it to be as secure as if it had been deposited in the Company's treasury. But for the subsequent interference and illegal conduct of the Governor-General and the Court of Directors, no loss would have occurred; therefore he thought the Company was bound to make good the damage that had been sustained.

Mr. *Astell* said the observations made by the hon. baronet were directly opposed to the motion before the Court, which was, that all the papers should be laid before them for the purpose of enabling them to form a proper judgment on the matters to which those papers referred. Instead, however, of waiting for those documents, the hon. baronet had at once made up his mind on the subject. To him therefore it would appear they could be of little use. The hon. baronet had proceeded to give his view of the question without the possibility of any gentleman answering him. He (Mr. Astell) would not then state his view of the question.

Sir *C. Forbes*.—Why not?

Mr. *Astell*.—Why not? Because he would not do that which was irregular. He would say that a more irregular or unjustifiable course never was adopted, than that which the hon. baronet had pursued. The hon. baronet supported a motion for papers which were to give every information on this subject, and he at the same time proceeded to put forward his own opinion without an opportunity being given of answering it. The hon. baronet was so far consistent, that he had always taken the same view of the case. But he would remind the hon. baronet, that this subject had been debated day after day in very full courts, and that he (Sir C. Forbes) stood almost alone in his opposition.

Sir *J. Malcolm* wished merely to explain. Allusion had been made to the

Nozeed case. Now he never said one word, or gave any opinion upon that, or any other case, in the course of his observations. His hon. friend would do him the justice to recollect, for he was present in the House of Commons when the motion was made to which he had before referred, that he did, on that occasion, in no degree prejudge the case. He did not say at that time that he differed from his hon. friend, because he never went into the case at all; and he called for those papers in order that the matters to which they referred might be properly explained and understood. The investigation of accounts of fifty or sixty years' standing, would require minute attention and great patience. He not being master of all the facts connected with these accounts, had refrained from giving any opinion on the subject. He wished that there should be added to his motion the words, "that these papers be printed."

Sir *C. Forbes* thought that he had been interrupted unfairly. The motion then before the court was a very wide and extensive one, and he conceived that he had a right to enter into the question as far as he pleased. Therefore he would not be prevented from doing so by the hon. director (Mr. Astell), or by any other member of that Court. He certainly had expressed his sentiments strongly, and pointedly, as he always did when he felt strongly. He never went round about a subject. He understood from the hon. director, that when the proper time came he would go into the question. He had often heard similar observations on various occasions, as well here as in the House of Commons; but unfortunately the proper time had not yet come, and it was very doubtful whether it ever would come. He was justified in saying what he had said; and those who were acquainted with the rules of debate in another place would, he was sure, admit that he had not been out of order.

Mr. *Sullivan* cordially assented to the printing of these papers; and he trusted, as they related to matters of sixty or seventy years' standing, that they would be duly considered. When that was done, he was sure it would appear, that the resident, whose name was mixed up with these transactions, would be found to have acted on the purest principles.

Mr. *Weeding* said, the hon. baronet had reprobated the proceedings of that court with reference to the Hyderabad case, and had designated their decision on that occasion as disgraceful. He (Mr. Weeding) had taken part in the discussions on the Hyderabad case, and so far from the decision in that case being disgraceful, he would say that it was most discriminative, fair, and just. There never was, in his mind, a case more clear than that was. The hon. director had justly stated the fact, that the hon. baronet was left in a very small minority with reference to that question. He was of opinion that those papers ought to be printed for the information of gentlemen before the bar. Individuals who were in parliament might not want them, but those who were not in parliament, but whose opinion would nevertheless be called for on this question, ought to have a proper opportunity afforded them to form a correct judgment. He therefore thought that those papers should be made public, to enable the proprietors generally to take a just view of the subject.

The *Chairman* said he had no objection to printing the papers; but, on the contrary, heartily concurred in the motion.

The original motion was then agreed to, with the addition that the papers should be printed.

"Resolved, that there be printed and laid before this court, copy of any correspondence between the Commissioners of the Affairs of India 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 authority of the East-India Company in India."

Mr. *Marjoribanks* submitted, as these papers were ordered to be printed, whether it would not be proper that the previous papers should be printed also.

Sir *J. Malcolm* said, he had taken the same date as he had done when he brought his motion before the House of Commons, being obliged to fix some particular date. The date which he had selected, included everything which had occurred on the subject between the Court of Directors and the Ministers. He wanted to elucidate the question without pronouncing any opinion whatsoever.

THE RANEE OF RAMNAD.

Mr. *Rigby* said he felt, as he had before observed, deeply interested for the prosperity of that Company, and for that which was essentially necessary to its prosperity, he meant, of course, its character. Within these few days there appeared in the *Times* newspaper, a letter which rather impugned the justice of the Company, and he wished some enquiry to be made on the subject. The letter stated that a Rajah of Ramnad had without any just cause been imprisoned by the Company. He subsequently died, leaving an only daughter. This daughter was at the time an infant. Her aunt was appointed as her guardian; but that guardian was soon placed in the situation of sovereign, which her niece ought to have possessed. It was farther set forth in the letter, that the aunt after some years had adopted as her heir the son of a slave, and, that this slave had been put in possession of the territorial dominions as well as of a private property of the rajah, although

he had left an infant daughter. The aunt died in 1812, and a claim was made to the property of the deceased rajah by his infant daughter. The Company, however, had supported the cause of the individual who had been adopted.

The *Chairman*.—Perhaps he might save the time of the court if he briefly stated how this matter stood. The case now alluded to had gone before all the courts in India. It had also been heard in this country before the highest authority—that of his Majesty in council; and the decisions had constantly been adverse to the claimant.

Mr. *Rigby* said he was aware of that fact, but the circumstances of the case were of a very peculiar nature; and he understood that there were at that moment reports in circulation in England, deeply affecting not only the interest, but the character of the Company, with reference to this subject. He had been informed that the tribunal here decided from mis-apprehension, and without having the proper documents before it. He had seen a letter from an hon. gentleman, a judge in India, in which it was stated, that if certain other documents were produced, they would unquestionably tend to show that great injustice had been practised, and that some parties who were implicated in the transaction ought to be called to account by the Company. An hon. director, much to his honour, one who had filled the situation which the hon. Chairman then held, hearing of the distress of the rajah's daughter, had ordered her a subsistence out of a certain fund that existed in India. That order was not complied with, and she remained in very great distress. The other rajahs still protested against the person who was imposed on them as ruler, in the place of the deceased rajah's daughter. He here would call the attention of the court to the 23d of Geo. III. cap. 25, sec. 39—an act which did immortal honour to the legislature, and the provisions of which it would be well if the Company always adopted. If they did, they would effectually guard their honour from every charge of despotism or oppression. The section to which he alluded (and he requested attention whilst he read it) set forth,

"And whereas complaints have prevailed, that divers rajahs, zemindars, polygars, talookdars, and other native landholders within the British territories in India, have been unjustly deprived of, or compelled to abandon and relinquish their respective lands, jurisdictions, rights and privileges, or that the tributes, rents and services required to be by them paid or performed for their respective possessions to the said United Company, are become grievous and oppressive; and whereas *the principles of justice, and the honour of this country, require* that such complaints should be forthwith inquired into and fully investigated, and if founded in truth effectually redressed; be it therefore enacted, that the Court of Directors of the said United Company shall, and they are hereby accordingly required, forthwith to take the said matters into their serious consideration, and to adopt, take, and pursue such methods for enquiring into the causes, foundation, and truth of the said complaints, and for obtaining a full and perfect knowledge of the same, and of all circumstances relating thereto, as the said Court of Directors shall think best adapted for that purpose. And thereupon according to the circumstances of the respective cases of the said rajahs, zemindars, &c., to give orders and instructions to the several governments and presidencies in India, for effectually redressing, in such manner as shall be consistent with justice and the laws and customs of the country, all injuries and wrongs which the said rajahs, &c. may have sustained unjustly, and for settling and establishing upon principles of moderation and justice, according to the laws and constitution of justice, the permanent rules by which their respective tributes, rents, and services, shall be in future rendered and paid to the Company by the said rajahs, zemindars, polygars, talookdars, and other native landholders."

The section further directed that there should be established a permanent land revenue instead of a varying one, as was the case before. In pursuance of this enactment, Lord Cornwallis drew up a deed of regulation, directing a species of land tax to be paid during the period, in which this princess's aunt should be in possession; and the Master of the Rolls, upon this case coming before the King in Council, mistook the meaning of that deed, and fancied that it vested the right of sovereignty and of the property in the aunt, instead of in the princess. It was upon that supposition that the learned judge made his decision. He understood that there were gentlemen present connected with India, and better acquainted with the circumstances of the case than himself—and all he asked was, that the Court of Directors would make some inquiry on the subject.

On the motion of the Chairman, the court then adjourned.

East-India House, March 25.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, "for the purpose of laying before the proprietors the communications which have taken place between his Majesty's government and the Court of Directors respecting the Company's charter."

The minutes of the last court having been read,

Mr. *Poynder* rose, amidst much interruption. He said he merely wished, with the Chairman's leave, to throw in a notice of motion for a future court.—(*Cries of order.*) That was his only object.

A *Proprietor*.—This is a special court, and no business can be done, except that which is specified in the advertisement.

Mr. *Poynder* said, he would wait, with great pleasure, for the termination of the business of the special court, if that were thought better.—(*Certainly, certainly, from several voices.*)

RENEWAL OF THE COMPANY'S CHARTER.

The *Chairman* (J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.) then rose, and said he had to acquaint the

court that it was made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors the several communications that had passed between the Court of Directors and his Majesty's ministers respecting the renewal of the Company's charter. It had been the duty of the Court of Directors to lay before the proprietors from time to time the several papers which had emanated from, and the several examinations which had taken place before, the different committees of the House of Commons, which had been appointed to investigate the question during the last three years; he should therefore think that the proprietors generally had made themselves acquainted with the nature and extent of the proceedings that had been adopted with reference to this important subject. Of all the questions that now agitated this great country, there was not one which, in its various bearings, in its extent, and in its operation, with reference to the immense number of individuals in different quarters of the globe whose interests would be affected by it, was so important as that which they were at present called upon to decide. (*Hear, hear.*) The more immediate interests of the proprietors of East-India stock, great and important as they were, and which he and his colleagues, acting as the Court of Directors, were especially bound to maintain,—and most anxious were they to support the rights and privileges of the proprietors,—those interests, he would say, were, in one point of view, trifling when compared with the welfare and happiness of the millions of people who were intrusted to their charge. (*Hear, hear.*) It had been the good fortune of the East-India Company to acquire an empire in India which exceeded in extent most of the empires on the face of the earth, an empire which had, not inaptly, been entitled the brightest jewel in the British Crown. (*Hear, hear.*) That empire had, for a long period, been committed to the care of the East-India Company; and, beginning with a very small fraction of territory, it had, under the control and guidance of the Company, aided by the assistance of their able and enlightened servants, who, in the military, the civil, and the maritime service, had devoted their talents to the interests of their employers in a manner that had never been surpassed, and which perhaps never would (*hear, hear*)—it had, under these circumstances, arrived at its present extraordinary greatness and magnitude. (*Hear, hear.*) That empire, extending now as it did over the whole peninsula of India, from the Himalaya mountains in the north, to the Indus in the west, and the Ganges in the east, had been generally allowed to have been managed and governed in a manner highly creditable to the Company. (*Hear, hear.*) Neither let it be forgotten that this immense empire had been added to the British Crown without one sixpence cost to the nation. (*Hear, hear.*) Adverting to another important part of the question, he would refer to the China trade. That trade also was, in its origin, very small; but it had, under the fostering care of the Company, carried on as it was with one of the most extraordinary nations on the face of the earth, become highly prosperous, and productive of infinite advantage to this country. Whether he referred to the enormously large importation of tea from China, to the vast numbers who were employed in the trade, to its great extent, and to the immense revenue with which it supplied this country, without any cost to the nation (*hear, hear*), the importance of that trade might be easily imagined. There was a third point of view in which the question now brought before them was very important, he meant with reference to the general mercantile prosperity of the country. Adverting, as he had done, very shortly to these subjects, he called on the proprietors to enter on the discussion of this question with all the calmness and deliberation which a case of such deep importance required. The directors now laid before the proprietors, first the proposition of his Majesty's ministers with regard to the future management of those great interests, and, second, the opinion of the Court of Directors thereon. He should conclude by begging of gentlemen to consider the documents which would be read to them with the utmost attention.

[The clerk then read the communications which had taken place between the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, the Committee of Secret Correspondence, the Court of Directors, and his Majesty's Government, from the 12th of October 1830, down to the 25th of March 1833. The reading of these documents occupied nearly five hours.—The most essential parts of this Correspondence are given in a preceding part of this Journal.]

The *Chairman* said, "You will perceive, gentlemen, from the letter of Mr. Grant, which has just been read, that he declines to deviate from what he considers the vital principle of his plan. Since we have assembled here this morning, a very few minutes after the sitting of the court, I received another letter from Mr. Grant, dated this day. It is usual when letters of this kind, relating to important subjects, are received, it is usual to submit them in the first instance, to the consideration of the Court of Directors; but, on consulting with my hon. friend on my right (the deputy chairman), and some other hon. members, I have, considering the importance of the subject, taken on myself the responsibility of submitting it at once to the proprietors. (*Hear, hear.*) The letter was then read. At its conclusion,

The *Chairman*.—The whole of the letters on this important question have now been read; and I presume it is the wish of the court that they should be printed for the use of the proprietors. (*Hear, hear.*) I therefore move that these papers be printed.

The Deputy Chairman seconded this motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

The *Chairman*.—"Having anticipated the unanimous vote of the court on this subject, I took the responsibility of sending the documents to be printed. They are now in the hands of the printer, and will, I expect, be ready to be delivered to the proprietors in the course of to-morrow. (*Hear, hear!*) The next point for consideration is, to what day shall this court be adjourned for the discussion of this vital question? The course adopted on former occasions, when the court had to consider of propositions relating to their interests as a corporation, was to meet within the week for that purpose. I am fully aware of the vast importance of the sweeping changes that are proposed, (*Loud cries of Hear, hear!*) and I am anxious that we should come to the discussion of the subject with only as little delay as may be necessary to put hon. members into full possession of the whole question. I wish, therefore, for the opinion of the court, as to whether we shall meet on Monday or Tuesday next, or postpone to the week after Easter? The court is aware that the week after next will be Easter, and after that will come the elections. If, therefore, we do not proceed to the discussion of the subject on Monday or Tuesday next, it will be necessary that we should postpone it to the 15th of April. (*Several voices, "Monday next!"*)

Sir *John Malcolm* said that he had listened with deep attention to the important documents that had been read—and in his opinion they all required the most full and mature consideration, as they involved changes the most momentous in every branch of our government in India.—(*Hear, hear.*) He hoped, therefore, that as much would depend on the course which they might pursue, the most ample time would be given for consideration; for his own part he would say that he could not hope to read sufficiently on the subject, in addition to all he had read, in the short interval between this and the early part of next week. He therefore would move, "that the discussion of the subject be deferred till the 15th of April, and that the court be adjourned to that day."

Mr. *Poynder rose to second the motion, and while he was on his legs he would* take the opportunity of—(*Cries of oh, oh, and question*—here interrupted the hon. proprietor, and for some minutes prevented his proceeding). He was not aware that he had done any thing to forfeit his claim on the attention of the court. He did not see that he was in any respect out of order in presenting himself to their notice. If he was, let the hon. chairman but say so, and he would at once sit down.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor is aware that there is already a question—as he himself has seconded it.

Mr. *Poynder*.—His object was to speak to that question. The question was, that a delay should intervene between this and the discussion of the important subject brought under their notice in the correspondence which had just been read. He fully agreed that such delay should take place; but in adverting to this subject, he could not but regret, that in the correspondence between the right hon. the President of the India Board and the Court of Directors, no notice whatever had been taken on either side of a subject of vital importance. (*Loud cries of question and adjourn.*) Before the last charter, the father of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. C. Grant) had taken care to make some provision for the high behests of the Christian religion; but now—(Here the interruption became so loud, that the hon. proprietor could be heard only by those who were next to him). He said that his object on this occasion, was to throw in a notice of a motion on a subject of the highest importance. (Here the calls for question became so loud, that the Chairman put it from the chair. It was carried *nem. con.*, and the court adjourned to the 15th of April.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 20.

Deccan Prize-Money.—Colonel *Williams* wished the Chancellor of the Exchequer would state when the Deccan prize-money was to be distributed. It was a question in which many deserving officers and their families were much interested.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said an order for the payment of the Deccan prize-money had actually been issued some time ago, but that, before the order could be acted upon, a petition was presented to that House, upon which his Majesty's Government felt it their duty to suspend the distribution until another appeal, lodged before the Privy Council, had been determined. The appeal, he understood, was now ready for hearing; and, when the judges returned from circuit, he believed a day would be fixed for taking the subject into consideration. If the merits of the question were to be again discussed, he feared it would be some time before the distribution could take place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA MARINE SERVICE.

A meeting of captains and officers in the service of the Honourable East-India Company was held on the 5th March at the Jerusalem Coffee House, to consider the propriety of memorializing the Honourable Court of Directors, praying for an adequate remuneration for their services, as they would be entirely thrown out of employ by the abolition of the Company's exclusive trade to China. Captain Timmins in the chair.

Captain Nairn addressed the meeting, and called its attention to the nature and value of services performed by them as a marine body, both in establishing the Company's power in former, and protecting it in modern times. He was sorry to see so many respectable individuals thrown out of employ, without the smallest provision being made for them; and trusted that the Court of Directors would take into their consideration the meritorious services of their marine, and provide an adequate remuneration for their loss of employment.

Captain Dalrymple impressed on the meeting the necessity of unanimity and exertion on the part of the officers. It had been attempted to be argued by some that they were not officers of the Honourable East-India Company, but the officers of the owners of ships chartered by the Company; but such an argument was futile in the extreme; for the Company always exercised a power and influence over them which could not be exacted were they (the officers) independent of them. On all occasions, whenever their services had been required, either at home or abroad, they had acquitted themselves with ability and honour. He implored them to go heart and hand together, and not to relax in a single effort till they had obtained that justice which he felt was their due.

Captains Shepherd, Blakely, and Curls, shortly addressed the meeting, when the memorial was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to the Honourable Court of Directors by a deputation from a committee appointed.

THE MAURITIUS.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 23d February, a petition was presented from Nantes, in the Mauritius, requesting Government to interfere with England for the purpose of establishing order and tranquillity in that colony.

M. Varsavaux wished to see these matters referred to the Foreign Minister, for the treaties of 1814 authorised France to pay attention to the internal state of those islands.

The Reporter said, "We cannot interfere, for the treaties alluded to gave up the Mauritius to England without any restriction."

After some discussion, M. Salverte considered that if their countrymen, for such he might call the petitioners, were aggrieved, there was no reason why that Chamber should not interfere. But the real fact was, that all this spirit of revolt and agitation was produced in the Island simply on account of the introduction there (by England) of wise and just measures for the amelioration of the slaves; and, under such circumstances, he did not see why France should take any step.

The motion for the Chamber eventually passed to the order of the day upon the petition.

VOYAGE TO NEW ZEALAND.

The *Buffalo*, of 600 tons burthen, is equipping at Portsmouth for a voyage to New Zealand, where it is understood a description of timber peculiarly adapted for top-masts of large dimensions may be advantageously procured for the navy. On her outward-bound passage she will convey about 200 female convicts, and 40 children, to Van Diemen's Land.

SIR CHARLES FORBES.

On Friday, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. of Newe and Edinglassie, was elected Lord Rector of the Marischal College and University for the ensuing year; and Duncan Davidson, Esq. of Tillychetly, Advocate, was re-elected Dean of Faculty; Gavin Hadden, Esq. Lord Provost of Aberdeen, Alex. Bannerman, Esq. M.P., the Rev. Dr. George Forbes of Bielack and Inverernan, and Patrick Davidson, Esq. Advocate, Aberdeen, were elected Assessors to the Lord Rector.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEBRUARY 26. *Amity*, Grey, from Mauritius 13th Nov.; at Gravesend.—MARCH 1. *Diana*, White, from Singapore 31st July, Batavia 27th Aug., and Cape; at Liverpool.—3. *Henry*, Bunney, from Van Diemen's Land 3d Nov.; at Gravesend.—6. H.C.S. *Canning*, Baylis, and *George the Fourth*, Barrow, both from China 25th Oct.; at Deal.—7. *Rubicon*, Daniell, from New South Wales 7th Oct., and Bahia 8th Jan.; at Deal.—8. *Westoe*, Marshall, from Cape 24th Dec.; at Portsmouth.—9. *Cordelia*, Weaver, from Bombay 22d Oct.; in the Clyde.—16. *Madras*, Beach, from Madras 29th Oct., and Cape 8th Jan. 1833; at Plymouth.—23. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannay, from Bengal 27th Nov.; at Liverpool.—24. H.C.S. *Asia*, Bathie, from China 28th Nov.; off the Wight.—25. H.C.S. *Orwell*, Dalrymple, from China 20th Nov.; at Deal.—26. H.C.S. *Macqueen*, Lindsay, from China 20th Nov.; off Penzance.—27. H.C.S. *Duchess of Athol*, Daniell, from China 28th Nov.; off Lymington.

Departures.

FEBRUARY 21. *Portland*, Ascough, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Cork.—25. *Majestic*, Lawson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—26. *Mary and Jane*, Winter, for Mauritius; from Greenock.—27. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—27. *Thomas*, Henley, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; from Leith.—MARCH 1. *Universe*, Gillman, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Glasgow.—2. *Research*, Ogilvie, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—3. *Maria*, Palmer, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.—4. H.C.S. *Lowther Castle*, Harris, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; from Plymouth.—4. H.C.S. *Castle Huntley*, Johnstone, for Madras, Bengal, and China; H.C.S. *Vansittart*, Scott, for ditto, ditto; H.C.S. *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, for Bombay and China; H. C. S. *Lady Melville*, Sheperd, for ditto ditto; *Esther*, Clarkson, for New South Wales; *Duke of Kent*, Wahnesley, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; and *Morning Star*, Linton, for Bordeaux, Mauritius, and Bombay or Bengal; all from Deal.—4. *Cervantes*, Hughes, for Cape; from Liverpool.—5. *Scott*, Irving, for Cape, Singapore, and Manilla; from Liverpool.—10. *Imogene*, Richardson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—11. *Tapley*, Tapley, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—13. *Louisa*, Todd, for Singapore and Manilla; from Greenock (put into Cork 19th March leaky).—15. *Warrior*, Rowland, for Cape; from Deal.—16. *Warrior*, Stone, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; and *Emma*, Cobb, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Deal.—16. *Seamander*, Rodgers, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; from Liverpool.—17. *Patriot King*, Pinder, for Bengal; and *James Perkins*, Crowell, for Batavia; both from Liverpool.—19. *Hero*, Thompson, for Bombay; and *Daphne*, Todd, for Cape; both from Deal.—20. *Richard Reynolds*, Dixon, for New South Wales; and *Indiana*, Webster, for Van Diemen's Land and ditto; both from Deal.—21. H.C.Ch.S. *Larkins*, Campbell, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal.—21. *Tartar*, Bryant, for Batavia and China; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Persian, from Mauritius: The Hon. T. R. Keppell, R.N.

Per Sophia, from Van Diemen's Land: Dr. Henderson, R.N.; Dr. Forrester, R.N.; Mr. Adam Smith.

Per Henry, from Van Diemen's Land: Mr. Hunt; Mr. Watson; Mr. MacLaren.

Per H.C.S. Canning, from China: the Rev. G. H. Vachell, B.A.

Per Rubicon, from New South Wales: Mr. F. Rothery; Mr. Morris; Mr. Thos. Wolley; Mr. Hugh Dawe; Mr. J. A. Meaburne, jun.; Mr. Wm. Bayley; Capt. Fullarton, of the late ship *Meredith*; Mr. A. Unwin; Mr. and Mrs. Dring, and five children; Mr. Macfarlane; several steerage passengers.

Per Madras, from Madras: Mrs. C. Beach; the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, late Governor of Madras; Capt. Cramer, ald-de-camp; R. H. Clive, Esq., Madras civil service; C. R. Cotton, Esq., ditto; T. D. Lushington, Esq., ditto; Capt. Crossley, H.M. 13th L.Drags.; Lieut. Jervis, H.M. 62d regt.; Lieut. Watts, Madras engineers; Lieut. Harrison, 41st N.I.; Lieut. Stevenson, 12th N.I.; Cornet Money, Madras L.C.; Rev. Mr. England, Madras estab.; Dr. D. Young, medical service; two Misses Butler (children); Master J. Macdonald; five servants; 65 Hon. Company's time expired and invalid soldiers.

Per H.C.S. Orwell, from China: Charles Millett, Esq.; F. W. Paul, Esq.; Don Joaquin Yhan.

Per H.C.S. George the Fourth, from Singapore: Mr. Ellis.

Per H. C. S. Asia, from China: Mr. Iberry, junior.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. S. Farquharson, for Bombay: Mrs. Unwin; Mrs. Stockley; Mrs. Postans; Miss Cruickshank, and female servant; Lieut. J. S. Unwin, Bombay artillery; Lieut. Henry Stockley, Bombay army; Ens. Thomas Postans, ditto; Mr. Crawford; Mr. Thomas B. Mallet.

Per H.C.S. Lady Melville, for Bombay: Lady Harriet A. Compton, and two Misses Compton; Mrs. Reid; Mrs. Larkins; Mrs. Cotgrave; Mrs. Stevenson; Miss Eliza Millett; Miss Helen Cotgrave; Miss Rooke; Capt. W. Burnett, Bombay European regt.; Capt. Alex. T. Reid, Bombay army; Capt. J. G. Hume, ditto; Capt. Thos. R. Gordon, ditto; Lieut. Hugh Coventry, ditto; Lieut. Henry Cotgrave, ditto; Lieut. Charles R. Hogg, European regt.; Mr. W. A. Pruen.—For China: Mr. W. Leslie.

Per H.C.S. Lowther Castle, for St. Helena: Misses C. Baker, M. Haymes, and H. Montgomery; W. D. McRitchie, Esq., surgeon, St. Helena estab.; several servants.

Per H.C.S. Castle Huntley, for Madras: Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Hogarth; Capt. John Campbell, Madras army; Capt. Hogarth, H.M. 26th regt.; Ens. F. H. Jackson, H.M. 57th regt.; Ens. W. B. Goodrich, ditto; Messrs. D. R. H. Beadle, C. H. Worsley, T. P. Moore, and John Wilson, cadets.—For Bengal: Mrs. Rowe; Capt. John W. Rowe, Bengal army; Lieut. John Woore, Bengal cavalry; Lieut. F. A. Wetherall, H.M. 44th regt.; Lieut. C. O'Callaghan, H.M. 49th do.; Ens. C. H. Fitzgerald, H.M.16th do.; Ens. Jas. Ramsay, H.M. 49th do.; Mr. J. H. L. M. Toone, civil service; Mr. W. H. Toombs, cadet; Mr. Samuel Beadle.

Per H.C.S. Vansittart, for Madras: Mrs. Bremner; Miss Hester Lushington; Edw. B. Wrey, Esq., civil service; Charles E. Oakes, Esq., ditto; Lieut. Robert Gordon, Madras army; ditto; Lieut. Robert Gordon, Madras army; Mrs. General Smith; Mrs. Cracroft; Mrs. Girdlestone; Mrs. Woodcock; two Misses Smith; Miss Southerland; Miss Pigou; Miss Faithful; Miss Bagshaw; Edw. E. Woodcock, Esq., civil service; Lieut. Col. E. Wyatt, Bengal army; Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, ditto; Lieut. J. G. Macdonnell; Messrs. J. F. Ward, T. K. Lloyd, Arthur Grote, and H. S. Ravenshaw, writers; Messrs. Chas. Birch and John Rogers, cadets; Mr. John R. Bagshaw; Mr. John C. Quanbrough; Mr. Charles Hollings; Mr. James Jackson Ward; several servants.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Meredith*, Fullerton, of Liverpool, was totally lost in Hokiango River, New Zealand, on 13th July last.

The *Brunswick*, Bluett, from Calcutta to London, is lost in the *Hooghley*: 57 boxes of treasure

took up, and great part of the cargo expected to be saved.

The Danish ship *Sigton*, from Manilla to Batavia, is totally lost on a shoal in the Mindora Sea. Crew saved.

The *John Biggar*, MacBeath, from Manilla, has been condemned and sold at Macao for 1,100 dollars.

The *Sophia*, Rutter, from Batavia, was cut on shore in Macao Roads 24th Aug. to prevent her sinking. She has been sold for 1,400 dollars.

The brig *Margaret*, of Calcutta, was capsized off the Water Island, Straits of Malacca, on 1st September. The lady of Dr. Thompson and part of the crew lost.

The *Eugene*, Mitchell, of Mauritius, was totally lost at Madagascar 12th Oct. Crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 17. At Aberdeen, the lady of James Smith, Esq., Madras medical establishment, of a son.

March 7. The lady of Capt. ◆ Smith, Bombay army, of a son.

16. At Peckham, the lady of Capt. Denny, of the ship *Roxburgh Castle*, of a son.

16. At Armagh, the lady of Capt. Dundas, of the 47th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 20, 1832. At Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Quintin Macadam Barker, merchant there, to Maria, only daughter of Capt. Robert Barker, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Feb. 9, 1833. At St. Pancras Church, Capt. W. Pitman, 49th regt., to *Sarah*, widow of the late S. Baker, Esq., of Rochester.

14. John Duncan, Esq., Hon. East-India Company's service, to Margaret, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. James Mitchell, Spettal, N. B.

21. At the Manse of Lonmay, Aberdeenshire, Colonel Fagan, lately adjutant general of the Bengal army, to Maria, daughter of the Rev. Charles Gibbon, minister of Lonmay.

— At Bridgerule Church, Capt. Burnett, Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Jane Ash Carter.

26. At Walcot Church, Bath, George Leighton Wood, Esq., of Queen Square, to Isabella Mary, youngest and only surviving child of the late Capt. A. G. Fisher, Bombay artillery, of Stapleford, in the county of Notts, and of Lansdown Crescent, Bath.

28. At Walcot Church, Bath, John Naish Sanders, Esq., of Clifton, to Eliza, third daughter of the late W. Marriott, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and of Pershore, Worcestershire.

March 12. At St. John's, Hackney, Thomas Moor, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Lydia Bird.

14. At Axminster, Capt. E. N. Townsend, 31st regt. Bengal N.I., to Miss Elizabeth Steer, niece of the Rev. Charles Steer, vicar of that place.

21. At Lamberhurst Church, Henry Phillipps, Esq., eldest son of Benjamin Phillipps, Esq., late first member of the Bombay Medical Board, to Elenor, eldest daughter of James Davidson, Esq., Down-house, Lamberhurst, Sussex.

Lately. At St. Martin's in the Fields, Capt. Joseph Simmons, of the 41st or Welsh regt., to Emma, eldest daughter of John Rose Baker, Esq., of Chalk, in the county of Kent.

DEATHS.

Sept. 9, 1832. On his passage home from Calcutta to London, Mr. Thomas Arrowsmith, aged 22, son of the late Mr. Josiah Arrowsmith, Sauthorne, Cheshire.

Jan. 9, 1833. In Hanover Square, in her 26th year, Eliza Dabonnair, wife of P. H. Fleetwood, Esq., M.P., and only daughter of the late Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, Bart., of Fern Hill, in the county of Berks.

25. At Annfield House, Fifeshire, of rapid decay, J. T. Townsend Mackenzie, Esq., of H.M. 49th Foot.

Feb. 15. At Bourton House, Somerset, James Harvey, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, eldest son of the late Charles Harvey, Esq., of Flax Bourton.

18. At Edinburgh, *William Mackenzie*, Esq., late of Calcutta.

— At Paris, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Airey, colonel of the 28th regt. of Foot.

19. In his 36th year, Wm. P. S. Metge, Esq., formerly lieut. 45th regt., and son of the late Hon. Peter Metge, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

21. Perished, in the *Erin* steam-packet, going to Ireland, Lieut. Rawlings, of H.M. 40th regt. He returned from India about twelve months ago.

22. At Bath, aged 37, Frederick Bannatyne, Esq., late of the 33d Regt., youngest son of the late Maj. Gen. Bannatyne, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

24. At Blackheath, of rapid inflammation of the lungs, Elizabeth, wife of James Nisbet, Esq., late of the Cape of Good Hope; and on March 4, of local inflammation upon the brain, the said James Nisbet, Esq., leaving five infant children to lament their loss.

25. In Hatton Garden, aged 67, Isaac Stromboni, Esq., formerly of the Cape of Good Hope.

— Lieut. John Frederick, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, son of Colonel T. Frederick, of Eastbourne.

March 2. At Weybridge, at the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Colonel Bradshaw, Lieut. Samuel Carr, of the 11th Regt. Madras Native Infantry.

— At Camberwell Green, Charlotte Bassett, second daughter of the late Nathaniel Bassett, Esq., of the East-India House.

5. At Bath, in his 82d year, Lieut. Col. Jabez Mackenzie, of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal service.

6. At Deptford, aged 13, of consumption, Mansfield, eldest son of Capt. George B. O'Brien, of the 38th regt.

10. In the 50th year of her age, Mrs. Juliana Ayrton, of Beaumont Street, Marylebone, relict of Frederick Ayrton, Esq., late of Bombay, and daughter of Colonel Nugent, of Welbeck Street.

11. Suddenly, at Woolwich, General Evans, of the Royal Artillery.

12. At Needham Market, Suffolk, in the 76th year of his age, George Paske, Esq., many years a magistrate of that county.

14. Maj. Gen. Thoma Shuldham, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, Bengal Presidency, aged 75.

20. At Brighton, Andalusia, the wife of Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Earl of Cavan, and sister to Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Brown, K.C.H.

— In the 74th year of her age, Mary, widow of the late Frederick Bowston, Esq., of Upper Wimpole Street.

— In Bedford Square, Jane, eldest daughter of W. T. Lewis, Esq., of the Penang civil establishment, in the 19th year of her age.

23. At her house in Harley Street, in her 62d year, Ann, relict of John Sampson, Esq., formerly master attendant, Bengal.

At Sea, in July last, on board the ship *Eamont*, which he commanded, Lieut. James Walmesley, R.N.

Lately. At the New Barracks, Limerick, Thomas Summerfield, Esq., senior major, 83d regt., in which he served for an uninterrupted period of thirty-eight years.

— At Leamington, Lieut. J. B. Maxwell, 14th regt. of Foot, son of the Rev. Henry, and the late Lady Anne Maxwell.

— At Dunley, near Welch Pool, Montgomeryshire, Commander Robert Campbell, R.N. He served for a considerable time as Sir Samuel Hood's first-lieutenant, and held the command of the Island of Ascension from 1818 until the death of Buonaparte in 1820, when the further maintenance of that garrison was considered unnecessary.

— On the East-India station, Mr. Alexander Rea, master of H.M.S. *Imogene*.

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 Ib. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than prices sold by Ct. Rupees Ib. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. Surat Candy is equal to 784½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133⅓ lb. The Corge is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, November 15, 1832.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0	@	20 0
Bottles 100	11 0	—	12 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 8	—	0 9
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ... F. md.	38 0	—	36 8
—— Braziers', 40-120 ..... do.	36 8	—	33 0
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	35 5	—	35 6
—— Bolt ..... do.	35 4	—	35 8
—— Tile ..... do.	34 0	—	34 8
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	29 0	—	29 8
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	26 8	—	27 0
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	1 2	—	1 3
Cottons, chintz	See		
—— Muslins, assort.	remarks.		
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor.	0 4½	—	0 8
—— do. ..... do.	——		——
Cutlery	20D.	—	25D.
Glass	15D.	—	20D.
Hardware	25D.	and	P.C.
Hosiery, cotton	10D.	—	20D.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ... Sa. Rs. F. md.	2 12	@	3 14
—— —— flat ..... do.	3 13	—	4 0
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 6	—	2 8
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 7	—	2 8
—— Bolt ..... do.	3 0	—	3 2
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 8	—	6 8
—— Nails ..... F. md.	2 12	—	3 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	2 12	—	3 0
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 0	—	1 1
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	5 0	—	5 1
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 8	—	5 12
Millinery ..... 30 A.	——	—	50 A.
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 0		5 1
Stationery ..... P.C.	——		——
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	8 0	—	8 4
—— Swedish ..... do.	8 0	—	8 4
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	15 0	—	15 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ... yd.	3 0	—	3 8
—— coarse and middling ...	1 4	—	1 14
—— Flannel fine	1 0	—	1 8

MADRAS, October 16, 1832.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	10	@	14
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	280	—	300
—— Cakes ..... do.	215	—	——
—— Old ..... do.	210	—	——
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	P.C.	—	10 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	5A.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth	10A.	—	15 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	10A.	—	25 A.
Hardware	15D.	—	20 D.
Hosiery	15A.	—	30 A.
Iron, Swedish ..... candy	35	—	42
—— English sq. ..... do.	17	—	19
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	17	—	19

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	17	@	19
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	50	—	52
—— Sheet ..... do.	50	—	60
Millinery	10A.		——
Shot, patent ..... candy	30A.	—	35 A.
Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30
Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English ..... candy	50	—	60
—— Swedish ..... do.	62	—	63
Tin Plates ..... box	18	—	20
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel	20 A.		——

BOMBAY, September 29, 1832.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	14	@	16
Bottles, pint ..... doz.	1		1
Coals ..... chald.	20	—	22
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..... cwt.	56		——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	62½	—	——
—— Plate ..... do.	51		——
—— Tile ..... do.	52½		——
Cottons, Chintz	see remarks.		
—— Longcloths			
—— Muslins			
—— Other goods			
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 ..... lb.	12-15		——
Cutlery, table	P.C.	—	25A.
Glass and Earthenware	15 D.	—	25D.
Hardware	P.C.	—	15A.
Hosiery	P.C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	53	@	9
—— English, do. ..... do.	29	—	30
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	5	—	9
—— Nails ..... do.	34	—	37
—— Plates ..... do.	——		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	34	—	35
—— do. for nails ..... do.	38	—	——
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8½	—	6½
—— Sheet ..... do.	9		——
Millinery	23D.		——
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	10	—	11
Spelter ..... do.	6½	—	——
Stationery	15D.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... sub	14	—	0
Tin Plates ..... box	18	—	——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ... yd.	8	—	10
—— —— coarse	1	—	2
—— Flannel, fine	0½	—	1

CANTON, November 14, 1832.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	2½	@	4½
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	3½	—	4½
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	1½	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds ..... do.	2	—	1½
—— Bandannoes ..... pecul	35	—	38
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 40 ..... do.	2½	—	2½
—— Bay ..... do.	3	—	——
—— Red ..... do.	4½	—	——
—— Lead			

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	50	@	60
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	5	—	—0
—— Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.40	—	1.50
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... pce.	14	—	15
—— Camlets ..... do.	26	—	28
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	7	—	——
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... pecul	14	—	14½
Tin, Straits ..... box	6	—	6
Tin Plates			

SINGAPORE, August 30, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.
Anchors		
Bottles ..... piecul	12	@ 14
Copper Nails and Sheathing 100	33	— 4
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. piecul	40	— 42
—— Imit. Irish ..... 25 ..... 36 do.	2	— 3½
—— Longcloths ..... do.	2½	— 3
—— 38 to 40 .... 36-37 do.	5½	— 7
—— do. ..do. .... 38-40 do.	6½	— 8
—— do. ..do. .... 44 do.	7½	— 8
—— 50 do.	9	— 10
—— 54 do.	9	— 10
—— Prints, 7-8, *single colours* ..... 60 do.	10	— 12
—— 9-8 ..... do.	2½	— 3½
—— Cambric, 12yds. by 42 to 45 in. ..... do.	3½	— 5½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 ..46 .... do.	1½	— 4
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. ..... corge	5	@ 7
—— do. do Pullicat ..... do.	50	— 60
—— Twist, 16 to 80 ..... piecul	40	— 70
Hardware, assort. ..... (over stocked)	no demand	
Iron, Swedish ..... piecul	5½	— 6½
—— English ..... do.	2½	— 3
—— Nails ..... do.	4	— 5½
Lead, Pig ..... do.	5	— 6
—— Sheet ..... do.	6½	— 8
Shot, patent ..... bag	1	— 1½
Spelter ..... piecul	3½	— 4½
Steel, Swedish ..... do.	6½	— 7
—— English ..... (heavy stock) do.	no demand	
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	10	— 11
—— Camblets ..... do.	25	— 32
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet) ..... yd.	1	— 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Nov. 17, 1832.—We have had a good week's business in Piece Goods, the principal descriptions of which are certainly looking better, in consequence of decreasing supplies, and considerable firmness in the holders. The week's sales of Twist have not been large, but prices are well supported, and likely to advance. Woollens have like wise experienced a shade of improvement, though rates still remain very low. Copper has not undergone any material change during the week. In other sorts of metals some sales have taken place, but we do not find it necessary to alter our prices.

Madras, Oct. 16, 1832.—The markets for Europe Goods have varied very little since our last, and as sales are made in small parcels our quotations continue unaltered: the late very extensive importations of Printed Cottons and Twist have quite overrun the usual demand for these articles, which have been selling in small quantities, at little or no advance. The prices of Iron have declined.

Canton, Oct. 17, 1832.—Our market for Piece Goods has again become dull: the supply of every description of these manufactures has been great this season, and remunerating prices, we understand, cannot be obtained for the importer.—Handkerchiefs, Chintzes, and various other printed articles are at unusually low prices. Woollens remain without variation but well assorted colours and qualities of cloth are generally in demand. In Cotton Yarn, some private sales have, we are informed, been made of the numbers 20 to 26 at 41 Sp. Drs., and the Company are in treaty for the sale of their low numbers up to 30, for which Sp. Drs. 37 per picul have been offered; they having already disposed of the qualities above number 40, at 40 Sp. Drs. per picul, these have since been sold to an European for exportation. The stocks of Lead, Iron and Steel are extensive, and no improvement in prices can be expected. Tin plates are in no request, the market being supplied much beyond the wants of the place; the importations of this season have fallen short of those of last. *Nov.* 2.—The Company's investments of Woollens have been sold at mace 14. 5, since which, the market has been much depressed, and prices have declined to our present quotations. *Nov.* 14.—The scarcity and high price of Canton Silk has had the effect of raising the price of Piece Goods, and also of Tayraam Silk, which the Chinese are using as a substitute. A little more activity in the demand for Ironand Lead has lately appeared.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 24, 1832.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As. Rs. As. [Sell.

Prem. 36 8 Remittable ..... 35 8 Prem.

5 8 { 1st, or Old 5 p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class 4 8

4 0 .... Ditto .... 2 do. 3 0

3 4 .... Ditto .... 3 do. 2 12

1 4 .... Ditto .... 4 do. 0 12

Par .... Ditto .... 5 do. Par

Par { New 5 per Cent. from No. 1 to 250 } .. Par

Prem. 4 0 { 2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan } .... 1 4 Prem.

4 8 3d, or New ditto 4 0

Disc. 0 8 4 per cent. Loan dis. .. 1 0

6,900 Bank of Bengal Shares—6,700.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills ..... 6 0 per cent.

Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.

Interest on loans on deposit ..... 5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d. to sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Oct. 23, 1832.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 38½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 36½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

Bombay, Sept. 29, 1832.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106-2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 146 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 106 to 110 per ditto.

Ditto of 1828-29, 110 to 111 per ditto.

Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, Nov. 14, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—bills suitable for negociation in India, 4s. 3d.; other bills 4s. 4d. to 4s. 4½d per Sp. Dol.

On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 209 per ditto ditto.

On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 Per ditto.

Sycee Silver at Lintin, 1 to 2 per ce

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1832-33, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be dispatched.	Ships' Names.
9 *Duke of York*	1327	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke	R. E. Warner	W. T. Dry	P. Maxwell	John Paterson	Jos. Norval	W. E. Brown	*Madras, Bengal, & China*	1834.	1833.
11 *Inglis*	1321	R. Borradaile	Joseph Dudman	C. W. Francklen	W. F. Hopkins	Thos. Bush	George Seaton	T. M'Gillivray	J. A. Mercer			16 *Jan.*
11 *Marquis of Huntly*	1348	Thomas Ward	John Hine	John Vaux	Wm. Toller	Peter Greive	Alfred Gwilt	John Cullen	R. Hanks	*Bombay & China*		18 *Jan.*
11 *Duke of Sussex* ..	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Whitehead	H. S. Isaacson	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard	Geo. Hamilton	John Sim	C. D. Morson	*St. Helena, Bengal, & China*	3 Dec. 24 *Dec*	17 *Jan.*
11 *Bombay*	1279	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	George Wise	A. C. Watling	Edw. Routh	L. S. Agassia	Rob. Renwick	Errol Boyd			19 *Jan.*
10 *Herefordshire*	1334	John Locke	Edward Foord	C. B. Gribble	J. R. Lancaster	Lewis L. Read	Geo. F. Gore	J. Thomson	Edw. Crowfoot	*Bombay & China*		17 *Feb.*
7 *Thames*	1425	Joseph Somes	J. R. Pidding	H. Clement	J. G. Downe	C. Hill	Fred. Geare	E. F. Grant	T. J. Saunders		1830.	21 *Feb.*
11 *Warren Hastings* ..	1088	George Reed	Thos. Sandys	W. Lidderdale	Jas. Hamilton	Chas. White	John S. Rugg	W. H. Pope	N. G. Glass	*Madras, Bengal, & China*	17 *Dec*	21 *Feb.*
7 *Kellie Castle*	1332	George Reed	Robert Patullo	Wm. Clark	Rob. Saunders	G. W. De Butts	Alex. Chiene	Peter Duncan	F. Palmer		24 *Jan.*	19 *Feb.*
10 *Buckinghamshire* ..	1303	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	Fred. Hetges	R. J. Bell	C. W. White	F. Halhed	Wm. Hayland	Honey Miller			21 *Feb.*
12 *Lowther Castle* ...	1507	Joseph Somes	Henry Harris	R. H. Treherne	Fred. Sims	W. R. Campbell	H. Friday	Robert Grigg	Wm. Cragg	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*	1833. 2 *Jan.*	4 *Mar.*
10 *Castle Huntley*	1353	James Gardner	C. K. Johnstone	Edw. Jacob	Douglas Wales	John Hayward	Geo. Abbott	A. Cruikshank	D. Grassick	*Madras, Bengal, & China*	23 *Jan* 9 *Feb.*	4 *Mar.*
10 *Vansittart*	1311	Joseph Hare	Robert Scott	A. H. Crawford	R. Walford	W. Robertson	J. L. Rundell	H. Haskins	John U. Ellis		16	4 *Mar.*
10 *Lady Melville*	1350	John Campbell	Thos. Shepherd	Wm. Marquis	C. Mac Rae	G. C. Gordon	R. T. Mawley	R. Alexander	A. V. Barnes	*Bombay & China*	*Jan.* 6 *Feb.* 23 *Feb.*	4 *Mar.*
7 *Farquharson*	1496	John C. Lockner	J. Cruickshank	Rob. Jobling	J. Campbell	M. Rogers	J. S. Elliott	H. Mitchell	F. P. Cockerill			
10 *Prince Regent*	962	Money Wigram	Richard Aplin	James Drayner	T. Littlejohn	Edw. Yoss	Wm. Mills	Wm. H. Bradly	James Swan	*China*	4 *Mar.* 23 *Mar* 11 *Apr*	
9 *Waterloo*	1325	Company's Ship	W. R. Blakely	T. Packman	Henry Cayley	R. O. M'Kenzie	M. C. Close	Adam Elliot	Andrew Miller			
10 *Minerva*	993	Henry Templer	W. Ticehurst	Wm. Lewis	Thos. Rennie	G. A. Stuart	Wm. Keir	Henry Grant	—			
11 *Rose*	1024	John Milroy	Thos. Marquis	J. G. Murray	J. D. Horsman	R. Anderson	Chas. Reed	Arthur Watug	—	*China*	18 *Mar.* 8 *Apr.* 25 *Apr*	
13 *Thomas Grenville* ..	886	Company's Ship	Jas. B. Burnett	R. M. Robson	A. H. Urmston	John Tate	F. Davey	W. Grahame	J. Battivant			
14 *Scaleby Castle*	1242	Company's Ship	John Hillman	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Taylor	Chas. Evans	J. G. Morgan	James Brown	Chas. Sanders			

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 16 April—Prompt 5 July.
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 14 May—Prompt 9 August.
Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.

CARGOES of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arived.

CARGOES of the *Canning, George the Fourth, Orwell,* and *Asia,* from *China.*

Company's.—Tea.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Teas—Nankeens—Silks—Paper Hangings—Vermillion—Tortoiseshell Cases—Bamboo Canes—Floor Mats—Banca Tin.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.		Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
		1833.					
Madras	Portsm.	Apr. 7	*Lady MacNaghten*	536 Geo. and Wm. Faith	Wm. Faith	W. I. Docks	G. & W. Faith, & Wm. Abercrombie.
		May 10	*Royal William*	451 John Arbuthnot	George Ireland	W. I. Docks	Alves & Steel, Lime-st.-sq. [denhall-st.
		Apr. 10	*Severn* ..... *(Cape).*	366 Geo. M. Braithwaite	G. M. Braithwaite	St.Kt.Docks	Gledstanes & Co. & E.&A. Rule, Lea-
		Apr. 10	*Severn* ..... *(Cape).*	T. Buttenshaw	T. Buttenshaw	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wylie & Co. or T. Haviside & Co
		May 25	*Eliza*	550 Thomas Heath	David Sutton	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co., Fenchurch-st.
		—	*Protector*	690 David Sutton	Bernard Fenn	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
Madras & Bengal		—	*Catherine*	550 Bernard Fenn	Thomas White	E. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun & Co. Oldfavery.
		10	*Orient*	596 Thomas White	William Bell	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, and Co.
		31	*Cornwall*	872 Palmers, M'Killop & Co.	Joseph Corbyn ..	E. I. Docks	William Abercrombie, Cornhill.
		20	*Sherburne*	645 John Stewart	Thomas Fewson ..	Sunderland	Barclay, Brothers and Co.
	Downs	Apr. 7	*David Barclay*	342 Barclay Brothers & Co..	John Biddle	St.Kt.Docks	Arnold & Woollet, & Tomlin & Man.
		10	*Asia*	323 John Jacob and Sons ..	Adam Young	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
Bengal		May 10	*Fergusson*	554 George F. Young	James Weller	W. I. Docks	Dotnett, Young and England.
		Apr. 10	*New Grove*	500 Thomas & Robert Brown	Robert Brown	Scilly	Tomlin and Man.
		—	*General Hewitt*	470 William Tindall	James Bankier	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Bombay		May 1	*Boyne*	650 John Thacker	J. T. Brown	W. I. Docks	Capt. Thacker, 4, Leadenhall-st. & T. Haviside & Co. 145, do. do.
		Apr. 5	*Elenor*	300 Godwin and Lee	Wm. Havelock ..	Lon. Docks	Godwin and Lee. [side & Co.
		May 1	*Achilles*	340 William Tindall	Chas. Duncan	W. I. Docks	T. Heath, Fenchurch-st. or T. Havi-
Ceylon		2	*Morley*	523 Joseph A. Douglas	J. A. Douglas	W. I. Docks	John Bimmer, 1, Church-row.
Mauritius & Ceylon		Apr. 20	*Arab*	280 John Bimmer	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Batavia & Singapore		10	*Pyramus*	362 John Pirie and Co	James Weller	W. I. Docks	George Bishop, 28, Jewry-st.
Singapore & Manilla		10	*Nereus*	450 L. Spotcedt	Thos. Hepburn ..	Lon. Docks	George Bishop, 28, Jewry-st.
Straits River & Batavia		5	*Governor Stirling*	470 L. Spotcedt	Thos. Hepburn ..	Lon. Docks	George Bishop, 28, Jewry-st.
Singapore		—	*General Hewitt*	470 William Tindall	James Bankier	W. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-st.
		May 5	*Australia*	380 Walter Buchanan	John Lobban	W. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-st.
		Apr. 5	*Countess of Dunmore* ..	280 J. Scott	John Miller	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles and Co.
Launceston		May 1	*Forth*	370 John Duncanson	James Robertson	Lon. Docks	George Bishop.
Hobart Town and Launceston		Apr. 30	*Vibilia*	370 Robert Stephenson	James Stephenson	St.Kt.Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
		1	*Children*	350 William Durocher	Wm. Durocher ..	St.Kt.Docks	Godwin & Co., Bishopsgate-st. within
		15	*Buscarah, Merchant*	500 William Bruce	John Moncrieff ..	St.Kt.Docks	W. Bruce, St. Swithen's-la. & J. Mar-
		20	*Martha*	400 John A. Meaburn	Thos. Andrews ..	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles & Co. [shall, Birchin-la.
		25	*Sir Joseph Banks* ..	400 John Henderson	Edward Smith ..	St.Kt.Docks	John Mason, Lime-street-square.
		May 10	*Arundel*	440 John Henderson	John Henderson ..	St.Kt.Docks	John Mason.
		15	*Florentia*	450 Charles Dod and Co	Wm. S. Delotte ..	St.Kt.Docks	Charles Dod & Co., Lime-street.
		Mar. 30	*Ann*	336 H. James	James Herd	Lon. Docks	Dotnett, Young and England.
		Apr. 5	*Sir John Rae Reid* ..	350 Jacob Mill	Andrew Hale	W. I. Docks	John Masson.
		10	*Lovaah*	440 William Driscoll	Wm. Driscoll	St.Kt.Docks	Godwin and Lee.
		12	*Henry*	340 Henry James Bunny ...	Henry J. Bunny ..	St.Kt.Docks	Cookes and Long.
		25	*Ware*	390 John A. Meaburn	William Lister ..	St.Kt.Docks	John Masson.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales		May 5	*Rubicon*	314 John A. Meaburn	Thos. B. Daniell.	St.Kt.Docks	William Martin.
		25	*Persian*	440 James Gale and Son...	Charles Mallard ..	St.Kt.Docks	James Gale and Son, Shadwell.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, March 26, 1833.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla	cwt.		@	
Coffee, Java		2 13 0	—	2 19 0
—— Cheribon		2 16 0	—	3 1 0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon		2 7 0	—	2 14 0
—— Bourbon				
—— Mocha		3 3 0	—	4 0 0
Cotton, Surat	lb	0 0 4¼	—	0 0 5¼
—— Madras		0 0 5	—	0 0 5½
—— Bengal		0 0 4¼	—	0 0 5½
—— Bourbon		0 0 7¾	—	0 0 10
Drugs & for Dyeing.				
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
Anniseeds, Star		3 7 0	—	3 10 0
Borax, Refined		4 5 0	—	4 10 0
—— Unrefined				
Camphire, in tub				
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0 3 0	—	0 3 0
—— Ceylon		0 2 0		
Cassia Buds	cwt.	3 18 0	—	4 0 0
—— Lignea		4 0 0	—	4 2 0
Castor Oil	lb	0 0 7	—	0 1 3
China Root	cwt.	1 15 0		
Cubebs		3 10 0	—	4 0 0
Dragon's Blood, ord.		5 0 0	—	20 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop		6 0 0	—	7 0 0
—— Arabic		2 5 0	—	3 0 0
Assafœtida		2 0 0	—	7 0 0
Benjamin, 3d Sort		6 0 0	—	12 0 0
Animi		5 0 0	—	10 0 0
Gamboge, fum		7 0 0	—	19 0 0
Myrrh		2 0 0	—	12 0 0
Olibanum		1 15 0	—	2 0 0
Kino		11 0 0	—	12 0 0
Lac Lake	lb	0 0 4	—	0 1 0
—— Dye		0 0 2	—	
—— Shell	cwt.	4 0 0	—	7 10 0
—— Stick		2 5 0	—	3 0 0
Musk, China	oz.	1 8 0	—	1 15 0
Nux Vomica	cwt.	1 5 0	—	
Oil, Cassia	oz.	0 0 7	—	
—— Cinnamon		0 4 0	—	0 8 6
—— Cocoa-nut		1 15 0	—	
—— Cajaputa		0 0 6	—	0 0 9
—— Mace		0 0 3	—	
—— Nutmegs		0 1 0	—	0 1 3
Opium		none	—	
Rhubarb		0 1 9	—	0 2 9
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	3 5 0	—	
Senna	lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 10
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
—— Bengal		0 11 0	—	0 14 0
—— China		0 18 0	—	1 5 0
Galls, in Sorts		4 0 0	—	
—— Blue		4 5 0	—	
Hides, Buffalo	lb			
—— Ox and Cow				
Indigo, Blue and Violet		0 5 8	—	0 5 10
—— Purple and Violet		0 5 0	—	0 5 4
—— Fine Violet		0 5 0	—	0 5 4
—— Mid. to good Violet		0 4 6	—	0 4 9
—— Violet and Copper		0 4 3	—	0 4 9
—— Copper		0 4 0	—	0 4 4
—— Consuming, mid. to fine		0 3 8	—	0 4 6
—— Do. ord. and low		0 3 2	—	0 3 6
—— Damaged		0 3 0	—	0 4 0
—— Madras, mid. to good		0 2 3	—	0 3 7
—— Do. very low to ord.		0 1 11	—	0 2 10
—— Oude		0 2 0	—	0 3 3

		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China	cwt.	3 12 0	@	4 5
Nankeens	piece			
Rattans	100	0 1 8	—	0 3
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0 12 0	—	0 14
—— Patna		0 16 0	—	0 18
—— Java		0 10 6	—	
Safflower		3 0 0	—	3 0 0
Sago		0 16 0	—	0 18
—— Pearl		0 18 0	—	2 18
Saltpetre		1 10 6	—	1 11
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb			
—— Novi				
—— Ditto White			Last	
—— China			Sale's	
—— Bengal Privilege			Prices.	
—— Organzine				
Spices, Cinnamon		0 5 0	—	0 9 0
—— Cloves		0 1 6	—	0 1 6
—— Mace		0 4 6	—	0 6 6
—— Nutmegs		0 3 0	—	0 4 6
—— Ginger	cwt.	1 17 0		
—— Pepper, Black	lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 4
—— White		0 0 5	—	0 0 5
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	1 3 0	—	1 9 0
—— Siam and China		0 19 0	—	1 5 0
—— Mauritius (duty paid)		2 5 0	—	2 14 0
—— Manilla and Java		0 18 0	—	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea	lb	0 1 9½	—	0 1 10
—— Congou		0 1 11½	—	0 2 2½
—— Souchong		0 2 3	—	0 4 3
—— Campoi		0 1 11	—	0 2 4½
—— Twankay		0 2 0	—	0 2 7
—— Pekoe (Orange)		0 2 5	—	0 2 6½
—— Hyson Skin		0 2 0½	—	0 3 0½
—— Hyson		0 3 0½	—	0 5 6
—— Young Hyson		none		
—— Gunpowder		none		
Tin, Banca	cwt.	3 1 0	—	3 3 0
Tortoiseshell	lb	1 10 0	—	2 15 0
Vermillion	lb	0 3 3		
Wax	cwt.	4 5 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	16 0 0	—	18 0 0
—— Ebony		6 0 0	—	6 15 0
—— Sapan		13 0 0	—	20 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood	foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish	tun	25 0 0	—	26 0 0
Whalefins	ton	85 0 0	—	95 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.				
Best	lb	0 3 0	—	0 5 0
Inferior		0 1 5	—	0 2 6
—— V. D. Land, viz.				
Best		0 2 6	—	0 2 11
Inferior		0 0 10	—	0 2 4

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes	cwt.	1 4 0	—	1 14 0
Ostrich Feathers, und	lb	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
Gum Arabic	cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Hides, Dry	lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
—— Salted		0 0 4½	—	0 0 6
Oil, Palm	cwt.	32 0 0		
—— Fish	tun			
Raisins	cwt.	2 0 0		
Wax		5 0 0	—	5 10 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best	pipe	15 0 0	—	18 0 0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality		12 0 0	—	14 0 0
Wood, Teak	load	6 0 0	—	7 10 0

PRICES OF SHARES, March 26, 1833.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East India (Stock)	49	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London (Stock)	57	3 p. cent	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	62	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	100	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto (Stock)	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India	86	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	11		10,000	100	23½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	96¾	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	87½	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	8		10,000	100	14	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

Sugar.—There is nothing worthy of remark in the sugar market. The stock both of West-India and Mauritius is greater than last year, and the deliveries less. Sales to some extent take place in consequence of the late reduction of prices. At a public sale on the 26th, 3,439 bags of Mauritius Sugars were mostly taken in; a part sold heavily at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The prices of East-India Coffee are steady, but there is no briskness in the trade.

Cotton.—The market is dull.

Indigo.—There is little alteration in Indigo. The following is the description and valuation of the approaching East-India Company's sale of Indigo:—265 chests ordinary to good consuming quality, 2s. 9d. *a* 3s. 6d.; 1,437 ditto good consuming to middling shipping qualities, 3s. 6d. *a* 4s.; 1,094 ditto middling to good shipping qualities, 4s. *a* 4s. 6d.; 236 ditto good to fine shipping qualities, 4s. 6d. *a* 5s.; 8 ditto very fine shipping qualities, 6s. and upwards; valued at last sale's prices.

Tea.—The Company's Sale commenced on the 4th March. From a statement of the corresponding quarterly sales, prices are considered 1d. to 2d. per lb. higher.

Bohea, sold at an average of 2½. lower—Congou, common, 3d. lower; fine, 1d. dearer—Campoi, common, 1½d. lower—Souchong, common, 2d. to 4d. lower; good and fine, rather dearer—Twankay, good, d. to 1d. lower; fine, rather dearer—Hyson Skin, common, 1d. lower; fine, 1d. to 2d. dearer—Hyson, common, 1d. to 1½d. lower (1,000 chests refused)—Orange Pekoe, 1d. dearer—Caper, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder, none on sale.

Since the sale, Boheas and Congous have sold at ½d. per lb. in advance; in other sorts no alteration. The delivery of all descriptions were very great last week.

Batavia.—The *Courier Register*, of August 1st, publishes the following extract of a letter from Java:—"There are now about £25,000 (of U. S. Bills) in the market offered at Fs. 12 per £., or par (2s. 3d. st. per Sp. Dr.). More Americans are expected, and it would not suprise us if their Bills came down below that, although there are large sums still to send home.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from February 26 to March 25, 1833.*

Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	199½	88 88¼	87½87¾	95¼95½	94⅝94⅞	17½	208	102⅝ ⅞	33 35p	48 49p
27	198	87⅞88	87⅜87⅝	95 95⅛	94⅛94¼	17⅜ 17½	208	102⅝ ⅞	33 34p	46 48p
28	197½198½	88⅛88¼	87⅜87½	95¼95⅜	94⅛94⅜	17¼ 17⅜	209	102⅝ ¾	33p	47 48p
Mar.										
1	198 198½	88 88⅛	87½87⅝	95⅛95⅜	94⅛94⅜	17¼ 17⅜	208½9	102⅝ ¾	33p	47 48p
2	197½198¼	88 88⅛	87½87⅝	95⅛95⅜	94⅛95	17¼ 17⅜	209 10	102⅝ ¾	33 34p	47 48p
4	198 198½	88⅛88⅜	87⅛87½	95⅜95⅝	94⅝95	17⅛	209 9¾	102⅝ ¾	33 35p	47 48p
5	198 198¼	88⅜88⅝	87⅛88⅛	—	95 95⅛	Shut	209 9½	Shut	33 35p	47 48p
6	Shut	88⅝89	88⅛88½	95⅞96⅛	95⅛95⅜	—	Shut	—	33 35p	46 49p
7	—	Shut	88 88¼	Shut	95⅛95⅜	—	208½9	—	33 35p	48 49p
8	—	—	87⅜88⅝	—	95 95⅛	—	207½8	—	33 35p	48 49p
9	198	—	87⅜88⅛	—	95 95⅛	—	206½7	—	33 35p	47 49p
11	197½198	—	88 88⅛	—	95 95⅛	—	206½7⅛	—	34 36p	47 48p
12	198	—	88 88¼	—	95⅛95⅜	—	206½7	—	34 36p	47 48p
13	197½	—	88 88⅛	—	95⅛95⅜	—	206½7¼	—	34 35p	47 48p
14	198½	—	88⅛88⅜	—	95⅛95½	—	207½	—	33 36p	47 48p
15	198½	—	88⅛88⅜	—	95⅛95½	—	—	—	33p	47 48p
16	198 198½	—	87⅞88	—	95⅛95⅜	—	207 7½	—	—	47 48p
18	—	—	87⅞88	—	95 95¼	—	207 7½	—	33p	47 48p
19	—	—	87⅞88	—	94⅞95⅛	—	207 7½	—	31 32p	47 48p
20	—	—	87⅛88	—	95⅛95⅜	—	207	—	32 33p	47 48p
21	—	—	87⅜88	—	95 95⅛	—	207 8	—	33p	47 48p
22	—	—	87⅜87⅝	—	95 95⅛	—	207½8½	—	31 33p	47 48p
23	—	—	87⅝87⅞	—	94⅞95	—	208 9½	—	30 32p	47 48p
25	—	—	87¼87⅝	—	94⅞94⅞	—	208 11	—	30p	47 48p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

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