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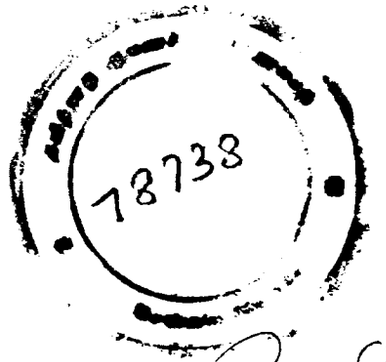
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THE

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CONTENTS.

Page

On the Causes of Oriental Words existing in European Languages 1
To the Spirit of Thought 12
Biographical Sketches of Persons recently Deceased 14
Mofussil Stations.—No. IX. Barrackpore and Dum Dum 17
Emigration of Retired Company's Officers to Australia ... 28
M. Burnouf on the Sanscrit and its Literature 29
Translation from Hafiz—Ghuzul in 34
On the Invasion and Defence of India 35
Translation from Hafiz—Ghuzul in 40
Romances from Real Life, No. III.—The Collector of Kaaree-capore 41
Miscellaneous Translations 52
Ram Mohun Roy 55
Estate of Alexander and Co. 58

Miscellanies, Original and Select:
Royal Asiatic Society 59
Asiatic Society of Calcutta 60

Critical Notices:
Maps illustrative of the European Connection with India, &c. 62
History of Europe during the Middle Ages ..... *ib.*
The Story without an End ..... *ib.*
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening, Part. I. ..... *ib.*
Report of the Christian Knowledge Society for 1833 ..... *ib.*
A Peep into Alfred Crowquill's Folio ..... *ib.*

College Examinations:
East-India College, Haileybury 63
Military Seminary, Addiscombe ..... *ib.*

Asiatic Intelligence.

Page

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.—Insolvent Court (In the Matter of Palmer and Co.—In the Matter of Mackintosh and Co.)—Supreme Court (Cockerell and others, *v.* Adam and others—Native Converts.)—External Commerce of Bengal.—Treatment of Natives—Translations into Oriental Languages—Arrest of two European Gentlemen—Revenues of Bundelcund and Delhi—Practices in the Zillah Courts—Indigo Planters' Benevolent Fund—Commerce of Central Asia—Mr. Cochrane and the *Hurkaru*—The Governor General—The Agra Gun—Oude—The Takee Academy—East-Indian Sudder Ameens—Hurriana—Cabinet of the Great Mogul—Treaty between Runjeet Singh and Sha Shooja—Infanticide—Corruption amongst Native Judicial Officers—Rajpootana and Mewar—Runjeet Singh—College at Allahabad—Hydrabad—Fires at Nagpoor—Operations against Sinde—Marriages of Dissenters—Cholera and Dearth—Steam Navigation—Chowringhee Theatre 1

Madras.—Distress amongst the Natives—Exclusion of East-Indian Ladies from the Military Fund—Native Literary Society—Paper Currency—Law Prospects—the *Male Asylum Herald*—the Northern Circars—Corruption of Natives—Steam Navigation Fund 21

Bombay.—Supreme Court—Dearth and Distress—Police—the Elphinstone College—Colonel Vans Kennedy and the *Bombay Gazette*—Mr. Waghorn—Reported Retrenchments—the Steam Subscription—Steam Navigation ... 24

Ceylon.—Steam Communication between England and India—New Road—Vegetable Fluid 28

Penang.—Court of Judicature (Caunter, *v.* the East-India Company)..... *ib.*

Singapore.—Campar Traders 29

Malacca.—Court of Judicature—(Inchee Karrim, *v.* Quay Pang) *ib*

China.—Extraordinary Act of Incendiarism—Voyage of the Sylph 30

Mauritius 33

Australasia..... *ib.*

Page

Sandwich Islands 36

Arabia ..... *ib.*

Cape of Good Hope ..... *ib.*

REGISTER.

Calcutta.—Court-Martial on Capt. Talbot—Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Appointments—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 37

Madras.—General Order (Offices of Deputy Surveyor General at Madras and Bombay)—Courts-Martial on Lieut. H. Wakeman and Lieut. John Tainsh—Civil and Military Appointments—Shipping, Marriages, and Deaths 39

Bombay.—General Orders (Full Tentage to Officers—Salaries and Allowances to Assistant Commissaries General)—Civil and Military Appointments—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 43

Ceylon.—Civil Appointments—Marriages, and Deaths 45

Malacca.—Singapore..... *ib.*

Cape of Good Hope ..... *ib.*

St. Helena.—Military Appointments—Marriage—Deaths ..... *ib.*

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 18.—Half-Yearly Dividend—Ship *Barossa*—Equalization of Duties on East and West-India Sugars—the late Orders in Council relating to India and China... 46

POSTSCRIPT to ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE 62

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

The Deccan Prize Money—Appointments under the late Acts—New Judge at Calcutta—Orders in Council under the late Act—Promotions and Changes in His Majesty's Forces serving in the East—Company's Service—India Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 63

PRICES of EUROPEAN GOODS in the EAST.

INDIAN SECURITIES and EXCHANGES.

SHIP LIST, London Price Current, Price of Stocks, &c. &c.

INDEX to VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF VOL. XIII.

PART I.

Page

On the Causes of Oriental Words existing in European Languages ... 1, 108

To the Spirit of Thought 12

Biographical Sketches of Persons recently Deceased 14

Mofussil Stations: — No. IX. Barrackpore and Dum Dum.—No. X. Arrah 17, 141

Emigration of Retired Company's Officers to Australia 28

M. Burnouf on the Sanscrit and its Literature 29

Translations from Hafiz 34, 40, 85

On the Invasion and Defence of India 35

Romances from Real Life.—No. III. The Collector of Kaareecapore.—No. IV. The Trumpingtons.—No. V. Scan. Mag.—No. VI. The Rivals 41, 109, 162, 229

Miscellaneous Translations 52

Ram Mohun Roy 55

Estate of Alexander and Co. 58, 84, 209

Sketches of Indian Society:—No. IX. The Baba Logue.—No. X. Cemeteries and Funeral Obsequies 65, 246

Analysis of the Puránas:—The Vishnu Purána.—The Váyu Purána, 76, 203

Estates of Alexander and Co. and Mackintosh and Co. 84

Native Indian Character.—"The Baboo" 86

Misrepresentation of the *Hurkaru* 100

Intercourse with China 101

Sir James Urmston on the China Trade 120

Account of a Collection of Sanscrit Manuscripts 124

Origin of the Military Tribes of Népál 151

The Ladies of Bokhara 154

Mr. Auber on British Intercourse with China 155

Mr. Fraser's History of Persia 173

Affinity of the Zend with the Germanic Dialects 179

Representative System for British India 182

Mr. Royle's "Botany of the Himalaya Mountains" 184

Education of Civil Servants 187

Oriental Biography.—No. I. Masudi 221

Lines from the Turkish 239, 245

On the Oriental Character of the "Prometheus Vinctus" 240

Egypt not the Mitzraim, nor the Gulf of Suez the Red Sea of Scripture, 258

Zeen-ud-deen's "Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen" 266

The Mohamedan Day of Doom 273

The Aborigines of Australia 274

The Lucknow Bankers and the Court of Directors 278

Miscellanies, Original and Select 59, 128, 210, 281

Critical Notices 62, 136, 218, 284

Literary Intelligence 140, 220, 288

New Publications 140, 288

CONTENTS.

Page

ollege Examinations :—Haileybury.—Military Seminary at Addiscombe.
—College of Fort St. George 63, 64, 139

PART II.

SIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta 1, 73, 116, 141, 193, 196, 229
Madras 21, 96, 161, 195, 254
Bombay 24, 97, 166, 254, 273
Ceylon 28, 102, 168, 196
Penang 28
Singapore 29, 164
Malacca 29
Netherlands India 105, 174, 196
Siam 106, 175
China 30, 108, 178, 258
Cochin-China 185
Australasia 33, 115, 188, 259
Polynesia 36, 185
Mauritius 33, 105, 172
Cape of Good Hope 36, 116, 174, 260
Arabia 36, 106
Persia 106
Pashalik of Bagdad 106
Persian Gulf 173
Egypt 116, 192

REGISTER.

Calcutta 37, 117, 197, 223, 264
Madras 39, 119, 206, 270
Bombay 43, 120, 211, 223, 271
Ceylon 45, 122, 272
Penang 123, 212, 272
Singapore 45, 123, 212
Malacca 45, 212, 273
Netherlands India 212
China 212, 273
Australasia 123, 212, 273
Mauritius 212
St. Helena 45, 273
Isle of France 45, 273
Cape of Good Hope 45, 123, 212, 273

Debates at the East-India House on the 8th Dec. 1833 and 19th March 1834 ..... 46, 274
Privy Council—Appeals from India 124, 213
Imperial Parliament 297
Home Miscellaneous Intelligence 63, 131, 216, 299
Prices of European Goods in the East 68, 136, 224, 305
India Securities and Exchanges 69, 137, 225, 306
Shipping Lists, London Markets, &c. &c. 70, 138, 226, 307

THE

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1834.

ON THE CAUSES OF ORIENTAL WORDS EXISTING IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

OF all the various theories in which speculation and ingenuity have indulged, few have been more contradictory than that of the origin of languages: each has rather cut than unloosed the Gordian knot, but none has discovered the mystery of its composition. It is sufficient for our purpose, that the formation of language must have been gradual, and proceeded from simple apprehensions to more abstract peculiarities, and that, in consequence of lapse of time, the discordant interests of nations, and the migratory, and of course often novel, life, to which many tribes were habituated, any modern attempt to retrace the primitive tongue by means of monosyllabic vocables common to several must be accounted a futile research after the impossible.

This, however, will by no means be the case if we confine ourselves to an inquiry into the connexion of languages, and to an investigation of the causes which have occasioned this manifest interblending of some with the others. It will be true, that we shall meet many phenomena which cannot be explained, which will be the natural result of our imperfect information; but if, on the other hand, we ascertain facts which may almost be raised to the rank of axiomatic truth, and observe those facts to be still further verified by the genius and terms of the languages themselves, we can scarcely doubt the correctness of the inferences to be drawn from such stable premises.

Whatever was the history of the most ancient Sanskrit, whether it was indigenous to India, whether, according to Vans Kennedy's hypothesis, it originated in Babylonia, or whether, in earlier forms, it was almost identical with the Zend, are points for the determination of which history has withholden her clue; yet it is by no means the less certain that either it or some cognate dialect had, at some periods, an overwhelming influence on the tongues of different people, the effect of which is to this day very dis-

cernible. It has been endeavoured to solve its influence on the Greek, the Latin, and European languages, by the hypothesis that the ancient Pelasgic was either the same or a dialect of it. Vans Kennedy calls the Pelasgi the ancestors of the Thracians, and Strabo affirms the Getæ to have spoken the same tongue as the Thracians; Ovid also states the dialect of the Mœsi to have been Thracian; and that Mœsia was a province of Thrace is undeniable. Heyne on Homer (*Il.* π' 301) conjectures the Pelasgi to have settled among the Thracians of Europe; but Herodotus could not decide what language they spoke. Some derive it from Asia Minor; others from middle Asia, by means of a race of emigrants at a remote period, which migration in distant antiquity Vans Kennedy as pertinaciously denies. But he urges, that the earliest specimens of the Thracian language, compared with the Teutonic, display an affinity which goes far towards the establishment of the required proofs that the one originated from the other. In one of the readings of Herodotus, however (which reading the many mutual resemblances in grammatical forms and in words apparently prove to be correct), the Germans are averred to be of Persian extraction, and this notion is still cherished by some of the best scholars in Germany. Still, this will but little affect the theory respecting the Pelasgic or Thracian tongue; for if the Pelasgic was the older Sanskrit, the same resemblances would occur as we detect in the modern Persian, although not to the same extent in the latter, as to the quantity of similar words. Klaproth, in his *Asia Polyglotta*, ranks the Curds among the Indo-Germani, whom (vol. ii. p. 42) he thus describes: "Seine wohnsitze fangen auf Zeilon an, gehen über Vorder-Indien und Persien, über den Kaukasus nach Europa, welchen Erdtheil er fast ganz inne hat, biszu den Shetland inseln, dem Nord-kap und Island. Zu ihm gehören Indier, Perser, Afga'nen, Kurden, Meder, Osseten, Armenier, Slawen, Deutsche, Dänen, Schweden, Normänner, Engländer, Griechen, Lateiner, und alle von Lateinern abstammenden völker Europa's. In verschiedenen Ländern ist dieser Stamm mit alten Ureinwohnern gemischt." Of the Curds he says, "Sie bewohnen Kurdistan, mehrere Provinzen des westlichen und nördlichen Persiens, und sind in Mesopotamien, Syrien, und den östlichen Gegenden von klein Asien zerstreut." Now, whether he be or not correct as to the particular place whence he deduces this stock, he has fully established the analogy of language in the tables which he has given, leading us thus, in another way, much to the same conclusion on which others have insisted. As our inquiry depends not on the particular origin of the people who influenced the languages of Europé, we must content ourselves with authorities for retracing the terms thus introduced to their sources.

The result of Vans Kennedy's inquiry is, that neither the brahminical literature nor religion was indigenous in India, but that both were introduced by colonists, who had migrated from Babylonia, who brought with them their sacred books, their civil and religious institutions; he urges also, that the zodiacal signs used by ancient nations were invented by the Chaldees. Other theorists, however, invert the order of progression, whilst they assent to the comparative uniformity of the general mythological

system prevalent in India, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Babylonia; yet, from the scriptural documents, we should certainly imagine that Babylonia has the most decided claims to priority. How, unless at the general dispersion, the rudiments of this cumbrous system passed onwards to different tracts, must ever remain among the mysteries of antiquity,—a mystery too dark for us to hope otherwise to raise its veil. But if Asia Minor was peopled from Babylonia, according to this hypothesis, and if from thence the Pelasgi conveyed their customs to Thrace, Greece, Etruria, and Latium, and if from thence, hordes penetrated farther into Europe, it will be evident that the Pelasgi must have affected the various dialects of those among whom they became incorporated. Still we cannot *prove* the Pelasgic to have been Sanskrit, nor the Sanskrit to have prevailed in Babylonia, although neither assumption be devoid of its probability: for, as to the first, as ancient authors in general admit the connexion between the Pelasgic and Greek, it is manifest from inherent evidence, that the Greek must have been indebted for its structure and *copia verborum* to some other language, which must either have been the Sanskrit itself, or some dialect allied to it in a most extraordinary manner; and as to the second, Diodorus Siculus alludes to a sacerdotal tongue, ἱερὰ διάλεκτος, in use among the Babylonian hierophants; and we actually find many roots common to the Sanskrit and Semitic family, although their grammars differ *toto cœlo*, which might induce us to harbour the idea that the sacerdotal tongue of Babylonia was the same as that of India, into which these parts of the language of the common Babylonians incidentally insinuated themselves. This will, however, corroborate Kennedy's notion of its passage from Babylonia to India. How know we to a certainty the tongue of the pure Chaldees, who became admixed with the Babylonians? It has been elsewhere shewn that their names are capable of an interpretation from the Sanskrit. By the concurrent testimony of historians we are also certified, that the rites of Zoroaster extensively prevailed in Babylonia; therefore, as the Zend and Sanskrit belonged to the same family, another clue to the solution of the problem is afforded to us.

Baron Cuvier supposes, on the other hand, the Pelasgi to have originally come from India, and that, in crossing the mountains of Persia, they penetrated as far as the Caucasus, whence, embarking on the Black Sea, they descended on the coasts of Greece. But it seems that this hypothesis is solely founded on the frequent occurrence of Sanskrit words in Greek. From whatever quarter the Pelasgi may have come, Thrace, if we follow the indications of history, must be admitted to have been their first European settlement, nor can we reasonably doubt their Asiatic origin. From them, therefore, probably, flowed many of the Asiatic terms with which the Greek and Latin abound, which became interblended with the vernacular tongue of the Greeks, among whom the Pelasgi arrived. Asiatic Thracians were in the army of Xerxes, and according to Herodotus, Phrygians and Bithynians belonged to the Thracian stock. Herodotus calls the Asiatic Thracians the most numerous race in the world, except the Indians, and the dominion of this nation was so extensive, that it will adequately account

for the influence which it has been presumed to have exerted on the speeches of other people. In process of time they spread themselves over Europe under different names; for the Mœsi, the Daci, the Tribulli, and the Getæ have been referred to this family. If we examine the Greek mythology, we shall find continual allusions to them: Thamyris, Orpheus, and Musæus were Thracians, and at Samothrace they instituted the mysteries of the Cabiri. The oracle of Dodona is called by Strabo Πελασγὸν ἵδρυμα; Homer denominates Dodonæan Jove πελασγικός; and the Pelasgi are said to have worshipped a rude stone, and to have introduced religious rites the first into Greece. Bishop Marsh conjectures the Pelasgi to have crossed the Hellespont, where the land on both sides was visible, and thus to have peopled Greece; and Kennedy imagines the separation of Greeks, Latins, and Thracians to have occurred about 1,100 A.C.

His idea that at one time the Greeks, Latins, Hetrurians, and Thracians spoke the same tongue, is perfectly consentaneous to the result of his researches; yet in each case it must have undergone changes, when it passed from its original seat to other people. Thus Kennedy enumerates 208 Sanskrit words in Greek which are not found in Latin, and 188 in Latin which are not found in Greek: a circumstance sufficient in itself to show the parent-stock, and the influence of foreign intercourse upon it. That the Latin and Greek were dialects of one and the same language, few philologists will deny; but the difference between them simply arose, as in the former cases, from the admixture of the tongues spoken by the children of the soil with that of the new colonists or invaders. Pliny affirms the Pelasgi to have brought letters to Latium: in this Pelasgic alphabet, the first elements of the Devanagari have recently been supposed to have been contained; for it is manifest that the Devanagari is a highly artificial arrangement, and never could have been an original alphabet.

But how great is the confusion of hypotheses leading to the same consequence! Klaproth and others conceive that Japhetic tribes brought the Sanskrit from the north-west to India, blending with it the language of the aborigines;—Colebrooke, that it is deducible from a primeval tongue, variously refined in different climates, where it accepted different names;—and some few, that it proceeded from the Zend. Mohammed Fani affirms the Persians and Indians to have originally spoken the same language; Langlés imagines that the Sanskrit came from western Asia (perhaps Bactriana), and was introduced by the Magi expelled by Darius; Adelung makes it proceed from the north to the south of India; and Rudiger calculates it to have been the parent of a hundred languages or dialects. Of these various hypotheses, few inquirers into ancient literature can hesitate to state, that *that* of Colebrooke is the only one countenanced by probability and adequate to the solution of the great problem,—as to the influence of the Sanskrit on various Asiatic and European languages.

Hence it is by no means extraordinary that we should discover a vast multitude of our ordinary expressions which are critically referible to it;—that thence we should be able etymologically to explain terms with us often long past from their primitive significations.

But other tongues have considerably influenced the languages of Europe; and many, among whom is Webster, have applied the Hebrew to the solution of their etymologies. The authors embodied in the Myvyrian archæology state their lore to have been detailed in Hebraic, and it cannot be denied that in the Celtic many affinities to the Hebrew may be found. But notwithstanding these concessions, the question remains, how far is the fact true? To a person conversant with Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, it would be difficult, *without historical helps*, to decide from which of these the similar terms may have proceeded: therefore, we must rely solely on historical evidence. We perceive a connexion in the trading voyages of the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, and perhaps even in the migratory lives of the Celts themselves, ere they reached their most distant European settlements, during which they may not improbably have had intercourse with people speaking a cognate dialect, who frequented their coasts for commercial purposes. But, as far as we may judge from Phœnician and Carthaginian σωξομενά, the Arabic seems to have been the most closely allied to their dialect. When we also call to mind the intercourse between the Greeks and Syrians, that between the Syrians and Romans, that, likewise, between the Romans and several Arabian tribes, we perceive at the same time other sources from whence such an admixture may have flowed. To Spain we are indebted for many Arabic words; and another cause of the introduction of Asiatic words may be traced to the roving Europeans, among whom were the Anglo-Saxons or Vangarians, who entered into the service of the emperors of Constantinople, where they necessarily must have become acquainted with Arabs and other Orientals: for not simply these, but Nubians and mercenaries of every kind were enrolled in the Byzantine armies. Some Arabic words appear to have been introduced by people speaking Persian, because in our language they bear the Persian pronunciation of the Arabic, and an immense number must have been communicated by the crusaders.

Adelung, in his *Mithridates* (vol. i. pp. 244—247), has ably shewn the Eastern origin of the Gipsy tongue, comparing it closely with the dialects of Multan, the Sanskrit, the Malabar, and other idioms, occasionally also with the Sclavonic. This must necessarily be admitted among the causes producing the effect on which we insist. Nor can the voyages of the Normans in the middle ages be denied to have been another cause of foreign words having been transplanted into different European tongues. To which we may add, that the constant influx of Asiatics to those parts of Europe near Turkey, and even to other parts, could not have failed in generating, by a gradual process, a similar effect upon them. Much less can we suppose that the communications which took place between various regions of the ancient world, for the purposes of commerce, literature, and state-policy, should have left no vestiges of such communications behind them, or that the voyages of the Carthaginians, Cyreneans, and others, could have been so frequently undertaken without in some degree blending the different idioms of the visitors and the visited. Could the traffic of the Arabs to India, and their transportation of foreign commodities across their deserts to

distant parts, by regular routes, in all various directions, have taken place without adding to the circulation of the Arabic, and its introduction, more or less, into other tongues? We find the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic—the Syriac and rabbinical Hebrew, abounding with Greek words,—the necessary effect of intercourse: will not, therefore, the same cause have induced the same effect in every similar instance? Von Heeren has shewn that the Carthaginians, as well as the Phœnicians, had establishments on the British coast; if so, they must have introduced those words into the British language which philologers pronounce to be Hebrew. That the former had a connexion with the Persians is plain from their alliance with Xerxes against Greece; that they had the same with the Arabs is evident from their trade; hence we may believe Xenophon, who records an extensive intercourse of nations from the banks of the Nile to the Oxus, Indus, and Ganges. In the middle ages (as Von Heeren says), victorious armies extended their conquests as far as China and the coasts of the Atlantic: could this have occurred without affecting, in some degree, the languages of the people thus placed in contact? Doubtless, some lost historical truth was the basis of the expeditions of Osiris, Sesostris, and Osymandyas, and of the wanderings of Hercules;—some connexion in the remotest times between distant parts of the globe, which we may never expect to have the ability of explaining, may probably be inferred from them. Egypt traded with Ethiopia, Arabia, Carthaginia, and Greece;—Ethiopians and Libyans were in the Egyptian armies;—in the time of Psammetichus, refugee Egyptians of the warrior-class settled at Meroë;—the Tyrians had one settlement at Memphis, another at Cythera;—the Jews had their Oneion in Egypt;—and Alexandria, under the Ptolemies, was the point to which scholars flocked from every part of the then civilized world. To all which, if we add the expeditions of Alexander, the conquests of his successors, and the Roman arms penetrating from one part of the earth to another, we shall find sufficient authority to prove the interblending of languages, and ample reason for pressing the Oriental tongues into the service of European etymology.

But in the transit of words from one language to another, we must expect considerable changes, some arising from a propensity to adapt the imported words to the genius of the receiving tongue; some from vulgar corruptions, which, in process of time, have here and there so far increased as to render the connexion between the word and its original scarcely recognizable. It is well known, that, in etymological deductions from the Oriental languages, little or no attention must be paid to a difference in vowels; but where they agree, the coincidence is necessarily more striking. The patois of all countries, a discrepancy of alphabets, as to the *power* of the letters, and a variation in grammatical structure, will be sufficient to effect this deviation; but in terms derived from the Sanskrit, in which the vowels are more definitely expressed than in most Eastern tongues, we remark a closer analogy in this respect.

There is an extraordinary resemblance between the rules for the permutation of letters in Sanskrit and Celtic, which Dr. Prichard has discussed at

a considerable length; there is also a striking coincidence between many rules of Sanskrit and Gothic grammar, which conjointly authorize us in applying this language to the elucidation of our own. It has been already remarked, that there are many Greek words in Persian and Arabic, and the strange changes* which they have undergone will afford some idea of the corruption of words naturalised in dissimilar tongues; but the Greek are for the most part *sequioris ævi*. In the examination of these we perceive unaccountable omissions of syllables and permutations of letters, not occasioned by cognate sounds, as we might have expected, but arising, as it were, from that faulty pronunciation which foreign words often acquire in passing from mouth to mouth. Some words in different languages† may be *fortuitously* alike,—a point which it will be always difficult to determine;—and in other cases so many suitable derivations will occur in a variety, that the etymologist must be frequently at a loss in favour of which to decide. Take for instance the word *acre*, which some have accounted a corruption of *jugeris;* we find in the Latin *ager*, in the Greek ἄγρος, in the Anglo-Saxon *æccer*, whence *it may have* metonymically come;—also, in the Arabic اكار 'a farmer,' from اكر 'he dug;' and in other languages addi-

* آختر, also ستارہ—آستر astrum, ἄστρον, ἄστηρ.
افسانوس, also اقيانوس oceanus, ὠκέανος.
منجنيق, μάγγανον.
استطلس and اسقلطس, ἀσφαλτός.
اسطرنوُنا', ἀστρονομία.
اسطون—اسطفين, and اسطفلين, στφυλῖνος.
انزميا, ἀνεμώνη.
اليا, ἄλθαια.
اوقطاريون, ὑπατήριον.
باردويل, the name *Baldwin*.
بچمشک, φυσίκη.
ملنخوليا—مالينخوليا—مالنخوليا—ماخوليا, Persicé مالیخ, μελαγχολία.
لقومص—لقوماش, Νικόμαχος, &c. &c.

† Thus there are several words common to the Arabic and Sanskrit; *e.g.* अभ्रक ابرق, *talc, mica;* Hind. ادنى—ابرک *mean.* Hind. اداني, from अ priv. and दा *to give, avaricious*—آرام, plur. of آرم, Per. and Hind. آرام आराम *a garden*—صادق, Hind. साधु *virtuous*—بدا and وداع *taking farewell,* विदाय—جمد *congelation,* Hind. جمنا *to be frozen,* यम् *to bind*—ذات *a race, a cast,* Hind. جات जन—كافور *camphor,* Hind. کپور कर्पूर, and many others.

tional correspondents in sound, which the critic will merely regard as accidental, but which by means of this casual resemblance are calculated to mislead superficial examiners.

Our word *poor* from *pauper*, through *pauvre*, and the words *bishop* and *evêque*, both from ἐπίσκοπος, strikingly shew the mutations of vocables in their conformation to the genius of the foreign language which admits them. Equally extraordinary are the variations in the orthography of terms common to many Indian dialects; we shall confine ourselves to specimens from the Sanskrit and Hindustani.* These are so numerous,

* اپرس अम्पृथ
اتہت अम्थिति
اتہل अम्थल
اگن and اگ अग्नि
اگلا अग्र
اگھن आग्रहायण
آنکھ अक्षि
انبہ आम्र
اھرہ आधार
اینت इष्टक
باپھ वाष्प
بات वार्ता
بیل (whence our word *bull*) वलीवर्द्द, and numberless others. We find letters often interchangeable in the following manner, as *d* and *r*—شیراد and شیرار *a bag*; *l* and *k*—زکال and زکاک *coal*, هول and هوک *fear*—*sh* and *t* رشینه—راتیان—راطیني *resin*—*sh* and *h* زوشیدن and زوهیدن *to drop*—*j* and *y* یوغ and جوغ *a yoke*, with an infinity of others. *L*, *d*, and *r* will be found continually permuted, and *n* arbitrarily omitted or arbitrarily introduced: the ع has been also subjected to manifold mutations; the غ frequently answers in other tongues to *g*, *r*, or *gr*: in Pracrit the *r* is often omitted; and Bohlen remarks that in most languages the liquids are capable of interchange. Wilson, in the preface to his Sanskrit Dictionary, says that "the letters *r* and *b*,—*d* and *l*,—*j* and *y*,—*b* and *w*,—*sh* and *s*,—a final visarga, or its omission, are always optional, there being no difference between them." Semi-vowels are frequently reduced to their respective vowels, and subjected to the changes of the letters to which they are allied. Dr. Prichard has given a table of the

and so remote from every possibility of explanation, and at the same time so self-evident, that from them we derive the best assurance that corruptions as strange and as numerous must have occurred in the accommodation of

the interchanges which he observed in the Sanskrit, Persian, Russian, Greek, Latin, Welsh, Erse, and Teutonic, and has also given examples of other changes which are not specified in it. Kennedy also, in a collation of 413 Sanskrit words with other languages, discovered forty-three peculiar to the German alone, and 138 to the English; whence he argues that some dialects have retained more of the parent-stock than others; and in this collation also variations of the most singular nature occur. In a comparison of the Sanskrit, Persian, German, Latin, English, and some of the Indian dialects (which latter I express under the head Hindustani, adopting its character), I found likewise the following remarkable changes.

Sans.	Persian.	Greek.	Latin.	German.	English.	Hindustani.
क	گ, ز, خ, ک	χ, γ, σκ, κ, ι	ng, g, c, qu	ck, k, g	ck, qu, c, k	ق, غ, خ, ڑ, پ, ر, کھ
क्ष	ک, ش	ξ, κ, χϑ, γ	x, g, s	x, chs, g	x, g	ک, چ, کھ, چھ, س, ہ, نکھ
ख	خ, ک, گ	χ, κ, γ	gu, c, ch, sc	g, ck	ch, sc	ہ, کھ, خ, غ, ح, س, ک, ق
ग	گ, غ, ک	κ, ζ, χ, γ	qu, gu, g, c	gh, k, g	g, k, j	خ, ق, غ, د, چ, ہ
घ	g, j	ϑ, γ, χ	—	gr, w	w, g	گھ
च	س, ج, چ, ک, خش, ش, ص	κ, γ, φ, σσ, χ, ϑ, ξ, ι	g, f, sc, c	ck, g, sch	j, ch, qu, f, sl, cr, scr, p	ز, ڑ, کتا, چ, ک, ص, ج, ش
छ	ش	σκ, ξ	c			چھ
ज	ز, گ, ج, گ, غ, ي	σσ, γ	g, j, c	ck, kn, ch, ss, st, z	x, kn, c, j, y, g, w, wh	ہ, ش, ز, چ, ت, س, ب, ڑ, ت, ظ, ض, د, خ, چ, غ, جھ
ञ	م, ں	σ	s, m			
ट ठ ड	د	ϑ	d	d	th	ڑھ, ٹ, ر, چ, ڈھ
ढ	ت	τ	t	t	t	ڑ, ڈ, ل, ر

Oriental words to European tongues. Of some of these permutations we find vestiges in the Latin and Greek; thus *labos*, *arbos*, *honos* were indif-

Sans.	Persian.	Greek.	Latin.	German.	English.	Hindustani.
ढ						ڈھ, ڑھ
ण	م, ں	σ	s, m			
त	ت, ط	σ, ϑ, ττ, γϑ	p	d, th, tt	th, d, ght	ر, ل, د, چ, ط
थ		τ, ϑ	d, t	d, t		تھ, بھا
द	ز, ں	ϑ	t	ss, z, th, t	t	ن, ت, ڑ, و, ل
ध	ند, د	ϑ, ', ϑ, τ	d, t	tt, t, th, d	d, dd, th	جھ, ں, چ, دھ, ڑھ
न	م, ں	σ	s, m	kn	kn	و, ي, م, پ, ل, ر
प	ف, ب, م	β, ϰ	b, f, v	b, pf, r, f, pp	v, f, sp	پ, و, ث, ف, ب
फ	ف	π, φ	p, f	p	p, v, f, w, t, sp	پھ, ف
ब	پ	π, φ	v, f	f, v	f, v	و, م, ف, پ
भ	ب	φ, μφ, β, χ	f, mb, b, p, h	b, p, pf	b, bb, pp	ں, مھ, بھ, ف
म	ن, ں	σ final	n, s	n	n	ب, ن
य	ج	ζ, ι	j, v	j	j, gh, rw, gw	ں, و, ا, ؤ, ل, ز, چ, ي
र		λ	l	l, d	l, d	د, ں, ب, ل
ल		ϱ	r, ll	ll, r, d	ll, r, d	م, ند, د, و, ل
व	ب, گ, پ, و, ي	φ, ', ', α, β	v, ph, b, s, j, f	v, h, f	ph, v, f, b, ff, w, wh	ل, پھ, بھ, و, ب, ي, ا, ت, ر, ن, ف, پ, م
श	ز, ش, س, خ, ں	ξ, ', ϰ, ϑ, ', σϰ, σ, ζ, τ	sc, s, c, th, sch, x, g, r, h, t	sch, s, z, ch, h	x, s, c, sh, sch, h, sk	خ, ر, ش, س, ج, چھ, ص, چ
ष	س, ش, ں, ست, ز	ϰ, σ, γ, ξ, ϱ, χ, τ	c, s, g, cc, r, t	ch, s, g, tz, st, h	gh, s, ck	س, ک, کھ
स	ں, ش, س, ص, ز, چ	ζ, ', σ, ϱ, ϰ, τ	s, c, ns, t, r	ss, sch, h	z, ss, c	ز, ص, ش, س, چ, ث, خ, ت, ں, ت
ह	خ, ز, د, ں	γ, χ, ', ', ϰ	g, gn, c, j, d	ch, k, g	gh, ch	ق, ح, چ, ش, س, خ

Besides these, there are several other variations, particularly in the compound letters, *e. g.* त्स्य *tsya* is frequently چھ, and अ continually occurs for ع. These, however, are sufficient to shew the singular modifications to which languages have been subjected at a distance from their source.

ferently written for *labor*, *arbor*, *honor*; and according to Quinctilian, Varro, and Festus, the ancient Romans wrote *majosibus* for *majoribus*. The Lacedæmonians also said ἵππος for ἵππος. This observation will explain the derivation of *Argyripa* or *Argyrippa* from *Argos Hippium*, about which critics have fruitlessly tormented themselves, which becomes immediately solved by this known substitution of *r* for *s*. In like manner, the interchange between *d* and *l* unfolds to us how the name Ὀδύσσευς became *Ulysseus* and *Ulysses* in Latin: on the same principle *Merlin* is written *Merddyn* in Celtic, and the *Lew Chew* Islands are called *Dew Chew* by some of the Chinese. Vossius likewise instances the fact of the ϰ having been used for the π by the Ionians and Æolians, and has shewn examples of aspirated Greek words beginning in Latin with S, F, or V. Edward Lhuyd, quoted by Dr. Prichard, supposes the Greek to have had originally a regular mutation of consonants, and proves the aspirate to have had the power of *s* from such instances as ἓξ *sex*, ἕπτα *septem*, ὗς *sus*, ἕρπω *serpo*. In the older Greek, also, the verbs in μι were of more frequent occurrence, which is one strong point of authority for referring the language to the Sanskrit.

Metathesis occasionally takes place in the forms of evidently one and the same word in the same language, as سفليدن — سلفيدن (which is yet more variously written), and much more in the transit of one language to another. Thus the Sanskrit *dahan* becomes the Persian *andam* and Greek δέμας—*chakra* the Persian *charagh* and *chargand*. The Arabic قلمو also is no more than a metathesis of the word *chamæleon*. Hence the impossibility of affixing invariable canons for the permutation of letters is most evident, because it has arisen from a multitude of causes, many of which can never be known. Besides, every language has words which are merely imitative sounds, as the Arabic قُوب 'a chick,' and كُكْ 'a hen which has ceased from laying eggs,' both being expressive of the natural noise of the bird: the interjections likewise in almost every, if not in every, tongue, are imitative. This difficulty is apparent from even modern European words, which, if compared with their cognate European dialects, continually present almost inexplicable differences. It is also worthy of remark, that, in terms deducible from the Sanskrit, the analogy is often stronger in the Hindustani and some of the Indian dialects; and on the other hand, that they are frequently distorted in the latter, retaining their analogy only in the former. Morenas compiled at Paris a Hindustani Dictionary, in which he retraced 1,000 European words, but whether it will ever be published, is subject to doubt. Words admitted into other tongues also not infrequently deviate from their original and adopt some metonymical signification.

But, in referring parts of our language to the Sanskrit and Persian, we are justified by many grammatical coincidences. For instance, the Persian participle in ان accords with ours in *ing*; and in the verbs and some of the verbal nouns, all three exhibit curious resemblances. To enter on this detail is however unnecessary, after the labours of Bopp and others in this parti-

cular department. It is enough for the present purpose, that the causes of the introduction of Asiatic words may be explained, partly on historical, partly on grammatical principles, whence it will be evident that no etymological research respecting it otherwise conducted can be correct, inasmuch as a vast proportion of the words can in no other way be retraced to the fountain head.

D. G. WAIT.

TO THE SPIRIT OF THOUGHT.

Thoughts! what are they?
They are my constant friends;
And when harsh fate its dull brow bends,
Uncloud me with a smiling ray,
And in the depths of midnight force a day.—T. FLATMAN.

WELCOME, welcome, back to me,
Gentle spirit, earth nor sea
Hath a voice of love so dear,
As thy music to mine ear;
Crossing like a summer chime
O'er the dewy, fragrant thyme,
When the flush of July eves
Glimmers through the smooth beech leaves,
And the wood-stream brightly flows,
Singing softly as it goes.

Welcome, welcome, welcome, back —
Peace and Gladness in thy track
Follow with their shining feet,
And Hope again my heart doth greet,
Scattering every sullen cloud
That hath been my bosom's shroud.

How often, Spirit of meek Thought,
Has thy hand of mercy brought
Balm into my wounds to pour,
Till the weeper wept no more!
Memory hath not yet forgot
Many a green sequestered spot,
Where no truant schoolboy hath
In the tall grass worn a path.
Here often, in the pleasant May,
Thou hast won my feet away,
Then unto my bed of leaves
Came holy Sleep, by Silence led,
Unbinding all its golden sheaves
Of dreams, a pillow for my head—
And gently on mine eyelids fell
The moonlight of forgotten years;
The night song round a Grecian well
Broke faintly on my ears.
The sound of dancing feet they heard
About the Muses' rill,
While the dove in the silver myrtles stirred
In fair Hymettus, green and still.

Sometimes my frighted steps she guides
Where death upon the whirlwind rides,
Through the desert vast and drear,
With Silence, and his brother Fear,
Gigantic shadows, in the rear!
Or where the angry surges roar
Against the savage Afric shore,
And the feathery palm trees weep
O'er the wanderer's lonely sleep.

But oftener from her urn she throws
Dreams and fancies, like the rose
From the islands of the blest,
Breathing perfume through the breast.
While my mirthful feet she leads
To the flowering Indian meads,
Or where the beams of sunshine play
Upon the tomb at Mosellay.
Sweet Thought, untold thy wanderings bright,
By fount and glen, and tower and tree,
Now in a temple's jewell'd light,
Now listening to a Tempe bee;
Or where the battle-storm is sweeping
Over the warrior's plumed head;
Or where, with bitter songs of weeping,
They bind the flowers about the dead.

Dear Lyra of the bosom, Time
No more of lutes or loves doth speak;
They feel how long forgot their chime,
The rose hath long forgot thy cheek.
No more at sunset Hope and Glee,
The graces of the spirit, wait
To lead thee with sweet harmony,
Through Beauty's golden gate.

But not in happy hours alone
Hath thy voice to me been known;
In the night of grief and ill,
Thou wast my companion still;
Sister-like, with drooping head,
Watching by the mourner's bed.
And thy lay has wakened gladness
In the "very gall of sadness."
Thou hast taught my eyes to look
In that blessed Antique Book,
Where the weary child of pain
Never seeks for peace in vain.

Then welcome, charmer, back to me,
Welcome from thy home divine;
Thus on my knees I pray to thee,
O make my heart thy shrine!

W.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.*

No. I.—Raja of Tanjore.

His Highness Mahárájá Chitrápati Rájásri Mahárájá Sirfoji Rájá Saheb, Rájá of Tanjore, succeeded to the government of the province of Tanjore in the year 1798, on the removal, by British authority, of the brother of his foster-father. It had been his good fortune, in early youth, to be placed under the superintendence of the amiable and enlightened Schwartz, who, although, actuated no doubt by a feeling of honour, he abstained from making use of his influence to convert his charge to the Christian faith, yet neglected no other means of instilling into his mind enlarged and benevolent views, and directing its energies to those pursuits which were calculated to have a beneficial influence on his own character and on the happiness of his future subjects. That the wise and laudable views of Schwartz were amply realized in the result, is too well known to require proof; but were it necessary, the high character drawn of this Hindú prince, by the lamented Bishop Heber, embodies so well the opinions formed of him by every European whose fortune it was to become acquainted with his Highness, that a reference to it seems quite sufficient to justify the expression of a deep regret for his decease.

The diploma from this Society declared the grounds of his Highness's election to have been the liberal patronage afforded by him to literature and science, by the foundation of a splendid library, the institution of a school and college for the dissemination of knowledge, and by the paternal solicitude manifested by his Highness for the intellectual improvement of his subjects, the effects of which were already visible throughout the Tanjore country.

At the station of Kanandagoody, fifteen miles from Tanjore, his Highness had established schools for the children both of his Christian and Hindú subjects; fifty of the former were supported at his sole expense; and in the latter the scholars were instructed in the Tamil, Telugu, Mahratta, Sanscrit, Persian, and English languages.

The death of his Highness took place on the 8th of March 1832, in his fifty-fourth year, after a reign of thirty-four years.

No. II.—Lieut. Col. Baillie.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel John Baillie entered the service of the Honourable the East-India Company in the year 1790, and arrived in India in 1791. He applied himself with great diligence to the study of the learned languages of the East; as a proof of which it may be mentioned, that in the year 1797, at the desire of the then governor-general (Sir John Shore, now Lord Teignmouth), he undertook the translation from the Arabic of a copious digest of Muhammedan law, so arranged as to comprise the whole of the Imamea code, as applicable to secular matters. This work it was originally contemplated would extend to four volumes in quarto, but of these the first only was ever published, and that without the preliminary discourse or table of contents. It comprehends only the laws of commercial transactions.

On the establishment of the College of Fort William, Colonel Baillie was appointed professor of the Arabic and Persian languages and of Muhammedan law, a post which he filled with high credit until the year 1807, when he was appointed resident at the court of the Nawab Vizir of Oude, in place of Colonel Collins. During the period of his professorship, Colonel Baillie was twice

* From the Report of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, for the past year.

called into active service as political agent to the governor-general in Bundelkhund, and for the zeal and ability displayed by him in this capacity he was honoured with the public thanks of the Government. In the year 1801 he published a series of sixty tables, elucidatory of the first part of his course of lectures at the college, on the inflexions of Arabic grammar; and in 1802 he published the two first volumes of his edition of the original texts of the five most esteemed works on Arabic grammar, namely, the *Miut Amil; Shurhu Miut Amil; Misbah; Hedayet un Nuhvi;* and the *Kafeea* of Ebn Hájeb. In consequence of his employment in Bundelkhund, the work was not completed till 1803; and his intention of publishing an English version of the third volume, and indeed all further literary exertion, appears to have been put a stop to by his appointment to Lucknow, where he remained till 1815. In 1818 he retired from the service, and in 1823 succeeded the late Mr. Cotton as a Director of the East-India Company. Colonel Baillie was a native of Inverness, and represented that district of burghs in Parliament.

No. III.—M. Jacquemont.

M. Victor Jacquemont was born at Paris on the 28th of August 1801; and having devoted himself with great ardour to the study of natural history, under the auspices of the illustrious Cuvier and others, he was selected by the French government to proceed on a scientific mission to India. With the view of securing such assistance from the British authorities in that country as it was expected would materially further his operations, he visited London, in the early part of the year 1828, and was furnished with letters of introduction to the governors of the several presidencies in India, as well as to other influential officers. He arrived at Pondicheri in April 1829, whence he proceeded to Calcutta, which he quitted in November following, on his route to the north-western provinces of India. In the course of 1830, he explored the Himálayan chain, crossed the Punjab, and entered Cashmere in 1831. He afterwards traversed Tibet, and penetrated a short distance into Chinese Tartary. Altogether, he spent about eight months in Cashmere and Tibet. It was during this expedition that he wrote a very interesting letter to one of our most zealous vice-presidents, which was read before the Society, and subsequently printed in the *Asiatic Journal*. It was dated, "Camp under the fort of Dankár, in Laddak, 3d of September 1830;" and to this is appended another, dated in July 1831, from Cashmere. It is a gratifying fact to notice, that, in both these communications, the lamented traveller speaks in the very highest terms of the hospitality and liberal assistance afforded him by every British authority. In proceeding towards the south, for the purpose of examining the geological structure of the range of mountains called the Ghâts, he was unfortunately attacked with a disease of the liver, which confined him from his arrival at Bombay to the day of his death, a space of about six weeks. As a member of the Legion of Honour he was interred with military honours, and his funeral was attended by the members of the government and the principal inhabitants of Bombay.

M. Jacquemont, it is understood, has left behind him voluminous manuscripts, containing the valuable results of his researches in geology, botany, and statistics, being those branches of investigation to which he had principally devoted himself; and introducing some new and striking theories relative to the era of those stupendous mountains which divide the north of India from Tibet.

The premature death of M. Jacquemont must, under so many promising expectations from his zeal, ability, and science, be a matter of great regret to the civilized world.*

No. IV.—Professor Rask.

At the general meeting of the Society, held on the 1st of December, a donation of an edition of the Fables of Locman, and two small works on the language of Iceland, was laid on the table from Professor Emanuel Rask; and it was then announced, there was reason to fear that the highly-distinguished scholar, from whom they were received, had died since he had despatched them to this country. This intelligence was shortly afterwards confirmed; and in the death of Professor Rask the study of Oriental literature has lost one of its most able and indefatigable adherents. The peculiar branch of research to which he had devoted himself rendered his investigations particularly interesting; and his numerous publications illustrative of the languages and literature of the ancient inhabitants of northern Europe, combined with the knowledge which he had acquired of the most important languages and literary antiquities of the East, fully attest his qualifications for the task of comparing, showing their agreement and distinction, and illustrating them.

Among his numerous philological works may be mentioned grammars of the Italian, Spanish, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic languages; treatises on the Phonics of India, and the Literals of Europe; tracts on the Zend language and the *Zend Avesta*, and many others.

In the course of the session of 1832, a communication addressed by Professor Rask to the Bombay Literary Society, containing his remarks on the last-mentioned subject, was read before this Society, and has been ordered to be inserted in the *Transactions*.

Professor Rask was remarkable for the facility he evinced in the acquisition of different languages. In the year 1822, it is stated that he was acquainted with no less than twenty-five. His knowledge of English was extensive and correct. He spent some years on a literary mission in Persia, India, and Ceylon, where he procured many valuable manuscripts, and acquired much sound information on those points to which his attention was more especially directed. From his temperate habits of life, approaching indeed to abstemiousness, the vicissitudes of climate and season had no apparent effect on his frame, and he gave promise of many years' continuance in his favourite pursuits, when the insidious effects of consumption prematurely terminated his useful and laborious career. His mild and gentle manners endeared him to his friends and acquaintance; and he combined, with an extent of acquirements not often equalled, a remarkable diffidence and modesty.

Professor Rask was keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, and had recently been appointed a commissioner to prepare measures for the amelioration of the condition of the Danish colonies in Guiana.

* See the Asiatic Intelligence in our vol. xi., pp. 72 and 209, for particulars of M. Jacquemont.

MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. IX.—Barrackpore and Dum Dum.

The term "Mofussil Stations" is certainly misapplied to the cantonments at Barrackpore and Dum Dum, which belong to the presidency, and therefore ought to enjoy all the honours attached to metropolitan dependencies; but it would be inconvenient to alter the title of these papers, and a description of the above-named places may diversify that of Mofussil Stations properly so called.

It has been the policy of the Indian government to separate soldiers and citizens from each other; the forces, therefore, which are considered necessary for the defence of Calcutta, are stationed, the infantry at the distance of sixteen miles, and the artillery at eight, from the seat of government. Fort William,—a strong-hold to which the governor-general may retire in case of invasion from abroad or rebellion at home, and considered by experienced engineers to be impregnable,—which will contain provisions and stores to withstand a siege as long as that of Troy,—in times of security, is garrisoned by a single King's regiment, or a part of two at the most, the sepoy duties being performed by a detachment from Barrackpore, relieved at stated periods, while the guard employed in Calcutta is composed of the city militia.

Barrackpore is an irregularly-built station, situated on the left bank of the Hooghley. Many of the houses are as splendid as the mansions of the neighbouring city, but the larger portion consist of bungalows, considerably smaller than those of the upper provinces, but, generally speaking, more carefully finished, and built and fitted up in a superior style. A few look upon the river, but there is no broad esplanade, as upon the opposite bank, where Serampore's proud palaces are mirrored on the glassy surface of the stream. Those mansions, however, which do command the fresh breezes from the water, are delightfully cool, and the views from the balconies are superb; for it is scarcely possible to imagine any thing more grand and imposing, in an architectural display, than the splendid settlement of the Danes upon the Hooghley. The beauties of Barrackpore are of a different kind; its buildings are embosomed in trees, and with the exception of the palace of the governor-general, which is raised in a commanding situation, only peep out between the branches of luxuriant groves. The country all round is wooded to excess, affording a most agreeable shade, and offering specimens of floral magnificence not to be surpassed in any part of the world. The magnolia attains to a gigantic size, and fills the air with perfume from its silvery vases; other forest-trees bear blossoms of equal beauty; the richly-wreathed pink acacia, and numerous tribes, adorned with garlands of deep crimson and bright yellow, abound; and although, with the exception of the park, which has been raised into sweeping undulations by artificial means, the cantonments and their vicinity present a flat surface, the combinations of wood, water, and green sward, in numberless vistas, nooks, and small open spaces, yield scenes of tranquil beauty which eyes however cold can scarcely contemplate unmoved.

Though an authoritative mandate from the Court of Directors, dictated by unaffected alarm, put an effective stop to the completion of one of the Marquess of Wellesley's most splendid projects, Barrackpore is still indebted to him for a park, which is justly considered one of the finest specimens of dressed and ornamented nature which taste has ever produced. Enough has been done to the mansion to render it a very elegant and commodious residence, and the gardens attached to it are unrivalled both in beauty and stateliness, combining the grandeur of Asiatic proportions with the picturesqueness of European design. The gravelled avenues are wide enough to allow wheeled-carriages to pass, and these ample paths wind through broad parterres, and shrubberies of the most brilliant flowers, sometimes skirting along high walls of creeping plants trained against lofty trees, at others overlooking large tanks so completely covered with the pink blossoms of the lotus, as to conceal the element in which this splendid aquatic plant delights. A large stud of elephants is kept at Barrackpore, and these noble animals, decorated with flowing *jhools* of scarlet cloth, edged with gold, and bearing fair freights of ladies belonging to the vice-regal court, may be seen pacing along the flowery labyrinths, to European eyes strange guests in a private garden. These blooming plantations afford excellent parrot-shooting, a sport to which some of the great men of the presidency are said to be much addicted, but which it grieves persons possessed of the slightest degree of sentiment to see carried on in the secluded haunts of a pleasure-ground, and against those bright-winged visitants, whose gem-like plumage adds so much of ornament to the scene. There are several varieties of the paroquet tribe in Bengal, some of them the loveliest little creatures imaginable, with purple heads covered with bloom like a freshly-ripened plum; others ring-necked, with slender elegant bodies, and exceedingly long tails.

The park has been laid out and planted with great care and taste; it affords specimens of trees which are not to be found congregated together in any other part of India: some of these exotics are particularly distinguished for their size and beauty, and are objects of great interest to all the visitors. The elevated portions of Barrackpore Park command extensive views of the superb sweeps of the river, with their enchanting varieties of scenery, their rich woods and noble residencies, the broad ghaut intervening, and occasionally a tower-encircled dome or a light minar, rising from the umbrageous groves.

Barrackpore, as it may be easily imagined, is a great resort for all classes of persons from Calcutta; it is not yet furnished with an hotel or a boarding-house of any kind for the reception of strangers, who must be billeted by letters of introduction upon private families. Doubtless, this desideratum, if it be one, will be soon supplied, as in the influx of Europeans which the new order of things will bring to India, private hospitality must be speedily worn out. The distance from Calcutta is sixteen miles, and it is approached on the land side by one of the finest roads in the world, very broad, kept in excellent repair, and shaded, to the great delight and comfort of the various traversers, by an avenue of trees. The traffic is of

course very considerable, the tide interfering with the water-carriage; *coolies* and *hurkaras* of every description are journeying to and fro at all hours of the day. Notwithstanding the shelter afforded by the leafy canopy above, Europeans do not often venture to brave the noon-tide heat, except in the mildest season of the year, their progress being chiefly performed in the morning or evening. Half-way, at a place which bears the name of Cox's Bungalow, relays of horses, for those who travel in wheel-carriages, are stationed; the customary number of bearers will, however, convey a palanquin the whole distance; and in the days of velocipedes, young men, easily incited to deeds of enterprise, have been known to go up in the morning and return at night, with no assistance save that afforded by their wooden chargers: a feat which the climate of Bengal renders worthy of record, for even in the cold weather violent exercise of any kind is attended with some danger. The journey to Barrackpore must be enchanting to those who delight in forest-scenery; the hand of man is apparent in the smooth, finely-levelled road, which offers itself to the traveller; but a dense jungle appears to close it in on either side. Native huts, of the wildest and simplest construction, meet the eye in the most picturesque situations, many with scarcely any roof excepting that afforded by the overhanging branches of trees, which never lose their leafy mantles, yet not destitute of an air of comfort; the floors, of coarse but well-tempered chunam, being scrupulously clean, and the jars and other domestic utensils neatly arranged and kept in order. Monkeys may be detected, disporting amidst blossoming boughs; the jackall glides through the covert, and the woods echo with the sullen notes of lonely birds. The denseness of the population, and the vast numbers of natives, who go on their way rejoicing in the shade, which tends so much to lighten their toils, prevent all idea of solitude, though the prospects are so truly and exclusively sylvan, that it is not until the suburbs of Calcutta are approached, that the traveller can imagine himself in the close vicinity of the capital of Bengal. Beyond these suburbs, there is nothing of the stir and tumult usually to be seen in the outskirts of a large city; few private conveyances of any kind, and no public Anglo-Indian vehicle: an omnibus was attempted, but did not succeed. At the time of its starting, there were too many prejudices to contend against; few would condescend to enter it except by way of frolic, and it was soon laid up in ordinary in the builder's yard. The time is perhaps not far distant when the echoes of the Barrackpore woods may be startled by the thumping of a steam-engine, and the passengers learn to encounter the heat of a furnace added to that which they now find so difficult to endure.

This fine road is preferred, by the visitors to Serampore, to the less direct communication on the other side of the river, though it involves the necessity of crossing the Hooghley in a boat. The beauty of the latter-named place, its delightful situation, the easy distance from Calcutta, and the comparative cheapness of its bazaars, would render it a very desirable retreat for the families of many persons engaged in mercantile business at the presidency, were it not for the circumstance of its being a sanctuary against the merciless hostilities of Calcutta creditors. Under the control

of a Danish governor, and protected by its own peculiar laws, it offers an asylum for persecuted debtors, and is in fact a sort of *Alsatia*, where those who dread the horrors of a writ betake themselves until they can arrange their affairs. A residence at Serampore, therefore, is productive of a very unpleasant imputation, and few voluntarily encounter the stigma attached to it. This small and beautiful settlement forms also the Gretna Green of Bengal, at which parties may not only contract a clandestine marriage, but, when tired of the connexion, divorce each other with very little trouble and expense. Privileges so tempting, to the credit of the neighbouring community, are not often taken advantage of, and the place is happily more celebrated for its missionary college and press than for the labours of those who supply the places of proctors and other functionaries connected with ecclesiastical courts.

Serampore is, without exception, the best-built and the best-kept European settlement in India. In addition to its superb esplanade, which stretches along the river's bank, it is composed of several regular streets, presenting a succession of handsome houses, inclosed in spacious gardens and interspersed with fine trees; the whole is kept scrupulously clean by the daily task-work of the convicts, who carefully weed the roads and remove every unsightly object. The society at Serampore is very limited; the appointments of the governor are by no means splendid; he lives in a style of great simplicity, without affecting any state, appearing in public in a handsome but plain equipage, generally a palanquin, attended by a few *chobdars*, who brandish their silver maces and make as much noise as they can to arouse the world with the intelligence that the *burra sahib* is passing by: a mode of procedure which the natives think necessary to establish their own importance as well as that of their master. Besides the governor, there are not many official situations of consequence; a small number of merchants, and the families of gentlemen attached to the missionary college, comprise the principal residents; the rest are made up of people of very dubious rank, and strangers, whose claims to respectability are, from the occasion of their sojourn, of course rather doubtful. The religious creed of many of the settled inhabitants indispose them to gaiety of any kind, and the Danish residents seem to cultivate retired and domestic habits; there is consequently less visiting, party-giving, or festivities of any description, going on at Serampore than in any other place in India under European sway.

Yet it certainly must be styled a cheerful town, and is in many respects preferable to its military neighbour, Barrackpore. The esplanade, after sunset, usually exhibits a very gay scene; it is the only place in Bengal in which custom sanctions a promenade: the whole of the European population is poured forth, some in carriages, but the majority on foot, to enjoy the refreshing gales from the water, and the beauties of the surrounding prospect. These frequently attract large parties from the opposite cantonments; groupes of well-dressed ladies, many without bonnets, which are not deemed necessary appendages in the hot seasons, are seen surrounding the *ton-jaun* which conveys some less robust friend. Gentlemen are, of course, in full attendance; and cadets especially, rejoice in their freedom

from military restraint, and in pedestrian exercise, which is deemed *infra dig.* at the presidency. The tide also brings numerous visitors from Calcutta, particularly the officers of trading vessels, anxious to penetrate into the interior, and to travel, as they term it, up the country.

Barrackpore, as a military station, is in bad odour with the officers of the Bengal army; very few appear to appreciate the advantages of being so near to the festal scenes of Calcutta; the climate of the upper provinces is esteemed of superior salubrity, and the very name of *half-batta* is sufficient to render it hateful. Exclusive of the temptations to expense, which a large society must always hold forth, the actual rate of living at Barrackpore, even with the diminution of the batta, cannot possibly be higher than that of more remote stations, where European commodities are double and sometimes treble in price. The conveniences of life are infinitely more abundant, and its pleasures incalculably greater; nevertheless, it has an ill-repute, and by a happy adaptation of taste to the scenes selected for the most permanent abode of the Company's military servants, the Mofussil is generally preferred to the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The society of Barrackpore is too large to admit of that close and constant intercourse, which is carried on at less populous stations, where the domestication of persons must be pleasant or the reverse, according as their tastes and habits are suited to those of each other; but it offers the great advantage of a choice of acquaintance; news, fashions, and the latest publications from England, France, and America, are easily attainable; the balls and parties of Calcutta are within reach, and all the enjoyments derived from the beauties of cultivated nature are afforded in the lovely landscapes which appear on every side.

The garrison at Barrackpore consists of several regiments of sepoys, under the command of a major-general; the staff is exceedingly numerous, embracing appointments peculiar to the station. There are besides a considerable number of private residents, the families of retired officers, and widows who, possessing large connexions in India, prefer it as a residence to the parent state; many of these persons enjoy considerable wealth, and live in a style of appropriate splendour. Nevertheless, the society is subjected to great vicissitudes, and its gaiety cannot be depended upon for more than the passing season. The caprice of some, the unsocial disposition of others, or the stoppage of a house of agency, will put an end for a time to all festivities, and the extreme of dullness prevails, until a change in the regiments, or some other equally favourable circumstance, occurs to give a fresh impetus to the flagging spirits of the community. The presence of the governor-general is not always productive of the gaiety which is generally expected to be the accompaniment of a vice-regal court. Barrackpore is frequently resorted to by the chief person in the state, as a retreat from the toils of business and the scarcely less fatiguing duties entailed upon him at public entertainments. Few balls or fêtes of any kind are given at the Park, possibly to avoid the offence which the exclusion of visitors from Calcutta might give, and the great inconvenience

resulting from their attendance. The last affair of the kind proved a complete failure, in consequence of an unexpected gale from the south-west; a contingency from which Bengal only for the short period of the cold season is altogether free. A very large proportion of the guests determined to go up by water, anticipating a delightful excursion by starlight; but the horrors of the storm burst upon them ere they could reach their destination; the Hooghley ran mountains high, washing over the decks of the frail little summer-vessels, and driving many on shore, to the consternation of the passengers and the utter ruin of their ball-dresses. The travellers by land were not better off; the horses took fright at the lightning; the road was rendered impassable by trees torn up by the roots; ladies, terrified out of their senses, made an attempt to walk, and the party, when collected at last, presented a most lugubrious spectacle, a concourse of wet, weary, miserable guests, eagerly impatient to return to their homes, yet compelled to await more favourable weather.

The society at Barrackpore is sufficiently extensive not only to admit of selection, but also to allow its leaders the indulgence of the exclusiveness so much the fashion at home. Persons who consider themselves eligible are sometimes left out of the invitations to the station-balls, and parties more strictly private are scrupulously composed of families of a certain rank, a distinction unknown in the Mofussil, and which is very grievous to bear: at least, such are the complaints alleged against Barrackpore by discontented individuals; but these statements must be taken with some grains of allowance, the extent of the evil depending entirely upon the temper of those persons who hold the highest offices, and who remain too short a time stationary to give a permanent tone to society.

Cadets, formerly, on their arrival at Calcutta, were permitted to travel alone, or in company with one or two other lads, as raw and as ignorant as themselves, to the places of their destination; but this is no longer the case. Inexperienced boys, ripe and ready for all sorts of mischief, were found to be woful mismanagers of their own concerns, and to be too ready to trespass on the rights and privileges of the natives; they rarely penetrated far into the interior without getting into some scrape, the least of their exploits being the squandering of all their money at the first halt upon the road, with the consequence of depending upon their skill in foraging for the remainder of the journey. Cheated by dishonest natives, they were apt to take revenge upon those who were so unfortunate as to fall into their clutches; and considering all the surrounding temptations, it is only wonderful that so few outrages were committed by the wild youth let loose in a foreign country, and inflated with the idea of their own importance. Many amusing narratives may be gathered from the sober lips of veterans, pleased to recal the sports and frolics of their boyish days; but tragic incidents sometimes occurred, and it was at length found expedient to appoint cadets, posted to regiments stationed at distant places, to do duty at Barrackpore until they could be sent up the river in a fleet under the care of an experienced officer. Here they are taught their first military lessons, and as

the duties are performed under the eye of a major-general, they are usually glad to escape to some station where they hope to enjoy a greater degree of liberty, since, however exciting the perils and fatigues encountered in a hot campaign, there is apparently nothing more irksome to a soldier, nothing that is found to be so fertile a subject of complaint, as the necessity of attending drill, of appearing on parade, of mounting guard, and of dressing according to regulation. This last appears to be the greatest grievance of all. A soldier, even in uniform, seems to take a pleasure in making himself look as unmilitary as possible, and his chief care appears to be to evade or defy the orders issued respecting the precise quantity of accoutrements to be worn, and the manner of wearing them. Droll exhibitions are sometimes made by the cadets of Barrackpore, who, ere the first gloss has faded from the uniforms which were the objects of their school-day ambition, ape the toil-worn soldier, and grumble over the annoyance of "being in harness."

The regulations in force respecting the Indian army are framed, however, with the greatest attention to the comfort of both privates and officers. During the hot weather, the uniform is composed of white calico decorated with the regimental button, and officers upon duty are only required to wear a jacket, which is termed a *raggee*, and which may be made of the thinnest scarlet or blue cashmere, China crape, or China silk; frock coats are often manufactured of the latter material, and worn in undress, while young civilians, who, though under no such restrictions, are not fond of exhibiting themselves in the guise of a barber or a cook, appear in swallow-tailed coats of China crape, which, when well-made, are often mistaken for cloth. At set dinners, where to arrive in deshabille might be considered as an affront, the male guests, if not provided with silk attire, usually direct their bearers (*Anglicè*, valets) to take a white jacket to the entertainer's house, in the hope that they may be invited to substitute it for a more cumbrous garment; and at Calcutta and Barrackpore, where strangers may not be aware that this option will be given them, the master of the mansion usually issues out a number of jackets from his own wardrobe, which he offers to the new arrivals, and the ante-chambers are straightway converted into dressing-rooms. It is only at grand parties, and under the surveillance of general officers, that the military guests are compelled to endure the horrors of warm clothing; but there are some commandants, who are themselves such dried-up and withered anatomies, that they have no compassion for the more corpulent portion of their species, and compel those who have the misfortune to be placed under their control, to submit to a process to which the sufferings of a Newmarket jockey in training are nothing. The exceeding ugliness of the dress adopted by the most refined nations of Europe is in no place more apparent than in India, where it is contrasted with the flowing garments of the natives, and where absolute necessity obliges the wearers to have it fabricated from the same materials which compose the wide trowsers and graceful vests of their attendants. The round sailor's jacket and tight trowsers, brought by the early factors from their ships, have obtained to this day in India, and while less elegant

native customs have found universal favour in European eyes, the greatest possible distinction in dress has been thought necessary. Without pretending to discuss the wisdom of this policy, it may be said that the effect is absolutely shocking to persons of any taste. At Calcutta and Barrackpore, the barbarisms in dress are the most striking, for custom renders them familiar, and by the time that the travellers have reached the upper provinces, they have become habituated, if not reconciled, to the sight of gentlemen clothed from head to foot in ill-shaped garments of white cotton, in which the greatest dandy can only distinguish himself by the quantity of the starch.

The cemetery at Barrackpore is better kept than most places of a similar kind in India. It stands in a cheerful situation, not far from the park, and quite close to a handsome residence belonging to an officer on the staff, whose lovely and healthy family, while the writer partook of the ready hospitalities of his mansion, afforded a pleasing contradiction to the tale told by the too numerous graves and monuments. But the climate of Barrackpore must not be estimated by the number of deaths which take place in it, since persons in ill-health, from the upper provinces, frequently breathe their last at this place, upon the eve of their embarkation for Europe, and new arrivals from colder countries fall victims to imprudencies, which cannot be committed with impunity in any part of India.

Dum Dum, the cantonment selected for the head-quarters of the Bengal artillery, does not owe so much to nature as its neighbouring military station. The lines occupy an extensive plain, unmarked by any feature worthy of peculiar notice, the little beauty it possesses being entirely the work of art: handsome houses are scattered irregularly about, with pleasure-grounds around them, which are generally planted with care and taste. The mess-room and its accompaniments form a very superb building, affording suites of apartments upon a far more magnificent scale than those belonging to any European barrack. The splendour of Woolwich fades before the grandeur of Dum Dum; but the balls, which are given in the latter place every month are not kept up with the same degree of spirit which characterize the parties at Woolwich, and even when the dullness which frequently pervades Calcutta might be supposed to render them of great importance, are very ill-attended by visitors from the presidency. Thirty or forty ladies, occupying the top of an immense apartment, surrounded by all the beaux who have any hope of being noticed by them, afford a tantalising spectacle to crowds of young men, taking up their modest stations at a distance, and looking at the dance without daring to indulge the slightest expectation of having an opportunity of joining in it. The ladies, not suffered to repose during a single quadrille, may well envy the most forlorn coteries of neglected damsels in England, condemned to patience and a bench without a chance of being invited to quit their seats, for the duties imposed upon them are of a very arduous nature, and to refuse to dance at all, according to the custom of male exquisites at home, too much in request, would give such deep offence, that few parents or guardians allow their fair charges to incur the odium.

The society at Dum Dum has not yet recovered from the paralyzing effect produced by the diminution of the batta. In the first alarm and terror, lest pay and allowances of every kind should sustain similar clipping and curtailing, many amusements and indulgencies were relinquished; and now that the panic has subsided, some from motives of economy, and others from the apprehension that too great a display of superfluous cash so near the seat of government, might sanction a farther reduction, have wholly withdrawn their support from the theatre and other public amusements of the place. In former times, the dramatic performances at Dum Dum almost rivalled those of Chowringee. It was not unusual to find an actor of considerable merit, and one who had become thoroughly acquainted with stage-business on the boards of a minor theatre in London, amongst the recruits enlisted for the artillery; such experience is frequently more valuable than talent in the raw material, for amateurs require a good deal of drilling before they can be brought to attend to the minutiæ of such great importance to the effect of a play. Dum Dum, in its best days, has boasted performers sufficiently attractive to bring an audience from Calcutta; but it has shared in the general depression of theatrical property; few stars illumine its declining glories, and the once-crowded parterre exhibits a beggarly account of empty benches: occasionally, an attempt is made to revive the good old times; but they have all failed, and were it not for the persevering efforts of a few stage-struck heroes, who are content to perform to thin houses, rather than not at all, lamps would no longer twinkle on the degenerate boards of the Dum Dum theatre. Its external appearance is not very prepossessing; but in that respect it is not much worse than its proud neighbour in Chowringee, which boasts little outward architectural display, though the interior is both handsome and commodious.

While upon the subject of theatricals, in and near the presidency, an exhibition more strange than amusing should not pass unnoticed; the performance, or rather the attempted performance, of English plays by Hindoo youths: an undertaking which, as it may readily be supposed, was not crowned with much success. This inauspicious beginning, however, may lead to better things; native aspirants for the honours of the sock and buskin may perceive the propriety of confining themselves to the representation of dramas to which their complexion would be appropriate; and when the catalogue of European plays is exhausted, and the Aurungzebes and Tamerlanes have run themselves out of favour, authors may start up amidst the corps, and employ their pens in illustrating the public and domestic occurrences of their country, in tragedy, comedy, opera, and farce. Though the execution might not be first-rate, such productions could not fail to be extremely curious and interesting; they would lead to a better acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people of Hindoostan, and prevent such monstrous exhibitions as are presented to this enlightened age, in dramas resembling those styled "The *Cataracts* of the Ganges," "The Lions of Mysore," &c.

A fair proportion of the beauty and fashion of Calcutta is sometimes to be seen at the grand reviews and field-days of the artillery at Dum Dum; but these splendid military spectacles do not attract so large a concourse of gazers as might be expected. Anglo-Indians are not to be stimulated to exertion by any ordinary degree of excitement; they speedily lose that passion for sight-seeing, which at home induces crowds of people to brave dust, fatigue, hunger, and lowering clouds; they will not put themselves out of their way except upon very great occasions, and never voluntarily encounter a tenth-part of the risk dared by the fashionable world in England at archery-meetings, horticultural-breakfasts, races, and reviews, where perils by land or by water, upsets in crowded roads, deluges in open carriages, with the impossibility of getting any thing to eat at inns full to suffocation, present a catalogue of evils sufficient to detain every person possessed of common prudence at home. The settled state of the weather, in the cold season in India, must remove all apprehensions from those skyey influences, which have such a fatal effect upon out-of-door amusements in England; but ships are launched, and military manœuvres practised, without attracting many spectators.

Dum Dum possesses a good station-library, which is amply furnished with new publications as they come out from England. There are few places in India where young officers have the advantage of so many opportunities of improving their minds, and of fitting themselves for their profession; its vicinity to Calcutta enables them to procure books and instruction upon scientific subjects difficult of attainment in more remote cantonments; enough of mental relaxation may be found in the society, which is large and cheerful, without being dissipated; and temptations to idleness are not so great as at Barrackpore, the grand thoroughfare to the upper provinces, and a place which no stranger landing at Calcutta omits to visit. Dum Dum is much less frequented, the scenery possessing little attraction; there are, however, some mansions in the neighbourhood, belonging to rich natives, which are objects of great interest and curiosity to Europeans. One of these, inhabited by a rajah, is distinguished for its menagerie, the only one of the kind now existing in Bengal, that at Barrackpore Park being dismantled. The collection has been greatly enriched by the donations of the present governor-general, who presented the animals, which formerly inhabited the cages in the Park, to a gentleman less alarmed by the expense of their maintenance. The specimens of the wild tribes of Bengal exhibited in this zoological garden are superb; but the collection is, of course, deficient in the less known natives of the upper and hilly districts of India, the forest denizens of Nipal, which will not live in the hot season in the plains, and for which it would be so desirable to have a dépôt near the coast, whence they might be shipped at the end of the cold weather for England. Doubtless, some arrangement of this nature will take place in the course of a few years, and the visitors of European menageries will be delighted with the sight of animals which they have hitherto only known from the descriptions of travellers.

A garden-house, about four miles from Dum Dum, on the road to Calcutta, the occasional residence of Dwarknauth Tagore, a rich and highly intelligent native gentleman, possesses many attractions to Europeans, who gladly avail themselves of the hospitalities of the courteous owner. Dwarknauth Tagore converses fluently in English with his guests, whom he receives entirely after the European fashion, permitting (although a Hindoo) fowls and butchers' meat, with the exception of beef, to appear at his well-covered table, at which he occupies a seat, challenging the company, the ladies especially, to take wine, but refraining from the more solid food which is placed before him. The house is a beautiful and commodious structure, furnished in the best taste, and strictly in accordance with our ideas of Asiatic luxury, though differing widely from the real state of things in native houses; sofas, stools, and ottomans abound; some of the rooms are hung with fine engravings, and others are decorated with the best specimens of original paintings which Calcutta can afford; several excellent portraits, from the pencil of Mr. George Beechey, and some clever productions from other European artists who have bent their steps to India. The tables are covered with books of prints, and portfolios of the most splendid description; in short, it is a most delightful retreat, the gardens and pleasure-grounds being laid out in a style correspondent with the interior. The entertainments given by Dwarknauth Tagore, at this charming mansion, are very frequent, and he delights in obliging his friends by lending it for the wedding-abode of brides and bridegrooms, who, in India, are rarely so fortunate as to be enabled to follow the English fashion of making an excursion during the honey-moon, on account of the scarcity of hotels and country-houses at their disposal. Ishara, Barrackpore, Dum Dum, and Garden Reach, afford asylums for newly-married couples, who are blessed with accommodating friends ready to vacate and lend their houses for the occasion; but these lucky individuals bear no proportion to the numbers who, after the celebration of their nuptials in the cathedral, are compelled to retire quietly, and without the slightest *eclât*, to their own homes, and to fall in at once to the domestic routine, for which it is considered more advisable to have some preparation. No place in the neighbourhood of Calcutta can be better suited for the scene of bridal happiness than the delightful country-mansion of Dwarknauth Tagore. Here are charming gardens to walk in, secluded rides and drives for evening exercise, and books and pictures to supply subjects for conversation, when those sweet topics are exhausted which, only in the days of courtship, are believed to afford never-ending resources.

EMIGRATION OF RETIRED COMPANY'S OFFICERS TO AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor.

Sir:—Having entertained a strong desire to emigrate to Western Australia, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Court of Directors, in 1828, inquiring whether I might be permitted to reside in Australia and receive my pension *there?* The reply stated that my retired pay must be received by an agent *in England*, duly authorized by power of attorney, and a certificate must be transmitted to England by me, every half-year, stating that I was alive. This permission carries with it so many obvious risks and difficulties, that it nearly amounts to a prohibition.

The King's and Company's officers have been placed on an equal footing in the East-Indies; but in Europe, on the contrary, whilst the former may not only commute their full and half-pay for a certain sum of money, but are privileged to acquire land in Australia of the local government, on the calculation of their respective rank, lengths of service, and amount of pay, as so much real money in payment thereof, and are besides allowed to receive their pay and pensions directly from the garrison pay-office in the colony; the retired Company's officers would be obliged to send home life-certificates, which would not reach England in less than perhaps, six months, before the half year's pension could be even received in England by the agents, thus keeping us twelve months waiting for our half-pay,—a very serious hardship;—independently of other risks, which may keep a pensioned officer in arrear for two years; and no officer could live on credit for twelve months in Australia, especially a humble lieutenant, whose total amount of available capital for farming might not exceed £250.

As his Majesty has enabled the officers of the navy and army to settle in Australia, and more recently to acquire land there, since the system of giving grants of land was annulled; and as it is greatly to the benefit of the colonies to encourage the settlement of a respectable class of persons, and can in no way inconvenience the Company, it would be well if the following arrangements could be effected; *viz.* That Company's officers be at liberty to commute their retired allowances, half-pay or pension, for a certain sum of money; 2dly. That they receive their retired half-pay or pension immediately from the garrison pay-office, or any other office established for the purpose, at Sydney, Hobart Town, or Swan River, on their exhibiting, through an agent (if residing at a distance in the interior), a life-certificate to the Paymaster; 3dly. That they be permitted to purchase land of the local government on the same terms as his Majesty's officers, agreeably to the late regulations, dated August 1st, 1831, and that all other general orders, on the subject of emigration, issued on and since June 8th 1826, be applicable to them equally with his Majesty's officers.

Neither myself nor any other retired India officer can emigrate but under the greatest disadvantage, unless some arrangement of the above nature is conceded; and when it is considered how intimately connected the Australian colonies are with our Indian territories, how useful it may be to have families settled in the former who have resided in the latter, and how much shorter a voyage it is for sick officers to proceed from India to Australia, instead of to England, and the great saving both of public money and private means, it is to be hoped that the proposed arrangement may be effected.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A Madras Retired Officer.

M. BURNOUF ON THE SANSCRIT AND ITS LITERATURE.

In a "Discourse on the Sanscrit Language and Literature," pronounced by Professor Burnouf at the college of France, after passing an encomium upon his lamented predecessor, M. de Chézy, and adverting to the striking analogies discovered to subsist between the Sanscrit and the Greek, the Latin and the Germanic and Slavonic dialects, he proceeds as follows:—

"It is unquestionably a fortunate privilege for India, that its sacred language has the advantage of being connected with the dialects which form the basis of a learned education in the west, and of recalling to us the processes of expression which have had so wonderful an influence upon the civilization of modern Europe. But if we regard the language itself, and exact from it what we seek in the study of every foreign dialect, the means of knowing the people to whom it belongs, we scruple not to affirm that the Sanscrit is calculated to become the instrument of the most splendid discoveries. For about thirty years past, since the knowledge of this language revealed to Europe the existence of a world so long buried in oblivion, the industry of English and German scholars has been almost exclusively employed in ascertaining, rather than resolving, the numerous questions which arise out of civil and religious institutions, customs, and manners, of which India offered to them an entirely new spectacle. Every step made in the solution of one problem almost instantly disclosed another; and the very efforts, which seemed the best adapted to attain the end, only seemed to throw them farther back. An inexhaustible literature, a boundless mythology, religious sects infinitely diversified, a philosophy which has essayed every difficulty, a legislation as varied as the castes for which it was framed,—such is the mass of documents which India has preserved respecting its ancient state; such are the materials by the aid of which erudition may reconstruct the history of the celebrated people whose genius they attest.

"At the head of Hindu literature, criticism, in unison with tradition, places the *Védas*, which the brahmins regard as revealed by the Supreme Intelligence. These books have not yet been translated; but the illustrious Colebrooke has given a description and learned analysis; and Dr. Rosen some short fragments, which are to be followed by a translation of the *Rig-véda*. We are already in a condition to appreciate, in a philosophical point of view, the interest of these ancient compositions. Human thought probably never sought with so much perseverance and audacity the explanation of those great problems which, for ages past, have ceased not to exercise the intellect of man. Never was language more grave and more precise, more flexible and more harmonious, employed to express images which man invents, to describe what he sees not, and to explain what he cannot comprehend. If the novelty of the conceptions occasionally cause some surprise, it must be attributed to the impotence of the attempts which human reason makes to overleap the bounds prescribed to it. But the sight of those attempts is always one of the most curious which philosophy can exhibit to us; and it is a highly characteristic trait in the history of a people, that the productions of its genius, which are evidently the most ancient, are likewise those wherein the effort of thought and the inventions of the spirit of system are carried to the highest pitch. I speak not of the poetry of the *Védas*, of which we yet possess but short extracts. Like all primitive poetry, it is simple and elevated; but this double character belongs, perhaps, more essentially to it than to that of any other people. Man appears but little

in it, at least in the only fragments of it hitherto known to us, and the disorderly movement of his passions disturbs not its calm uniformity. Nature is chanted there in all her grandeur, and we are not sure that the brilliant scenes, which she brings daily before the eyes of man, ever inspired anything purer and more ideal than the religious hymns of the *Védas*. Man is, however, not forgotten in the other productions of the religious spirit of India, and the great epopees, in which are delineated the heroic history of the brahmins and of the warrior caste, display him in the midst of a society which unites the refinement of the most advanced civilization to the simplicity of primitive manners. Those great poems, the *Rámáyana* and the *Múhabhárata*, are sometimes included in the number of the religious and moral, denominated *Puránas*, to which they have, perhaps, some points of resemblance; but which they greatly excel in respect to poetical merit. The *Puránas* are the depositaries of the popular mythology. Supported on the *Védas*, from whence, it is pretended, they were derived, they sing the origin and adventures of the more material deities, and who, I may venture to say, are more human than the simple gods of the ancient books. They are theogonies and cosmogonies, in the sequel of which is related the heroic history of the two glorious dynasties, who divided betwixt them the empire of northern India, and which completes the compendium of the religious and moral duties imposed on mankind in this life. The *Puránas* are, as it were, encyclopædias of the creeds and of the science of India; and what is well calculated to afford an idea of the extent and novelty of Hindu literature, these encyclopædias are eighteen in number, and we scarcely know a few fragments of them.

" After creeds come duties, or rather, in a country where a religious principle is the basis of society, duties are not separable from creeds, and law derives its force from religion. The most respected of the books of law, that of Menu, passes as a revelation from Brahma, the creator of the world and the god of wisdom. This code takes up man at the moment when he comes from the hands of his author, and conducts him through all the periods of his terrestrial existence, up to the highest degree he can possibly reach, supreme enfranchisement and repose in the bosom of the deity:—a composition of the utmost interest, wherein nothing which can affect the destiny of man is omitted, where every thing is regulated, his future as well as his present state, since one is the consequence of the other, and, according to the brahmins, man gains in this world, by his actions, the place he will one day occupy in the series of beings, which succeed each other on the perpetually moving scene of the universe. Beside the code of Menu, the Hindus place other codes, which have not all reached us entire, but the fragments of which prove with what care the relations of the different members composing the society had been fixed, and what importance civil rights possessed in the eyes of the most ancient sages: for it is the brahmins, whom tradition reveres as the first institutors of the society, to whom these collections are ascribed, the imputed antiquity of which is not surpassed by that of the *Védas*. The works on civil law have given birth to one of the richest departments of Sanscrit literature, and skilful commentators have applied themselves to the interpretation of these venerable monuments, and to the solution of the difficulties which result from their application, at the present day, to a social state similar in its principle to that for which these codes were compiled, but which, nevertheless, from the lapse of time, and the shocks of repeated and violent revolutions, must have undergone important modifications.

" If we quit religious creeds and legislation, in order to cast a glance upon

the more liberal products of the intellect,—philosophy and literature properly so called,—we meet with compositions not less extensive, questions not less curious, and, notwithstanding the admirable labours of the Colebrookes and the Wilsons, not less new. Philosophy does not detach itself from religion, it is true, with so much ease in India as in the west. With some exceptions, it reposes upon revelation, and holds out to the pursuit of truth the same recompense that religion promises to faith. But although chained down to the two terms of its developement, Hindu philosophy does not treat with the less freedom every question which ancient wisdom embraced in its researches: in the past, the origin of the world; in the present, the faculties and passions of man; in the future, his destiny and that of the universe, and above all, his relations with the Supreme Intelligence whence every thing has emanated and to which every thing returns. This is the inexhaustible topic of those profound philosophical speculations, in which the facts of every science are mixed and compounded together,—natural philosophy and psychology, natural history and metaphysics; but in which, at the same time, a modern analyzer cannot restrain his admiration at its grandeur of thought and its originality of invention.

" Those habits of meditation, which suppose, at the same time that they develope, the most powerful faculties of the intellect, have not exclusively occupied the sages of India; and in transporting them into their ideal sphere of abstraction, they did not become cold and insensible to the sight of the emotions of the human soul, which awakens, amongst every people, the sentiment of poetry. The Hindus have been as much poets as philosophers; possibly, they may have been philosophers only because they were poets. Amongst them, every idea becomes animated with the hues of poetry; every discourse is, as it were, a hymn. A rich and flexible language lends to the strains of the poet an inexhaustible supply of images and forms of expression. Nature and grandeur in thought, splendour and simplicity in diction, are some of the characteristics of this brilliant poetry, whose beauties are more easily felt than they can be defined. It comprehends the most varied kinds, from the expression of the abstract ideas of the *Védas*, to those *jeux d'esprit*, which would possess little merit in themselves, even if they were not the melancholy proof of the decay of a literature. The epic, the drama, and the ode have their place in it; and the genius which has produced so many works, some of which may pass with the most polished nations as master-pieces, has given, in some measure, the fullest pledge of its energy, by laying down with critical precision the laws of these different modes of composition, and demonstrating that if a fortunate instinct suggested them, an ingenious analysis could appreciate and explain them.

" Amidst these ample stores, we lament one defect, the absence of a history of the nation whose glory they will perpetuate. We are, indeed, ignorant to a certain extent, of the political history of ancient India, and it is rather by an act of faith that we consider it to be very ancient; for amongst so many works —the fruit of the most exalted imagination, the boldest meditations, the most practised ratiocination,—we have not yet met with any historical compositions, and we know not in what age we are to place these monuments of the existence of a people, who have preserved so inexplicable a silence respecting themselves. These various and striking proofs of a long and learned cultivation want the very evidence of their antiquity,—their date. The toil of ages can alone have accumulated these gigantic cosmogonies, these immense poems, these profound treatises upon philosophy and legislation; but when did the labour

begin! The work, which has been continued till nearly our own time, and almost under our own eyes, was it of yesterday, or does it reach back, as the brahmins contend, to the first ages of the world? When such questions can be started concerning the history of a nation, critical speculation may claim the utmost latitude; but it must likewise be admitted that its boldness loses much of its merit. Scepticism has, however, attacked the fabulous history of India with an ardour equal to the frigid obstinacy with which the brahmins assert its truth; and, since their long mythological periods attribute to the Hindu civilization an incredible antiquity, there has been a reluctance to acknowledge that they possess anything ancient. Because the brahmins exacted too much from the easy credulity of the people to whom they prescribed laws, the suspicious minds of some Europeans have denied them every thing. Good sense, however, which condemns the habitual exaggerations of the oriental mind, and which still admires its poetry and the boldness of its conceptions, should place bounds to scepticism; because it is impossible to prove that the *Védas* came from the lips of Brahma himself, we are not to affirm that they are a recent work, destitute of authenticity or value. Who knows, when the entire mass of Hindu literature shall have become accessible to the researches of erudition, that it will not be possible to discover historical facts which may clear up our doubts? Until that time, cautiousness, which is in all matters a merit, is in this a duty; and it is not too much to require of the critic that he should hear and learn before he passes judgment.

" The historian, by the aid of numerous and decisive documents, will recognize the ancient India of the *Mahábhárata* and the *Ramáyána*, in India, as it appeared at the beginning of the eleventh century, the date of the Musulman invasion. Fourteen centuries prior to that period, he will find it in the description of it brought to Greece by the companions of Alexander; and he may thence affirm that the language, the religion, the philosophy, in short, the social system of which the brahminical writings are the product and image, existed four centuries at least before our era, and what is a remarkable fact, that this system could not have differed much from that which we still find established throughout the whole of India.

" Beyond that period, it is true, both national and foreign documents leave the historian in the deepest obscurity. But this gloom may not be altogether impenetrable to the light of philology and criticism. Thus, the invasion of Alexander should be the fixed point from whence to trace back into antecedent ages, with a view of ascertaining, if not the date of the formation of the brahminical society, at least proofs of its antique existence. It is natural to ask, whether a nation which had attained, three hundred years before our era, so high a degree of culture, must not have previously traversed many ages of efforts and attempts: for, if we are authorized to concede to the vivacity of oriental genius the gift of almost spontaneous production, and of being able to overleap at a single bound the interval between infancy and mature age, it cannot be denied that nations require long essays of experience before they can unite and establish themselves, and that the material developement of societies is everywhere subject to laws which are almost invariable, the regular action of which allows us in some degree to conjecture the length of time it has been in existence. The language, in particular, must be examined,—that expression so much more simple than thought as it is more ancient; we must ascertain whether its forms teach us any thing respecting its age, and what place it occupies in the family to which it belongs: then the question, changing its position, should embrace all the dialects allied to Sanscrit, and convert itself to a problem of comparative philology and ethnography. Beyond India, an ancient dialect, still but slightly known, that of the books of Zoroaster; in India, two dialects, which may be said to be derived from the Sanscrit, the Pali and the Pracrit, would become the subject of curious observations and highly interesting comparisons. The ancient language of Bactriana, the Zend, similar in its structure to the Sanscrit, and the dialects derived from it, but ruder and less polished, will carry the historian back to the most ancient date that can be obtained in the development of these fine tongues. A comparative analysis of the Zend and the Sanscrit will promote his inquiries into their formation, and will almost reveal to him the secret. The striking resemblance of these two dialects will lead him to the conclusion, that the people by whom they were spoken must heretofore have composed one and the same nation; and this important fact, illustrating and binding as it were together various dispersed and ill-understood traditions, will impart a strong degree of probability to the hypothesis which makes the colony, which conquered the northern portion of Hindustan, doubtless at a very remote time, descend from the country near the Oxus, and from the western side of the mountains in which it takes its rise.

" Did this privileged race find the territory of India vacant, or did they wrest it from its ancient possessors? If they established themselves there by conquest, has every vestige of the conquered been effaced? Far from it; the hypothesis which attributes the civilization of India to conquerors from the north-west here finds a new fact to support it. Beneath the apparent unity of the Hindu society, the observer can easily discover the variety of the elements of which it is compounded. The unity is in the religious and civil institutions which an enlightened race was able to establish; the variety consists in the tribes, and almost nations, who have been forced to submit to them. What are the castes, which are degraded to the lowest rank of the social hierarchy, but the relics of a vanquished people? Is not the difference of their complexion, their language, their very manners, which distinguishes them in so marked a manner from the brahminical caste, the most evident proof that they belong to another race? And to select but one of the numberless traits of this distinct originality, how are we to explain the co-existence in the same country of two systems of tongues so radically dissimilar as the Sanscrit of the brahmins and the dialects which prevail exclusively in the south of India? If the latter were the product of one of those alterations which, we know, the Sanscrit has no more escaped than any other language which has existed for a length of time, we must doubtless consider that they were posterior to the arrival of the brahmins in the Deccan. But these dialects differ from the Sanscrit both in terms and in grammatical forms; and thence the conclusion is inevitable, that they were anterior to the introduction of Sanscrit into the south of India; history, therefore, must admit them as indisputable proofs of the existence of a people anciently established in the largest portion of the Indian peninsula."

The learned professor then expatiates upon the vast field which this view of the subject exhibits, and the impossibility of realizing his grand prospects in the present condition of our knowledge of Hindu literature. He recommends the students to apply with zeal and constancy to the study of the Sanscrit, laying aside, for the present, vain and ambitious attempts at a history of Hindu literature. " Still," he observes, " if our course be consecrated to philology, we will not therefore banish the study of facts and ideas. We will not close our eyes upon the most brilliant light that has come from the east, and we will

endeavour to comprehend the grand spectacle presented to us. We will study India, with its philosophy and its myths, its literature and its laws, in its language: nay it is more than India, it is a page of the origin of the world, that we will attempt to decypher. Think not that we would suggest this noble object in the vain hope of procuring for our labours a popularity which they cannot enjoy. We are deeply convinced that, in the same proportion as the study of words (if it be possible), without that of ideas, is frivolous and worthless, that of words, considered as the visible symbols of thought, is solid and fruitful. There can be no genuine philology without philosophy and without history. The analysis of the processes of language is also a science of observation; and if it be not the very science of the human mind, it is at least that of the most surprising faculty, by the aid of which it is enabled to develope itself."

TRANSLATION FROM HAFIZ.

GHUZUL IN \

اغران توڭ، شيرازي

Would she accept this heart's control,
Shiraz's fair, whose love I woo;
Oh! I would give for yon dark mole,
Samarkand and Bokhara too.

Boy, freely pour thy goblet's store;
Nor vainly hope, midst Irem's glades,
For Rocnabad's enchanting shore,
Or Mosella's embowering shades.

Alas! the fair, whose spells of art
With tumults soft our city sway,
Have ravished quiet from my heart
As Turkmans seize their plundered prey.

In charms arrayed, each lovely maid
Disdains our soul's imperfect glow:
Can artful dyes their beauty aid,
Or borrowed moles, or pencil's flow?

Tell me of wine, of minstrel-strain,
Nor seek to scan the future's gloom;
For, fool or wise, alike, in vain
Would solve the dark enigma's doom.

But well I ween of beauty's power,
Since even Zuleikha owned its flame,
When love, in that resistless hour,
Rent from her brow the veil of shame.

Then, oh, adored! let maxims sage
And reason's rules thy youth inspire:
For wisdom loves the words of age;
Its voice is dearer than desire.

I chide not even thine insult's sting;
Nay, heaven forbid! I praise thee still:
But can those lips of ruby fling
The scorpion's bane, whence sweets distill!

Thy verse is done; thy pearl is strung;
Then sweetly, Hafiz, number these;
Since heaven upon thy string has hung
The cluster of the Pleiades!

B. E. P.

ON THE INVASION AND DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Since the extension of our territorial acquisitions in India, the apprehension of seeing them ravished from our grasp by foreign invasion, has, from time to time, been a source of public anxiety. Circumstances have lately led to a suspicion that the politics of Russia aimed at the execution of such an enterprize, and opinions have been divided as to its practicability. The preponderance of sentiment, however, was against the success of the undertaking; but since Captain Burnes has returned from his visit to the countries lying between India and the Caspian Sea, and has declared that the invasion of India, on that quarter, would be facilitated by the navigableness of the Amoo Daria (Oxus) and other local circumstances, the apprehensions of those who believe the feasibility of an invasion of India have been considerably increased.

That India may be successfully invaded, is proved by historical records. It has been invaded and conquered four several times in the last eight centuries. This fact, however, ought not to suggest the idea of the facility of such an enterprize, for, considering the allurements which the supposed riches of that country have always offered to military adventurers, and the almost continually disturbed state of its internal governments, whilst the west of Asia, during that period, was the theatre of frequent revolutions, brought about by military force, the rarity of the attempts to conquer India should rather lead to the conclusion, that that country, besides numerous other advantages, is defended by nature, more than any other, against the attacks of external enemies by land.

This fact becomes still more evident, when we observe that the continental frontier of India extends nearly 2,000 miles. From the Tipperah hills, near the Bay of Bengal, to the banks of the Sutlej, it stretches more than 1,200 miles, and from that river to the eastern mouth of the Sind, upwards of 700 miles. Were such an extent of frontier to be defended only by artificial means and political combinations, the riches of the whole world would not suffice.

But the entire north-eastern boundary is rendered impassable for an army by the highest mountain-range on the globe, the Himalaya chain; and from that quarter, the invasion of an enemy is quite out of the question. The inhabitants of the range itself may descend and lay waste a small portion of the extensive plains which stretch along its base, but they are not numerous enough to effect their conquest. From the countries lying on the other side of the range, no army can penetrate into India. The passes over the mountains are so high and impracticable, that even single travellers can only pass them with great danger and frequent loss of life. Besides, numerous armies cannot even approach these passes, on account of the scarcity of provisions in the sterile and thinly-populated countries which, on the elevated table-land of Asia, bound the north-east of the Himalaya range in all its extent. Thus India is most effectually defended by nature from foreign invasion in the greatest portion of its continental frontier.

The north-western boundary is not quite so well fortified by nature; but here, too, very little is left to be effected by artificial means. An extensive desert, called by the Rajpoots Maroost'hali, or the 'Region of Death,' extends from the eastern mouth of the Sind and the salt-marshes of the Runn, nearly to the banks of the Sutlej, along the whole boundary. Its average breadth, from west to east, amounts to upwards of 300 miles, and it would oppose of itself very great obstacles to an invading army attemping to pass it, though these obstacles might not in themselves render it impossible to penetrate this region. That part of it which skirts the narrow valley of the river Sind is, indeed, almost a complete sandy desert, resembling, in some measure, the Sahara of Africa; the small and hardly cultivable and habitable spots lying fifty and more miles distant from each other, while water is only to be obtained by digging wells from 350 to 700 feet deep. Were the whole Maroost'hali of this nature, no army could venture to enter it, but only one-third of its breadth answers to this description. Farther to the east, the habitable and cultivated spots increase in number and extent, and water may be obtained by digging from 70 to 300 feet, and, before the desert borders on the fertile land of India, it becomes, on the banks of the Loony, a tolerably well-cultivated and not badly-peopled country. Though it is evident that the difficulties opposed to the invaders of India by this dreary region must be insurmountable for soldiers of ordinary stamp, commanded by a general of average talent, it may easily be conceived, that the hardened warriors of a conqueror, led and animated by a superior genius, might not hesitate to enter this country of desolation, and might even pass it. But here they would encounter another and an insurmountable impediment. The desert is separated from the fertile lands of India by an uninterrupted chain of rocks, called the Aravulli; and although they are not of considerable height, rising only to about 1,500 feet above the plains of the desert, the great steepness of the western acclivity and the hardness of the rocks preclude the possibility of making carriage-roads over them, and consequently of effecting the march of an army accompanied by artillery and the other machinery of modern warfare into the interior of India, without which, its conquest cannot be undertaken by any army with the least hope of success. We may, therefore, be convinced that the Maroost'hali and the Aravulli, taken together, form such a barrier on this side of India, as would mock the efforts of an invader.

If the rocky chain of the Aravulli extended along the whole of the eastern limits of the desert, India would be as difficult to be attacked on the north-west as is on the north-east. But the rocky mountains terminate on the south at a distance of about 100 miles from the Runn, and on the north, near Rewaree, about fifty miles to the south-west of Delhi.

Two roads only seem, consequently, left open to the invaders of India; a southern, between the south-western extremity of the Aravulli and the Runn; and a northern, between the north-eastern extremity of the rocky mountains and the Himalaya range. Of these two roads, the southern may be considered

as entirely impracticable for an invading army by the desert alone. For the southern part of the Maroost'hali, along the Runn, is by far the worst, and resembles exactly in all its extent that portion of it which skirts the valley of the Sind. A desert of such a description, 300 miles across, could not be passed even by the most hardened and intrepid soldiers.

The invasion of India can only be effected through the country lying to the north-west of Delhi, and stretching between the rivers Jumna and Sutlej to the foot of the Himalaya mountains. The whole of this tract may, with some reason, be included in the desert: for the country between Bhutnair and Samanah, and nearly up to the banks of the Sutlej at Loodhiana, is, in point of fertility and population, not much superior to that part of the Maroost'hali, which extends along the valley of the Sind. But on the east of the road leading from Samanah to Loodhiana, up to the lowest ridge of the Himalaya mountains, it gradually improves, because the streams descending from the mountains irrigate its parched and sandy soil, and render it capable of producing grass and of being cultivated in many places. It is said that this tract of land was formerly much more productive and populous, being then irrigated by canals supplied with water from the Jumna, but that these canals, being neglected during the long disorders that prevailed in India for nearly a century, went to decay, and the sand, brought by the western winds from the desert, encroached gradually on the cultivated lands and changed it into a desert. Historical facts confirm this report, and if it be founded in truth, we may consider ourselves indebted to nature, which, by laying waste a small portion of our territories, has greatly increased the difficulties to be encountered by the invaders of India. For, though it is not impossible to march an army through this sandy tract, the obstacles to be encountered here will be conceived, when it is considered, that, in its existing state of desolation, it hardly affords a scanty subsistence to a very thin population, accustomed from early youth to every sort of privation. To traverse a country of such description with a numerous army, and to maintain it there during a march of ten or twelve days, would present a formidable prospect to the most determined leader.

It has often been suggested that this tract might be reclaimed from its present condition by re-establishing the old canals, or by digging new ones; and it has been maintained, that, even if pecuniary advantages would not repay the capital required for the execution of such a scheme, the amelioration of so many families would greatly over-balance a trifling loss. But, in a larger view of the question, and considering that few objects, on which human wisdom has been called upon to exercise itself, can be more important than the securing peace and freedom from foreign invasion, to a population of at least 150 millions of individuals, no sacrifice by which that purpose may be most effectually obtained can be too great. Humanity and policy, therefore, should prompt us to leave that tract of land in its present state of desolation, adopting in this particular the principles of those humane princes, who have preferred laying waste a portion of their country,

with the view of preventing the entrance of an enemy, to exposing their subjects to the horrors of invasion.

The country by which alone an invading army can enter into India is much confined. It extends from the Sutlej to the Jumna, between the lower ridge of the Himalaya mountains and a line drawn from Loodhiana to Rewaree, through Samanah and Hansi. In length it may extend to upwards of a hundred miles, but in width it is much less, at least between Loodhiana and Hansi. We may, therefore, in a military aspect, consider India as a peninsula connected with the continent by a neck of land of the above dimensions. In the same point of view, it even offers advantages which no island of such dimensions could offer; for neither the Himalaya mountains on one side, nor the Maroost'hali on the other, will afford the invader any opportunity of making a diversion, which evidently would be offered if the site of either or both were a sea. It may, therefore, be maintained, with great reason, that no other country in the world is more easy to be defended than India; for the immense resources which that country offers are to be applied by its government in the defence of a tract of land extending about a hundred miles in length and from seventy to eighty in width, and that tract too not exposed to any sort of military diversion.

It will, of course, be asked, what means the present state of the military art affords to render this narrow isthmus impassable to an invading enemy?

The whole course of the Sutlej may be fortified, from the point where it issues from the Himalaya range to Loodhiana, and with advantage, that river being hardly fordable at any place, even in the dry season, and having high banks. But besides that so long a line must always offer some feeble points, of which advantage may be taken by an enterprizing and skilful enemy; the difficulty of subsisting a numerous army in a desert country, at a distance of about 150 miles from the fertile portion of the Dooab, which alone could afford the necessary provisions, would be very great, and the enemy would have an advantage in this point. For, though the country between the Beya and the Sutlej is far from deserving the epithet of fertile, it is a good deal more productive than the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna, and affords far more numerous means of subsisting an army.

Our principal view ought to be to oblige the invading enemy to sit down in the country between the Sutlej and the Jumna, and to fix him there for such a time as to enfeeble his army and to put the major part *hors de combat*, in order that, without giving battle, he may be compelled to retreat. That object could hardly be attained by any series or line of fortifications in this district; but it is very probable that it could be effected by the erection of a strong fortress, of considerable dimensions, on the banks of the Caggar or Sereswati, to the north-west of Kurnaul. This fortress would be at no great distance from the usual and most frequented road leading from the Punjaub to Delhi, and have the effect of entirely paralyzing the operations of the enemy, and ultimately obliging him to retreat.

For the invading enemy will be quite aware, that, in the event of the loss

of a battle, this fortress, if it remain in the hands of his adversaries, will inevitably cause the destruction of his whole army, because it would be situated near the only road by which the retreat could be effected. This consideration will oblige him to lay siege to it. From the want of wood, it will rather be a blockade than a siege. If, according to our supposition, the fortress is of considerable size, so as to require for its defence from 20,000 to 30,000 men, the enemy must leave behind him at least 50,000 to effect the siege. To cover its operations would be still more difficult. To effect this, he must either remain with his whole army at a short distance, in the desolate region on both banks of the Jumna, or occupy the mountain-passes of the Himalaya range, which lead to the valleys and fastnesses of Sirmor and Gharwal. If he chooses the first, he must struggle with the difficulties of subsisting his numerous army in the sterile country, which extends, in his back, rear, and on either flank, for more than 100 miles. In the event of a long resistance of the fortress, which may reasonably be presumed, he will be compelled to leave India without fighting a battle, and with a ruined army. If, to avoid such a shameful disaster, he prefers occupying the mountain-passes of Sirmor or Gharwal, he will be obliged to detach from his army so many considerable corps, that he will hardly muster 100,000 men, when, at the gates of Delhi, he encounters our army, supposing that, at the passage of the Sutlej, his army consisted of twice that number of effective combatants. We have supposed the invader to have entered India with an army of 200,000 men; but persons but slightly acquainted with the country lying to the west and north of the river Indus, will be convinced that to march half that number through that country borders nearly on an impossibility, and if the invader succeeds in bringing over to his side the inhabitants of the Punjaub, he may increase it perhaps by 50,000 more. In this case, only, he could appear before Delhi, and then with but half the supposed army.

The case of a conqueror, however, may be different. A leader, who by the uninterrupted success of his military enterprizes, has acquired an unbounded confidence in his good fortune, may boldly pass the fortress and hasten to give battle in the plains of the Jumna and Ganges. In such an event, the fortress may eventually prove useless. But the enterprizes of a superior genius are not subject to calculation, and a Timur may march his army over the heights of the Hindu-Coosh, more elevated than those of St. Bernard. It is a great happiness for the human race, that such geniuses do not appear more frequently than once in many centuries. Our calculations, therefore, may safely be formed, by assuming generals and armies to be of the common description.

The erection of a fortress of such a considerable size would doubtless occasion a heavy expense; but we must consider, that thereby the continuation of peace would be secured, probably for a long period, to the vast population of India, Besides, the resources of every country are best employed in the maintenance of peace, and India is a country which may well bear such expenses. What a prodigious number of fortresses are scattered

over India, which, till lately, were maintained for no other purpose than to perpetuate the feuds of their petty sovereigns! Now, that the British government has obtained a decided and irresistible superiority, these fortresses may be left to decay, and the expenditure saved in this way will more than replace those incurred by the erection of the proposed fortress.

Before concluding, we may observe, that the military boundary of India is not formed by the river Sind, or any country lying to the west of it, but by the Maroost'hali and the tract of land between the Sutlej and Jumna. Should the British dominion be extended over the Punjaub, its pecuniary resources might perhaps be increased; but, in the event of an invasion, it would either be obliged to abandon a considerable part of its territories to the enemy, or to undertake their defence under much less favourable circumstances.

TRANSLATION FROM HAFIZ.*

GHUZUL IN و

مطرب خوش

Oh, minstrel sweet!—thy strain pursue,
Strike it, oh! strike—anew, anew;
Wine, the heart expanding too,
Pour it, oh! pour, anew—anew.

Here from each eye secluded lie,
With her, thy heart's loved idol, by;
Snatching her kisses' nectared dew;
Snatch it, oh! snatch, anew—anew.

Can'st thou resign, in sloth supine,
For life's bare bread, its rapturing wine?
Drink to thy love, to memory true;
Drink it, oh! drink, anew—anew.

Oh! silver-footed boy,—my soul
Reels in that beauty's bright controul—
Fill me the cup;—be this my cue:—
Fill it, oh! fill, anew—anew.

Each flowery band my charmer's hand
Twines for my brow with odours bland,
Twining of every scent and hue;
Twine it, oh! twine, anew—anew.

Thou breath of bloom, whose pinions roam
Fond fluttering round that Peri's home,
Breathe the vow of Hafiz true,
Breathe it, oh! breathe, anew—anew. B. E. P.

* The reader may compare the present version of this well-known ode with another in Vol. VI. p. 239, with which we were favoured by an eminent Oriental scholar.—Editor.

ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE.

No. III.—The Collector of Kaareecapore.

No one, who has ever visited Bengal, can be unacquainted with the name, qualities, recommendations, and accomplishments, of the collector of Kaareecapore; a gentleman whose reputation, in consequence of his successes on the turf and in the field, has extended to Madras and Bombay. The Nimrod of the Eastern world, the sporting chronicles of the three presidencies ring with the exploits of Mr. Cleghorn, and of Mr. Cleghorn's horses. As an actor, he is unrivalled; whenever intelligence reaches India of the disastrous state to which the London stage is reduced, the numerous friends and admirers of the collector begin to lament the impossibility of his appearance at Drury Lane or Covent Garden, to raise the sinking fortunes of the drama, and revive the national taste for the histrionic art.

Notwithstanding the passion for detraction, which prevails in India, there are some fortunate persons, who not only receive the full meed of their merits, but, perhaps in consequence of the impossibility of drawing unfavourable comparisons, are rated far higher than they deserve. Thus, amid our Anglo-Indian community, we hear of musicians quite equal to Paganini, and of singers to whom Braham is a novice. To doubt or dispute these decisions would be heresy of the darkest description; it is easier and wiser to assent, and the few persons who envied Mr. Cleghorn the popularity which he had obtained, or who thought that an undue estimate had been made of his acquirements, contented themselves with whispering that his skill was an inheritance from his mother, who had been a strolling actress. That Mr. Cleghorn fiddled and sang to perfection few had the hardihood to deny; he kept open house, encouraged sports and pastimes of every kind, delighted in ladies' parties, and yet was the soul of convivial society. He was rich, generous, easily approached, and always in good humour, and consequently was a general favorite. Cleghorn could be distinguished at any distance by a broad full set of white teeth, which never failed to display themselves in contrast to a complexion bronzed by exposure to an Indian sun. The muscles of his face were in a state of continual expansion; there was a gladsomeness about him, which had the effect of sunshine on the mind; and as he was known to be a very good-hearted fellow, nobody quarrelled with him for preserving his inveterate cheerfulness in the midst of a friend's distress. I had very little personal acquaintance with him, but, like the rest of the Indian world, knew him intimately by reputation. I had seen him ride his own match at a race, where he officiated as steward; I witnessed his performances in the theatre, of which he was manager, and had been at a ball, where he had danced all night after having been out tiger-shooting all day. Neither Leander, nor Lord Byron, nor the equally meritorious though less celebrated Mr. Ekenhead, could beat him in swimming, and he could ride a camel a hundred miles without pulling up.

The house, gardens, and establishment at Kaareecapore were reported to be perfect; but the collector was not often at home; he spent the greater part of the year in perambulating his district, living under canvas in the woods, and making himself acceptable to the natives, who adored the ground on which he walked. Then he went starring about from station to station, performing *Mrs. Malaprop* and *Lady Macbeth*, *Tony Lumpkin*, *Falstaff*, *Dr. O'Toole*, *Alfred Highflyer*, and *Rob Roy*. No entertainment, within three hundred miles, could be thought complete without Mr. Cleghorn, and such was the celerity

with which he travelled from place to place, that his ubiquity was more than suspected by the superstitious classes of the natives, who could not imagine how he could be at a ball at Meerut at night, and at his duties at Kaareecapore on the following day. The head-quarters of his district were fortunately within reach of a dozen different stations; he kept express-camels and had other facilities for getting through the country. Where he could not appear publicly, he went in disguise and passed undetected by those whose known propensity to report indiscretions of the kind to higher authorities, rendered them dangerous confederates.

Cleghorn was still unmarried, though his devotion to the fair sex could not be doubted, and though more than one lady had angled for his heart. Many were of opinion that the jovial collector would never become a benedict, but there were a few whose hopes and expectations remained as vivid as ever. Mrs. Pendarves, a widow, who had lingered five years in the country in the fond imagination that she should conquer at last, was not to be argued or laughed out of her opinion; and Miss Chudleigh, the sister of the judge, for whom red-coats without number had sighed in vain, and who had signified her determination not to marry except into the civil service, was in her own mind perfectly secure of becoming Mrs. Cleghorn.

Upon my arrival at Cawnpore, in the capacity of a staff-officer, and therefore a person of some importance, I found the whole station on the tip-toe of curiosity, raised by the report of the charming Miss Willinghurst, who was daily expected by her anxious mother. Mrs. Willinghurst was one of those fortunate matrons, who had married off four daughters to advantage; her fair offspring had until now come over to India in pairs, and she had fetched them herself from the seminary (first rate of course) in which they had completed their education. Isabella Jane, the fifth daughter, happily did not require a mother's care; her eldest sister was returning to India, and under such protection there could be no scruple in remaining at home, and saving the trouble and the expense of a visit to Europe. Letters arrived every day from Calcutta filled with eulogiums; Miss Willinghurst had carried away all the admiration at a ball at Government House; she was said to eclipse every one of her sisters in beauty of appearance and elegance of deportment, and those friends of Mrs. Willinghurst, affecting to pity that indefatigable matron, who had been wont to puff and praise her progeny in all parties and all places, were assured that the office would be a sinecure, and that Isabella Jane required no extraneous aids to secure her empire over the other sex.

The Willinghursts had been living very quietly for some time, but it was now understood that they would open their doors for the reception of company; their house was therefore besieged all day with guests, anxious to obtain a footing which would sanction their visits when the grand attraction should make her appearance. Mrs. Willinghurst's reception of all sorts of people was bland and courteous in the extreme; she made no difference between seniors and juniors: colonels and cornets were welcomed alike, and indeed the younger and less eligible portion of her new acquaintance seemed to engage the largest share of her civilities: they were invited to dinner, and encouraged to come again. This was altogether a new system, and though every-body thought that some profound scheme lay at the bottom, no one pretended to guess the precise object of the lady's views. She had, in all previous importations of marriageable daughters, rigidly excluded subalterns of every description from her house, taking care to prevent any affair of the heart, which might endanger her matrimonial plans of aggrandizement, by introducing only

those persons to the young ladies, for whom they might with safety indulge tender feelings. How happened it now, that the assistant adjutant-general, the deputy quarter-master-general, the superintending surgeon, and even the brigadier himself, were disregarded, while Supernumerary Ensign Bligh, Cornet Dodswell, and Second-Lieutenant Freemantle carried off all the honours? None could solve this problem, though some few imagined that it was a *ruse*, intended to pique the pride of those gentlemen, who, if too openly attacked, might have held back, and left the field to youths of less experience. Upon this assumption, a very worthy old friend of mine, unfortunately, was induced to act. Major Dawson had just emerged from the jungles, and being now settled in a very handsome bungalow, which he had fitted up at a considerable expense, felt extremely desirous to irradiate his solitude with "the smile from partial beauty won." A man of very shy and retired habits, the idea of trying to make himself agreeable to a young lady, and of stealing into her affections by slow degrees, was so alarming, that he shrank from the contemplation; nevertheless, every time that he surveyed the various articles of furniture which he had purchased with especial reference to female accommodation, he felt convinced that the presence of a wife was essential to his happiness. Miss Willinghurst's name had been particularly mentioned in a letter from a friend in Calcutta, and it struck him immediately that she was just the sort of person he should like to see presiding over the blue damask couches and marble tables, whose splendours were now wasted upon desert air. The moment he conceived the notion of proposing, by letter, for the expected stranger, a weight was removed from his mind. To be introduced at once, by an experienced mama, to an obedient daughter, as her future husband, would give him courage to speak; the dreaded difficulties of a first approach, the struggles with bolder and more practised rivals, would be avoided by a previous arrangement with the parents; the young lady would, in some measure, belong to him from the very commencement of the acquaintance, and the feeling of security could not fail to overcome that habitual timidity, which had always deterred him from trying his fortune with beauties surrounded by more daring admirers.

This mode of conducting a love-affair was not altogether without a precedent in India. Colonel Hughes had proposed to the eldest Miss Willinghurst, after a single interview, and without exchanging a word with her. Mrs. Fitzallan had been sent up the country before marriage, because it was not convenient for the bridegroom elect to visit the place of her residence, and it was reported that they met each other for the first time at the altar. The major, recollecting these cases in point, soon argued himself into a conviction of the reasonableness, as well as the expediency, of his meditated plan of procedure, and nothing remained but to write the letter. My friend, though silent in the presence of ladies, could be very eloquent upon paper; he composed an epistle, which might have affected any heart less indurated than that to which he appealed. The reply was brief, cold, and insulting. Mrs. Willinghurst peremptorily refused to aid the luckless lover's suit, and not content with rejecting his overtures, gave him to understand that the proposal was premature and indelicate.

This, from so manœuvring a mama, seemed a little too bad. I never saw the major so much disturbed before; he talked boldly of running down to Calcutta *dák*, winning the young lady's affections upon the road, and marrying her out of pure spite. But, upon cooler reflection, the exploit seemed too formidable; so he contented himself with venting his wrath in words, and his indignant comments upon the letter soon made all Cawnpore ring with the story of his wrongs. Conduct so unlike that usually pursued by Mrs. Willinghurst occa-

sioned a good deal of speculation, and the lady, in vindication of herself, betrayed to a very intimate and particular friend the whole secret of the system of tactics which had excited so much astonishment: she had determined to keep her daughter disengaged until Mr. Cleghorn could see her. Poor Mrs. Willinghurst's counsel was ill-kept; the report speedily got abroad, and nothing else was talked of throughout the cantonments.

It was recollected that, after the marriage of the fourth Miss Willinghurst, whom Mr. Cleghorn had only known as a bride, he had asked the happy mother whether she had another daughter left for him? The worthy matron, transported out of all discretion, replied unguardedly, "Oh yes, I have two;" and the scandalous chronicle did not scruple to assert that, had the younger come over with her sister, she would have allowed him to take his choice, or have bestowed both upon this favourite of fortune. To make matters worse, an Arab merchant had arrived from the shores of the Red Sea with a stud of the finest horses ever brought to the Indian market, which he refused to part with until *Cleghorn Saib* should have had the selection of the best. There was one in particular, milk white, and shining like polished silver, which surpassed all the rest, and for which enormous prices were offered, but all in vain; Cleghorn Saib must be complimented with the first choice, and it was not until Miss Willinghurst and the silver Arab should be rejected by him, that the numerous admirers of either could entertain a single hope of becoming the possessor of the coveted treasures.

The worthy collector was not expected at Cawnpore for some time by those who could best calculate his movements, though both Mrs. Willinghurst and the Arab merchant believed, that he would give up a fancy-ball at Bareilly, and a cricket-match at Firozeabad, to look at the new arrivals.

Mrs. Pendarves and Miss Chudleigh happened both to be at Cawnpore at the moment Mrs. Willinghurst's plot exploded, and nothing could exceed their ire at her impertinent appropriation of Mr. Cleghorn without his knowledge or consent. They confidently predicted the downfall of all her hopes, and enjoyed in anticipation the mortification she was doomed to sustain: at least this was the tone they assumed in public. Miss Chudleigh, however, was not altogether free from a secret pang of alarm. Three of the elder sisters had married civilians, and she could not subdue the apprehensions, which arose in swift succession, by the remembrance of any particular act of attention which argued a predisposition in her favour. Mr. Cleghorn's gallantries were very florid, and very general; he possessed the art of persuading young ladies that he was deeply impressed with their charms, without committing himself in any way; he had broken off more matches than any man in India, for it was his amusement, whenever an affair of the kind appeared to be settled, to assail the fair betrothed with tender speeches and still tenderer glances. The lover was alarmed, rendered furiously jealous, and then rejected; the mischief done, Mr. Cleghorn made his bow and withdrew, generally contriving to have all the world upon his side. Miss Chudleigh, sighing over the difficulty of fixing so mercurial a spirit, was sometimes tempted to bestow a smile of encouragement upon Major Dawson; a condescension which his late disappointment might teach him how to appreciate. There would be policy in securing an establishment in the event of failing to become the mistress of the paradise at Kaareecapore; but even a staff-appointment could not reconcile an ambitious mind to the military service. Miss Chudleigh knew that her associates had begun to talk of her protracted state of celibacy, and to reckon the number of years which had elapsed since her arrival in India; she was also aware that her

designs upon Mr. Cleghorn were nearly as notorious as those of Mrs. Pendarves, and she pondered on the policy of shewing the world that she had not frightened every suitor away, by her too glaring preference of a man who disregarded his conquest. Mrs. Pendarves, less timorous and more determined, laughed at all rival pretensions; she looked upon Kaareecapore as her own, and was contented to abide her time.

Miss Willinghurst, having received three offers upon the road, after detentions which almost threw her mother into a fever, arrived at length at Cawnpore. Report had not exaggerated her beauty; she threw all the other ladies belonging to the station into the shade, and would in any circle have attracted a large share of admiration. No one was allowed to approach her except the beardless boys, such as have been already named, who formed a guard, under the direction of Mrs. Willinghurst, to prevent the assiduities of more dangerous persons. These young gentlemen accompanied the Willinghursts to every ball, and while the fair Isabella was dancing with one of the number, the remainder formed a circle around the place where she stood, keeping all the loungers at a distance. It was amusing to see how delighted they were with the office, and how each flattered himself that he should out-wit his employer and subdue the heart of a beautiful and elegant girl, whose *beau ideal* of a lover, it might be presumed, must be very different from anything in their shape. Dutiful to excess, she seemed to a careless spectator to acquiesce in all her mother's plans; but there was a roguish sparkle in her eye, which boded no success to schemes formed without her concurrence.

Mrs. Willinghurst went about from house to house, dilating upon the heartfelt satisfaction it gave her to find her dear girl every thing that a mother could wish; all her other daughters had possessed wills of their own, but she deferred entirely to that of her parents, from whom she never concealed a solitary thought. Mrs. Willinghurst was either not aware, or had forgotten, that her views respecting Mr. Cleghorn had been made the common talk of Cawnpore, and she therefore indulged a good deal in sentiment, and spoke of a separation from her beloved child as a thing not to be thought of for many years to come. Nobody was deceived by these displays of affection; nor was implicit credit given to the excellent understanding said to subsist between the mother and daughter. Miss Willinghurst had evidently been accustomed to the best society in England, and close observers could perceive that, in pretending to be satisfied with the circle which now congregated around her, she was acting a part foreign to her real character. That she should so easily submit to the caprices of a very silly woman, in order to promote a plan which could not fail to be degrading to a delicate mind, impressed many persons with an unfavourable idea of her disposition; their notions of filial duty did not carry them quite so far, and they would have been better pleased had she manifested more impatience, under a yoke and amid restraints which must be intolerable to a girl of enlarged and refined mind. To await, quietly and patiently, the time when Mr. Cleghorn might be tempted to come over to Cawnpore, to look at the lady, whom he was free to accept or reject at pleasure, seemed quite shocking to people of any sentiment; and, as it very soon appeared that Miss Willinghurst was gifted with an excellent understanding, superior sense, and a true relish for the ridiculous, she would have been more admired, and considered far more amiable, had she exerted the talents she possessed in preventing her mother from acting the absurd part which was now exhibited in all companies. I confess that I adhered to this opinion; the exertion of the influence, which the strong mind will always possess over the weak, would have

spared the scoffers of Cawnpore the laugh which they indulged at the expense of a half-witted person, who could not be aware how much she was lowering herself and her daughter by her inordinate desire to connect herself with the collector of Kaareecapore.

Mr. Cleghorn appeared to treat the affair with great nonchalance. Absorbed in engagements, which kept him at a distance, he made no attempt to obtain a view of the lady who so patiently awaited his visit. The horse-dealer was less quiescent; he broke up his encampment, and turned the head of the silver Arab towards Kaareecapore. It was reported that Mrs. Willinghurst would speedily follow so good an example; but whether she thought the step would be too decisive, or whether she had some secret source of consolation in the correspondence which it was known that she carried on with the collector, the good folks at Cawnpore were left to guess.

In the meantime, a new character appeared upon the scene,—my friend Dawson, who had pondered upon the charms and accomplishments of Miss Willinghurst until he had fancied himself desperately in love with her; fascinated, like the foolish bird, who sees its danger and yet has not the power to fly from it, he had kept hovering at a little distance, not daring to break through the surrounding phalanx, yet always advancing to the outposts, and shewing, as far as looks could shew, the admiration with which the fair stranger's charms had inspired him. These mute attentions were received in a manner which certainly indicated very good taste on the part of the lady; so long as they could pass unobserved, they remained unnoticed; but when an accidental circumstance enabled the adorer to approach nearer, and offer something more tangible than reverential glances, a very gracious smile was the reward. The poor major, transported out of himself, seemed in a state of enchantment; he summoned me, as his bosom friend and councillor, to debate upon the nature, degree, and probable consequences, of the encouragement he had received, and if left to follow his own devices, would have hazarded a second proposal upon the strength of that smile. I was against so precipitate a measure, and recommended caution, a course of quiet attentions, which might win upon the young lady without alarming her mother.

The major, though still inclined for a *coup de main*, reluctantly adopted my plans, but was soon thrown into despair by the appearance of a very formidable rival. A very young, extravagantly conceited, and extremely pert officer, had lately succeeded to a staff appointment, which until the present period had always been held by men considerably his seniors, both in years and experience. Having gained rank and allowances far beyond his hopes or his deserts, there was no distinction to which he did not consider himself entitled to aspire; and the instant he saw Miss Willinghurst, and learned how strictly she had been kept away from the marrying portion of the community, he determined to pay his addresses to her, and in spite of the opposition of her relatives, and the intentions of the collector of Kaareecapore, secret or avowed, to shew the station that a triumph awaited him whether his pursuit was love or ambition.

Ensigh Bligh, Cornet Dodswell, and Messrs. Freemantle, Prettyman, and Co., were obliged to give way before the charge of the dashing youth; he went boldly up to Miss Willinghurst, at a ball, demanded an introduction, and asked her to dance with him. It was in vain that the young lady hesitated, and the old one declared her daughter was engaged for the whole of the evening; dance with her he would, and dance with her he did; he contrived, with some dexterity, to disable her partner by putting a long steel-scabbarded sword, which in the teeth of the regulations he persisted to wear, in the way of a very

awkward pair of legs, and while poor Mr. Dodswell limped out of the quadrille, rubbing his bruised shin, Lieutenant Greyling took his place, and made love to the deserted fair.

To the astonishment of all the beholders, Miss Willinghurst lost her shyness, and seemed to be quite delighted with her new acquaintance.

The whole assembly were on the *qui vive*, wondering what would ensue; "Greyling against the field," was the universal cry, and poor Dawson went home under the influence of a bilious attack. It was credibly reported, the next day, that Mrs. Willinghurst never ceased scolding until she reached her own door, a distance of five miles from the ball-room, and that Isabella Jane had aggravated her mama's wrath by declaring Mr. Greyling to be the nicest young man she had seen in India. These little circumstances were betrayed by Ensign Bligh, who was in disgrace at *Kuttel Gunj*, in consequence of not having been sufficiently on the alert the evening before. Greyling rode about cantonments, bragging of his success, and of all the fine things he had said and had been permitted to say to the young lady; his predictions were of the most confident and triumphant kind; he made purchases on the strength of the encouragement he had received, and out-bade Major Dawson, whose hopes waxed fainter and fainter, for a *Psyche* and a set of toilette-bottles at an auction.

Notwithstanding Mrs. Willinghurst's frowns, which were the most awful she could assume, he kept his station by the carriage in the evening-drive, and when it took its place in the circle, which had gathered around the band, and both steps were occupied by the party on duty, he boldly mounted on the box, and leaning over into the barouche, discoursed with Isabella, who seemed to be exceedingly diverted by his audacity. She laughed at every thing he said, and the discomfiture of poor Major Dawson, who sate as if nailed upon his horse, ruefully surveying the scene at a short distance, was pitiable. Many were the sarcastic comments uttered by Mrs. Pendarves and Miss Chudleigh upon the sudden melting away of the ice before the blaze of Mr. Greyling's passion; they amused themselves with the expected ruin of Mrs. Willinghurst's speculation; but their glee was of short duration. Greyling, intoxicated with the progress he had made, laid himself and his fortunes at the disposal of the all-conquering Isabella; the offer was demurely declined by the young lady, who said she could not possibly enter into any engagement, until she knew whether Mr. Cleghorn intended to marry her or not.

Greyling was struck dumb; he perceived that his vanity had carried him too far, and though he marvelled greatly at the courage which Miss Willinghurst displayed in making such a declaration, it was conclusive, and he had nothing to do but to bow and retire. Greyling's report produced an extraordinary commotion in Cawnpore; all the matter-of-fact people were shocked at the dreadful indelicacy of Isabella's conduct. It was not until this moment that I had conceived any hopes of her; it appeared to me to be perfectly incredible that a girl of any sense or any feeling would so openly lend herself to her mother's views; and I communicated my opinion to Major Dawson. But he was not to be comforted; he had imbibed the popular belief; his knowledge of woman-kind as I hinted before, was exceedingly limited; he knew little or nothing of the turnings and windings, the caprices and beguilings, of that fair desert of nature, and thought that Isabella, dazzled by her mother's description of the hero of Kaareecapore, had, in the honesty and simplicity of her heart, confessed her intention of abiding by her decision.

It was the interest of Mrs. Pendarves and Miss Chudleigh to make this ap-

pear; they lost no opportunity of descanting upon Isabella's infatuation, and the absurd notions which had been instilled into her head. Ensign Bligh, who had for some time fancied himself seriously in love, put a very favourable interpretation upon Greyling's rejection; he flattered himself that, when Mr. Cleghorn came, he would find a pre-occupied heart, and secretly laughed at the folly of Mrs. Willinghurst in giving him so many opportunities of ingratiating himself with her daughter. He had yet to learn the correctness of that experienced matron's calculations, and the slender chances which an underaged, raw, ignorant boy possessed of winning the affections of a beautiful girl of eighteen.

The fate of Greyling operated as a preventive check to the enterprizing spirit of the youth of Cawnpore. Isabella was left entirely to the junta so judiciously selected by her mama; and though a desire to make myself better acquainted with a girl who would, in my opinion, show a higher degree of spirit than her previous conduct had led me to anticipate, would have attracted me to her side, I remained at a distance, from an apprehension that my views might be mistaken, and that Isabella would see in me a fair object for the exercise of her satirical propensities, while her mother would deem it expedient to behave with additional rudeness.

It was delightful to see how completely crest-fallen the so-late-exulting Greyling appeared; during several evenings, he kept away from the course, and there being no young lady at Cawnpore with whom a flirtation would do him credit,—Miss Chudleigh continuing unapproachable, and the remaining spinsters beneath his notice,—had not Mrs. Pendarves kindly taken him by the hand, and espoused his cause as that of an ill-used person, led on to commit himself by the coquetries of Isabella Willinghurst, he would scarcely have had courage to enter society again.

Every body felt anxious to know how Mr. Cleghorn would acquit himself; Isabella's dutiful submission to her mother's wishes had been of course reported to him, but, though many persons pretended to be deep in her confidence, no one ventured to say positively whether he would ratify the young lady's avowed expectations. The cruelty of disappointing her was greatly dwelt upon by one party, while the other considered it to be the punishment due to the shameful dereliction of feminine propriety, of which she had been so lately guilty.

That Isabella laughed at us all in her sleeve, I felt confidently assured; but what end she proposed to herself, by affording such ample food for gossip, was difficult to guess. If she desired to avoid the importunities of those who might be attracted by her beauty, she would be eminently successful, as far as men of sense were concerned; for there were few, like Major Dawson, who would make allowances for her youth and inexperience, and overlook the indiscreet avowal which had occasioned her to be talked of throughout the whole presidency; but silly young men, like Greyling, would not be deterred by the public scoff from trying their fortune, either against the collector, or in consoling the lady in the event of that too-favoured person's declining the honour designed for him.

The speedy arrival of Mr. Cleghorn began now to be confidently spoken of: it was ascertained that he had left Kaareecapore, and was now actually upon the road. No one, excepting the family at *Kuttel Gunj*, could more earnestly desire his presence than myself; I felt exceedingly desirous to see how he and Miss Willinghurst would conduct themselves upon so trying an occasion. But while I diverted my imagination with the scene which was to ensue, poor

Dawson fell into a state of extreme perturbation and distress of mind. Isabella had taken an astonishing hold upon his heart; the sweet smile, accompanying a few gracious words, which she had once addressed to him, never could be erased from his memory. To him it appeared impossible that Cleghorn could reject the felicity which offered itself to his acceptance, and unable to remain a reluctant witness of the utter downfal of an aerial castle, reared in hours of happier augury, he obtained leave of absence, and went down the river.

Isabella's spirits, which were always very good, seemed to rise with the prospect of trying the effect of her charms upon the hitherto invulnerable heart of the collector of Kaareecapore. To one or two persons, who had wheedled themselves into her confidence, she betrayed the vanity which predicted the certainty of success, amusing her auditors with schemes of happiness which were to take place when she should become Mrs. Cleghorn. Of course, all these conversations found their way round a station, in which it is certain that the very walls have ears, and Mrs. Pendarves and Miss Chudleigh were particularly entertained with the detail of expectations, which they laughed to scorn.

I was disappointed; Isabella's look of intelligence had promised better things; I felt vexed with her for furnishing those enemies, which youth, beauty, and prosperity, will always create in a world replete with envy, with weapons against herself. She seemed to be quizzing the community at too high a cost. That she intended to reject or prevent the addresses of Mr. Cleghorn appeared to me to be beyond a doubt; but the means she had adopted to render him averse to the plan proposed by her mother were exceedingly reprehensible, and liable to much mortifying misconstruction. The field would probably be opened for Dawson; but, as his friend, I could not wish him to connect himself with a girl, who was either strangely deficient in common sense, or who wilfully set the rules of propriety at defiance.

Time passed away, and still Mr. Cleghorn did not make his appearance. He had turned off the road into the jungles, but had promised to be present at a ball which was to take place in honour of the new resident of Lucknow, who, with his family, and a multitude of those parasites who will always be found in the train of a great man, was passing through Cawnpore. This was the period in which Dawson might be expected back; so that, poor fellow, he would be in Cawnpore, if not at the ball-room, at the moment of the long-expected meeting between Isabella and Mr. Cleghorn. As one of the stewards of the evening, it fell to my lot to attend in the ante-room opening on the portico, to receive the ladies. There we stood, half-a-dozen staff-officers, in full uniform. The shouts from the chuprassies of "*bibbee saib ayah*" (a lady coming) put us all on the alert, and as our fair guests arrived in quick succession, we had enough to do to hand them to their seats in time to meet a fresh group. The brigadier and myself happened to be the only disengaged men when the carriage from *Kuttul Gunj* drove up; the superior officer, of course, offered his arm to Mrs. Willinghurst, and Isabella came to my share. She was dressed with more than usual taste and splendour, in bridal white, and I was struck with the introduction of orange-flowers in her hair, which, though not universally adopted as one of the component parts of an Indian wedding, I knew to be the hymeneal wreath of France and England.

I seated my fair charge in her usual place, on a sofa at the top of the room, and upon my return found every body whispering, laughing, and talking about the bride-elect. The orange-flowers had not escaped the notice of others; their selection as an ornament might have been accidental, but the general

opinion was in favour of its having been premeditated, and many expected a very novel conclusion to the ball. It was supposed that all the previous arrangements necessary for the approaching event had been made by letter with Mr. Cleghorn, who would arrive with a special license in his pocket, and marry his beautiful betrothed after supper.

One or two persons reported that the church-bungalow was lighted up, and others flew off to the houses of the chaplains to inquire whether their services were engaged. No positive intelligence could be obtained from those quarters; at least very contradictory assertions were made; the illumination also seemed very questionable, since Colonel Du Pre, who came straight from the European lines, had not observed them; but if the lamps were ready for lighting, it amounted to the same thing. There was still no sign of Mr. Cleghorn, but nobody doubted that he had arrived at Cawnpore, where, according to the prevalent opinion, he had taken up his residence for a very considerable period, paying his addresses all the time to Miss Willinghurst, who preferred receiving him in private.

All the party came into this belief excepting Mrs. Pendarves and Miss Chudleigh, who held out stoutly, and would not be convinced by the long chain of circumstantial evidence which seemed conclusive to every body else. Two or three quadrilles had been danced, and expectation was still on tip-toe, when there was a little bustle at the entrance of the assembly-room, and in walked Major Dawson. To the surprise of the whole company, Miss Willinghurst no sooner caught a glimpse of my worthy friend, than, rising from her seat, and breaking the line formed by Messrs. Bligh, Dodswell, and Co., she flew through the crowd, and flung herself into his extended arms.

What an extraordinary *dénouement!* Never was there any thing like the astonishment depicted upon every countenance; we were literally all agape. The excitement proved too much for Isabella, who, looking white as marble, had fainted away, the major, in great agitation, still supporting her; but now, for the first time, we perceived a stranger of a noble aspect who stood by the side of the insensible fair one, clasping a little hand, and who called out in an authoritative voice for air and water. Who could this personage be? An explanation soon followed. Isabella revived very quickly, and with returning animation her presence of mind returned: taking the arm of the strange gentleman, she led him up to her mother, who sate in a state of bewilderment, and introduced him as Lord Monkland, and her son-in-law.

Though no mention has been made of Mr. Willinghurst, such a person was actually in existence;—a strange sort of man, not deficient in the abilities necessary to conduct the official duties committed to his hands, but totally under the control of his wife, who never permitted him to speak a word. He, it appeared, had been in his daughter's confidence from the first. He did not altogether approve of the manner in which the elder girls had been disposed of, and was particularly averse to the meditated attack upon the collector of Kaareecapore. Finding him in this mood, Isabella confessed that she had been prevailed upon to enter into a clandestine engagement with a nobleman under age, the ward of a gentleman who was the bosom-friend of the uncle to whose care she had been consigned when in England, and whose high sense of honour rendered it necessary to conceal the attachment which had sprung up from infancy between her and the young companion of her earliest years. She had been compelled to leave England without acknowledging her marriage, from the apprehension which both entertained that legal measures would be taken to annul a contract entered into without the consent of an arbitrary and

tyrannical guardian. Lord Monkland, being fortunately within a few weeks of his majority at the period of his bride's departure, she knew that he would soon follow her to India, and in the interim she amused herself with mystifying the society who had been pleased to interest itself so much in the disposal of her hand. It had been the good fortune of Major Dawson to render essential service to Lord Monkland on his journey; he had fallen in with him at a critical moment, and saved his life by the promptitude of his aid. The details of their meeting and the obligations he had incurred had been fully related by the bridegroom to his beloved Isabella, in letters which came under cover to her father; hence arose the warm reception which she had given to the major, her eagerness to greet him, and the sudden prostration of strength which obliged her to throw herself into his arms, when she saw the idol of her heart, who but for his courage and address would have been snatched from her for ever.

Before Mrs. Willinghurst could recover from her amazement, her husband had shaken Lord Monkland heartily by the hand, and shewn the whole assembly that he was perfectly acquainted with circumstances which he had kept purposely concealed from his wife. Never had the disregarded master of *Kuttul Gunj* appeared of so much consequence.

The ball went off exceedingly well, without Mr. Cleghorn, whose absence soon ceased to be remarked. The resident's wife, however, felt highly offended that the attention of the company should have been drawn off from herself to so small a person as Miss Willinghurst; and we, the stewards, were placed in a cruel predicament when called to a new consultation as to which of the two *burra bibbees* ought to be handed in first to supper. The major-general in command was of opinion that Lady Monkland, as bride and baroness, was fully entitled to the precedence; but then the resident of Lucknow might be considered as a sort of demi-viceroy, or at all events as ambassador, and as such the representative of majesty; besides, the decision in favour of the young peeress would give mortal offence. This consideration nearly carried it, but a bright thought being struck out, it was agreed that the major-general should present an arm to each of the ladies; whether by accident or design, the resident's wife was placed on the left side, and when this was discovered, her brow became exceedingly cloudy.

The Monklands did not remain very long at Cawnpore; Major Dawson accompanied them to Calcutta, where they found the youngest Miss Willinghurst, who had been sent out to India by her uncle on the first ebullition of his wrath at the discovery of Isabella's marriage. Mrs. Willinghurst whispered exultingly to her friends that she should have Cleghorn for a son-in-law yet; but in this long-cherished hope she was fated to be once more disappointed. Major Dawson contrived to gain an interest in the young lady's heart; papa in this instance was applied to, and with his consent the wedding was celebrated in Calcutta. Intelligence reached us at the same time of the nuptials of the collector of Kaareecapore with the little, illiterate, half-caste daughter of an indigo-planter, whom he had picked up in the jungles, and whose dingy charms had detained him so long from Cawnpore. Miss Chudleigh has been troubled with the ague ever since, and Mrs. Pendarves wrote to engage her passage to England; but changing her mind, at the persuasion of Lieut. Grayling, accompanied her juvenile admirer to the church-bungalow, and became his bride in the presence of the whole station.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSLATIONS.*

THIS miscellany commences with the Narrative of a Journey into the interior of Northern Africa, by Hajji Ibn-ed-din El-Eghwaati, which was composed at the request of Mr. Hodgson, the translator. The descriptions given of the places are very brief, and the whole can only be accounted an itinerary. It is useful in determining where the Berber and where the Arabic language is spoken, and where the orthodox Musulman or another faith prevails. Some of the particulars are also curious; for instance, at Wadi Mezzab, gunpowder is prepared from the earth, or mortar of ruined towns (the earth being originally saltish), by pouring water on it, which is boiled, until it assumes consistency: to a pound of this are added four pounds of sulphur and four pounds of charcoal from oleander-wood, which, after having been mixed together for the space of three hours, become powder. But, the most singular circumstance recorded in this narrative is, that the Coptic language is spoken in several places of Northern Africa, in accordance with the statement of the author of Fatah-el-Mesr, who affirms the same thing in the environs of Tripoli. The assertion is by no means improbable, and is well deserving of inquiry. Another point, also, to which attention should be directed, is the Berber language, without a knowledge of which, it may be feared, our acquaintance with Africa will continue imperfect; and as there are places, in which both the Berber and the Arabic are spoken, it may be conjectured, that grammars and dictionaries of the former may be found explained in the latter.

The narrative mentions, that at Tuggurt, there were formerly Jews, who, to escape death, became Mohammedans, whose descendants are constant readers of the *Korán*. They still retain the Jewish complexion, but never intermarry with the Arabs; they are generally those from whom the governor selects his scribes and book-keepers. The women appear veiled, and converse in Hebrew when they do not wish to be understood. The Wehabite Arabs possess Draich and some other places, where they are in great power and numbers. They have "no respect to the Prophet, nor his companions: they profess to know God alone, and do not pray to the prophet, nor do they read the *Delil-el-Khairat*. If they find it in the possession of any one, they beat the individual and burn the book. The *tesbih*, or chaplet of beads, is not tolerated; if it be found in the hands of a person, he is punished, and being called an idolater, he is exhorted to return to God."

This narrative is followed by very curious extracts from the *Sakaa Thevan Saasteram*, or Book of Fate, translated from the Tamul by the Rev. Joseph Roberts. It is a complete system of fortune-telling, most artificially arranged, and is certainly the most difficult *labor ineptiarum* we have witnessed in this department. A piece of sandal-wood, of four-squares, must be taken, on one side of which the number 100, on another 10, on another 2, and on another 1, must be written;—the die must be cast three times, and the numbers placed down in the order in which they

* Miscellaneous Translations from the Oriental Languages. Printed for the Oriental Translation-Fund. London, 1831. Murray. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

arise. The book affords a solution to them in their respective orders. Thus, each figure is capable of 48 changes. After this comes a series of 107 questions and answers, which, as at first sight several answers appear to each question, require to be calculated in a very precise and extraordinary manner. It is this:—The inquirer is desired to mention three different numbers, the total of which must not exceed 108. This is divided by 8 (the number of lines or answers in each compartment), and the sum, which is the remainder, points to the compartment and line, in which is the reply. But this is always *exclusive* of that in which the subject begins. For example: if six be the remainder, the answer will be in the seventh compartment, at the seventh line; because that in which the subject commences is not reckoned, and the first six lines must be taken off. Suppose the remainder to be seven, and the subject to commence at the eleventh compartment, the solution will be in the eighteenth, after taking away the first seven lines. Should there be no remainder, the querist must look at the first line, where the subject begins. The last seven compartments receive their answers in the first in the same way, by omitting the first line, as the subjects follow in order. It is evident, that the numbers selected must exceed 8. The ingenuity displayed in this calculation is great, and the patience must have been unwearied.

From hence we pass to the Last Days of Krishna and the Sons of Pandu, translated from the Persian version of the *Máhábhárata*, by Major David Price. Great credit is due to the translator for his style and for the terseness with which he has continued the history:—a task not often easy in an English version of an Oriental work, and much less so when that work itself is also a translation. From the specimen, we should suspect that there must be an important difference between the Persian and the Sanskrit original; we form this opinion partly from the omission of the innumerable epithets, with which those parts of the *Máhábhárata*, which we have seen, abound,—with which we notwithstanding gladly dispense;—and partly from the evident corruption of several names. There is no part of this episode, however, from which without mutilation we can give extracts.

After this comes the *Vedàla Cadai*, or the Tamul version of a collection of ancient Sanskrit tales, entitled *Vetàla Panchavinsati*, translated by Dr. Babington. They are much in the style of tales of the same school, and are more particularly designed as agreeable vehicles of Hindu casuistry. The translator remarks, that "the individual tales seem rather abstracts, than finished productions, and may possibly in the original Sanskrit have been more highly wrought." The occasion of them is professed to be that of a Siva-brahman, having overheard and communicated tales, which I'suri requested her husband I'suran to relate to her, such as never were nor ever would be "heard in all the world." Her indignation in finding them in every one's mouth led I'suran, by means of his omniscience, to discover the cause; in consequence of which, the garrulous Siva-brahman was transformed into a Vedàlam, or kind of goblin, supposed to be one of the large vampyres of India, with this salvo, that the individual, who could solve

the questions in the tale, should become the means of removing his curse. He then repaired to a wilderness, "where he remained, with his head suspended downwards, on a Muruca tree," or the *Erythrina Indica*.

It so happened, that the Muni Sàndasìtan daily frequented, with the present of a pomegranate, the court of King Vicramàditya, in each of which, after a long period of neglect, a quantity of jewels was discovered. This discovery caused Vicramàditya to reflect, that he had paid no attention to the Muni: accordingly, at his next appearance, it was inquired, what was his pleasure. The Muni made an appointment with the king at the burning-ground, at the middle of the night preceding the new moon:—there, he stated to him the circumstance of the Vedàlam suspended on the Muruca-tree, desiring him to seize him and bring him bound to his presence. Engaging to perform this task, Vicramàditya departed and found the Vedàlam according to his description; but as he was bearing him away, the Vedàlam beguiled him with a story terminating in a casuistical question, on the solution of which he escaped and returned to his tree. This same adventure is continued throughout the series, until we arrive at the last, when Vicramàditya, failing to solve the difficulty, the Vedàlam notwithstanding agrees to accompany him to the Muni, but informing him that the Muni will desire him to perform ablution and then to make obeisance, in which latter act it is his intention to cut off his head. He therefore directs him to persuade the Muni first to show him the manner of performing each, and as he is making obeisance, to amputate his head and throw it into a pit filled with fire, when Káli will appear and grant his wishes. All this is accordingly done: the Vedàlam's curse is removed, and Vicramàditya returns to his capital.

As a specimen of these tales, we will select the second.

"Vicramàditya again seized the Vedàlam, and having bound him was bringing him along, when he related the following story. In an Agrahàram named Brumhachakram, there was a Brahman named Satshobiyan, who had a daughter called Sinniyàl, to whom three young Brahmans came with proposals of marriage. One of them saw the damsel's eldest brother, and requested his (younger) sister in marriage, to which he signified his assent; another saw the maiden's mother, and begged of her to permit the solemnization of her daughter's marriage with him, to which she promised her consent; the third made his proposition to the girl's father, who gave his consent to him. Thus, each made his proposal without the knowledge of the others, and all three came to assert their right. Whilst they were disputing together, the damsel, from extreme anxiety of mind, died. The father and mother, elder and younger brothers, with her other near relations, assembled, and with weeping and wailing, mournfully took the body to the burning-ground, and after finishing the performance of all the customary religious ceremonies, committed it to the flames. The three young Brahmans, who had come for the purpose of lighting her funeral pile, were greatly afflicted. Of these, one remained guarding the ashes, which were left by the fire; another took the bones and went on pilgrimage to the Ganges; the third set out on his travels, and whilst he was wandering about the world, came to certain Agrahàram, and asked for food at the house of a Brahman. They consented to give him a meal. During his stay there, the Brahmani woman of the house fell into a passion with her child and pushed it into the fire, so that the child was burned to death: which the Brahman perceiving, said, 'Shame on thee, Brahmani, thou hast murdered thy child; I will not take food in thy house.' The woman by the charm called *Sisupàbam* recreated the body, and by the incantation called *Sanjìvi* restored it to life. She then placed the child by her side, and proceeded to set on the meal. The Brahman was greatly astonished, and with earnest intreaties persuaded the Brahmani woman to divulge to him the charm of *Sisupàbam*. After having also instructed himself in the *Sanjìvi* incantation, he set out and came to the burning-ground. There also came the Brahman, who had performed the pilgrimage.

"Then he, who had remained on guard, observed that all the bones were missing. Upon this, he, who had taken away the bones with him on the pilgrimage to the Ganges, said, that he had brought them back with him, and produced them. Then he, who had gone on his travels, took the bones and the ashes, and having created out of them the body, by virtue of the charm *Sisupàbam*, gave life to that body by the *Sanjìvi* incantation. The damsel immediately arose and assumed her former appearance, upon which, each of them asserted his right to marry her, until their quarrel rose from words to blows.

"To whom, therefore, of these three, demanded the Vedàlam of Vicramàditya, ought she to be a wife? The monarch replied, he who took the bones with him on pilgrimage to the Ganges, should be considered as her son; the resuscitator, as her father; he, who remained watching in the burning-ground, must therefore be her husband.

"No sooner had the Vedàlam heard these words, than he loosed his bonds, and bounding as before, ran off and mounted the Muruca-tree, where he remained suspended head downwards."

This volume is concluded by a Treatise on Indian Cookery, translated by Mr. Sandford Arnot, and dedicated by the original author to "the gallant Captain Paxon (may God perfect his nature!)" It will, doubtless, create Apician treats to retired Indians, who may here penetrate the mysteries of Yakhnì Pulà'o, Kchichary, Kormah, Dopiyàzah, Pursindah Sikhì, and of other stimulants fitted to give a new tone to a worn-out palate. Brief, as it is, it may probably be worthy of an Oriental Kitchiner, although we, to our shame, confess our inability, from want of culinary practice, to appreciate its merits.

RAM MOHUN ROY.

To the Editor.

Sir:—In the biographical memoir of the late Ram Mohun Roy, contained in the *Asiatic Journal* of last month, (p. 205), the circumstances connected with his nomination as ambassador or envoy to this country, on the part of the King of Delhi, for the purpose of appealing against the decision of the local government of Bengal and of the Indian authorities here, on the subject of his Majesty's claim to an augmentation of his stipend, are stated in the following words:—

"For a few years past, the Court of Delhi has evinced much dissatisfaction

at the conduct of the Indian government, in relation to certain alleged pecuniary claims. The emperor considered himself entitled to a large increase of allowance, owing to a favourable bargain made by the Company with his Majesty, in respect to lands in the vicinity of Delhi, assigned for the maintenance of the palace, which, under the Company's management, yielded a revenue much larger in amount than the Delhi ministers could realize for their master's treasury. To this surplus, or a portion of it, the emperor laid claim. The matter had been fully considered at home (by the Board of Control as well as the Court of Directors), and it was determined that the Mogul received all that he agreed to accept, and all that he was entitled to, in law or equity. The necessities of the emperor, however, determined him to try the experiment of an appeal to the king of England; and in the year 1829 he made overtures to Ram Mohun Roy, proposing that he should proceed to England, as the mogul's ambassador or envoy, with full powers to manage the negotiation, or rather appeal, in the name of the nominal emperor of Hindustan, who conferred upon Ram Mohun the title of rajah. The selection evinced great judgment on the part of the court of Delhi. No individual could have conducted the affair better, and there was no impropriety or informality in conferring the office of ambassador upon a Hindu, the descendant of a family heretofore connected with the Musulman courts of India. The supreme government of India, to which Ram Mohun communicated the fact of his appointment, refused to recognize his character of envoy or his title (though he has been invariably treated by the Indian authorities with much attention), both being conferred, if not in defiance, at least without consulting the wishes, of the British government. Official documents were applied for; these, we believe, were refused, and some are said to have been procured surreptitiously from the government offices." And further, in p. 208, it is added: "A short time before his death, he had brought his negotiations with the British government, on behalf of the King of Delhi, to a successful close, by a compromise with the ministers of the Crown, which will add £30,000 a-year to the stipend of the Mogul, and of course make a proportionate reduction in the Indian revenue. The deceased ambassador had a contingent interest in this large addition to the ample allowance of the Mogul pageant, and his heirs, it is said, will gain from it a perpetual income of £3,000 or £4,000 a-year."

As the inference from the foregoing statement is, that Ram Mohun Roy was formally received and accredited, by the authorities in this country, as the representative of the king of Delhi; that they entered into negociations with him on the object of his embassy, and that the increase of the stipends of the king and royal family of Delhi, which has been granted by the Court of Directors with the sanction of the Board of Control, is attributable to the success of Ram Mohun Roy's exertions, and the effect of his negotiation, and as the prevalence of such a belief among the subjects and dependants of our empire in the East, by encouraging similar embassies and appeals, on every occasion, either of real or imaginary grievance, is calculated to weaken the due influence and authority of the local administration, and to cause unnecessary trouble and embarrassment to the authorities at home, as well as to prove the source of disappointment and useless expense to the party adopting this irregular and inefficient course of proceeding, I consider it of some importance to endeavour to counteract this impression, by requesting you to insert this address in your next number.

All persons acquainted with the constitution of the Indian government are, of course, aware that the Court of Directors, as the executive and administrative organ of that government in this country, is the only authority with which any such negociation could be regularly and efficiently conducted. But the Court uniformly refused either to accredit Ram Mohun Roy, as ambassador on the part of the king of Delhi, or to enter into discussion with him on the subject of his mission; hence the assertion that "a short time before his death he had brought his negociations with the *British Government*, on behalf of the king of Delhi, to a successful close *by a compromise with the ministers of the Crown*," is manifestly erroneous.

Ram Mohun Roy delivered into the Court, and partially circulated, a statement, in a printed form, regarding the claims of the king, founded (I will not say designedly) on false or distorted facts, and abounding in errors and misstatements; and he also framed a letter, in English and Persian, from the king of Delhi to his late majesty, George the Fourth, corresponding in substance with the former, and replete with unfounded accusations and unqualified invectives against the Indian government, both at home and abroad. No answer was returned to either of these representations, and no negociation on the subject of them, verbal or written, was carried on with Ram Mohun Roy; neither has his mission been referred to in the Court's instructions to the Supreme Government of Bengal, as having had any influence or concern whatever in their resolution to augment the stipend of the royal family of Delhi. That augmentation was founded exclusively on a consideration of the condition and exigencies of the king and his family, as represented through the channel of the local government, and was the result of a specific reference on that subject from the Governor-general in council to the Court of Directors, and would have taken place although Ram Mohun Roy had never made his appearance in England; and if it be true, as stated in the memoir, that the deceased had a contingent interest in the late addition to the stipend of the royal family, and that his heirs "will gain from it a perpetual income of £3,000 or £4,000 a-year," it is only to be regretted that such a portion of the Company's bounty should be thus unnecessarily diverted from its beneficial and much required purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. B.

London, December, 1833.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

To the Editor.

Sir: As your Journal is read by all persons who have returned from India, and as amongst them there are a great many sufferers by the recent monstrous failures in Calcutta, perhaps you would be so obliging as to draw their attention to the following recapitulation of facts, accompanied by a few observations.

On the 1st March last, Sir E. Ryan, in the Insolvent Court in Calcutta, expressed his dissatisfaction with the statement of the assignees respecting the assets and expenses of the estate of Alexander and Co., and recommended that the creditors should make further inquiries, and evince a proper interest regarding the future management of it. Mr. H. Smith, a creditor, stated that he considered the expenses estimated by the assignees as excessively high; and Mr. Dove, a creditor, recommended that the indigo manufactories should be sold instead of being carried on at the farther risk of the creditors. Three of the partners of the firm, besides an establishment which costs 5,700 rupees per month, were employed by the assignees, and the latter had also petitioned the Court to appoint Mr. G. Alexander, a relative of one of the insolvents, to be associated with them as a third assignee. Mr. Lingham, a creditor, stated that he had been threatened by a combination of persons to make him sign a petition in favour of increased salary to Mr. N. Alexander, one of the partners of the late firm. Mr. Dove looked upon the assets of the estate, as exhibited in the schedule, as very slender and unsatisfactory.

On the 7th May, Sir E. Ryan had occasion to animadvert upon the neglect of the assignees, in respect to their not filing their quarterly account of the estate of Alexander and Co., and desired that the circumstance of their neglect should be made public for the information of the creditors; he also observed that the turn-out of the estate seemed then to be expected to fall lamentably short of what the assignees had at first represented to the court.

It is to be remarked that the conduct of the assignees to the estate of Palmer and Co. has not given satisfaction to the creditors, and the same result may be expected as to the conduct of the assignees to the estate of Alexander and Co., if the creditors do not interfere in good time.

The enormous expenses of assignees, partners, and establishment, are likely to absorb so much of the assets exhibited, as will leave little or nothing for the creditors. Under these circumstances, is it not desirable for the creditors in England to hold a meeting, and adopt such measures as the case seems to demand? A committee of a few creditors could be appointed to investigate and consider all matters connected with the estate, and to correspond with the creditors in India; and if it should be found, on examination of the books, that the retired partners, in bringing capital away largely from the house, did not leave it perfectly solvent, they can be made to refund to the general creditors what they have thus withdrawn from the concern. The claims of the partners, who retired latterly, as creditors against the estate, ought not to be allowed, as their calculations of what they considered themselves entitled to were not founded on solvency; and all remittances, appropriations, assignments, and consignments, on the part of the house or individual partners of the firm, for some years past, ought to be inquired strictly into.

Unless the creditors adopt these measures, their property is gone for ever; for, according to the best sources of information, the estate, as it now stands, is not likely to yield more than one or two annas in the rupee.

A Creditor and Constant Reader.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The first general meeting of this Society for the present session was held on the 7th of December; the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, vice-president, in the chair.

The various donations to the library and museum of the Society, received during the vacation, were laid on the table: among them were Professor Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary, from the author; Sir G. C. Haughton's Bengali and Sanscrit Dictionary, from the East-India Company; a volume of the *Kahgyŭr*, Bhotea MS., and a slab, with a *mantra* of the Buddhists engraved on it, from Mr. B. H. Hodgson; the seventeenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, from the Asiatic Society of Calcutta; the two first volumes of the text, and five first parts of the plates, of the magnificent work on the Antiquities of Egypt and Nubia, now publishing by Professor Rosellini, under the auspices of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, presented by the editor; the official Papers on the Affairs of the East-India Company, 8 vols. 4to., and several charts of the Indian seas, from Sir A. Johnston; &c. &c. &c.

The principal donations to the museum were, 1, a model of the Hindu temple at Trivalore, in the kingdom of Tanjore, beautifully carved in wood, presented by John Hodgson, Esq.; the model is about 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 5 inches, and contains nearly seventy different buildings. 2. A model of the Parsí burial-place or cemetery, erected on the island of Bombay by Framjí Cowasjí Sett, in memory of his daughter Dinboye. It was built in 1832, by a young Parsí engineer, Sorabjí Dhunjibhoy, who also made the model, and executed the illustrative drawings which accompanied it. This cemetery is similar in its construction to those hitherto in use, of which an excellent description is contained in the Appendix to Major Moor's "Narrative of the Operations of Little's Detachment," with one exception, *viz.* that a flight of steps has been introduced within the outer wall, on the left of the entrance, with a chain attached, to facilitate the escape of any persons who might be inclosed in the tomb while yet alive. This innovation was firmly resisted by the priests, but the erection being effected during the night, and being therefore ascribed to supernatural agency, it was suffered to remain. The model and the drawings were presented, in the name of the artist, by Wm. Newnham, Esq., member of council at Bombay.

Lieut. Colonel William Henry Sykes, of the Bombay establishment, Thomas Newnham, Esq., of the Madras civil service, and Samuel Cartwright, Esq., were severally balloted for, and elected resident members of the Society.

The reading of a communication from Brian H. Hodgson, Esq., on the law of adultery in Nepal, was commenced.

Nepal, it is stated, being a Hindu territory, its penal code is necessarily founded on the *sástras;* nor is there any thing in its crimes or system of proofs for which ample warrant may not be deduced from the texts of Menu and other lawgivers, whose authority is allowed below. To this general principle there are, however, two exceptions; one being that (in the Nepalese law) the Parbattiah husband retains the privilege of avenging the dishonour of his marriage-bed with his own hand; the other, that Mahommedans are expressly confounded with outcasts of the Hindu community. After a few remarks, in explanation of these deviations, Mr. Hodgson proceeds to observe, that if there be any material difference between the Hinduism of Nepal and that of the Hindu states of the low country, the cause must be sought, not in any variation of the law itself, but in the difference of the spirit with which that law is enforced in the contrasted administrations. This difference Mr. Hodgson traces to the operation of the influence of foreign domination over the Hindu

sovereignties of Hindustan, an effect from which Nepal, having been in fact the refuge of those Hindus who fled from the power of their Mahommedan invaders, has been entirely free. Here, therefore, it is observed, the *sástras* are things to be acted up to; below, they are things to be talked of. In no part, however, are matters of opinion more disregarded, and even practice is suffered to deviate in numberless instances from the prescribed standard. Yet there are points, Mr. Hodgson states, of which the durbar would not brook the discussion, and he is of opinion that their acknowledged deviations in some respects would only render them more tenacious in regard to others, on which it is of consequence for the British authorities to effect a compromise, if possible, for the sake of their followers. These happen, unfortunately, to be the very points which this people pride themselves upon asserting and justifying above all others, in a public and national manner, because in no other part of Hindustan can they be enforced by the administrators of the law.

The distinction between Hindus and outcasts, including of course all foreigners whatsoever, is here so rigidly preserved, that every act tending to affect that cherished principle is watched with the utmost jealousy; and of all such acts, that of sexual commerce between the classes above named, is considered obnoxious to the heaviest vengeance of the law, from its tending to break down the distinction of caste, and, by the natural desire of concealment attending its commission, of facilitating the contamination of the whole community, in which view the concealment is deemed almost as great a crime as the act itself. Mr. Hodgson, in the next place, considers the general principle of Nepalese jurisprudence, as applied to the two specific acts which form the subject of this paper; the conclusion of which was postponed to the next meeting of the Society, on the 4th of January.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of the 29th May, a paper was read "On the *Topes* and Grecian Remains in the Punjab," by Lieut. A. Burnes, who, in his late journey, visited Manikyála, where he found several coins, and discovered other buildings, similar to this *tope*, which had not been visited by Europeans.

Of the relics found by General Ventura at Manikyála, he observes, that "they consist of three cylindrical boxes, of gold, of pewter (or some mixed metal), and of iron, which were found cased one within another, and placed in a chamber cut out in a large block of stone at the foundation of the pile. The gold box is about three inches long and one inch and a-half in diameter; it is filled with a black dirty substance, like mud, half liquid, and mixed up with small pieces of glass or amber, which would suggest an opinion of its once being cased in a glass, that had been fractured and shivered. Among the substance, two coins or medals, and a piece of string or twine, were found. The smaller coin is of gold, and about the size of a sixpence, having a human figure, and the four-pronged instrument which marks all the Manikyála coins. The other has two lines of rude characters, probably Hindu, on one side, and no writing or symbol on the reverse. Many other coins and reliques were found during the opening of the "tope," and the people informed me that some human bones were also disinterred.

"On my arrival at Manikyála, on the 6th of March 1832, I had an opportunity of appreciating the valuable services of M. Ventura, by a personal inspection of the 'tope,' now laid open to view by his persevering labours. He had first endeavoured to enter the building from below, but failed on account of the great solidity of the structure; further observation had discovered to him that there was a shaft or well (if I can use the expression) descending into the building from the top of it, and here M. Ventura dug with success. He first cleared the well which extends about half-way down, and is flagged at the bottom with large blocks of stone; he completed the work by heaving up these enormous blocks till he reached the foundation, where he was rewarded by the cylinders which I have described.

"I was much struck with the position of the 'tope' of Manikyála. It stands on a spacious plain, and may be distinguished at a distance of sixteen miles. I did not expect, in a place of such celebrity, to find my search for coins and antiques rewarded beyond the most sanguine expectation, since none are mentioned to have been seen by the gentlemen of the Cabul mission, and I only heard of those that M. Ventura found in the interior of the 'tope.' One of the antiques is a ruby or a piece of red crystal, cut into the shape of a head, with a frightful countenance and very long ears; while the other is an oval cornelian, bearing the figure of a woman holding a flower: she is gracefully dressed in a mantle, and the execution is superior."*

"There have been several surmises thrown out as to the site of Manikyála, but I do not for a moment hesitate to fix it as Taxilla, since Arrian expressly tells us that that was the most populous 'city *between* the Indus and Hydaspes.' On the latter river, too, I have been so fortunate as to stumble on the ruins of two cities, opposite to each other, in which I believe will be recognized the Nicæ and Bucephalia of Alexander.

"From the *tope* of Manikyála, my inquiries extended to the neighbouring country, where several other buildings of a like nature are to be found. One of them is nearer the town of Ráwil Pindí, but it is much dilapidated, and my attention was directed to the village of Usmán, at the base of the Himálaya, and about twenty-five miles eastward of the Indus. On the north of a range of hills, and about a mile beyond the village, stands the 'tope of Belar,' as it is called by the inhabitants. Neither of the buildings is perfect, and the tope of Belar differs from Manikyála in its greater length of body, though it has only a height of fifty feet, or twenty less than Manikyála. The general outline of the building, too, is somewhat varied, but the small pilasters are to be recognized though the mouldings are numerous. The tope of Belar, too, has been opened from the top at some former period, and a section of it would present a counterpart of the plan of Manikyála. The few coins which I found here are similar to those of that tope, but no where did I receive the least trace or tradition regarding these buildings.

"Like one in search of the philosophers' stone, I found myself referred from place to place, and at Usmán heard of a 'tope' near Pesháwar, which I afterwards visited. It is about five miles from the city, but in so decayed a condition that the remains would not suggest any idea of the design without seeing those of the Punjab, though they were one hundred feet high. There is however a 'tope' in a perfect state of repair in the great Khyber pass to Cabul, and about twenty miles from Pesháwar, but I could not visit that building from the troubled state of the country. The natives of Pesháwar assured me also that there were eight or ten such 'topes' in their neighbourhood, towards the Kafir country, in Swat and Búneir, but the extent of their information leads no further than that they are 'topes' or mounds of a prior age.

"Seeing that the structures of Manikyála and Belar are both pierced by a

* "I regret extremely to say that I have lost these valuable relics, though impressions of them remain."

shaft or well, descending into the building, I incline to an opinion that in these 'topes' we have the tombs of a race of princes who once reigned in upper India; and that they are either the sepulchres of the Bactrian dynasty or their Indo-Scythic successors, mentioned in the *Periplus* of the second Arrian."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Maps illustrative of the European Connection with India, and of the British Administration in its several Departments. London, 1833. Printed by Order of the Hon. Court of Directors.

THESE maps have been prepared by Mr. John Walker, of the Military Secretary's Office, India House, by order of the Court of Directors, "with the view of illustraing the several divisions of the country, as they are connected with the administration of India in its various departments, and to trace also the progress of the British acquisitions, as well as to exhibit the possessions held by foreign Europeans in that and the adjacent countries."

The maps are five in number; —the *General and Commercial*,—the *Political*, the *Military*,—the *Revenue*,—and the *Judicial*; they are coloured to exhibit the various divisions of the countries under the different heads, showing, at a single glance, the classification relating to each department of the Indian government.

The utility and advantage of such a set of maps cannot well be exaggerated; it is a work which no student of Indian politics will deny himself, as soon as he hears of its existence.

The maps are admirably executed, and do Mr. Walker very great credit.

A History of Europe during the Middle Ages. Vol. II. Being Vol. XLIX of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1833. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS volume brings down the History of Germany and France to the fifteenth century, in two classes, "Political and Civil History," and "Religious and Intellectual History." This volume is marked with the same talent and accuracy as the preceding.

Confined as we are in space this month, we must defer a fuller analysis of the work till a future occasion.

The Story without an End. Translated from the German by SARAH AUSTIN. London, 1834. E. Wilson.

A DELIGHTFUL little tale for children, illustrated by some exquisite cuts by Mr. Harvey, and translated with Mrs. Austin's usual talent.

An Enclyclopædia of Gardening. By J. C. LOUDON. Part I. London, 1833. Longman and Co.

THIS comprehensive work on gardening, which is to be completed in twenty monthly parts, and to contain 1,200 engravings on wood, will be not only a desideratum to the horticulturist and botanist, but an ornament to the library.

Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for 1833. London, 1833. Rivington.

THIS report contains much interesting matter respecting the operations of the society in the East and Australasia. This society's labours in India hardly attract the attention they deserve.

A Peep into Alfred Crowquill's Folio. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

A LAUGHABLE collection of graphic sketches.

College-Examinations.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

RESULT OF GENERAL EXAMINATION, *Thursday, 5th Dec.* 1833.

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

Fourth Term.

Thomas Clarke, medal in Sanscrit, prize in law, highly distinguished in other departments, and made great proficiency in Teloogoo.

Geo. M. Swinton, medal in political economy, prize in Hindustani, and great credit in other departments.

Third Term.

Henry B. E. Frere, medal in classics, medal in law, 2d prize in mathematics, great credit in other departments, and prize in drawing.

George Loch, prize in Bengali, highly distinguished in other departments, and with favourable notice for the second essay.

Samuel Mansfield, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani.

Stuart J. Young, prize in Sanscrit, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in Devanagari writing.

Edmund F. Radcliffe, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Second Term.

Alex. Charles Stuart, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, prize in Hindustani, and great credit in other departments.

Henry Case Bagge, prize in history, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Godfrey Astell, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

B. Cunliffe, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Geo. L. Martin, prize in mathematics, highly distinguished in other departments, prize in Persian writing, and prize in drawing.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

William Hart, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, prize in political economy, prize for the best essay, and great credit in other departments.

Second Term.

John Lawrell, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

First Term.

Robert B. W. Ramsay, prize in law, prize in Bengali, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in Arabic.

Robert Blair M. Binning, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani.

Thos. Tudor Tucker, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in English composition.

Douglas H. Crawford was highly distinguished.

Thos. C. Loch, passed with great credit, obtained a prize in Bengali writing, and a prize in drawing.

Leopold Jas. H. Grey passed with great credit.

Rank of Students leaving College.

BENGAL.

1st Class,	1st	in rank,	Geo. Loch.
do.	2d	do.	H. C. Bagge.
2d Class,	3d	do.	Hy. G. Astell.
do.	4th	do.	E. F. Radcliffe.
do.	5th	do.	G. L. Martin.
do.	6th	do.	John M. Hay.

No 3d Class.

MADRAS.

1st Class,	1st	in rank,	Thos. Clarke.
do.	2d	do.	G. M. Swinton.
2d Class,	3d	do.	Stuart J. Young.
do.	4th	do.	Brooke Cunliffe.

No 3d Class.

BOMBAY.

1st Class,	1st	in rank,	H. B. E. Frere.
2d Class,	2d	do.	S. Mansfield.
do.	3d	do.	A. C. Stuart.
do.	4th	do.	H. J. Blakiston.
3d Class,	5th	do.	J. Buchanan.

Wednesday, the 8th, and Wednesday the 15th January, are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the East-India House from the candidates for admission into the College next term, which will commence on Monday the 20th January 1834.

MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

Public Examination of the East-India Company's Cadets.

The periodical examination of the cadets of the First Class, educated at the Military Seminary, Addiscombe, took place on the 13th December, in the presence of John Loch, Esq. (Chairman), Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. (deputy-chairman), the members of the Military Seminary Committee, and the Court of Directors.

The following were among the distinguished persons who also attended: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Hon. C. and R. Grant, Lord George Lennox, Sir J. Shaw, Bart., Colonel Sir E. Miles, Captain Ross, R.N., Colonels Daly, Blackburne, Hopkinson, T. Stewart, Hogg, and Pasley, C.B. Messrs. Crawford, and J. A. S. Mackenzie, M.P., &c.

The corps of Cadets passed in review order, formed line, went through the manual and platoon exercise, artillery-practice, broad-sword exercise, and advanced to the general salute.

The mathematical, Hindustani, and fortification examinations having been conducted by Sir Alexander Dickson and Sir Charles Wilkins, in their respective departments, the four first, *viz.* Cadets Suart, Collyer, Unwin and Wemyss, whose superior attainments justified the preference, were selected for the corps of engineers, the science of civil architecture and the practical duties of field-engineering and of pontooning, to constitute the objects of a further period of study.

Those who, in successive order of merit, were best entitled to be selected for the artillery were Messrs. Prendergast, Bromley, Douglas, Bristow, Deacon and Baker, and the remaining twenty-seven, having come up to the prescribed test of qualification, were named for the infantry line of service.

The prizes were then adjudged as follows:

Corporal Cadet Suart,
1st Mathematical,
1st Fortification,
2d Milltary Drawing and Surveying,
1st Hindustani,
1st General Good Conduct.

Corporal Cadet Douglas,
2d Mathematical,
2d Hindustani.

Corporal Cadet Collyer,
2d Fortification,
1st Civil Drawing,
1st Latin.

Corporal Cadet Unwin,
1st Military Drawing and Surveying,
2d Civil Drawing.

Corporal Cadet Prendergast,
2d French.

Corporal Cadet A. Sherson,
1st French.

Corporal Cadet J. Keating,
2d Latin.

Corporal Cadet F. Scott,
Persian and Nagari Writing Prize.

And to gentlemen cadets of the 2d and 3d classes, prizes were also distributed proportionate to their acquirements.

The Chairman then addressed the cadets, congratulating them upon their exhibitions having been honoured by the attendance of so many distinguished visitors, to whom, as well as to the Court, the result had no doubt been most pleasing, and he trusted would be an additional stimulant to exertion. He pointed to the example of their distinguished public examiner, decorated with well-earned honours; to the gallant lieut.-governor, to whose soldier-like qualities was superadded the polish of gentlemanly demeanor. To these advantages, for which the cadets were so much indebted to the zeal and talents of the professors, Mr. Loch emphatically urged upon them the paramount importance of adding a familiarity with the native languages;—not, however, to the exclusion of their other studies, in which they had already made such creditable advancement, but because from the union of both was alone to be derived their future success in the honourable career to which they were destined. He besought them to remember that, to gain the confidence and attachment of the natives, among whom they were shortly to be dispersed, was an object of primary consideration; and to show themselves mindful of the benefits conferred upon them by the institution, by conduct consistent with such as had that day been publicly rewarded.

The Chairman concluded by wishing the cadets happiness and an affectionate farewell.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

Insolvent Court, *June* 8.

In the Matter of Palmer and Co.—A further hearing was fixed for the 7th of September next, and an immediate dividend of 2½ per cent. declared.

In the Matter of Mackintosh and Co.—The partners of this estate were examined by the advocate-general on the subject of the trust-deed.

Mr. J. G. Gordon sworn. Our house stopped payment on the 5th of January last, on which we issued a circular to our constituents, and on the 24th we executed the first of these deeds. We never transferred any personal property belonging to the other partners to Mr. Stewart, who was not a partner, but had a salary till his portion of the property could be ascertained. He had no share in the profits of the house, but he was held out to the world as a partner, and his name was included in all the transactions of the firm. A meeting of creditors was held on the 21st of January previous to the execution of the first deed, at which there were, I believe, about 200 present. The question of the management of the estate was first discussed by the newspapers, after which several creditors spoke to us on the same subject; the consequence was, that the circular was sent round, but we were quite passive respecting the execution of the trust-deed. A similar deed had been recommended by the creditors of Alexander and Co., and we supposed such to be the wish of ours. A committee was appointed to examine into the state of the affairs, who submitted their report on the 9th of February, when inspectors were appointed to superintend the management of the estate under trust. We then undertook the management of the estate, which we continued till the middle of April; during which interval we made transfers of property by sales, with the approbation of the inspectors. The only real property that we sold, to the best of my recollection, was a ship and a house. On the 21st of March, Mr. Wilkinson took out a writ against us, but considering the claim unjust, we gave security for our appearance. About the end of March, or the beginning of April, a banker, named Joykissen Doss, threatened to institute proceedings against us, but we did not leave our premises till we had ascertained that he was on the point of taking out a writ. He first threatened, then took out a summons against us; withdrew it about the middle of April, and finally took out a *capias*, which induced us to remove to Serampore, beyond the jurisdiction. Understanding, a few days afterwards, that it was only a summons, Mr. Storm and myself returned to Calcutta, but Mr. Calder remained at Serampore. Between the 23d and 28th of April we went back again to Serampore, where we remained till the adjudication of insolvency. There was a separate suit against Mr. Calder. When I went to Serampore, to avoid the process of the court, I did not know that Gudhadur was about to make an application for an adjudication of insolvency, but thought that Mr. Madge or Joykissen Doss would have filed one against us. There is a clause in the trust-deed, by which its provisions may be revoked and the property conveyed to the assignee of the court if necessary, in the event of an adjudication of insolvency. When the trust-deed was executed I did not think it probable that the estate would be brought into this court, though I thought it possible. By the tenor of the deed, a schedule of our property should have been delivered by the 30th of April, and a rough copy was prepared. We did not know that any one was applying for an adjudication of insolvency against us when we went to Serampore, but were under a conviction that some one would, and it was our intention to give bail, and try the validity of the deed in the interval; considering, however, that it would injure the estate if a *capias* were taken out, we thought it best to abscond, which we had been advised to do from the first by Joykissen Doss, in order that an adjudication might pass against us. Mr. Wilkinson, of the custom-house, was at first an advocate for the trust-deed, but he was the first to threaten us with a *capias*. The construction put by us on the act of parliament was, that the valuation of our assets would not admit of our applying for the protection of this court.

Mr. Storm merely deposed to the date of the departure of himself and Mr. Gordon for Serampore (to which place Mr. Calder had previously gone), in consequence of having heard that Joykissen Doss was about to take, or had taken, a writ out against them.

Mr. Calder sworn. I went to Serampore on the 19th or 20th of April, and Mr. Storm and Mr. Gordon followed me two or three days afterwards. There was a process against myself, but not against my partners, for an acceptance, which I had been avoiding for some days in Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 8.

Cockerell and others v. *Adam and others.*

The question of the validity of Mackintosh and Co.'s trust-deed was decided in favour of the assignees of the Insolvent Court, by the discharge of the rule granted on a previous day for the assignees to shew cause why the former judgment of the court should not be reversed.

Mr. *Justice Franks* adverted to the arguments used to shew that the insolvent act in force in India, was, unlike the bankruptcy act at home, for the benefit of the debtors only. His opinion was, that it was designed as much for the benefit of creditors as of debtors. Such being the case, it became his duty to consider whether the deed in question had been so framed as to confer the requisite benefit contemplated in the act on the creditors of the estate. Looking at the deed, he could see no provision to insure an equal distribution of the property among the creditors; and in his judgment, according to the evidence on the face of it, it had been framed with the intent of defeating the statute for the relief of insolvent debtors in this country. The learned judge then read the circular letter addressed by the house to their constituents on their stopping payment, and asked whether it could be doubted that, if the deed had not been executed, an adjudication of insolvency would have been issued against it long ago, or whether there could be any doubt that the deed had been executed to avoid such a result. The trust-deed had evidently been intended to keep the estate out of the management of the insolvent court, and he therefore thought the assignees were entitled to a confirmation of their verdict.

Sir *Edward Ryan* said, that the sole question was, whether the deed was a good bar to the recovery of the property by the assignees of the insolvent court: in his opinion it was not. Under all the circumstances of the case, he was of opinion that the deed was fraudulent and void, and that the rule ought consequently to be discharged. He wished it to be distinctly understood that the terms fraudulent and void were applied merely in a legal point of view, and conveyed no imputation against any of the parties concerned, as he was convinced that they had acted conscientiously, and to the best of their judgments; but such were the terms of the law, the sense of which could not be conveyed in any other manner. He also wished it to be understood, that he was not pronouncing a decision against the principle of the executing of trust-deeds generally, but merely against this particular case, after duly weighing the peculiar circumstances under which it was granted.

The rule was discharged, and each party directed to pay his own costs, the court being desirous of being as indulgent towards the trustees as possible, in consideration of the general wish of the creditors, by which they had acted, though it could by no means order the payment of costs out of the estate, as it would not be right to saddle those creditors with the expense who were opposed to the measure.

July 16.

Native Converts.—On the 12th a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the acting chief justice against Kistnomohun Bonnerjee, otherwise called Kistno Bundo, calling upon him to produce the body of Brijonaut Ghose, the son of Rammohun Ghose, of Bunboogly, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Izardar, together with the day and cause of taking and detaining him.

This writ was issued on two affidavits. The first, by Rammohun Ghose, set forth that his son, Brijonaut Ghose, an infant of the age of fourteen years or thereabouts, about eight months ago commenced attending as a day-scholar at the Missionary school at Mirzapore, of which Kistnomohun Bonnerjee, a converted Hindoo, was one of the teachers; and that, having been informed that Kistnomohun Bonnerjee was endeavouring to convert the boy and to induce him to abjure the Hindoo religion, he removed him from the school in March last, and kept him at home at his family dwelling-house at Bunhoogly, where he remained till the 2d of June last, on which day (according to information conveyed to him, and to the best of his belief), during his absence, the boy was forcibly taken away by the said Kistnomohun Bonnerjee. The other affidavit was that of Ramchund, a sircar in the service of Rammohun Ghose. It stated, that on the 2d of June last, at about sunset, Kistnomohun Bonnerjee, accompanied by another person, went to the house of Rammohun Ghose at Bunhoogly, and called Brijonaut Ghose out of the house; that, after some conversation with him, he "forcibly put him" into a palanquin-carriage, which he had brought for that purpose, and drove away with him; that Brijonaut Ghose, on being so forced into the carriage, called out to him (Ramchund), and desired him to inform his father that he had been forcibly taken away by Kistnomohun Bonnerjee; that Brijonaut Ghose was (at the date of the affidavit) "forcibly detained" by the said Kistnomohun Bonnerjee in the school at Mirzapore, where he (Kistnomohun) also resided; and that he was informed and verily believed, that the said Kistnomohun Bonnerjee detained the said Brijonaut Ghose for the purpose of converting him to the Christian faith, which would involve him (Ramchund) and the family in great disgrace: further, that he applied to Mr. Robert Barlow,

magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, who referred him to the magistrates of Calcutta, by whom he had been informed that they had not the power to restore Brijonaut Ghose.

The writ was served on Kistnomohun Bonnerjee on the 13th, and he this day attended the court, accompanied by the boy, to make his return. The return set forth that Brijonaut Ghose was admitted a day scholar at the English school at Mirzapore on the 2d of January last, of which school he (Kistnomohun) was head teacher; that on the 27th of May last, Brijonaut Ghose having been absent from school for some days, went to his (Kistnomohun's) house in Guyreybaboo's lane, accompanied by one Sreenauth Newgy, a relative of his, and told him that he had been detained against his will at the house of his father, where he had been kept under close custody for about fifteen days, during which time his family had used every endeavour to prevent his becoming a Christian, and used threats towards him, which had put him in bodily fear; that he (Kistnomohun) then advised him to return to his father's house, and behave to his father and other relatives with gentleness and kindness, and that he (Brijonaut Ghose) went away accordingly: further that Sreenauth Newgy went to him (Kistnomohun) two or three days afterwards, and informed him that Brijonaut Ghose wished to speak to one Doorgadose Roy, a scholar at the same school; that Doorgadose went as desired on the 1st of June last, and on his return informed him (Kistnomohun) that Brijonaut Ghose had told him that he found it impossible to live in his father's house, and wished Kistnomohun Bonnerjee to wait in a conveyance at a distance from the said house, on the Barrackpore road; that he (Kistnomohun) went on the 2d of June in a palanquin-carriage to the place directed, where, in a very short time, he was joined by Brijonaut Ghose, who freely and voluntarily, and without any force, entered the carriage, which was then driven to the house of the Rev. Mr. Dealtry, where they alighted; and that they remained in the society of Mr. Dealtry till ten o'clock, when they got into a carriage provided by Mr. Dealtry, and, at the request of Brijonaut Ghose, drove to the house of the Rev. Mr. Sandys at Mirzapore, where he (Brijonaut) slept that night, and every succeeding night up to the time of the return, only attending the school during school hours, and for the purposes of tuition: further, that Brijonaut was not at the time of serving the writ, and had not been at any previous time, detained in his (Kistnomohun's) custody, nor in any manner under his control, further than as a pupil during school hours, and for the purpose of tuition, which attendance was wholly voluntary on his part; and that he, the said Brijonaut Ghose, had accompanied him voluntarily, and of his own free will, to the Supreme Court.

Mr. *Longueville Clarke*, on behalf of the boy's father, said he had no objection to the return, and had merely to ask their lordships, since the boy had been brought into court, to order him to be delivered up to his father. The return did not negative what had been sworn to in the affidavit, that the boy was under fourteen years of age, and he submitted that the father had a right to demand the delivery of his son under the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, which provided for the preservation of the authorities of fathers over their families according to the Gentoo or Mahomedan laws.

The *Advocate General*, on the part of Kistnomohun and the boy, said that it had not yet been proved that the latter was under age; the affidavit merely stated that he was fourteen or thereabouts, which would admit of a very wide range.

The boy himself said, in very good English, that he thought he was sixteen years of age, because his mother had told him two years ago, when he was sick, that he was then fourteen, and that that was a very critical period in the life of a child.

Mr. *Clarke* said, that he had been sworn to be an *infant* in the affidavit, which was of itself sufficient, but if any doubt should remain, his father was in court ready to swear to the fact again; besides this, his horoscope was in court, which would prove his age to a certainty. This was a question of no small importance, inasmuch as the rites and ceremonies of the Hindoo religion would be materially affected by the decision their lordships might come to. Those religious rites and ceremonies had been of late too much invaded by the missionaries of Calcutta, who——

Sir *E. Ryan* interrupted Mr. Clarke, and advised him to refrain from making any general observations against any body of persons. There could be no objection to his referring to those persons who appeared by the evidence to be connected with the case, but from what had appeared, he was not warranted in making any general observations.

Mr. *Clarke* said, he would not oppose himself to the court, because redress might be obtained elsewhere; but he submitted that it was sworn that the boy was an infant, and hoped their lordships would not put such an interpretation on the words of the affidavit as that he might be sixteen years of age; and if they were so inclined, where they were so positively directed by an act of parliament, he hoped they would at all events examine the father, who would clear up the doubt, if indeed any existed. He offered also the child's horoscope, which could be examined by their lordships' pundits, and which was

the best possible proof of the age of a Hindoo. Under all these circumstances, he submitted that the court was bound, by the act of parliament already referred to, to order the boy to be delivered up to his father.

The *Advocate General*, in commencing his address, disclaimed any intention of panegyrizing the missionaries of Calcutta, or of adverting to the numberless benefits they had conferred, though his friend had set him an example by commencing an enumeration of their misdeeds. With respect to the infancy of the party, it did appear to him that there was nothing definitely expressed. He would not contend that the court had not the power of protecting the authority of fathers of families, but he had never heard that the fathers of families had more power over their male children in this country than in any other, though he admitted that they had over their female children. But this question was not now before the court, for to him it appeared that, the *habeas corpus* being issued to bring up the boy, the question was not to whom he should be delivered, but whether the court would deliver him to any one. When a party was brought up, and that party was capable of making an election, the natural question that suggested itself to him was, with whom was he willing to go? What had the best writers said on subject of writs of *habeas corpus*? They were described as "high prerogative writs, by which the king had a right to demand why any of his subjects were imprisoned." Let them look at the return—to whom was it directed? Why it was directed to Kistnomohun Bonnerjee, who had shewed that the boy had acted voluntarily and of his own accord. The boy had come willingly into court, and had not been brought by the person to whom the writ had been directed; he ought therefore to be discharged at once, or in fact the court ought not to be cognizant of his presence, as it had been proved by the return, which return the court was bound to consider as true, that he was not in the custody of the person to whom the writ had been directed; to whom then could the order of the court be made, the person to whom the writ was directed swearing that the person required was not under his control? He would not appeal to their feelings, by dwelling on the boy's reluctance to return to his family, but would confine himself to the mere point of law, that a return had been made to the writ, by which it was shewn that the boy was not under the control of the party required to produce him. The return was to be taken as true. When a party was brought up, the usual course was to ask him with whom he would go, but in the present case even that was unnecessary; he came voluntarily into court, and without any question before them, would the court take upon itself to decide that he should go back again with his father, or what were the rights of fathers over their families? The Advocate General concluded by asking the court to allow the boy to speak, as he wished to be heard.

Sir *John Franks* said, there could be no objection, but that it was unnecessary, as the court must be bound by the return. Taking the return as true, the first question that presented itself was, the age of the boy, and by what had appeared before the court he was bound to say, that, in the common parlance of the world, he was about fourteen, that is, something under or something more. Such being his opinion, he took it to be the duty of the court, as clearly laid down in the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, to protect the authority of fathers of families over their children. This was a case in which the boy was clearly under age, and in his opinion he ought to be given over to the custody of his father. He considered him constructively to have been brought up by the person by whom the return was made, and therefore decided that he ought to be delivered over to his father.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, he agreed with Sir John Franks in thinking that the boy ought to be delivered up to his father. The case was one of great importance—more indeed than he had at first thought. Sir Edward then went over the particulars detailed in the return, from which he inferred that there had been something like contrivance used in getting the boy away, and it became a question of some importance, what course was to be taken when such steps were used. The person by whom the return was made denied that the boy was in his possession, but yet produced him. The learned judge cited cases to prove that the court had a discretion to dispose of the persons of infants by restoring them to their parents, or permitting them to go where they pleased, without reference to the nature of the return or the manner in which they were produced. Under all the circumstances of the case, he could not help thinking that the child had been lured from his parents for the purpose of conversion to the Christian faith, which was against the religious usages and customs of the Hindoos. Fathers were the legal guardians of their children, and he conceived the court bound to support their parental authority; he therefore thought they ought to use their discretion, and order the return of the boy to his father.

The boy here personally addressed the court, and expressed himself unwilling to go with his father, alleging, as his ground of refusal, that he had before been persecuted and kept in confinement for adopting the Christian faith, and thereby breaking his caste.

Sir *Edward Ryan* said he could obtain redress in that court if he experienced any improper treatment.

The *Advocate General* said, their residence was out of the jurisdiction; but the judge replied, that redress might in that case be obtained from the local courts.

The poor boy, in the most pathetic manner, again begged that he might not be delivered up to his father, and stated that when he had first contemplated embracing Christianity, he had been taken by his father into the country, kept in confinement, and subjected to a series of illusage, his father and relations threatening to poison him rather than suffer him to become a Christian.

The *Court* refused to hear any statements made in an unofficial manner, and reiterated its order for the boy to be delivered to his father.

The poor fellow was then seized hold of by his father, who could not get him out of the court without considerable exertion. The little fellow cried most bitterly, repeated his appeals to the judges, seized hold of the barristers' table, and was dragged inch by inch out of the court, amidst the sympathy of some and the triumph of others of the numerous spectators assembled to witness so novel a spectacle.

This curious case has given rise to much discussion in the papers. The *John Bull* contends that the decision of the court will have the effect of deterring many a native lad from seeking after that instruction which is indispensable in order to place the future generations in advance of the present intolerant race of Hindus. A correspondent in the *Bengal Chronicle*, too, condemns the decision, and the reasons given for it; alleging that the inclinations of the lad should have been consulted by judges invested with discretion. He remarks, that "the object of the writ of *habeas corpus* is merely to deliver the subject from restraint; that object was gained when the boy was produced in court. Had he been asked, he would have sworn, if necessary, that he was and had been a free agent; and liberty was infringed, not promoted, by that noble statute, when it was made an instrument to cabin, crib, and confine an emancipated mind within the narrow torture-boot of paternal prejudices."

On the other hand, the decision is applauded by the *India Gazette* and the *Hurkaru*, which condemns the forward zeal of proselytism. The former journal observes: "The zeal of proselytism will not only defeat or postpone its end, but the great design of instilling knowledge into intelligent native youth, against whose instruction, but for this injudicious mixture of religious influence, there would never be the smallest parental hostility, may be entirely frustrated. For what advantage is this danger incurred? It is to indoctrinate the minds of Hindoo boys, who, on any subject of worldly knowledge or any matter of temporal research or examination, would not be pronounced, either from their age or acquirements, very competent judges. Besides, let it be remembered, that persuasions lightly taken, without means or abilities to deal with evidence, are susceptible of being as lightly effaced, and that a great interest is in this instance at stake, no less than the moral and intellectual amelioration of the whole Hindoo people, all chance of which will be perhaps irretrievably lost, if the children of the higher and middling classes, whose examples will have the greatest influence, are to be frightened from the seminaries of education by the danger of proselytism, which they now regard with the greatest apprehension, and find to be so imminent."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

Mr. Bell's "Comparative View of the External Commerce of Bengal during the Years 1831-32 and 1832-33," gives the following results:

There is a decrease in the declared value of last year's imports compared with those of the preceding year, *viz.*

1831-32,	Merchandize	Rs. 2,26,15,279	
	Treasure.....	37,31,578	
			Rs. 2,63,46,857
1832-33,	Merchandize,	1,92,91,199	
	Treasure....	46,96,563	
			2,39,87,762
Decrease in 1832-3.....			Rs. 23,59,095

which is the more remarkable, since the markets are felt to be as much over-stocked, and in general even more depressed than in the preceding period; and, moreover, there was then also a falling off, by comparison with the year immediately preceding, to the extent of Rs. 65,18,928.

The exports of the two last years, respectively, compared in the same manner, shew a small increase of Rs. 68,039 in 1831-32, and a considerable one, as follows, in 1832-33:

1831-32,	Merchandize	Rs. 3,53,61,424	
	Treasure.....	40,56,612	
			Rs. 3,94,18,036
1832-33,	Merchandize,	3,65,68,903	
	Treasure	58,97,068	
			4,24,65,971
Increase in 1832-33			Rs. 30,47,935

The falling-off has been chiefly in the following articles:—alum, copper, spelter, lead, iron, steel, cotton piece-goods, cotton twist, woollens, spices, and teak timber: but there are some articles which shew a large increase; cotton (for the Gloster mills), corals, deers' horns, guns

and pistols, haberdashery, quicksilver, pepper, silk goods, tea, and wines, especially sherry, claret, and champagne.

The *Calcutta Courier* suspects the falling-off in the imports to be "more apparent than real, arising, perhaps, from a tendency to under-value goods;" which, however, it admits does not appear to be the case. Mr. Bell considers the simultaneous decrease of imports and increase of exports not as an indication of property, but as a proof that we are draining the country of its resources.

Two of the imports from the United States of America deserve particular notice—books and cottons. We subjoin Mr. Bell's statements respecting both:

"*Books.*—In contrasting the amount *value* of books imported from Great Britain and America, the enormous difference would lead many to suppose that no injurious competition existed, and the ridiculously low prices of works printed in America render the comparison as to the extent of competition almost impossible.

"The serious injury inflicted on the English book-trade in Calcutta by the introduction of counterfeit copies of English books from America, however, cannot be disguised. The evil has been carried to a great length, and it is to be hoped that a remedy will be found for the abuse of privileges which have yet received no check beyond the ordinary disadvantages attending *unfair* competition. None would be so unjust as to censure *equitable* competition; but when two nations or individuals come into a market under circumstances similar to the case in point, surely some protection ought to be afforded to the injured. The mere difference of 7½ per cent. duty is literally nothing in this instance, since the value is adjusted with reference to America and Calcutta wholesale price of American printed books, which bears no comparison to the enhanced rates of English works.

"*Cottons.*—North America has sent out, within the year under review, treble the quantity of cotton manufactures, compared with the previous year. They are confined as yet to stout fabrics, as sheeting, duck, drilling, &c., but the durability of these over similar British cloths will, notwithstanding the difference of duties, obtain them a decided preference; indeed, it is abundantly evident that the effect of competition is beginning to be felt, and no better proof can be afforded than by adverting to the importation of Madapollam and sheeting, which in 1830-31 amounted to 63,855 pieces; 1831-32 brought in only 30,468 pieces; and the year just lapsed but 2,610 pieces!"

The following is a notice of the twist manufactured at Fort Gloster:

"The quantity of twist manufactured at Fort Gloster, which has passed the custom-house, exceeds the previous years' receipts by 324 bales, *viz.* from the 1st May 1831 to 30th April 1832, 1,565 bales paid duty; and during the same period in 1832-33, 1,889 bales came to hand. It is understood that Fort Gloster twist is daily rising in the estimation of the natives, and that the labour of men initiated in the art of weaving is now almost double of what was performed at the commencement of the undertaking. This will go far to keep down the high rate of duty chargeable on the raw material imported from America for the manufacture of Gloster twist; and the comparative light tax of 2½ per cent. transit duty will, on the other hand, give these works a great advantage over the foreign twist brought from Pondicherry, even were prices to rise sufficiently high to induce more extensive shipments from that quarter."

The exports have decreased nearly four lacs in cotton, above two lacs in raw silk, five lacs in saltpetre, nearly a lac and a-half in lac dye, about 80,000 rupees in shell-lac; and have increased nearly twelve lacs in indigo, eleven lacs of rice (of which the quantity exported is nearly twice as much as in 1831-32), a lac and a-quarter in safflower, above a lac in skins, and a couple of lacs in sundry minor articles. The value of the opium exported in each of the two years is the same within 60,000 rupees, although the quantity was 7,477 chests in 1831-32, and 9,408 in 1832-33.

The remarkable increase in the quantity of rice exported occurred chiefly in the following trades:

	1831-32.	1832-33.
Great Britain.....	Rs. 3,64,957	5,85,708
Mauritius	3,74,152	5,46,778
Madras coast	24,000	7,30,125

The Company's exports shew little difference in two years, except an increase of 2¼ lacs in sugar, and nearly a lac in saltpetre.

The trade with Great Britain has fallen off Rs. 33,46,055 in imports, and increased Rs. 23,62,124 in exports; while that of France shews an increase on both, namely, Rs. 4,38,440 in the former, and Rs. 12,40,129 in the latter; and that of China, next to Great Britain in importance, an augmentation in the imports of Rs. 17,75,120 (nearly all in bullion) against a reduction of Rs. 14,11,937 in the exports. The Straits trade has experienced a large extension, chiefly on the side of exports, which shew an augmentation of more than fifty per cent., namely, Rs. 10,43,950. This has occurred almost entirely in the article of opium.

TREATMENT OF NATIVES.

As usual, part of the left wing of the Chowringhee Theatre was, last play-night, occupied by those native gentlemen who regularly patronise the drama. We were, however, astonished to see a strange face among the group, which, by its peculiarity, attracted attention. The stranger, on being asked to give an account of himself, declared, to the astonishment of the hearers, that he was the jumadar of ———, a gentleman high in the civil service, and well known as a bitter enemy to the cause of native improvement, and to their elevation in society: the jumadar confessed having received a ticket from his master. In the *Courier*, a threat had been held out to give the native play-goers a warm reception. They having declared themselves prepared for it, that plan, it seems, was abandoned, and the refined trick we have just mentioned substituted in its place, evidently to wound with impunity the feelings of those native gentlemen who have so far acquired a taste for English literature as to feel interest and delight in dramatic exhibitions. The facts in this instance are of so unequivocal a character, that it is difficult to give any favourable colouring to them; and when we consider the period at which it has occurred, and the character of the individual whose servant this man has declared himself to be, we cannot but conclude that this has been done to insult the natives with impunity—to shoot cowardly arrows at them from behind the curtain, not daring to meet them face to face for the purpose of disputing their right.

Is this conduct becoming the character of a gentleman high in the civil service? Does he not know that the present administration, nay, the British Parliament itself, is doing all it can to raise the native character? Is it not then an insult to the head of the Indian Government, whose subordinate this civilian is, to act thus in the very face of authority? After what has been done, this civilian might boldly say to his superiors, "behold those black fellows, whom you are endeavouring to raise by respect; I treat them with contempt, even so far as to make a menial in my service sit on a level with them!"—*Reformer, June* 16.

The gentleman referred to in the aforegoing extract indignantly disclaimed the motive imputed to him, and explained the occurrence thus:—having a ticket for the theatre which he did not want, he gave it to his sircar, a respectable brahmin, who understood English, and who, without his master's knowledge, transferred it to the jamadar.

TRANSLATIONS INTO ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

An anonymous writer (Dr. John Tytler, we believe), in an article published in the *India Gazette* of June 26th, has treated of the question, whether there be not properties in the English language, for translating our works of science, which are not found in oriental languages, and which peculiarly fit it to be a vehicle of science. He remarks that, "in undertaking to teach science through the medium of English, we deceive ourselves; our scientific language is not English, but Latin and Greek; it is common to all the languages of Europe, and is, in fact, a vocabulary of classical words, in many cases unaltered, and in all others merely with their terminations changed to suit the language into which they are introduced, and having their radicals combined according to the rules of Greek and Latin etymology. That the natives, therefore, may have any correct idea of the meaning of these words, we must necessarily teach them Latin and Greek, and this not to a little, but to a very considerable extent. To satisfy ourselves of this, let us take the opening sentence of Arnott's *Physics*:—'The four words, *atom*, *attraction*, *repulsion*, *inertia*, point to four general truths, which explain the greater part of the phenomena of nature. Being so general, they are called *physical* truths, from the Greek word signifying *nature*; an appellation distinguishing them from *chemical* truths, which regard particular substances, and from *vital* truths, which have relation only to living bodies.' This short sentence contains a number of words, none of which can be properly understood or used without a knowledge of their etymology. Let us take the two simplest, attraction and repulsion: one, who understands the meaning of the Latin verbs *traho* and *pello*, and the various inseparable prepositions of that language, finds no difficulty in distinguishing and properly using the words *attraction*, *detraction*, *extraction*, *protraction*, *retraction*, *abstraction*, *contraction*, *subtraction*, and of the words *repulsion*, *appulsion*, *depulsion*, *impulsion*, *propulsion*, *compulsion*: he, who does not, will find them a maze of inextricable confusion, destitute of system and analogy, in which the strongest memory will be bewildered. In the same manner, what propriety can he see in calling one set of truths *physical*, because they relate to *nature*, and another *vital*, because they relate to *living* bodies? If we give no explanation of the etymology of words, it can only lead our scholars to consider our language as a perfect chaos, utterly unsuited to science or to any thing else; and our attempts to chisel the words, if I may so express myself, on their memories, will either be fruitless, or if they do succeed, it must be at the expense of so much time and labour as the advantage obtained can most assuredly never repay."

He then enquires whether a scientific nomenclature can be framed from oriental languages corresponding to that of Europe. "To this inquiry," he observes, "I have sometimes heard a very short answer returned: I have heard it roundly as-

serted, that the oriental languages are so barbarous and rude as to be utterly unfit for scientific purposes, and quite incapable of affording a suitable vocabulary. Such assertions can only arise from a total misapprehension of the subject, and want of consideration on the part of those who make them. It must be owned that the language heard in Indian bazars is unsuited to science, and so is that heard in the streets of London, and so must be every unassisted vernacular phraseology. The English, it has been seen, derives its assistance from Greek and Latin; if it be asked whence the vernacular language here is to be assisted? the answer is short: to the Hindoos from Sanscrit, to the Mahommedans from Arabic. These languages have been represented as abstruse and remote from common life, and unintelligible, except to a very few of the most learned natives, and quite beyond the capacity of the generality; they have been compared to Greek, and much has been said on the folly of translating scientific books into Greek, for the use of Englishmen. All this is quite foreign to the real state of the case, and can only be asserted by those who do not reflect, that it is impossible to give the most common order to a servant, or to ask the most common question, without using a certain number of Arabic and Sanscrit words: it would puzzle the best scholar in Europe to speak and write Greek as well as a very ordinary Pundit or Mouluvee will Sanscrit and Arabic. The true object of comparison is Latin: Sanscrit and Arabic are about as much diffused here as Latin is in Europe. Now the truth is, that were an Eastern philosopher desirous of making the contents of a valuable oriental work universally known throughout Europe, the wisest thing he could do would be to translate it into Latin, which would render it at once intelligible from Cadiz to Archangel. It is this which makes Golius's Dictionary (I almost blush to write it) the standard for Arabic throughout Europe, notwithstanding all the labours of our orientalists here; and if we direct our attention to works of pure science, it may be doubted whether even the inimitable *Principia* of Newton would have had their merits so soon recognized on the continent, had they been written in English instead of Latin. If, then, we wish to teach the Hindoos of Bengal and the Mahommedans of Hindostan only, we must do it through the medium of Bengalee and Oordoo, borrowing our scientific terms from Sanscrit and Arabic. If we aspire to more than this, and extend our views to instructing the whole oriental world, we must choose the languages that are upon the whole most universally understood, and those are Sanscrit and Arabic themselves. Into these accordingly our scientific books should be translated, and they are languages which there is no danger of exhausting, however largely we may draw upon them for terms of the greatest refinement."

ARREST OF TWO EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

The Native Akhbars give detailed accounts of the arrest of two European gentlemen by the police, in the city of Delhi, on the 11th inst. We notice the subject merely to apprise our contemporaries that it is under investigation, lest they should be induced to give currency to the unauthorized or erroneous statements of the news-writers.—*Delhi Gaz. June* 15.

REVENUES OF BUNDELCUND AND DELHI.

Memorandum of demands and collections from the province of Bundelcund, from the first acquisition thereof to the close of the year 1831-32, at the several periods noted.

	Fussily.	Demands.	Collections.
1803-4	1211	7,17,073	6,54,151
1804-5	1212	13,95,016	10,85,318
1805-6	1213	14,29,122	11,42,331
1810-11	1218	28,14,779	27,64,245
1815-16	1223	36,92,207	36,52,552
1820-21	1228	38,13,921	37,79,979
1825-26	1233	35,73,954	34,91,388
1828-29	1236	35,74,657	32,52,973
1829-30	1237	35,84,769	27,99,346
1830-31	1238	34,01,834	27,29,180
1831-32	1239	32,81,790	28,26,275

Memorandum of demands and collections from the Delhi territory from the first acquisition thereof, to the close of the year 1831-32, at the several periods rated:

	Fussily.	Demands.	Collections.
1803-4	1211	7,60,041	7,36,821
1804-5	1212	6,69,671	5,43,393
1805-6	1213	4,82,839	4,6 ,773
1810-11	1218	8,91,187	8,77,259
1815-16	1223	14,14,943	12,14,195
1820-21	1228	27,80,942	25,73,458
1825-26	1233	30,40,878	28,63,710
1828-29	1236	30,68,956	29,21,423
1829-30	1237	31,13,428	29,32,634
1830-31	1238	30,67,210	24,78,451
1831-32	1239	31,20,659	30,08,211

In proof of the cruel oppression ascribed to the Delhi authorities, I have procured the accompanying abstract of the land revenues for the province of Delhi:

	1827-28.	1828-29.	1829-30.
Centre division	2,63,170..	2,83,779..	2,92,856
Northern division ..	7,03,079..	7,20,314..	7,34,052
Rohtuk division....	6,53,063..	6,60,777..	6,73,792
Western division ..	5,40,547..	5,74,028..	5,70,287
Southern division ..	9,98,649..	10,15,492..	9,60,474
Rupees..	31,59,511..	32,54,392..	32,31,462

Add four lacs for revenue alienated to grantees denominated jageerdars, istumradars, &c. &c. gives 35,50,000 rupees, or say 36,00,000 rupees on a population of 711,822 agriculturists, setting aside other classes. Add fifteen per cent. to the population, and fifteen per cent. expenses on those who pay revenue; result—each family of agriculturists, of five persons, pays, per annum, revenue Rs. 25.4.8, and there is probably as much land unused as

used. What an oppressive government, and what execrable management! Add to this, an acre of ground has never been sold by government, nor an individual ousted. The revenue is paid almost without exception by the proprietors of the soil direct, or through their agents or representatives, the headmen of communities, who have never, as in other parts, been allowed to farm it.—*Corres. Delhi Gaz., June* 22.

PRACTICES IN THE ZILLAH COURTS.

I understand, on good authority, that many of the judges of the zillah courts, unacquainted as they are with the general character of the natives and with their sordid deceits, cannot in all cases give proper decisions; and the amlahs, availing themselves of this ignorance of their masters, interpret the cases in whatever way they please. This, as well as other circumstances, at once demonstrate the necessity of appointing such persons as judges who have a thorough acquaintance with all the peculiarities of this country; otherwise every kind of profligacy, debauchery, and corruption shall ever remain in the same dreadful state, and the zillah court will be nothing but the seat of evil. I hear that a number of persons, collecting themselves as a body of traders, have begun to traffic in swearing in the zillah courts. The rate of a pair of swearers is one rupee for swearing once. Every day at 10 o'clock A.M. they come, as if to open their shops, and sit almost the whole day under the fir trees here and there planted in the compound of the zillah courts. Whenever a suitor passes by them, they immediately cry out, in a transport (like the common shopkeepers of China bazar), to know whether he requires their services, and if he gives his assent, a couple, whom he fixes upon, come to him in a hurry to receive the instruction upon which they have to make the affidavit—and thus the wicked escape with impunity, and the innocent suffer. Amlahs and shrestudars never take the trouble of bringing these things to the notice of the judges, for the magic of bribery padlocks their mouths, their pockets are always filled, and they countenance these evils. Nazzears and chaprasees connive at these things; so that they shall never be in a retrogade state, unless effective measures be soon adopted for their immediate removal.—*Corresp. in the Gyannaneshun.*

INDIGO-PLANTERS BENEVOLENT FUND.

At a meeting of indigo planters held at Chauleah Factory, Jessore, on the 13th June, it was unanimously resolved to institute a Benevolent Fund for the provision of Widows, Orphans, and superannuated or unfortunate blameless Planters, including proprietors and their assistants; and it was accordingly proposed and agreed to, that the fund be established by shares of 100 sicca rupees per annum. No subscriber to hold more than twelve shares, and individuals to be allowed to subscribe for half shares; that the next general meeting be held in Calcutta on the third Monday of December 1833, to fix rules and regulations for the society; that the committee be requested to enter into communication with other districts, and solicit the planters to become subscribers to the fund: that subscribers may vote by proxy at the Calcutta general meeting; that the committee be authorized to invest the funds already subscribed in the manner most beneficial to the interest of the society.

A subscription was entered into by seventeen planters present, and three by proxy, who took thirty-seven shares, with the option of increasing the number of each subscription to twelve shares, on conditions to be eventually provided by the committee.

COMMERCE OF CENTRAL ASIA.

We give the concluding portion of Lieut. Burnes' memoir:

On the Commerce and Foreign Communications of Bokhara and Central Asia.

It was the design of Peter the Great of Russia to form a commercial communication between the Caspian Sea and the banks of the Oxus; but he was frustrated by the foulest perfidy. He succeeded, nevertheless, in opening the roads from the southern frontier of Asiatic Russia eastward of the Caspian and Aral, and for a period of about eighty years they have been annually travelled by the caravans of Bokhara. I will not assert that in this line of commerce we have a revival of the exact channels of an ancient trade, but a comparatively safe and easy communication has assuredly been opened between Asia and Europe.

While the bazars of Bokhara have been supplied by the overland route from Russia, the merchant of India, who formerly resorted to them with the production of his native soil, has likewise introduced the fabrics of Britain. The commerce of the English has been thus widely extended, and the Russian merchant discovers a formidable rival in the diminution of his trade. It is a curious reflection that the manufacturers of Europe should reach the central parts of Asia by a retrogade route, after they have half-circumnavigated the globe, and that the opening of a commerce between Britain and these countries, which has failed by the direct road of Europe, should be now firmly established from an opposite direction. It is the design of this paper to follow up that trade through its course, and to give such particulars con-

cerning the general commerce of these countries as appear interesting, as well as to delineate the lines of communication by which it is conveyed, since the subject is curious and important. The flourishing condition of this trade will then enable me to speak of the means of improving our exports, and to state my hopes and reasons for believing that these may be further increased to the great benefit of our commercial country.

Till within these twelve or fourteen years, the trade in European fabrics to Toorkistan, which includes Bokhara and the regions north of the Oxus, was principally confined to the Russians; they exported their goods into these countries from Orenburg and Troitskai. The supply is now derived from India, *viâ* Cabool, by the eligible route of Hindoo Koosh, when open, from August to September, and by a more westerly road through Bameean when closed. There are four great lines of route between Russia and Bokhara, by which the commercial intercourse is carried on. The first of these leads from Astracan, across the Caspian, to Mungusluck, and thence to Orgunje and Bokhara, and may be voyaged and travelled in thirty days. The next begins at Orenburg, and passes between the Aral and Caspian seas to Orgunje and Bokhara, and is a journey of sixty days. The third commences at Troitskai, in Asiatic Russia, and crossing the Dushti Kipchak, or desert of Kipchak, passes eastward of the Aral, and across the Sir or Jaxartes, near its embouchure, to Bokhara. A caravan may march in it forty-eight days. The fourth and last commences at Kuzzul-jur, or, as it is also called, Netropolosk, on the Issun, considerably to the eastward of Troitskai, and leads down upon Bokhara by a south-west direction, passing through Tashkend. This is a journey of ninety days. A commercial intercourse is carried on between Toorkistan and the empire of Russia by all these routes, but that by Orenburg and Orgunje (Khiva) is the safest and most frequented. The great yearly caravan, which sets out from Bokhara in June, takes that route, and the portion of it intended for Astracan diverges to Mungisluck on the Caspian. The stragglers of the year, and about 200 camels of the less valuable merchandize, proceed to Troitskai, and march in August. The Dushti Kipchak, which the whole of these routes traverse, is a flat and dreary country, without fixed inhabitants, and the traveller provides himself with the necessaries of subsistence before he sets out on his journey. But this tract is not destitute of forage, fuel, or water, and its inhabitants, the Kirgizzes and Kuzzacks, wander over it with their flocks and herds in search of pasture. They are possessed of numerous herds of camels, of the strongest and most robust breed. These are the two-humped or Bactrian camel; one of them will carry 640 lbs. English, which surpasses by 150 lbs. the burthens of those of India and Cabool. The caravan is entrusted to these shepherds; the merchandize is committed to their charge, and they are followed by their families in the journey. There is no road and no guide but the stars of heaven, and the camels, in a line of fifteen and twenty abreast, in a slow but steady pace, only advance during night.

Numerous fairs are annually held on the southern frontiers of the empire; that called by the Asiatics Mucrea (St. Macaire), on the banks of the Volga, is the most considerable: it commences in August, and lasts forty days. The merchants who carry on the trade of central Asia, make the most part of their sales and purchases at this market, and Hindoos are even found at St. Macaire.

The exports, which Bokhara receives from India, are the same as Cabool. About 2,000 camel-loads of these goods reach Cabool yearly, and one-half of the quantity is passed on to Toorkistan. The exports of Russia are sent from Orenburg and Troitskai, across the desert, to Bokhara. They consist of white cloths, muslin, chintzes, and broad cloth, *both* of English and Russian manufacture; of imitation brocade (kincob), velvet, with nankeen and gold thread, all for home-manufacture; also of furs, cochineal (*kirmiz*), locks, iron pots, iron, brass and copper, wires, leather, paper, needles, inferior cutlery and jewellery, hardware, refined white sugar, honey, and a variety of other small articles. Much of the returns from Russia are made in specie, such as ducats and venetians. The annual caravan, which arrives at Bokhara, consists of about 1,500 camels, and leaves Russia in January. It will be seen that there is a large portion of the Russian exports that encounter no opposition at Bokhara from the Indian trade; and I am credibly informed, by respectable merchants, that three-fourths of those articles, which are alike imported from both countries, are of British manufacture: where two streams of commerce meet from opposite quarters, the prices of the one must be lowered and approximate to the standard of the other, whatever may have been their original cost or the expense of transport. I have mentioned that many of the exports from Russia are of English manufacture, but the sale of British goods is discouraged in that empire, and their transport through Russia is impeded by heavy duties. Still, with these disadvantages, they find their way to Bokhara, where they are sold with profit. There are some articles, such as broad cloth and velvets, which only reach that country from Russia, though of British fabric.

The prices of merchandize, both British and Russian, when exposed in the bazars of Bokhara, will illustrate the relative value of the commodities, and exhibit at the same time the profit which is to be derived by their export. I give the prices in gold tillas of Bokhara, each of which is equal to about six and a-half sicca rupees.

Goods from Russia.	Tillas.	English Goods from Cabool.	Tillas.
Broad piece of Russian chintz of 23 yards	8	None such imported.	
Second best do. do.	5	None such imported.	
A piece of Russian chintz	3½	Ditto ditto English	3½
Second sort, less flowered	2½	Ditto ditto	2½
Coarsest chintz	1½	Ditto ditto	1½
Flowered muslin, 20 pieces	18	Flowered English muslin jamdanies, 20 pieces	22
Finest Russian muslin, gold border, per piece	3 to 4	English muslin	2½
Long cloth, piece of 10 yds., 20 pieces	15	Ditto ditto English, per 20	18
None such imported.		Long cloth, pieces of 40 yards, per piece	3 to 3½
Finest English broad cloth, 2½ yds.	5	None such imported.	

A profit of fifty per cent. is not unfrequently derived by the merchants on English chintz. One merchant realized it while I was in Bokhara.

It will be seen that the British chintzes sell more profitably than those of Russia, but that there are goods of a description from that country which do not appear to be manufactured in Britain. These chintzes are of Polish or German manufacture; they are broader and more highly coloured; they look like flowered velvet, and are much prized both in Bokhara and Cabool. A knowledge of the pattern would also throw this into the hands of our merchants. It is broader than common chintz, striped, and exquisitely coloured: very coarse chintzes should not be exported to Bokhara, as there is a native manufacture of that kind; it is about a foot broad, and striped; five pieces, of sixteen yards each, may be purchased for a tilla. About 200 camel-loads of this commodity are annually exported to Russia, where the nobles employ it in clothing their slaves. Though the sale price of chintzes be much diminished in Bokhara, a profit of thirty and forty per cent. is yet realized. The annual consumption of chintzes, both Russian and English, exceeds 800 pieces.

Of the white goods imported into Bokhara, the Russian muslins are better, and bear a higher price than those of Britain, but they are in less demand. All other Russian goods are inferior in texture, and none of them now find their way south of the Oxus. There are about 1,000 pieces of long cloth, three-fourths of which are short webs, expended yearly in Bokhara, and as many pieces of flowered muslin (jamdanees).

The broad cloths of England are never brought from India to Bokhara, they are imported from Russia, and such is the present state of this trade, that a most intelligent merchant of Cabool, whom I met at Bokhara, was thinking of taking an investment of it to Lodiana, in India, where he could afford to sell it much cheaper than it is to be had there, notwithstanding the length of the journey! The finest English broad cloth, which sells in India for twenty-two rupees a yard, may be purchased for fifteen in Bokhara; it is much dearer than the article manufactured in Russia, and much more highly prized, from its retaining its colour and lasting better. A cheaper article would have a better sale, for though the natives of Bokhara dress well, they cannot afford the present prices, and the merchants, who bring it from Russia, say they are losers. There are about eighty webs of broad cloth annually sold in Bokhara. Velvet is brought into Bokhara from Russia; it is flowered, and about two feet broad. There is a demand for it, and it is not imported from India. The Russians have imitated with much success the brocades of India, and export great quantities of what is called "false brocade" to Bokhara. It looks nearly as well as that of Benares, and sells for half the price; it is worn in narrow webs. There is nothing to prevent the successful of this article in Britain. The staple commodity of Russian manufacture exported to this country is nankeen. It is seldom of a white colour, for they have imitated the patterns of this country, which are striped and dark. The article sells for 1½ tillas per piece of forty yards. It is in general use among the people for their pelisses or chappuns; I had at first imagined that it was a Chinese import, but it is brought by the Russian caravans and sent as far as Cabool and even India. I have seen it at Lahore. One of the most important articles of import from Russia is *kirmiz* dye or cochineal. It is used to dye raw silk a crimson colour. Till lately, it was sent in great quantities from Bokhara to India and Cabool; but the article has been brought from the sea-ports of India to the Punjab, and the trade in *kirmiz*, like that in cloths, declines yearly, and will shortly be confined to Bokhara. It now sells there for eight or nine tillas a *mun* of Tabreez, which is equal to 7 lbs. English, and it may be had cheaper than this at Cabool. It is an article which may be exported from India to Cabool with advantage. I bear an impression that the kirmiz or cochineal may be procured in Bokhara, but no one knows how to prepare it.

The demand for Indian goods in Bokhara is steady. Dacca muslins of the larger sort sell for twenty tillas per score, the smaller being half the price. There are about 500 pieces of Benares brocade

kincob imported yearly; that from Guzerat is too expensive. The whole of the natives of Bokhara and Toorkistan wear turbans of white cloth, which are imported from the Punjab; they are about three yards long and a foot broad, and sell for a tilla each. Their universal use, among both sexes, would admit of their being manufactured in Europe and sent with advantage into Toorkistan. The shawl-trade is only one of transit; it is not considerable. Two lacs of rupees' worth of shawl goods have passed to Russia within the last year. There is never more than double this sum risked on the trade. The number of pairs of shawls varies from 120 to 300; but they must be of the finest texture, since none others will bring a price in Russia. The greatest import from India is indigo, which averages 500 camel-loads a year. A portion of it is again exported to Yarkund, in the Chinese territories, where, though the plant is found, they are ignorant of the means of preparing it. The sugar of India is also brought into Toorkistan, for the cane does not grow in Bokhara. The China sugar brought by way of Bombay will not bear the expense of a journey beyond Cabool, nor can the Chinese themselves send it further than Yarkund for the same reason. This coarse sugar has not a very great sale, for the richer people use the refined loaf-sugar of Russia, and the poorer classes employ the *turunjbeen*, a sacharine substance, gathered like manna, which is found in this country.

Besides the Russian and British Indian trade, Bokhara carries on an extensive and direct commercial intercourse with China, if I can so denominate the Chinese garrisons of Cashgar and Yarkund. A coarse kind of chinaware, musk, and bullion are received from that quarter, but the chief import consists of tea, and the extent of trade, and the remoteness of the tracks by which it is brought, equally arrest our attention. The inhabitants of Toorkistan are inordinately fond of the beverage, which they drink at all hours: 950 horse-loads of tea, or about 200,000 lbs., have been this year brought from Yarkund to Bokhara. The most of this enormous quantity is consumed in Toorkistan, and but little of it finds its way south of the Hindoo Coosh. The trade is carried on by the natives of Budukhshan. These merchants praise the equity of the Chinese, and the facilities of transacting matters of commerce with them. They levy a duty of one in thirty on all traders, which is very moderate. The tea is brought from the central provinces of China in boxes, by a tedious journey of many months. It is transferred to bags, and then sewn up in raw hides, as the boxes would not stand the journey. A horse-load of 250 lbs. costs sixty tillas in Yarkund, and sometimes sells for 100 in Bokhara. It is entirely green tea. The best tea found in Toorkistan is imported overland from a place called Tukht, in China, situated on the banks of a river, and sent by way of Astracan, in small tin boxes. It goes by the name of "Banca tea," I believe, from the tin in which it is packed. It sells for four rupees the pound, and is very high-flavoured. This tea is superior to any which I ever saw in England, and I have been informed that it retains its flavour from never having been exposed to the sea air or the close atmosphere in a ship's hold. The Yarkund caravans cross the high lands of Pamere, and follow the valley of the Oxus to Budukhshan, Bulkh, and Bokhara. The road is unsafe, and in many places dangerous from overhanging cliffs, which sometimes fall down upon it. An earthquake, which occurred in January 1832, precipitated several of these on the route, and also destroyed many villages and people in Budukhshan. The traveller likewise experiences a difficulty of breathing in crossing the Pamere ridge, and the caravans are sometimes attacked by the wandering Kirgizzes. Obstacles both natural and political endanger the path of the traveller and the merchant. There is another and better route from Yarkund to Bokhara, by the valley of the Sir, or ancient Jaxartes and Kokun, but it is less frequented than that by Budukhshan, from differences which exist between the khans of Kokhun and the Chinese. The Kokhun route may be travelled by a caravan in forty-five days, and as far as that town the merchandize is conveyed from Bokhara on carts. The route by Budukhshan is more circuitous, and occupies a period of sixty-five days. At Khoolloom, which is a mart between Yarkund, Bokhara, and Cabool, the ponies are exchanged for camels; and the load of two horses is borne by one camel to Bokhara. The Persian trade is inconsiderable, from the unsettled state of the roads between the countries, and the hatred which subsists between the people, who differ in their religious tenets. The shawls of Kerman form the principal article of import; opium has also found its way from Persia to Bokhara, and is again exported to Yarkund and Cashgar in China, where the same demand exists for it as on the sea coast. In Bokhara it is sold for five tillas per mun of Tabreez, which is about 7 lbs. English. These articles, as well as others of inferior note, are despatched by the route of Meshid in Khorassan.

I shall next notice the exports of Bokhara, and these are far from inconsiderable, since it produces silk, cotton, and wool. The silk of Bokhara is chiefly produced on the banks of the Oxus, where the mulberry thrives luxuriantly, and nearly all the Toorkomans are engaged in educating

the insect during the months of summer. It is exported in considerable quantities to Cabool, and even finds its way to India. At Bokhara it varies in price from nine to ten tillas for 8 lbs. English; it is wound. Silk is manufactured at Bokhara into a fabric called *udrus*, of a mottled colour, red, white, green, and yellow, which is the fashionable and most expensive kind of dress in Toorkistan. It sells from one-half to one and one-half tilla per piece of eight yards long and a foot broad. It is woven by the weavers now settled in Bokhara, but it is not exported. There is likewise extensive cotton manufactures in Bokhara. I have mentioned the coarse chintz which it exports to Russia, but most of the people dress in the native manufactures; these are dark and striped coarse cloths, of different hues, of which a pelisse, or *chogha*, may be purchased for half a tilla. I do not suppose they would be worth imitating in Europe. The cotton thread of Bokhara seems to be in as much demand as that of Britain. It is exported in quantities to Russia; and much of the raw material is sent to Balkh, Khooloom, and Koondooz. The wool (*pushm*) of Toorkistan is sent across the mountains to Cabool and the Punjab, where it is manufactured into a coarse kind of shawl. It sells from 6½ to 8 tillas per maund of Bokhara, which is equal to 256 lbs. English. A few years since it sold for double the price; but the articles manufactured from it have been found inferior, and the sale of the wool has declined. It is procured from among the Kuzzacks and wandering tribes about Bokhara, who were long unaware of its value, and yet use it in the common ropes by which they bind their horses and cattle. The lambskins of Bokhara are renowned in the East; they are only procured at Karakool, a small district that lies between Bokhara and the Oxus. They are exported to Persia, Turkey, and China, but chiefly to the former country, the merchants of which purchase them for ready money, being afraid to risk a commercial investment across the desert. It is not possible to negociate a bill between Meshid and Bokhara.

The duties demanded on Europe goods at Bokhara are most moderate. They are levied according to the *Koran*, and are fixed at one-fortieth of the capital, which is exactly two and a-half per cent. A merchant who was not a Mahommedan would have to pay higher duties; a Christian so much at 20 per cent., a Hindoo 10 per cent., since the law so enacts it; but the greater part of this trade must ever be carried on by Mahomedans. The same principles guide the authorities in Cabool, though the chiefs eastward of the Indus are not so moderate in their demands. Trade is not obstructed by their exactions, but the upper routes through the Punjab are nearly closed on that account. Besides the regular customs, there is a transit duty levied in several places between the Indus and Bokhara and some increased disbursements arise from the hire of escorts through troubled districts on the route. The merchants do not consider them exorbitant, and complain much more loudly of the rapacity and knavish practices of the subordinate native officers of revenue in the British provinces. It is stated that these persons, when on duty at the custom-houses purposely protract and delay the merchants in their journey, though provided with the requisite passes, and that it is impossible to evade them without bribery: one merchant of Cabool assured me that he had been mulcted, in copper money, for one cart in which he was travelling without goods, to the amount of eighteen rupees, between Hurdwar and Benares. The mercantile community of Cabool and Bokhara complain of this, which is the more felt, since the public duties are considered to be moderate and their property is well protected. The Russian government, on the other hand, is free from such corruption, though it levies heavier duties. These have been made the subject of remonstrance on the part of the King of Bokhara and are now partially reduced.

When we review the extensive productions of Bokhara, and the apt uses to which they are applied by her native population, we may wonder at the great outlet which exists to commerce in that quarter, but the demand is steady and its constancy leads to a belief that it may be improved. There is no country in the Mahomedan world where a merchant is safer and more free from oppression and exaction than in Bokhara. If the people are bigoted on account of their religion, they are also bigoted to the injunctions which that religion imposes upon them. The *Koran* enjoins the most strict protection of the merchants in a variety of passages, nor are these violated or evaded by the ruler of the country. The goods, which are imported into Bokhara, are again sent to Samarcand, Kokun and Yarkund in China, also to Argunje and all the little Cantons around the capital: coarse articles are in more request than the finer fabrics, for the Uzbecks are very indifferent judges. We have seen that this market is supplied by two great European nations, but the females of both Cabool and Bokhara prize more highly the manufactures of Britain, and the influence of the ladies is of no mean weight in any country. The chintz, while it has almost superseded the demand for shawl goods, has instilled a desire for novelty, and given a general taste for the other articles of British import. Russia possesses such

an extent of inland navigation, that she can bring the fabrics of all countries to the confines of Asia by water-carriage, and it is the superiority and cheapness of our manufactures that alone enable us to appear in the contest by the Indian route. We must surrender to her, I imagine, all trade in the metals and other bulky articles made from them, but we may successfully compete with her in our manufactures. To a mercantile country like England, a demand for goods is of the highest moment, and it is to be presumed that increase of demand will generally be attended with a diminution of price, while the increased sale would still bring an adequate profit to the manufacturer. A more extended exportation of British goods into these countries, in particular of white cloths, muslins, and woollens, I am assured by the first merchants, and even by the Vizier of Bokhara, would have the immediate effect of driving the Russians from that branch of commerce. The present exports of these articles from that country have been gradually declining, and the increase of the custom-house duties of Cabool affords the best evidence of the cause, the late increase of our own exports. I have taken pains to investigate this fact in other quarters, and we may not only throw the Russian part of this trade, into the hands of our own merchants, but very materially augment the trade to Toorkistan in the whole of these articles. There are merchants in Cabool, who would willingly push still farther their speculations, though some of them have a capital of eight or ten lacs of rupees floating in the Toorkistan trade. The transport of merchandize by the route of Cabool costs little, and if Russia navigates the Volga, the greatest of the European rivers, Britain can command like facilities by two more grand and equally navigable streams, the Ganges and Indus.

On the Trade of Persia.

It is an old and unjust remark, that the Persians are not a trading nation, and have ever evinced equal timidity in adventures of navigation and commerce. The extent of trade, which may be carried on through an inland country, must always be limited, as compared with one which possesses a sea coast and harbours. In these, Persia is not altogether wanting, but her population neither navigates the sea which washes her southern shores, nor the Caspian that approaches her capital. The shipping of both is in the hands of foreigners, who have it in their power to lead the taste of the country by the nature of their exports, and to increase their quantity as occasion and opportunity present themselves. Persia is well supplied with goods of European fabric, both Russian and English, which stand in much the same relative estimation in this country as they do in Bokhara. English manufactures are preferred to those of any other nation, and, as the Persians dress well, their country is perhaps the best mart for their exportation in Asia. It is nevertheless very remarkable, that the British merchant here encounters a greater share of competition than in any other country, and I cannot but think that it is greatly owing to the remissness and inattention of the English themselves.

It is not intended that we should here enter on an account of the general commerce of Persia, nor is it a subject on which the deficiency of our information requires any such essay. My own attention has been particularly directed to its northern trade, but we shall be shedding a better light upon that portion by sketching the whole of the routes of commerce into the kingdom. The intercourse between Russia and Persia is principally carried on by the ports of the Caspian, but there are also routes both east and west of that sea by which its commodities reach the country. Meshid in Khorasan is supplied with many Russian articles by way of Bokhara. Tabreez and Tehran likewise receive them by way of Tiflis and the Caucasus. Till lately, the imports of Britain into the country were conveyed by way of Bushire, which is the only port in the gulf of Persia since Gombroon or Bunder Abbas, opposite the famous Ormuz, has long ceased to hold its former supremacy. We are informed that English East-Indiamen at one time sailed direct from Europe and landed their cargoes in this harbour, but the annual amount of customs does not now exceed 4,000 ducats. In our own times, the exports of Britain were first sent to India, and then re-shipped for Persia, by a most circuitous channel. It is with great propriety, therefore, that an endeavour has lately been made to open a road, from Trebizond on the Black Sea, to the northern provinces of Persia. With due prudence, it cannot fail to become a most valuable opening to Britain, for it brings her goods into those parts of Persia, which are most stored with other European fabrics, and gives a fair opportunity for a just competition with them. Since it is equally inconvenient for the Russians to send their goods south of Isfahan, as it was for the English to carry them beyond that city, the trade by Trebizond places the rival powers on a more equal footing, and it will be remarkable if the experience of a very few years does not bear testimony to the greater consumption of British goods in Persia. That route has great advantages over those in the Levant from Aleppo or Damascus, for both the Euprates and Tigris traverse inhospitable countries, and there is no safe

road into Persia from these cities but by way of Bagdad. At present the things which are sent beyond that city are mere trifles, for there is a loss in pushing on the greater and more common articles. The eastern provinces of Persia, about Herat and Meshid, are partly supplied from Candahar, in the kingdom of Cabool, which is a better line of commerce than would generally be believed. A boat may reach the coast of Mekran in ten days from Bombay, and Candahar is but eighteen easy marches from the sea. It is, therefore, a most valuable position, as the Indian exports which reach it branch eastward into Cabool and westward into Persia. In this direction, too, there is no competition from any other nation.

With the command of position acquired by the English from their possessions in India, it is a matter of surprize that any other nation should be at all able to appear in the gulf of Persia as a trader. Yet the case is very different, and many of the imports into Bushire are of foreign manufacture. The Dutch are in the habit of trading with this part, and have lately established a company for the purpose, though their operations have been at no time very active, and are now suspended from fear of the plague. They send indigo, spices, sugar, and coffee of their own produce from Batavia; but they import little cloth, and their indigo is inferior to the article produced in India. When the Hollanders do not find a sale for their goods at Bushire, they take them on to Bussora. The French import the same articles as the Dutch from their settlement in Bourbon and the neighbourhood. But the most formidable rivals are the Americans, who have only entered lately on this trade—at present they land most of their cargoes on the east coast of Africa, from which they find their way to Muscat and Persia. Hitherto they have only sent their white goods and with them they have spread an opinion, which was repeated to me by the Armenian merchants of Ispahan, that their cloths were superior to British, because the cotton is produced in their own country and uninjured by pressing. It is said to wear and wash well, and if this cloth were introduced more extensively, the merchants assure me it would have a good sale. Very little of it has been hitherto imported. The chintzes of India, which are manufactured at Masulipatam, have also a great consumption in Persia, and have of late years been preferred to English. There is not sufficient attention given to the brightness and variety of the pattern in England, and it is also certain that the native manufacturers of India, though much coarser, retain their hue and brilliancy much longer. The demand for them, is therefore on the increase, which is the more worthy of notice, as the English chintzes for a long time superseded those of India, and are now sold cheaper than those of Masulipatam. We have stated that the Russians introduce their manufactures into northern Persia and they also import the fine Polish chintz, which I have described, at Bokhara. There is no similar manufacture of the English to compete with it, and it is also in great demand throughout Persia. The English do not therefore keep the ground which they might maintain in the chintz trade, both from their position and superiority of manufacture.

Towards the improvement of the commerce with Persia, there are other points to be considered than the routes which ought to be pursued—but these are of great importance, since a number of outlets must be favourable to an increased sale. While we improve the communication from the west by Trebizond, we should not neglect it by the east from Candahar: that road is safe, but the chief exacts exorbitant and irregular duties which he might be disposed to arrange on representation, as he professes a friendship for the British nation. It is at the same time practicable to open a better route into Persia by the river Karoon, a navigable stream west of Bushire which unites with the Euphrates or Shat-ool Arab before it falls into the gulf. Goods sent up the Karoon would be thrown at once into the heart of Persia, but it may be doubted if the Persian authorities have either power or inclination to effect any such change. It would require their cordial co-operation, because the country that lies between the Karoon and Ispahan is wild and unsettled—next to the lines of route the kind of articles to be imported must be considered. English cloth bears a far higher reputation in Persia than Russian, but the colour which is in demand depends upon the fashion, and if due attention is not paid to it, a merchant will sustain loss. When I was in Persia in the end of 1832, the colours most in request were Oxford blue, blue and brown; next year they may change to red and grey—but it may be remarked, that if dark coloured, they generally sell best. The outer garment of most respectable persons, is made of broad cloth, and a cheap kind that will keep its colour is the best for export. No high priced goods of any description should ever be sent into these countries, for property is insecure and all persons will purchase that which is cheapest if it be but respectable. The Persians, however, are fond of fine cloths and will pay a liberal price for them. I remarked on approaching the sea coast, that the common people dress better, I presume because the goods are cheaper or that there is greater temptation to buy them. This is observable in particular at Shiraz in the case of broad

cloths, a sombre colour will be most prized, but it is quite the reverse with chintzes which should be highly coloured. The patterns, also, should be frequently changed, which will not only ensure a better sale but a more constant one, as they are a people fond of novelty: a profit of 30 and 40 per cent. is often derived in the Persian trade, but the mercantile community of this country, are neither strict nor honourable, and an European trader must deal among them with caution. They are very liable to overtrade, and few of them have any capital. Bankruptcies are common, and fifteen considerable merchants failed last year in Isfahan, simply from the non-arrival of silk from Gilan on the Caspian. It is also necessary to be cautious regarding the coinage, for it is liable to alteration according to the pleasure of the monarch. A Persian ducat now bears a value of nine kurans or rupees, while it was only held at eight last year. The increase has arisen from the prince royal taking the field, and his Majesty's desire to better his coffers. He does not seem to have considered, that since nothing ever goes out of his treasury and he only receives to horde, he himself must be the loser. From what I saw of the market in Persia, if money may be lost from this cause I am also sure that great sums might be realized, for there is a scarcity of gold and it may be transferred with profit from one province to another. Cutlery is a good article for export to Persia, and there is perhaps nothing that would sell so profitably as good flint locks. They must be good, for it is to be remembered they are supplied from Constantinople and also from Russia, and though their workmanship is inferior, it is by no means bad. All the hardware in the country is brought from Russia.

MR. COCHRANE AND THE "HURKARU."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal..*

Sir: My attention has this moment been drawn to an article headed "Mr. Cochrane and the *Hurkaru*" in the *Asiatic Journal* for last month, on a careful perusal of which I find not even the most distant allusion to one portion of an important document essential to a fair understanding of the case. For this omission I am at a loss to account, more particularly as the paper I allude to must have appeared in the very journal from which you have furnished your version of the affair in question. I now therefore claim, on behalf of my friends, Mr. W. C. Hurry, Mr. J. Sutherland, and Mr. Samuel Smith, what in common justice you cannot refuse, publication of the following in the next number of your journal:

"*Mr. Sutherland's Statement.* — Mr. John Cochrane having thought proper to post me as a coward, because a friend to whom I referred his challenge refused to allow me to meet him, in a case in which I had given him no offence, intentional or unintentional, I feel myself justified, in my explanation of the circumstances connected with this affair, in going a little farther back than I should have otherwise thought necessary, and in stating some particulars which I should otherwise never have repeated in private, much less in public. For the injury they must do Mr. Cochrane, he has himself to thank. He has provoked the exposure; and it is due alike to society and to myself, for a man who acts upon such principles as he has displayed, who, full of brandy and brawl, resorts to the pistol to silence the truth that is obnoxious to him, is a moral pest to the society in which he moves, and ought to be put down by the strong power of public opinion.

"On Friday, after the meeting, Mr. Cochrane, who had some time previously manifested very friendly feelings towards me, called at the office in a state of excitement, and addressing me in his usual friendly tone, urged me to 'come down upon,' as he expressed it, the ..... and expose his mean jealousy of Sir H..... C....., which was, he declared, the real motive of his opposing the subscription. I, of course, merely replied, that utterly disbelieving in the existence of such motives, I must decline taking his advice; still he urged that 'it would make the fortune of the paper.' It appeared to me that Mr. Cochrane was not exactly in his sober senses; and therefore I did not reply to such extraordinary language, otherwise than by mildly explaining that I would never act on such principles. Mr. Cochrane then urged me to look to the report of his speech, and not to allow them to misrepresent him. I distinctly told him, as I had on a former occasion, that I did not interfere with the reporters at all, and in general did not see their report till they appeared in the paper; I added, however, that if he should have anything to complain of in the report, he might correct it by a letter, which would have immediate insertion: he made some objection as to appearing in his own name in print; to which I replied, that of course a letter correcting a speech of his must be in his own name. Mr. Cochrane then, at last, came to what would seem to have been the chief object of his visit, to urge me to puff his speech, to say a few words about him editorially. He observed, 'you have no idea of the good it would do me at home;' and added, 'do it, and my purse and influence are at your command.' The words marked in inverted commas are Mr. Cochrane's very words, and the only excuse for him is, that he knew not what he said."

That no allusion has been made by you to the foregoing, I think my friends have a right to complain; and as for the comments, in which you have indulged, and the charges of scurrility which you have brought, I, on their part, should certainly endeavour to prove that they are not borne out by facts, but that, at this advanced period of the month, I could not expect the insertion by you of a longer communication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS ELLIOTT.

7, *Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square,*
20th Dec. 1833.

* We insert this letter out of a desire to do strict justice; but, in fairness to ourselves, must remark, that, in giving a succinct account of a transaction growing out of an alleged misrepresentation of Mr. Cochrane's speech, we were not required to go into antecedent matters, still less to adopt an *exparte* statement of them.—*Editor.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Wm. Bentinck having suffered in his health, embarked on the 15th July on board the *Inglis* for the benefit of the sea air. He returned on the 29th, the cholera having broken out in the ship. The *Courier* of the 8th August states that his lordship's health was *improved*, and that he had been free from uneasiness for several days. It was rumoured that his lordship would visit Madras in September.

THE AGRA GUN.

At 5 o'clock, on the 26th, the great gun at this place was burst, other means of breaking it up having proved unsuccessful. The gun was buried about twenty feet deep in the ground, and 1,000lbs. of gunpowder was employed for the explosion. The report was scarce heard, but the ground was considerably agitated, and a large quantity of the earth was thrown on all sides. As far as we can learn, the chief engineer has at length been completely successful. A large portion of the European community, and multitudes of natives, were present to witness the novel spectacle. The inhabitants of the city were so alarmed, that a considerable portion abandoned their houses, and that part of the town, in the vicinity of the fort, was completely deserted.—*Mofussil Ukbar, June* 29.

OUDE.

Those who may feel an interest in the improvement of the kingdom of Oude, will be happy to learn that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, at the requisition of the King of Oude, to permit Capt. Davidson, of the corps of Engineers, to enter the royal service, at a handsome salary, for the purpose of completing the canal from the Goomty to the Ganges.—*Ibid.*

THE TAKEE ACADEMY.

Takee, a populous village about forty-five miles E. from Calcutta, on the western bank of the Jumnah, is the property and principal residence of the Roy Chowdry Baboos. The present heads of the family, Baboos Kalinauth and Boycontonauth Roy, after frequent consultations with the Rev. A. Duff, resolved, in January 1832, to found an institution at Takee, where instruction should be given in the Persian, Bengalee, and English languages. By a mutual written agreement, the expenses of the undertaking were to be detrayed *chiefly* by the Baboos, and the superintendence of the whole was to be permanently vested in Mr. Duff, or his coadjutors. In June 1832, Mr. Clift was appointed headmaster of the institution. In the same month active operations were commenced. During the past year, the seminary has been repeatedly visited and the pupils examined, and on every occasion the satisfaction experienced by the examiners was unqualified. On the 13th June the first public annual examination was held; those present expressed astonishment at the rapid progress of the boys in so short a time.

With the peculiar prejudices of Hindoos the managers of the seminary have had very little trouble. Care has been taken not to shock them *wantonly*, and when any objection has occurred, the person making it generally discloses that it results, not from his own scruples, but from deference to those of others. Yet no compromise has taken place. The principles of Christian morals have been constantly inculcated, and in some instances with evident effect. The Hindoo vice, lying, has certainly been wounded.

EAST-INDIAN SUDDER AMEENS.

Mr. J. W. Ricketts has issued a circular addressed to East-Indians holding the office of sudder ameen, referring to an assertion in the *India Gazette*, that "the society of even principal sudder ameens is studiously shunned by the lowest covenanted officer at each station," and requesting them "to state such facts as may serve to illustrate the precise footing, public and social, on which they stand towards the functionaries of government, in order that *he* may obtain the requisite data to ascertain and disclose the real working of the judicial system so far as this point is concerned." This circular is the subject of severe strictures in the journals.

The titles proposed to be bestowed on those ameens who shall deserve them, by awarding a certain number of permanent decisions within the year, will constitute another benefit to those courts, as they will probably prove great incitements to accuracy and diligence, both for obtaining in the first instance, and afterwards preserving, the honours they will confer. Khan

or Bahadoor will not he considered as the appendage of an empty sound to a name when it can be regarded as the well-earned testimony of the approbation of government for real worth. Some strong stimulus appears indispensable, when it is considered that whatever difficulty or complexity may belong to a case, a prescribed number of determinations must yearly be arrived at, and we are informed, on good authority, that the office of a principal sudder ameen is no sinecure, Not only must his attention be given to the actual business of the court in hearing evidence and pleadings and pronouncing judgments on them, but in every case a Persian record must be drawn up by the head of office himself, containing the substance in each trial of the bill of plaint, the answer, the replication, the rejoinder, the *vivâ voce* evidence, and the documentary, to which must be added the grounds of the conclusion the writer has arrived at. This mass of duty becomes, on many occasions, oppressively heavy, and a stimulus, like that to which we have adverted, is calculated to have the best effects on the energies of those it is addressed to.—*India Gazette.*

HURRIANA.

The Governor-general in Council is reported to have made Hurriana a free district, in order to remove all impediments to the revival of trade between the countries on the Ganges and Jumna and those on the Indus. Rajpootana will also receive direct benefits from the change; and in time every part of Upper India may reap advantage from a measure calculated to promote intercourse with the great western river on the re-opening of its commerce.—*Delhi Gaz.*

CABINET OF THE GREAT MOGUL.

The enmity and jealousy which has existed for some time past between the king's minister, Rajah Sohun Lal, and one of the eunuchs, Jakoot Ally Khan, broke forth on the 9th May in a storm of violent language in his majesty's presence. Rajah Sohun Loll contemptuously told the eunuch that he looked upon him as no better than a common *choundar*, and not as having any pretensions to equality with him in any respect, and desired him to confine himself to what came within his own province. At this the eunuch took fire, and replied, that he considered the minister as his inferior and subordinate, inasmuch as his majesty's commands were first conveyed to him, and by him communicated to the minister. "Who," he asked, "are you? A mere upstart of yesterday, who rose from being a servant of Nuwab Nowazish Khan to the office of minister, by getting your master displaced and slipping into his shoes, and what are the services you have rendered to his majesty? You have spent 70,000 rupees (alluding to the expenses of Rammohun Roy's mission to England) and effected nothing. Is it this you take credit for?" The minister rejoined, that he was in no way ashamed to acknowledge the circumstance of his having been a servant of Nuwab Nowazish Khan, in which capacity he was treated more as an equal than any thing else; and as to his rise, there was nothing extraordinary or disgraceful in it: the ups and downs of life, he said, depended upon fortune, who sometimes dispenses her favours to the high and sometimes to the low. In this strain the pair went on, wrangling with each other for a long time, till having at length exhausted all they had to say, they both retired. During the whole of the scene his majesty remained silent, leaving the combatants to fight it out themselves. As soon as Mirza Baber, the king's eldest son, heard of what had passed, "he tore the collar of patience with the hand of fury and resentment," and immediately sent for the eunuch to question him as to the particulars; at the same time dispatching some people in search of Rajah Sohun Lal. "Who," he exclaimed, "is this fellow, Sohun Lal, and what has he taken into his head, that he should dare to insult any of my people?" In the meantime, while the prince was foaming in this way, the object of his wrath had proceeded to Mirza Saleem's, to relate to him what had occurred. On hearing the minister's account of what had passed, Mirza Saleem became equally furious, and firing with indignation, instantly repaired to his majesty to give vent to his rage. After listening to all the infuriated prince had to say, the king sent for Mirza Baber, and admonishing both him and Mirza Saleem separately, his majesty pointed out to them how ill it became them as brothers to quarrel about such trifles. After a while, the two princes became pacified, and a treaty of amity was concluded by them on the following understanding: that in all matters they were to act in concert, and that nothing was to be done or undertaken without their mutual consent; and that while Mirza Saleem was to have a share in the direction of the *Nizarut* department, at present exclusively superintended by Mirza Baber, the latter was in like manner to be associated in the *Mookhtaree*, now solely entrusted to Mirza Saleem. The next morning, however, Raja Sohun Lol heard of the arrangements, and forthwith proceeded to Mirza Saleem's to induce him to cancel it, representing to the prince that it would be madness in him to think of dividing the Mookhtaree with his brother, which was a situation of the highest trust and power, whereas the Nizarut was one of comparative insignificance, and a share in it was consequently not worth having. In consequence of these and other arguments, Mirza Saleem changed his mind, and receded from the engagement he had entered into the preceding evening, so that the two princes are again at daggers-drawn, and each, of course, as furious as ever against the adherents of the opposite party. Mediators, however, have stepped in between them, and through their intervention a speedy reconciliation may be looked for, though God only knows how the business may ultimately end.—*Delhi Gaz.* (*From a Native Ukbar.*)

TREATY BETWEEN RUNJEET SING AND SHA SHOOJA.

This treaty stipulates, that the friendship of the contracting parties is to be perpetual: that Sha Shooja shall never lay claim to lands possessed by Manick, Dibon, and Tunoo Jhates, servants of the maharaj; on the other hand, the maharaj relinquishes all claim to Peshawur. The boundary has been settled at twelve coss further from Tetha than formerly. The following has been fixed upon as the Caubool tribute: fifty-one horses, eleven Persian swords, seven daggers, eleven pieces of sables, and fifty loads of fruit. It is also settled that the sha shall present his highness with his Camran horse and also a diamond, with some other splendid jewels which the maharaj may fancy. The price of this jewel is is said to be 60,000 rupees. In respect to territory of Shekarpoor, it is resolved that it be equally partitioned between the maharaj and the sha, thus: that the sha shall get immediate possession thereof and shall remain there settling the Kandahar country for six months, and shall then make over half of it to the maharaj. It has been determined, as to the country of Sinde, that if the maharaj conquer it, half of it shall be made over to the sha; and should the sha conquer it, he must surrender half to the maharaj. The maharaj shall assist the sha with 1,25,000 rupees. Another article is under consideration. It is proposed, that should Runjeet Sing ever be in want of assistance, the sha shall send his army under the command of his son; and if the sha should ever be in need, Runjeet Sing shall send him a force.

INFANTICIDE.

We are happy to learn that infanticide, which was common amongst the Rajpoots in the vicinity of Gwalior, has been strictly prohibited by the Baee; and that the slave-trade has been at length effectually put a stop to.

Gwalior is still stated to be in by no means a settled condition; it was lately on the brink of a revolution, and for some days the camp was in a general state of agitation. Matters have however, we believe, been settled for a time. The country has suffered much by the death of Baojee Treambuksh, the late premier; and Beekajee, her Highness's secret and confidential secretary.—*Mofussil Ukbar.*

CORRUPTION AMONGST NATIVE JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Statements repeatedly occur in the Calcutta papers of the extent of bribery and corruption amongst the native officers of the Mofussil courts. A native correspondent of the *Sumachar Durpun* expostulates with the editor for attacking the poor amlas, who are paid but ten or twenty rupees a month. He observes: "Those poor amlas, with small souls and small desires,, cannot occasion much distress to others by the bribes they take. Rather is it the bribes taken by the chiefs and by men on the seat of justice which occasion anxiety and distress. What remedy does the Editor of the *Durpun* propose for men who make little account of truth or falsehood, and whose hands itch for bribes, although they receive 2, 3 and 4000 rupees a month? Is the editor indeed ignorant of the events which have transpired in a certain court of appeal, which are so well known to every one? Have you never heard how four lacs of rupees have been dispensed from the treasury of the young Rajah of Burdwan to prevent his zumeendarees going into the court of wards? The reason why you have not published it in the *Durpun* does not appear to be that you are ignorant that a dog cannot digest clarified butter; that is, the poor weak amlas can only digest a little rice, and the gravy of small fry; and it would never be believed that they could swallow bribes to the extent of one or two lacs of rupees."

A correspondent of the *India Gazette*, noticing the *Sumachar Durpun's* statement about the native officers of the Burdwan court, says that none of them have as yet been convicted of bribery, with which they stand charged. The nazir has been committed to take his trial on a specific charge of having received a bribe of 1,000 rupees. The seristadar, who had been imprisoned in fetters, has been bailed by orders of the commissioner, bribery being a bailable offence.

RAJPOOTANA AND MEWAR.

The present state of Rajpootana and Mewar is most deplorable. Three companies and two guns were detached from Neemuch to escort treasure, as a notorious Pindahree host are supposed to be on the watch. A discharged havildar of a native regiment now at Neemuch is said to be the leader. Those liberals, who live in luxury in an Indian metropolis, and speculate on the lease of a

Company's government, should visit Mewar. Beyond five miles from the Neemuch cantonment there is no safety; and the alarm of the poor Company's grass-cutters, who are obliged to go to a considerable distance to procure forage, is not to be described. An arrow from a Bheel perforated a bamboo which an artillery grass-cutter had in his hand: this saved the poor fellow's life. Scindiah farms his transit duties; and oppression, pillage, murder, and crime are sure of perfect impunity by a bribe. The British detachment at Neemuch is taxed in the most shameful manner for all articles of food or clothing, and neither the officer commanding the Neemuch force nor the local agent of government can interpose. Such is the blessed result of the non-interference maxims of Charles Grant and Co. A few years more of this will depopulate these provinces, and render Mewar, like Jyepore and Oudeepore, desolate wastes, with patches of cultivation like angels' visits.—*Meerutt Obs.*

RUNJEET SINGH.

Recent accounts from the Punjaub mention, that Runjeet Singh is preparing to assemble an army on the Attock, which is to march next October, with the view of again taking Peshawur, and finally annexing it to his dominions. His Majesty (as styled at home) has lately been practising one of his favourite financial operations on Bysak Singh, his former Dewan of Cashmere. The minister, following the custom of his ancestors, had plundered the people under his authority for years, while his master looked on with the quiet satisfaction of one who sees a sheep there, zealously fattening itself for his own table, until the dewan was fairly gorged, and then, the Majesty of Lahore pounced upon him to claim the lion's share of the spoil. Bysak, as usual, pleaded poverty; and as a remedy for it, he has been delivered over to the "Boogga," or bastinado, which is to be administered *secundem artem* until he disgorge ten lacs of rupees.—*Delhi Gaz.*

COLLEGE AT ALLAHABAD.

The Government, through the Committee of Public Instruction, have adopted measures for establishing a Collegiate Institution at Allahabad, for the instruction of the natives in the English language; a certain allowance has been appropriated to this purpose, and a local committee appointed for the administration of the funds and one general control of the institution. The native community of Allahabad have evinced a strong desire to avail themselves of the boon held out to them, and a large number of persons have already registered their names or those of their children, as willing to engage in the study of English, were an opportunity offered them.

HYDRABAD.

In a native letter from Hydrabad, it is stated that the peasantry in the Soobah of Berar, under the Hydrabad Government, owing to the great scarcity of grain, after having sold all the property belonging to them, are at last forced to sell their children, to preserve them from starvation, and to leave their own country in search of food and employment. Secondly, the subadars exercise great tyranny over the inhabitants, seizing the mahajuns, sahoo-kars, and other inhabitants of the city, and extracting money from them on various pretences: when complaints are made for justice, there is no one to redress their grievances. Formerly, in consequence of a similar state of things, at the requisition of the resident, a number of European officers were appointed, and, as long as they remained, justice was administered to the ryots, who were then comparatively happy. When these, however, were relieved, and the soobadars again placed in their former appointments, tyranny, that had slumbered during the interval, awoke with renewed vigour. Besides this, during the present year, owing to the existing famine, a great number of people have perished. Betwixt the 1st and 21st of June, in the small cantonment of Ellichpoor, 112 persons died of hunger, and it is impossible to state how many were then carried off in the city. The zillah of Baitool, belonging to the Company, borders on Berar, and those perishing from hunger in the latter district have gone for relief to the former. In consequence, the price of grain has risen to one rupee for fourteen to sixteen seers. The European gentlemen at Baitool have done their utmost to relieve the distress of these poor people, supplying them with the means of proceeding to Bopaul, where the grain is much cheaper. —*Mofussil Ukbar.*

FIRES AT NAGPOOR.

Accounts from this quarter mention, that several dreadful conflagrations have lately taken place in the city and its neighbourhood. By one fire *four thousand* houses are reported to have been reduced to ashes, and eighteen persons burnt to death. The amount of property destroyed besides is stated to be incalculable.

OPERATIONS AGAINST SCINDE.

It seems that several British vessels of war have been stationed at the mouth of the Indus, and that a considerable force is being concentrated on the banks of that river in the direction of Cutch Bhoj and Kurachurbunder. As soon as the preparations and equipments are completed, it is supposed that a movement will be made westward, and the current *on dit* is that hostilities will be commenced against the Scindians in the beginning of the next cold season. The idea of the Scindians attempting to offer any opposition to a British force is of course a farce, but it is supposed that they are in league with the people of Iran and Candahar, by whom they are instigated, and from whom they may expect support. Many connect these warlike symptoms with a Russian invasion, and various speculations are made as to the probable issue of such an event. Should it happen to take place, much will necessarily depend upon the occupancy of Cabul; and which ever party first secures possession of that place will probably carry the day.—*John Bull, Aug.* 7.

MARRIAGES OF DISSENTERS.

We find that the Dissenters in Calcutta have, after much entreaty, consented to officiate at the marriage of members of their respective congregations. The provisions of the marriage act, which restricts the rite to clergymen of the established church, is confined to England; in Ireland and Scotland, and other parts of the British empire, clergymen of all denominations exercise the functions pertaining thereto. The *Philanthropist* says: "On Tuesday morning last, the marriage of the Rev. Mr. Buyers, of Benares, to Miss Walker, lately arrived from England, was solemnized at the Union Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Gogerly, in the presence of a large company of friends of all denominations." It has been for years, and still is, at different stations in the interior, the custom for civil and military officers, of various grades, to officiate at marriages; and it is fresh in our recollection, that on a very recent occasion the service was performed by a civil servant.—*Mad. Gaz. Aug.* 16.

The *Philanthropist* gives a report, that proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court are in contemplation against Mr. Gogerly, a dissenting minister, who lately performed the marriage-ceremony at the Union Chapel. We have no doubt, however, that the marriage is as good in law as it is in morals, and that the notion of calling any one to account for such an act will be repudiated by the present head of the English Church in India.—*India Gaz. Aug.* 9.

Much controversy upon this subject is going on in the journals of this presidency and Madras.

CHOLERA AND DEARTH.

Inteligence from Allahabad mentions, that the cholera is raging in that city amongst the native population. The loss of lives between the 18th of June and the 12th of July is estimated at fifty per diem! The immediate cause of this mortality is said to be the intense heat (101 under a punkah), and the want of rain. Great distress is said to prevail amongst the grain merchants, and the price of auttah has fallen from twenty-five to eighteen seers the rupee.—*John Bull, Aug.* 5.

Native accounts from the south of the Nurbudda speak of the famine existing in that quarter as dreadful.—*Ib. Aug.* 7.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

This topic seems still to engross general interest, though no specific plan seems yet adopted, much depending upon the extent of the subscription and the chance of government aid. The subscriptions, at the beginning of August, had reached 62,646 rupees, which, with the addition of 84,000 rupees, subscribed at the other presidencies, make a total of a lac and a-half.

The native princes are beginning to lend their aid: the ranee of Gwalior has intimated her intention of subscribing. The subscriptions at the Mofussil stations are augmenting; some arrive even from natives in Nepaul. The *Jami Jehan Numa* contains an animated appeal to the natives to support the measure.

The *Calcutta Courier* of July 23 states that the Calcutta Steam Committee have come to a resolution to refer all the plans to the committee at Bombay, and to abide the judgment which shall there be formed upon them; telling their brother committee, that it is the general wish to prefer steam alone to the sailing plan, if the necessary means can be commanded.

CHOWRINGEE THEATRE.

At an annual meeting of proprietors of this theatre, Mr. Charles Prinson in the chair, the managers' report was read. It exhibited:

A total expenditure of	1888	10	8
Against receipts	926	1	1
Leaving a loss of	962	9	7
Which, added to the former debt of	3197	12	10
Shewed a total debt of	4160	6	5

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTRESS AMONGST THE NATIVES.

The number of poor people, who receive eleemosynary assistance at the Monegar Choultry, is upwards of thirty thousand, who are in a state of utter destitution. We should be extremely sorry to commit to print the many and various reports we

have heard of the conduct of those in whose power it is to ameliorate the condition of these sufferers.—*Mad. Gaz. July* 6.

By a private letter received from Bangalore, we are informed, that the poor natives are flocking in from the adjacent villages in a state of starvation; that a monthly subscription has been set on foot for their relief, but funds to the extent required it is feared will not be raised, so numerous and distressing are the cases that present themselves. The want of rain, it is also said, is much felt.—*Mad. Cour. Aug.* 6.

Copious falls of rain have since somewhat cheered the hopes of the agriculturists.

On the 19th August, the merchants combined to raise the price of grain; but this determination was no sooner known than the people simultaneously resolved to frustrate their attempts. At Chindadrepettah, the first step was taken to bring these avaricious and heartless slaves of lucre to a sense of their conduct; and a mob collecting round the bazars began the work of plunder. The example was quickly followed at Triplicane, at Choolay, and the beach. The bazars at Triplicane were forced open, and were nearly cleared by the populace, when a party of the body-guard came up and dispersed the people. A guard was almost instantly placed on the beach, but the crowd becoming denser and more threatening in appearance, a strong force of the 15th regt. N.I., at about two o'clock in the afternoon, was ordered to the place, for the protection of property. Immediately on the arrival of this body, the poor assembled, gradually retired, and, as far as we can learn, no great loss was sustained.—*Mad. Gaz. Aug.* 21.

EXCLUSION OF EAST-INDIAN LADIES FROM THE MILITARY FUND.

The following rule agreed to by a committee nominated at a general meeting of officers of the Madras army, 10th October 1807, to prepare a plan for the formation of a military fund, and which was approved and adopted by the army, has been recently the subject of severe and acrimonious observations at Calcutta, as well as here:

"All officers now in the service, and the wives and legitimate children of all officers now in the service, and subscribing to the fund at the period of its establishment (as well as the future offspring of such previous marriages, whether in quality of orphans, or in future as widows), shall be entitled, without distinction, to all its benefits; but with regard to marriages contracted after that period, otherwise than as above provided for, it shall be an indispensable qualification that both the parents of any and every claimant shall have been European or of unmixed European blood, though born in other quarters of the world; four removes from an Asiatic or African being considered as European blood. But should marriages with persons of mixed blood be hereafter contracted, otherwise than as above provided for, so as to exclude the family of the subscriber from any of the benefits of the fund, the disqualified widow and children of such marriages shall, on the death of the subscriber so connected, be entitled to receive from the fund the amount of nett subscription paid by him, with simple interest at eight per cent.; deducting from that amount, with similar interest, such advances as he may have received from the fund, in consequence of sickness or other cause."

The alleged injustice of the exclusion of East-Indian ladies led to a proposal for removing it, which has, however, been negatived by the army, by 434 votes against 233. The *Indian Gazette* remarks: "It is impossible to maintain with the slightest show of reason, because the resources of that fund cannot meet the claims which the abrogation of the clause would create, that therefore an unwarrantable demoralizing principle is to be openly adopted and acted on by a body of persons whose station in society ought to make them influential, and whose express duty it is both to preserve that influence and exercise it for the moral improvement of all it reaches by the magnanimity and purity of their own motives and conduct."

NATIVE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The *Carnatic Chronicle* states,—that certain respectable natives have agreed to form an institution for the improvement of the intellectual condition of the community, to be styled "The Carnatic Literary Society." To this announcement is appended a list of the persons who have taken an active part in bringing it about, which contains the names of some of the leading members of the native community, both as respects wealth, talents, and influence, including that of Y. Veerasawmy Iyer.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The greatest difficulty is experienced in procuring bank notes discounted in consequence of the recent forgeries. The natives absolutely refuse to accept payments otherwise than in specie, and it is almost impossible to get a note discounted or cashed except at the government bank. It does appear to us that these forgeries are the attempts of individuals who have exercised a systematic fraud upon the public. *Mad. Gaz. June* 30.

LAW PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the gentlemen of the gown are not, if we may form any opinion from present appearances, much brighter than they were two or three terms back. There are six causes set down for trial, which comprise four equity suits, one defended "plea-side" action, and one *exparte* case. This state of business, considering the long vacation which preceded the term, is but additional proof of the general poverty which prevails at Madras. The natives have certainly had experience enough of the "glorious uncertainty of the British law," and of the price at which English justice is to be purchased; but such is the exhausted condition of their resources that their "poverty and not their will consents" to the employment of other means than those afforded by the law, for the settlement of differences.—*Madras Gaz.*

THE "MALE ASYLUM HERALD."

This paper has published, by order of the directors of the Male Asylum, a list of the names and designations of the debtors to the press, amounting to the number of *five hundred and twenty four*. A writer in one of the journals insinuates, that the names of some official defaulters are suppressed, through partiality. This novel mode of enforcing the adjustment of accounts is condemned at this presidency, as well as at Calcutta. The *Madras Gazette* characterizes it as "the most shameful proceeding that could have been devised," and one which "reflects the greatest disgrace upon those who suggested it." We are not quite satisfied that it is not a preferable alternative to either commencing five hundred legal processes, or sacrificing some thousands of rupees due to a charitable institution.

THE NORTHERN CIRCARS.

The same writer, who furnished the particulars of the disturbances in the Northern Circars, given in our last vol. p. 172, has announced the capture of the rebel chieftain, Verabadrarause, and the dispersion of his force and that of Payakarow, whereby the southern parts of the collectorate were reduced to tranquillity.

Previous to concluding his account of the operations of the field-force, he gives some details respecting the occurrences in the northern parts of the Zillah.

The late zemindar of Pa'condah, a man of infamous character, died in 1829 leaving two sons of tender age; the widows, for their own views, set up an illegitimate child of the deceased, who was made zemindar to the prejudice of the true heir. The hill-people, at this time, commenced their Fittoory-system, and were, it is said, encouraged by the eldest widow, named manager of the estate. The leader of these Fittoorydars was Rohinah Kistnamah Dorah; to chastise whom, a detachment, towards the latter end of February, was marched to Palcondah; whilst other parties of troops, withdrawn from the southward when they were there no longer needed, occupied different posts in the vicinity of that place.

The detachment at Palcondah did not long remain in inactivity. The officer commanding it had intelligence that the rebel leader was then occupying a position in a mud fort within his native village of Achipawalsah; and that he might easily be captured there, as the walls of the place were not more than seven or eight feet high. This information was afforded by the already-named Bramin, Pedmanabacharloo, who volunteered, whenever the detachment might march against the insurgents, to join it with a body of his own fighting men. In consequence, on the night of the 8th of March 1833, a party set out from Palcondah: the irregulars starting somewhat sooner than our men did. Early the next morning, the company arrived within sight of Achipawalsah, to the left of which Pedmanabacharloo's people had already taken post among some thick jungle. On nearing the fort, some person standing on the wall of it waved a flag, and shouted out, that the troops should come on, as there were there no enemies of the Company. Thus encouraged, our men pushed forward; but scarcely had they done so, ere a severe fire of matchlocks was opened upon them, which being unable to return with any effect, they retreated beyond their range. Almost immediately afterwards, however, they were again led to the assault by their commander, but once more receiving the same friendly greeting, with no possibility of returning the favour effectually, and it being evident, besides, on close inspection, that the walls of the fort, in height upwards of ten feet, and thickly studded with loop-holes, could not be escaladed without ladders, with which the detachment was unprovided, the retreat was ordered, and the men bivouacked in a neighbouring tope till reinforcements (which were sent for) should arrive. In this skirmish, one native officer, with some ten or twelve private soldiers were wounded: and of the latter three were killed, besides which, Lieut. Curr, of the 8th regiment, who commanded the detachment, narrowly escaped with his life.

About 4 P.M. the attacking force was nominally strengthened by the arrival of another party of irregulars: on their approach, the enemy evacuated their post by the rear, and were closely pursued for some miles by our troop, who killed not a few. Kistnamah Dorah himself is stated to have been among those disabled. During this pursuit, the peons of Pedmanabacharloo failed not to take all the plundering to themselves. In fact, no sooner was the fort vacated by the rebels, and our men in full pursuit, than they rushed into the deserted place, and speedily cleared it out; leaving, however, in a corner of the room, stated to be Kistnamah Dorah's sleeping apartment, two boxes, containing a considerable number of native letters.

The rebels seemed to have dispersed immediately after the attack on Achipawalsah. But another course was taken to

prevent the recurrence of Fittoory more calculated, perhaps, for the attainment of that end, than the utter extermination by fire and sword of every existing freebooter. This was, to arrest and punish severely, under the proclamation of martial law, such superior persons as were deemed to be aiders and abettors of the rebels. A part of these were made known by means of the letters stated to have been found in Kistnamah Dorah's sleeping-room; many of which proved to be of a highly treasonable nature, and to have attached to them signatures purporting to be those of the Palcondah zemindar, of his dewan, of that officer's brother, and of certain influential female members of the zemindar's family, besides those of other persons at enmity with Pedmanabacharloo. The general purport of these letters was, that on such and such occasions, powder and ball, as well as money and provisions, had been sent by the hand of so and so, to the Fittoorydar leader. But of the authenticity of the documents there is not undisputed proof; the dewan, having been arrested on the strength of the letters bearing his (supposed) signature, was found guilty of aiding and abetting the rebels by a native special court-martial, whose proceedings were conducted by the judge advocate of division; of which the members thus shew themselves to be of opinion that the papers are *not* forged: and his brother, with the zemindar himself, and another individual, having subsequently been arraigned before an European court-martial, to which a captain of some standing was appointed as deputy judge-advocate, were likewise found guilty of the crimes laid to their charge; whereby it is made plain that to these gentlemen also the genuineness of hand-writing must have been most clearly proved. On the other hand, the general feeling among the natives of the country—a feeling worthy in such a case of considerable deference—decidedly is, that the letters *are* forgeries; and that they have been produced by Pedmanabacharloo and others, for their own vile ends. This last, in fact, was the line of defence adopted by the several prisoners; who not only vehemently denied (as of course they would) the authenticity of the letters, but even, I am told, offered to shew by evidence who were the fabricators of them. It would seem, indeed, that the highest authorities have not themselves been able to view the matter as quite free from difficulty; for by the published proceedings of the court-martial on these people, though approved and confirmed by the local authority, the extreme penalty of the law has been in most cases commuted; and in one not yet carried into execution.

The parties of freebooters have every where been extirpated, and from south to north the country is now quiet; a portion of the troops have been withdrawn from the field, but four companies still remain stationed at different places about Palcondah; more, however, as posts of observation, he believes, than in the expectation of further active operations. That this result has followed in (comparatively) so short a period as has elapsed since measures were first taken to coerce the Fittoorydars, is, certainly (without disparagement to the good services of the military) in a measure attributable to the wise course followed by the commissioner; who avoided using open means of force where stratagem could be employed. At Palcondah, the zemindar, with his wife and confidential people, together with the numerous widows of his father, were, without their suspecting any thing, arrested in their fort; where, had they been prepared, or inclined to resist, they might have given some trouble. The writer concludes by stating, that he much overstated the number of individuals executed, as well as of those punished in a less degree. He formerly mentioned thirty as the number of criminals who had suffered death; but no more than so many have been *convicted*, and that of these *seven* only have been executed.

CORRUPTION OF NATIVES.

The *Circulator* has lately brought to public notice two instances of breach of trust in individuals employed by Government. These persons are natives, and cash-keepers in two departments. One defalcation is stated to amount to 5,000, and the other to 19,000 rupees. "It is a singular circumstance," observes the paper whence we borrow this, "that while the principal writers in the native journals, are urging the propriety and justice of making public and responsible offices accessible to Hindoos generally, there are more frequent and greater exposures of acts of bribery and corruption amongst them, than have been made at any former period."

STEAM NAVIGATION FUND.

The rajah of Tanjore has subscribed 1,000 rupees to this fund; its amount on the 20th August was 26.892 rupees, exclusive of the former fund of 7,000 rupees.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 5.

The Quarter Sessions were opened this day before the Chief Justice and Sir John Awdry. The following are the names of the first Grand Jury, composed of Europeans and Natives under Mr. Grant's bill.

JAMES FARISH, Esq. Foreman,

James Little.	DavidassHurjeewundass,
Henry Patrick Hadow,	Dhakjee Dadajee,
John Williams,	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
George Simpson,	Mahomed Ally Rogay,
James Nicol,	Jagonathjee Sunkerset,
Alexander Stewart,	Cursetjee Rustomjee,
James Sindry,	Cursetjee Cowasjee,
George Hicks Pitt,	Edward Henry Barber,
Alexander Bell,	Francis Antonio de Carvalho,
George Adam,	and
Frederick Bouchier,	Alexander Parlin, Esquires.
Framjee Cowasjee Banajee,	

Sir *John Awdry*, in his charge observed:—"Before adverting to the particular matters which will be brought to your notice, I will congratulate you on the altered constitution of your body—the Native part of you, on their introduction to some of the highest of the ordinary civil duties of Englishmen, and on their increased opportunities of usefulness thereby;—the Europeans on the accession of so much valuable local knowledge. This, I am sure, those who have the justest sense of their important duties will most fully appreciate, and will most cordially hold out the right hand of fellowship to their native fellow labourers.

"In the ordinary duties of enquiring into the truth of bills of indictment, the advantage of having persons associated who have a perfect familiarity with the various languages and manners of the very diversified population of this island, must be obvious. They will perceive much more readily than Europeans can do what is a credible, what appears a fabricated, story: and they will be enabled from their full apprehension of the idiom of witnesses, the effect of which cannot be so completely conveyed by an interpretation, often to suggest and follow up a course of examination which may lead to information that might otherwise be overlooked. You will, of course, be careful that the examination itself passes through the interpreter, as it might otherwise become irregular, and perhaps, unintelligible to some of your brethren; but that will not prevent your suggesting the precise words in the native language in which you would wish him to put your questions, where you consider it material to do so."

After pointing out the opportunities which the extraordinary duties of the grand jury, —whereby they take cognizance of every thing affecting the public health, convenience, or safety,—offered, as opening a more important field of usefulness to its Native members; and observing that the usefulness of the grand jury, as of all other popular institutions, must depend upon the integrity and exertions of the people themselves; he continues:

"I wish to impress upon you, and through you, on your countrymen, that your introduction to the Grand Jury is one part only of a great system whereby the enforcement of the law, and the consequent safety of the people, is effected by the unbought co operation of the people at large; and I am satisfied that such of you as have been versed in punchayet, and other meetings, having some analogy to the grand jury, to regulate the affairs of your respective communities, must have some experience of the truth of my observations.

"The patience, good sense, and (above all) impartiality with which you perform your duties as grand jurors, will be the best proof of your qualifications for the more arduous duties of magistrates—more arduous, because you would in them have less assistance from the experience of others—and it must be plain that before you can act alone, you must (however great may be your respectability and your intelligence) have much to learn. Our best magistrates are not learned lawyers, but they are familiar from infancy with our legal usages, and with the first broad principles on which our laws depend. (You must well know that the case is similar amongst your several castes with regard to their respective usages.) Now few, if any, of you can yet have had the opportunity of acquiring this familiarity, which can hardly be attained but by considerable intercourse either in private life, or in public business with those who possess it. It is my anxious wish to see my native fellow subjects in the honourable exercise of the important duties of the magistracy. Your assistance may be very valuable when acting jointly with others; your to-day's duties in the grand jury room will, as I have said before, be mainly instrumental to complete and to prove your qualification, and I trust that there will not be one of your European brethren so lost to every feeling of an Englishman and a gentleman, and to every sense of public duty, as not gladly to afford you whatever aid and information his experience can furnish.

"I am induced, in consequence of something which recently passed in this court, to add a few words as to the principles on which the grand and petit jury lists are made up. It is undoubtedly true that it is not intended that any persons who are not considered to be in the upper ranks of society should be included in the Grand Jury; but it is by no means intended that none who are in the upper ranks should serve on the petit jury; and any test of a man's social station, derived from his being in the latter list, would, in my opinion, be arbitrary and unfair."

Sir John then proceeded to comment technically upon the calendar, which is the heaviest known here for some years.

Two motions were made to the court in reference to the jury-list; one against

the sheriff, for summoning a European on the grand jury who was an inhabitant of the Tannah collectorate; the other on behalf of a European merchant, to have his name inserted on the list of grand jurors. It would appear, from what fell from the court, that the distinction between grand and petit jurors is beginning to be regarded as a more distinct mark of *status* in the society, since the admission of natives to the grand jury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEARTH AND DISTRESS.

We regret to state that, owing to the suspension of the rain here, and the unfavourable accounts from the interior, a rise of forty per cent. on the price of all grain, oil, and other necessaries of life, took place in the market yesterday.—*Bom. Gaz. Aug.* 3.

At Surat, very little rain has yet fallen; *the Banians at Broach have shut up their shops;* accounts from Baroda and Ahmedabad are equally distressing; and to add to the other calamities of the poor ryots in these parts, screwed unmercifully. Their young shooting-crops have been entirely destroyed by myriads of caterpillars; the natives say they fell with the first slight showers of rains, and extend from the Mhye to Meagum, Daboy, and Powagur,—*Ib. Aug.* 7.

POLICE.

After all the discussions and expectations on the subject of the new police regulations, they have been quashed altogether by the refusal of the Governor in Council to sanction them.—*Bom. Gaz. Aug.*

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Abstract of the plan for the institution of the Elphinstone Professorships, drawn up by the committee appointed by Government for that purpose.

That the college be established on the same footing as the Native Education Society, with regard to religious matters, under the prohibitions contained in Regulation, No 2, of that society.

That the management of the college be conducted by a council of nine, to be elected annually, to consist of four Europeans and four Natives, with a president. The president and one European member to be nominated by Government; the remaining seven members to be elected by the directors of the Native Education Society; Government having a *veto* on the election of the European members only.

That the funds contributed towards founding the Elphinstone Professorships, be vested in the college council for the time being, as trustees, it being clearly understood that the principal, or capital, is to be inviolable, and the interest accruing thereon alone to be considered at their disposal.

That the president of the council be *ex officio* visitor of the college.

That the council elect their own secretary.

That the first professors be appointed by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, and that future professors be appointed by the college council for the time being, first, from among learned men invited from Great Britain; and when the happy period shall arrive when natives of this country shall be found perfectly competent to undertake the office, from them.

That the professors shall be liable to removal by Government on the representation of the council.

That the council, in conjunction with the professors, shall determine the terms of admission, the hours of the lectures, and such other matters of detail as may be necessary.

That a student having attended the lectures of the college for a term of three years, and producing a certificate from the professors to that effect, shall receive from the college council a certificate or diploma, stating the subject of his studies, the proficiency made by him, &c.

That two professors be appointed to give lectures in general literature, and in natural and experimental philosophy; the professor of general literature to undertake the department of language, belles-lettres, moral instruction, history, geography, and chronology; the professor of natural philosophy, the departments of astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, with other kindred arts and sciences.

That six fellowships be established, four at rupees twenty-five per month, and two at rupees fifty, to be awarded on an examination by the council, to be best qualified candidates, from among the students who have received the diploma or certificate.

COLONEL VANS KENNEDY AND THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The editor of the *Bombay Gazette* (Mr. R. X. Murphy), having received a letter signed "Observator," of a character which he deemed insulting, and having strong reason to believe that Col. Vans Kennedy was the author (which letter was afterwards inserted in the *Courier*), deputed a friend to wait on Col. Kennedy, to ascertain whether the letter was his; in the event of Col. K.'s declining to disavow it, to state that the facts could then warrant no other inference than that he was the writer, and to demand an explanation of the insult or personal satifaction.

Colonel Vans Kennedy is stated to have positively refused to give any answer whatever upon the subject, not conceiving that one individual had any right to require another to answer questions respecting an anonymous publication which he might be supposed to be author of. Mr. Murphy's friend then stated that, as there was every reason to believe the letter to be Colonel K.'s, he must be considered answerable for the objectionable matter contained in it, and requested him to furnish him with an explanation of the passage in which the editor of the *Gazette* was stated not to hold the situation of a gentleman in society, and informed him that he associated on the most intimate and friendly terms with many gentlemen in Bombay. "Upon which," Mr. Murphy's friend states, "he informed me that he knew nothing whatever of you, excepting that several years ago you came out to Bombay as a recruit in the Company's service, and that he afterwards knew you as master of the Native Education Society's school here. Of your birth, education, or acquirements, he knew nothing, and added, that for some time past he himself had not been in the habit of mixing in the society of Bombay; and that although in England you might be entitled to all the considerations of a gentleman, yet that in Bombay he would not know or acknowledge you as such; and upon requesting him to refer me to a friend in order that you might receive such satisfaction as you had a right to expect from a person who had insulted you in a manner so gross and public as he had done, in the publication above-mentioned, Colonel K. informed me, with warmth, that such being the object of my visit, the only reference he would give would be to the magistrate of police."

Upon this the editor, in a declaration under his own signature, after referring Colonel Kennedy's conduct to a higher tribunal, the tribunal of honour, a maxim of which is, "never to insult an individual whom you are resolved not to meet," declares he has but one mode of redress, and "proclaims Colonel Vans Kennedy to the army and the public as a slanderer and a coward."

These reiterated instances of an appeal to arms will probably require some speedy interference from the law.

MR. WAGHORN.

This indefatigable gentleman only reached Bombay on the 14th July, having had a very tedious journey from England; for, though he reached Juddah in fifty-seven days, he was detained between that and Mocha for seventy-one days, before finding an opportunity to get on to India. This was owing to 2,000 Albanian troops, who were stationed at Mecca in the pay of the Viceroy of Egypt, having some time ago fled from thence to Juddah, plundered that place, and taken forcible possession of his Highness's ships lying there which trade between Juddah and Bengal. In these vessels they had betaken themselves to Hodeida and Mocha, which they seized upon, though belonging to the Imaum of Sennah, and there remain; the regular trade and opportunities heretofore of proceeding from those places to the continent of India being thus now completely put a stop to.

Mr. Waghorn is still full of enthusiasm for the promotion of his great object, which he states has met the sanction of the viceroy of Egypt.

REPORTED RETRENCHMENTS.

We understand the statement in the *Gazette* regarding the Indian navy is incorrect in almost every particular. Reductions, it is true, are to take place in the establishment, and the number of vessels in commission is to be reduced; but it is well known that no orders have been sent out for reducing the superintendent's salary, or doing away with the storekeeper's department. The report of a reduction of thirty per cent. having been ordered in the salaries of the civil service is also, we understand, without any foundation whatever.—*Courier, June* 18.

THE STEAM SUBSCRIPTION.

The steam subscription continues to increase at this presidency, particularly of 500 and 1,000 rupees. The Committee express the utmost readiness to modify their scheme, and Captain Wilson, of the Indian navy, has published a valuable paper on the subject, doing away with many erroneous impressions regarding steam-navigation.

The amount of the subscriptions here, according to the last accounts, was 57,480 rupees.

The *Gazette* of August 10 contains a long examination of the different schemes proposed, but suspends a decision upon their respective merits till an official result is obtained from the committees.

In a correspondence which has taken place between the Bombay and the Bengal committees, the former observe:—

For the passage across the Isthmus to Cairo and Alexandria, and the means of transporting passengers and packets to and from those places, the committee rely entirely upon the resources of the country, which the personal experience of no less than six of their number enables them to say, with the greatest confidence, are amply sufficient for the purpose, and at the

same time are available at a comparatively trifling expense.

Ceylon.

Steam Communication between England and India.—At a meeting held on the 8th July, at the King's house, the Right Hon. the Governor in the chair, to consider the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a steam-communication between England and India, it was resolved:—

That the proposed establishment of a steam-communication between Great Britain and Bombay will prove of great advantage to this colony, which advantage would, of course, be much increased should it hereafter be found practicable to extend the communication to Ceylon; and it being stated in the report of a committee appointed at Bombay, "that subscribers of "100 rupees and upwards shall be consi- "dered as proprietors of the property in the "proportion of each individual subscrip- "tion;" that two lists be opened, the one for donations not involving any returns, the other for subscriptions of 100 rupees or upwards, entitling the subscriber to the advantages above-mentioned, and which, it is considered, will not subject the subscribers to any possible loss beyond the amount of their individual subscriptions.

New Road.—The new road to Trincomallee was thrown open on the 20th of this month; the great line of communication across the island is in consequence now completed.—*Colombo Journal, July* 27.

Vegetable Fluid.—The following singular occurrence took place on the new Trincomallee road:—"When we were returning home from work, a few evenings ago, a tree suddenly burst with a noise as loud as the report of a pistol, and sent out a fine stream of liquid fluid, forming an arch over our 12-foot road; this continued for about a quarter of an hour, when it gradually subsided to a slight trickling from the tree. This occurrence took place, most opportunely, just at the moment the men had returned from work, and being in a part of the country almost destitute of water, every chatty, gourd, &c. which could be laid hold of was held up to catch the welcome draught. The men who drank it did not experience any ill effects from it; on the contrary, they said it was an exhilarating beverage. Its appearance on first being received into any vessel was like that of new beer, with a fine head; but this subsiding soon left it of a clear brandy colour; the taste was slightly bitter and somewhat mucilaginous. The tree is very common in this part of the country, and always found on the banks of, or rather in, rivers. The Malabar name for it is *madere maran*, but perhaps I write this incorrectly. —*Colombo Journ. July* 20.

Penang.

LAW.

Court of Judicature, 6th April.—Caunter v. The East-India Company. This was an action for the recovery of S. Rs. 19,700 due to the plaintiff for arrears of salary as Company's law-agent at this settlement, from 1st July 1830 to the date of his petition. It appears that Mr. Caunter had been engaged by Governor Fullerton under a guarantee that the plaintiff's appointment should be subject to the confirmation or otherwise of the Court of Directors. Mr. Caunter continued discharging the duties of law agent until about the end of June 1830, when, just before the abolition of the fourth presidency, he was officially informed that, in consequence of the alteration of the establishment by order of the Supreme Government, in accordance with instructions from the Court of Directors, his services as law agent would be dispensed with after the last day of that month. Mr. Caunter remonstrated, claiming the terms of his guarantee; his application was referred to the Supreme Government, and he was answered that in consequence of the abolition of the Government, and the cessation of the functions of the Court of Judicature, his appointment ceased as a matter of course. On the revival of the Court's operativeness, in June 1832, Mr. Caunter again tendered his services to Governor Ibbetson, and was again answered that the decision of the Supreme Government formerly conveyed to him was conclusive. Upon the arrival of the present recorder he commenced this suit against the Company.

On the part of the Company it was alleged, that the order of the Court of Directors abolishing the government of the Straits' settlements put a period to Mr. Caunter's appointment, as matter of course.

Mr. Caunter, however, contended, that he was law agent not of the government but of the Company, and not liable to be discharged by a general order of the Court of Directors. As no act of the Court could invalidate the king's patent, the court of judicature had since ceased to exist during the period for which he claimed his salary.

The Recorder gave judgment on the 13th April. He considered that a guarantee to some extent was contemplated by all parties; and that the dissent of the Court ought to have been expressed. These two points determined, he next inquired the extent of the guarantee, and what evidence of dissent was necessary. He thought it would be too much to treat the dispatch from the Court of Directors, in 1829, as furnishing evidence that they thought the change of the government would produce a suspension of the functions of the court, unless that was its legal operation, and the judgment in the present case would finally turn on the very important question, was

that suspension a legal and necessary consequence of that alteration. "If it were," said the Recorder, "I think the plaintiff must fail; if it were not, then the suspension which in fact took place was an erroneous and unauthorized act of the local authorities, and cannot deprive the plaintiff of that right which, if they had not fallen into that error, he would have continued to possess."

The charters of judicature, he observed, were for the benefit of the community, and derived their whole force from the act of Parliament and the prerogative of the Crown, and could not be abolished or abridged by the Company. According to his construction of the charter, the Court was unnecessarily and improperly suspended on the alteration of the government of these settlements, and consequently such suspension could not deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of his contract.

On the whole, he was of opinion that the plaintiff had a right to recover; that he held his appointment under a guarantee for its continuance, which had not been abrogated in England; that the defendants had not, in fact, refused their sanction to his appointment, nor done any thing to shew a decided intention that it should not continue; that the suspension of the Court was not a necessary or proper consequence of the alteration of the Government; that it must, therefore, be considered a voluntary act of the local authority, and could not authorize them, contrary to their guarantee, to discontinue the plaintiff's services.

Singapore.

We are happy to observe that the Campar traders are beginning to return to this port, five or six of these boats having arrived during the week, with rice, coffee, &c. Until of late, the trade of Campar with this settlement, was very valuable, as boats from that country were accustomed to resort hither at regular periods, bringing, on an average, from one to two thousand piculs of coffee monthly (in addition to other produce), which were exchanged chiefly for British and Indian piece-goods. Since the Dutch invasion of the interior of Sumatra, this valuable trade has nearly ceased to exist, and it is generally affirmed by the native merchants here, on the authority of the Campar traders themselves, that this is owing to the interference of the Dutch, whose agents compel the coffee cultivators, settled in the interior of Sumatra, to carry their produce overland to Padang, instead of allowing them to convey it down the Campar and Siac rivers, as heretofore, to this settlement.

If this statement be correct, as we have every reason to believe it is, it becomes the duty of the British Government, to enquire how far the Dutch are warranted in thus impeding a free communication of the natives of the Indian Archipelago, or intercepting the trade of independent native states, with British settlements,—contrary to their treaty with England. Campar and Siac are independent states situated on the east coast of Sumatra, and the Dutch can exercise no authority over them, except such as they may gain through a breach of the treaty. We imagine, however, the natives of Sumatra are too well aware of their own interests, to allow the Dutch to oppress them, without making a resolute stand for their rights and liberty. Hence the formidable opposition the latter meet with, in their endeavour to subjugate Sumatra to their sway.—*Sing. Chron. July* 11.

Malacca.

LAW.

Court of Judicature, June 26.—Inchee Karrim v. Quay Pang.—This was an action brought by a grower of seree or betel-leaf, against the farmer of that article, to recover damages for his refusal to take seree grown by the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleged himself to be a seree planter within the jurisdiction of the court, and that he did, on the 17th of June, import into the town of Malacca certain quantities of seree, and tendered the same to the defendant as renter of the seree farm, who refused to take them; and he claimed damages for this refusal, as contrary to the provisions of the regulation. The defendant did not deny the facts stated, but alleged that before the tender of the plaintiff's seree, he was supplied for a day's consumption, and therefore rejected it, as he was at liberty to do; and that, at the time of his bidding for the farm in question, the vendors informed him that, under the regulation, he was at liberty to reject seree, under such circumstances as those in the present case. The plaintiff denied the matters alleged in the plea; but on the trial the defendant substantiated them.

The Recorder gave judgment for the plaintiff. The only question was, whether the defendant was not bound by the regulation to take the seree; and the regulation seemed either to make it imperative on the farmer to take all seree offered to him, or left him at liberty to take or to refuse.

The Regulation (III. 1830) was made for the purpose of conferring a monopoly, and monopolies being contrary to the spirit of British legislation, the instruments establishing them must be strictly construed. Its words are these: "For *all* seree, or betel-leaf, produced or imported within the limits defined, the renter or licensed per-

son shall pay the proprietor at such rate per bundle as the governer in council may determine at the time of granting the license for the year, public notice of such rates being given."

The Recorder was of opinion that the regulation made it imperative on the farmer to purchase; and that if he had been misled at the time of purchase, his remedy was against the government. As to the loss of revenue that may arise from such a construction of the regulation, this was a consideration the court was not at liberty to entertain. His decision was founded on the words of the regulation, that the renter "shall buy all seree" at a certain rate.

"We learn," says the *Singapore Chronicle*, "that, in consequence of this decision, the government were obliged to redispose of the seree farm at public auction, when it was sold for 75 dollars less than what was paid for it before. The government have likewise reduced the price of seree from 2 cents. to 1½ cent. or 5 doits per bundle."

The grand jury threw out the bill of indictment against certain Malays (see last vol. p. 180), for bringing slaves for sale to this settlement. The cause of this was the constable's refusing to give satisfactory evidence, lest he should be implicated in the crime. Had he given full evidence, and the prisoners been convicted upon it, the court would, it is said, have directed a bill of indictment to be preferred against him; as, in place of warning the prisoners of the illegality of the sale, as was his duty, he entered into a contract with them to purchase the slaves, though with the laudable intention of bringing the venders to justice on clear evidence!

China.

EXTRAORDINARY ACT OF INCENDIARISM.

The following documents, respecting an extraordinary act committed by a British subject at Canton, we content ourselves with laying before the British public. It will, we presume, be regarded by the advocates of strenuous measures, as another proof of the policy of bullying the Chinese.

Letter from the Merchants, received April 29th, 1833.

A respectful notification. On the 8d day of the present moon, Mr. Innes, belonging to your honourable nation, presented a petition stating that a workman belonging to the Creek Factory custom-house had, without any reason, aimed a blow at him with a wood chopper, &c. The hoppo's reply we now transcribe and send, and pray the committee to examine it, and act according to the tenor thereof.

But the real facts in this case were these. At the close of last moon, the custom-house labourer, Ho-a-shoo, was splitting wood before the custom-house. That place being near to where Mr. Innes lives in the Creek Factory, No. 1, he was annoyed by the noise of splitting wood, and applied to us on the subject. We accordingly went to the custom-house to inform the head person, and desired he would direct the man not to split wood there for the time to come, and so end the business.

On the 2d of this moon, however, the said workman again split wood at the door of the custom-house. Mr. Innes again informed us, and we went to tell the head person, and desired that he would reprehend the man, and if he offended again, expel him. However, very unexpectedly, that same afternoon, the said man, indulging his temper again, split wood at the same place. Mr. Innes, hearing, would not submit to it; nor did he come and tell us, but himself went into the custom-house to discuss the matter. It so happened, that the head person had gone out on public business; and Mr. Innes immediately came out; and according to him and the testimony of two gentlemen, the said workman, Ho-a-shoo, aimed two blows at Mr. Innes with the wood-chopper. Mr. Innes was enraged, and required us to apply to government, and have the man seized and punished by seven o'clock that evening; if it was not done within the time limited, he would set the custom-house on fire, and burn it down. We, seeing him thus, and apprehensive that he would indulge his disposition and make a disturbance, went at four o'clock and informed the hoppo, who sent to seize the man, but he had already gone out, and the head person had not returned.

Fung, a head-man, said, wait till we catch Ho-a-shoo, and to-morrow we will bind him and send him to the hoppo's to be punished. But, behold! Mr. Innes, because his seven o'clock period could not be complied with, that evening, from the foreign upper story, shot fire-arrows, and burnt the lanterns at the custom-house. He also threw combustible tubes into the custom-house, which the people all saw, and at the moment extinguished them.

We, hearing this, immediately went thither, and used every persuasion to make him desist. And at length Mr. Innes left off for the time, that he might the next day send in a petition mentioning *only* the man's attempt to strike him with the chopping knife. It was presented at the governor's and the hoppo's, but in it he said nothing about his incendiarism.

The hoppo's reply has been received. He has recalled Fung, and put Ho-a-shoo into the pillory, as an example to the multitude. These are the circumstances which induced Mr. Innes, on the 2d instant, to set fire to the custom-house.

Now we consider that the said custom-house adjoins, on the left, Teenpaou, Shuntee, Tungshun, Kwangle and Eho hongs; and on the right hand it is near to the Creek Factory, the Honourable Company's factory, and all the factories of all the foreign gentlemen, also all the Chinese shops in the adjoining streets: the consequences might have been very serious. And although the matter was not settled, we had informed government, and it was merely because the man had gone out that he could not be seized immediately. We had not procrastinated and refused to attend to the business; besides, we could only inform the government, and request that it would speedily manage the business. How could we limit the government to seven o'clock? Yet Mr. Innes, for such a trifle as this, became an incendiary! Happily, the fire was put out.

But fire and water are things that have no feeling: it was ten thousand chances to one that the fire had not communicated and ended in a grand affair.

Last year, towards the close of it, the governor issued a proclamation to native banditti, who were incendiaries, threatening that the moment they were caught, he would request the royal order, and put them to immediate death. This was said in reference to native banditii who were incendiaries. We do not know what the laws of your honourable nation are, how they punish such incendiaries as these when they are caught.

We consider that the committee have heretofore understood what is just and right, and have come to Canton to be the general superintendents of the commerce, and the heads of your honourable nation's gentlemen, therefore, we pray that you will take this business, and settle it according to justice.

But Mr. Innes is not yet satisfied with what the hoppo has done, and still says that if hereafter they split wood at that place, he will immediately set the custom-house on fire. But the ground before the door of the custom-house does not belong to the factory in which he lives, and the least want of care might give offence. Although this man is pilloried and dismissed, and hereafter wood will be split at the river side, still it may happen that some one may split wood at the forbidden place, and a disturbance be occasioned; at which time we shall be made responsible by the great officers of government, and though perfectly innocent, be involved by others.

Therefore we have looked up to the committee, as profoundly intelligent in matters of justice and reason, and managing affairs equitably; therefore we have stated the case minutely, and must pray the committee to deliberate and settle the case so justly, that hereafter there may be mutual repose. If the committee should doubt whether we have stated all the circumstances truly, there are other gentlemen of your honourable nation, and foreigners of other nations, at Canton, who saw and heard these things. We request the committee will inquire of the gentlemen at Canton, and they will know these things clearly. And we all pray that a consultation may be held, and equitable decision made. We shall be extremely grateful; and we hope that this may not be considered a minute and vexatious detail. This is our prayer.

With compliments,

(Signed) HOWQUA (junior), and eleven others.

3d Moon, 6th day (24th April).

To Messrs. Plowden, Davis, and Daniell.

Chung, the hoppo, to the Hong merchants, dated April 24th, received 29th 1833.

Chung, commissioner of Customs, &c. &c., to the Hong merchants.

The English foreign merchant, Ying yin le (Innes), has presented a foreign petition; being translated, it is found to state: "I, a foreigner, on account of a concern with the workmen in front* of the factory, wished to go in front, and state the matter to all the Ta-jins (or mandarins). It so happened, however, that all the Ta-jins had gone out on public business; and I, as a foreigner, was forthwith returning to the foreign factory, when, suddenly, I was met by a workman, holding in his hand a chopping knife, who twice made a blow at me, a foreigner. The foreigner's anger was at the extreme pitch, still he uttered not a word, but returned directly to the foreign factories; but this time there were foreign merchants two, Kenang and Palingheen, who saw what was going on. Ask these two men, and you will know the truth. I must entreat your excellency to take this workman forth to the foreign factories, and severely chastise him, &c."

This coming before me, I, the hoppo, forthwith gave orders to take the said custom-house domestic, surnamed Fung, and recall him; and to seize the workman Ho-a-shoo, and make him wear the wooden collar one month, for an example to the multitude.

But the said foreigner having come from a distance to trade, should implicitly obey laws and regulations. He must not make pretext to create disturbance. This will lead to guilt, which will equally be investigated.

Uniting these things, an order is hereby sent to the senior merchants, that they may forthwith enjoin the order on the said na-

* In the original it is "behind" the factories; ("behind the factories" means what we call the front).

tion's chief, that he may obey the tenor thereof, and not oppose. A special order.

Taoukwang, 13th year, 3d moon, 6th day (April 24th, 1833).

These documents were transmitted by the Select Committee to Mr. Innes, with a request that he would favour them with an account of the circumstances.

We have only the substance of Mr. Innes' reply before us, in which, though he accuses the Hong merchants of slight misrepresentation, he does not deny, but justifies, the act which is the *gravamen* of the charge.

To James Innes, Esq., Canton.

Sir: I am directed by the president, &c. select committee, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and to express their regret that, in transmitting a statement of the circumstances relative to the conflagration of the custom-house on the 21st ult., you have thought fit to enter upon observations irrelevant to the subject, and ill according with the spirit and intent of the committee's application to you.

It is far from the purpose of the select committee to discuss the different points adduced by you for the purpose of denying their authority in China. It must, however, be observed, that you have entirely misconstrued the advices of the Hon. the Court of Directors, as well as the nature of the authority vested in the select committee by them and by the British legislature. As you are the first person in China who has thus disavowed the authority of the select committee, so have you made this disavowal the plea for committing an outrage of an extreme nature, and in lieu of exculpating yourself from the charge, you have thought fit to inculpate the Hon. the Court of Directors, by attributing to them instructions and acts foreign to their real character, in support of your defence: and I am directed distinctly to disavow the assertion that "two members of the select committee lost their situations for attempting to procure commercial redress for a great Indian province." For the reason you have stated, no such event occurred.

You have accused the hong merchants of want of veracity in their account of the circumstances preceding your attack on the custom-house, although in the particulars of their statement and of your's such discrepancies are not observable. In the instance adduced by you, "that they stated Mr. Innes to have been struck by a wood-knife at seven o'clock instead of two o'clock," on reference to their original document, the hour does not appear to have been so stated by them.

It is sufficiently obvious that your demand for "justice" was quite at variance with the spirit of the requisition, that a man accused at two o'clock, P.M. should be incarcerated by seven o'clock the same evening, considering the time necessarily required for examination and the forms of office: and you ask to whom you could apply but to Howqua. Although the select committee by no means object to your application to him, it is quite clear that when you doubted of obtaining redress, you should have applied to the select committee, the only legitimate medium of communication with government officers. The select committee are always ready to make the proper appeal to the Canton government, more especially on acts of personal violence such as you had to complain of, and remonstrances of a similar nature have been speedily and satisfactorily adjusted by them, within a late period.

Without further insisting on the line of conduct which ought to have been adopted by you, it must be evident that no justification can be made out for setting fire to a custom-house. Independent of such an act being in all countries amenable to the extremity of the law, while inflicting summary vengeance on a Chinese, you placed in imminent danger British and foreign property to a great amount, you hazarded the lives of British subjects, and risked the probable conflagration of great part of the city of Canton, and all this because you chose to erect yourself into a judge of the speediest way to obtain redress, and disavow the authority of the select committee.

I am further directed to refer you to the Act of the 53d of Geo. III. c. 155, to place you in possession of the powers vested in the select committee by the British Legislature, by whom their authority in China is recognised and confirmed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. H. LINDSAY, Sec.

Macao, May 10, 1833.

To W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., President, &c., Select Committee.

Gentlemen: I have the honour of your's, through your secretary, of date — May.

I would not have thought it necessary to send any reply to your letter, except for the forced construction you attach to my letter of the 4th May, and which requires explanation.

I never for a moment denied the power of the representatives of the Hon. East-India Company in China over British subjects. I am well acquainted with the statute 53 of Geo. III., to which you allude, and that Act has been my rule of conduct since I settled in China, and will receive implicit obedience from me, so long as it remains the law of England.

What I deny is, that your committee have the slightest power over the Chinese. I disbelieve in your ability to get redress from any individual here; and this, without any desire to give offence, I used as an argument to explain to you the reason of

an act not customary in countries where protection from injury and wrong is held out to all ranks and nations.

I further beg to differ with you in your assertion that the committee are the sole legal channel of communication between the Chinese government and British subjects. Long use, frequent and full interviews, and the practice of four or five following viceroys, prove that the same mode of approach to the authorities here is open to the individual outside merchants, precisely as it is to your committee; and that in concurrence with you, at your request, and *without you*, it has, times out of number, been adopted.

The offence of incendiarism looks very formidable on paper, yet, it is fair to couple it with a violent attack on life. Also, that the incendiary gave precise warning of time and place to the person representing the chief police magistrate, which is not the practice adopted where destruction of property is meant. And to prove how little those most deeply implicated in fire-risk felt alarmed, I am, by the person to whom every house in this hong belongs (and who, in reach of the fire, held more at stake than any other three individuals in Canton), authorised to say he was dressing for dinner when informed by his servant the hoppo-house was on fire, and his answer was, 'let it burn,' and he quietly went to dinner.

You advert to an accusation of mine, of want of veracity on the part of the hong merchants. On referring to their letter, I find they name no precise hour; but the dishonest intention is quite as evident as if they did, because they state the billeting of wood to have occurred in the afternoon. Now the wood was broken at 10 A.M., being forenoon, not afternoon; thus insinuating that my application took place at a later hour than it really did; and it is with pain I perceive you pass without censure their two other proved breaches of veracity.

In all civilized countries I know the seizure to prevent escape of a criminal is instant—the punishment a matter of proof and time. The *first* was our demand.

It is proper your committee should know that several of the hong merchants whose names are appended to your letter, not only never signed that letter,* but disapprove of it on the strong ground that it does not become them to stir in an affair of justice where the viceroy and hoppo express themselves satisfied.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) JAMES INNES.

Canton, May 15, 1833.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

The *Canton Register* contains a long narrative of the voyage of this vessel, which made a voyage to the north-east and succeeded in disposing of her cargo, being opium. The narrative speaks of the cordiality of the natives.

We have some details respecting this voyage transmitted to us from China, which not having room this month shall appear in the next Journal.

* The hong merchants, on being applied to, declared that they all signed their names.

Extract of a Letter from Canton, dated June 15:—"We have been going on very quietly here of late, and, strange to say, the attempts to open a trade along the coast of China have had a good effect on the conduct of the local authorities in Canton, by calling the attention of the Pekin Board of Trade to the grievances complained of. The emperor orders them to enquire why foreigners leave the port of Canton to proceed to the northern ports, and infers misconduct on the part of the hoppo and hong merchants."

Mauritius.

By papers from this quarter, which have been received to the 21st Sept., it appears that the firm and energetic manner in which the authorities had put in force the different ordinances for the suppression of unions and associations, had had the effect of restoring perfect tranquillity throughout the island, and of causing great confidence to be placed in the government.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATURE.

The legislative council met on the 27th May, when the governor delivered an address, in which he proposed a variety of enactments, including the following:—a law for applying to civil cases the form of proceeding in criminal issues by petty juries, composed of inhabitants of the colony; a bill for granting certain powers to commissioners for determining the claims to deeds of grant of crown lands; a bill for vesting in the government the property in the tunnel for conducting water into Sydney; a bill to facilitate the extension of public roads, and for the construction and repair of private and cross-roads, &c. With respect to the first-named measure, for extending the trial by jury, his excellency observed, that it had been delayed in the hope that the order in council for the establishment of circuit courts might be promulgated at the same time; but as the order had not arrived, he did not think it proper to delay the introduction, as far as he was authorized to effect it, of an institution of the parent state, for which the colonists of New South Wales had ex-

pressed so strong a desire. "I am," he adds, "at the same time, not without apprehension that this measure may be productive of some present inconvenience to the jurors in Sydney and its vicinity, by whom all the criminal issues in the supreme court, proceeding from all parts of the colony, must, until the establishment of circuit courts, necessarily be tried. The institution will, for the present, be incomplete; but I have no doubt that, in a short time, it will be assimilated in every respect to that of England."

His excellency congratulates the council on the improving state of the revenue, especially the customs, and on the other indications of the growing prosperity of the colony.

"Buildings are rising rapidly in Sydney and other towns; cultivation is extending; in many branches of agriculture the rate of profit has advanced; and capital, prudently invested, obtains here a return unknown to other countries. This fact will not long escape the attention of the wealthy capitalists in Europe; whilst the great increase in the number of free emigrants, of the middle classes, who arrived here from Great Britain in the last year, without any assistance from Government, shews that the advantages which this colony possesses over most of the known countries in the world, are beginning to be generally felt, and to attract to its shores an orderly and industrious population."

His excellency recommends a liberal provision for the religious instruction and education of the people, and represents to the Council (by command) the wants of the Roman Catholic colonists in both respects, and the readiness of the secretary of state to co-operate with the council in appointing additional Roman Catholic chaplains, and providing for the education of Roman Catholic children. He concludes with urging the importance of encouraging the construction of roads; observing, that "the great roads, lately designed by the surveyor general, are in the course of construction, upon principles such as to admit the future application of steam, whenever the contemplated improvements in that impelling power, and the increased wealth and intercourse of the country, shall render such a mode of inland carriage available."

LAW.

Supreme Court, June 8.—*Macdonald* v. *Levey.*—In this case, which was an action on a promissory note, a question arose as to what was the legal rate of interest in this colony; whether, in fact, the usury laws applied here. At the trial, before Mr. Justice Burton, on the 8th March, the point was subsequently argued before the full court. Their honours took time to consider the case, and this day the attorney for the plaintiff asked for a verdict with interest at 8 per cent. from the time the note became due. The judge directed the assessors to give a verdict for the plaintiff, in the amount of the promissory note, with lawful interest thereon, directing the plaintiff to move the court to ascertain what is lawful interest upon such an instrument in this colony.

Mr. *Justice Burton* delivered an elaborate judgment, wherein he expressed the surprise he felt, on arriving in the colony, at the looseness and uncertainty which prevailed on the subject of interest of money, which varied from 8 to 25, and even 45 per cent.; he examined the arguments offered by counsel, to show that the law of England, relative to the interest of money, did not apply to this colony; and stated his reason for coming to an opposite conclusion. He observes: "I take it to be clear law, without the aid of an act of parliament to make it such, that if an uninhabited country (as this at the time of its settlement must be considered to have been, for the wandering tribes of its natives, living without certain habitation and without laws, were never in the situation of a conquered people, or this colony that of a ceded country); if such a country be discovered and planted by English subjects, all the English laws then in being which are applicable to their situation, and the condition of an infant colony, are immediately their birthright, and, as their applicability arises from their improving condition, come daily into force. They are not in the situation of persons who go to settle in a conquered country, where laws have pre-existed, and which continue to exist until changed by lawful authority. If they have not the law of England for their guidance, they have none. In this manner the statute of 12th Anne, s. 12, c. 16, which was passed in the year 1713, for fixing the rate of 5 per cent. in England, was a law of this colony at its first establishment, and was applicable the moment one person became a lender and another a borrower. The precise reason why, in certain other colonial possessions of the crown, which have been referred to for a contrary conclusion, a different rate of interest exists by law, is that which causes the statute of Queen Anne to apply to this colony; it is that those colonies were settled before that statute was passed, and when the rate of interest was regulated by a previous statute, allowing a greater rate of interest, and that those colonies possessed legislative bodies of their own before the statute of Queen Anne was passed; and, after that period, laws passed in England do not bind these colonies, unless they are specially named." With reference to the saving bank act (colonial) which authorized that bank to take not less than 8 per cent. at least, he remarks, that it applied only to that particular case, and if he had been a judge of the colony at the time, he should have found it to be his duty to represent to the governor that the enactment was repugnant to the laws of England.

He was therefore of opinion, "That there is in this colony a legal limitation to the rate of interest, which may be taken for the forbearance of money; that the limitation is such as is imposed by the law of England, and is £5 per cent."

The two other judges of the court differed in opinion from Mr. Justice Burton, and consequently it was held, that the usury laws do not apply to this colony.

June 24. The court made absolute a rule *nisi* obtained by Mr. R. Therry, commissioner of the court of requests, for a criminal information against Mr. John Raine, for writing a libellous letter to the plaintiff, in his judicial capacity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some sensation has been produced at Sydney by the conduct of Mr. Wentworth, the barrister, who, it appears, presented himself at the anniversary meeting of the Benevolent Society, on the 4th June, and let off a violent philippic against the local government, the style as well as inappropriateness of which caused an expression of censure from the meeting, which created some disorder, especially amongst the female part of it. The object of Mr. Wentworth was to urge that the institution should be supported by the government, instead of by private charity, which, he contended, might be easily done out of the revenue misappropriated to pensions, and other unnecessary expenditure. The heavy complaints of Mr. Wentworth of the oppressive taxation imposed on this colony are apparently inconsistent with the speech of the governor to the council, in which his excellency mentions "the immunity of the colony from direct taxation," as one of the advantages which it enjoys.

Coals are coming into use in consequence of the high price of wood.

In the course of an argument in the supreme court, it was stated that the number of cases adjudicated in the court of requests, in this colony, in one year, amounted to six thousand!

The *Sydney Gazette* of June 6, contains an official list of no less than fifty-three convicts who had absconded, mostly in the latter part of the preceding month, and a list of sixty-one runaways, who had been apprehended during the preceding week.

A monthly magazine, entitled the *New South Wales Magazine*, is announced to appear on the 1st of August. In the prospectus, amongst other heads of topics, or divisions of materials, are included colonial literature, poetry, to which department "the most esteemed poets in the colony have undertaken to contribute," the fashions of the month, &c. A principal object of the work is to encourage emigration, by exhibiting the colony in its real character.

Mr. Justice Burton happening to be about ten minutes late at court, fined himself half-a-guinea, which he handed over to the sheriff.

VAN DIEMEN's LAND.

LAW.

Supreme Court, May 11.—*Hawthorn* v. *Steel.* This was an action of a very unusual if not an unexampled character in this colony, for breach of promise of marriage, brought by a young lady, aged seventeen, against Mr. Michael Steel, "a man of wealth, character, and respectability." Miss Sarah Hawthorn, the plaintiff, arrived in the colony the preceding year, and went, with her mother, to reside at the defendant's house, where her brother lodged. Mr. Steel almost immediately yielded to the soft impression, and declared himself, in some laughter-provoking letters, the young lady's "devoted and affectionate lover," and offered to make her "his lawful wife." Upon Mr. Hawthorn, the brother, speaking to Mr. Steel, on the subject, the latter took check, declaring he had not any "serious intentions," that he was not "a marrying man," and that it was all "a *lark.*"

Mr. *Gellibrand,* for the plaintiff, detailed the case, and observed, that his client had been compelled to come into the court to seek damages, on account of the defendant having spread a report prejudicial to her reputation.

Mr. John Hawthorn proved the case for the plaintiff; and another witness proved that the deponent was a man of substance.

Mr. *Horne,* for the defendant, contended, that a trap had been laid for his rich client, who found that he was to be menaced into this marriage. There was no evidence that the loss of Mr. Steel had produced even a headache in the plaintiff. Mr. Steel was thirty-five, though he (Mr. Horne) should take him for fifty, and the plaintiff was seventeen.

Miss Steel, sister of the defendant, was called for the defence, and this lady deposed to some particulars which the journal from whence we abridge this report, "purposely abstains from inserting." She declared that there was not a bit of love between her brother and Miss Hawthorn.

Mr. Mathew Goggs, another witness, being asked whether he had ever seen Miss Hawthorn elsewhere than at Mr. Steel's, enquired whether he was bound to

answer that question, and upon being pressed, and required to answer, curiosity being on tip-toe to hear the important disclosure, he replied in the *negative*. This witness, however, gave some evidence not published, which, the report states, "the verdict sufficiently proves to be thought lightly of by the assessors."

Mr. Samuel Wells stated, that he had entered into a verbal contract of marriage with the plaintiff, which he expected to be fulfilled at the end of three years.

Three witnesses spoke in the highest terms of the plaintiff's conduct and deportment.

Mr. *Gellibrand*, in reply, expressed the utmost indignation at the line of defence set up. His address, it is said, produced, in a crowded court, a burst of applause.

The assessors retired for two hours, and then found a verdict for the plaintiff for £200. The damages were laid at £1000.

Sandwich Islands.

According to accounts from the above islands to May last, a charity school had been founded at Owhyhee, for the young foreign residents, by a voluntary subscription of 20,000 dollars. In April the school contained forty boys and girls. It was in contemplation to set up a printing-press and publish a newspaper. The reins of government, which since the death of the queen regent, had been held to February last by Kinnaaou, one of the wives of king Tuamaamaah, had been assumed by his son Koukiolu, who, calling an assembly of the chiefs and oracles, declared himself Tuamaamaah the Third. In his address to the meeting, he expressed his determination to use his own lawful right of government, and no longer to be dictated to by the missionaries and others. He had relieved the people of many oppressions, and established his own laws. Much joy had been manifested by both natives and residents, and affairs were going on much smoother than for many years.

Arabia.

The following letters appear in the *Bombay Courier* of July 30:—

"*Mocha, April* 1. On the 16th March, Aga Mahomed Toorkee Bilmuz (chief of the Turkish troops, who rebelled last year against Mahomed Ali Pasha and seized Mokha), embarked all his forces, as well as the warlike stores, provisions, &c. he could find at that place, on board his fleet, consisting of four ships and five bughalas; and, having placed a garrison of 400 men here, and appointed one of his Turks, named Mahomed, to be basha, he proceeded to Judda, on the 22d March. Previous to his departure, however, he issued a written proclamation prohibiting all vessels from proceeding from Mokha to Judda at their peril, until he should, on his arrival at Judda, think proper to permit ships to come there.

"Since these orders have been issued no vessels have been allowed to prosecute their voyages to Hodieda or Judda. About 1,500 pilgrims are collected in the town (Mokha), who are suffering greatly, and who have begged the haukim to allow them to proceed in small boats, but this indulgence has not been granted.

"It is reported that Ally Bin Moostul, the chief of the Asceree tribe, is with a force between Laheia and Confeda, where he is awaiting the arrival of the Turk Bilmuz, on which their intention is to make a joint attack on Mecca, and to get possession of the whole of the country.

"The people here are in a state of great alarm on account of these disturbances, more particularly as the season for the arrival of the Bengal and Surat traders is approaching."

"*Judda, 9th May.* Yemen is now in the hands of the Turks, as it was before, and all the ships which come frome Calcutta, Bombay, Surat, Malabar, and Bussora are stopped at Mocha, and not allowed to come to Judda; commerce is consequently greatly distressed, and people are in great fear for their property."

Cape of Good Hope.

Papers have been received from the Cape to the 19th of October. Some mercantile failures had taken place in Cape Town; but not to any alarming amount. The embarrassment to commerce occasioned by them had, however, been much increased by the supposed contraction of the operations of the discount bank; and it was feared that if the bank showed any apprehension, the inconvenience attending a temporary shock on credit would be greatly increased, and lead to serious consequences. A proposition had consequently been put forth to establish a joint-stock bank, to be termed "The Cape Loan and General Banking Company," with a capital of £20,000, consisting of one thousand shares of £20 each. A rumour was prevalent throughout the colony that the British government intended to make considerable improvements in Table Bay, particularly by the erection of a breakwater, to give greater security to shipping in that dangerous sea. A severe storm had visited Graham's Town, and done some damage. One house was struck with lightning, and burnt. The *Maria* had arrived in Algoa Bay, having on board twenty boys, forwarded by the London Society for the Suppression of Juvenile Vagrancy, who immediately on their landing had been provided with masters.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. J. R. TALBOT.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 24, 1833.—At a European General Court Martial held at Cawnpore, on the 15th May 1833, of which Col. Robert Arnold, of H.M. 16th Lancers, is president, Capt. John Robert Talbot, of the 59th Regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"With conduct scandalous and highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

"1st. In having, about the month of July 1832, at Allahabad, under a belief that a woman named Arzoo, a wet-nurse in his service, was with child, caused medicine, or drugs, to be procured, and administered to her, with a view to effect abortion.

"2d. In having, at Allahabad, on the 21st of Jan. 1833 (after a long course of habitual gross indecency of language, familiarly addressed, from time to time, to Lieut. T. S. Fast, of the same regt.) shamefully encouraged Lieut. Fast to illicit intercourse with the woman Arzoo, for which Capt. Talbot himself furnished the opportunity; the woman Arzoo being at the time a wet-nurse in the service of Capt. Talbot, and the wife of one Goolaum Hussan Burkundauze.

"3d. In having, nevertheless, written a letter, dated Allahabad, 16th Feb. 1833, addressed to the adjutant of the 59th regt. N.I., containing a statement calculated to give a false colouring to his own conduct, on the 21st of January, and to evade the appearance of participation and connivance in the disgraceful occurrences of that day.

"4th. In having, directly or indirectly, tampered with witnesses, who appeared before a Court of Inquiry, held at Allahabad on the 25th of Feb. 1833, and subsequent days, particularly Feckoo Dhobee, and Myboot Khan Mussalchee."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court having maturely and deliberately considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, as also what the prisoner has adduced in his defence, came to the following opinion:

"That of the first instance of the charge against him, the prisoner Capt. John Robert Talbot of the 59th Reg. N.I., is not guilty, and the Court does most entirely and most honourably acquit him of the same.

"That of the second instance of the charge against him, he, the said prisoner, is not guilty, and the Court does most fully and most honourably acquit him of it.

"That of the third instance of the charge against him, he, the said prisoner, is not guilty, and the Court does most fully and most honourably acquit him of it.

"And that of the fourth instance of the charge against him, he, the said prisoner, is not guilty, and the Court does most completely and most entirely exonerate him of the same accordingly."

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) E. BARNES, Com.-in-Chief.

Capt. Talbot is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

July 1. Mr. R. D. Mangles, magistrate and collector of land revenue and customs at Chittagong.

Mr. B. Golding, magistrate and collector of Tipperah.

Mr. T. P. Woodcock, joint magistrate and deputy collector of northern division of Bundlecund.

Mr. W. Onslow, head-assistant to magistrate and collector of Behar.

Mr. G. P. Leycester, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. E. A. Samuells, ditto under ditto ditto.

Mr. R. Williams, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

Mr. J. J. Harvey, ditto ditto as magistrate and collector of land revenue and customs at Chittagong during employment of Mr. Mangles at presidency.

8. Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, assistant under commissioner of 6th or Allahabad division.

Mr. W. T. Taylor, ditto under commissioner of 19th or Cuttack division.

13. Mr. R. M. Skinner to officiate as a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Chittagong.

Financial Department.

July 15. Mr. Wm. Young to officiate as sub-accountant and accountant to revenue and judicial departments.

Political Department.

July 11. Mr. M. P. Edgeworth to be assistant to political agent at Umballah, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem.

18. Capt. Roxburgh, 39th N.I., to be junior assistant to agent of Governor-general, north-east frontier.

Lieut. Blois, 11th regt. N.I., ditto ditto ditto.

Mem. Major Coblie, agent to governor-general at Moorshedabad, made over charge of agency to Mr. J. A. Pringle on 5th July.

General Department.

July 8. Mr. W. Pinckney, to officiate as agent for loading and unloading H.C. ships at Kedgeree, and as deputy post-master at that station.

Mr. R. Hampton, writer, has been reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service; date 22d July 1833.

The following gentlemen have respectively reported their return to the presidency:—Mr. Alex. Reid, from New South Wales; Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., from Cape of Good Hope.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop has appointed, under the seal, the Rev. Josiah Bateman, A.M.,

commissary, to act during the absence from Calcutta of the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, proceeding on his archidiaconal visitation; date 15th July 1833.

Obtained leave of absence:—The Rev. H. Pratt, for six months, to proceed to China for benefit of his health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 4, 1833.—*25th N.I.* Ens. T. O. O'Beirne to be Lieut. from 22d June 1833, v. J. A. Wood, dec.

42d N.I. Lieut. Joseph Leeson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. P. Meares to be Lieut., from 18th June 1833, in suc. to H. Dwyer dec.

Assist. Surg. James Steel, M.D., to officiate as Assist. Surgeon at civil station of Goruckpore, during absence of Dr. Colvin, or until further orders.

Maj. Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay appointed to Staff of Presidency of Bengal, from 1st Aug. 1833, on expiration of period of service of Maj. Gen. Sir. S. Whittingham.

Mr. D. W. Nash admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. J. A. Crommelin, of engineers, placed under orders of resident at Gwalior, to superintend building of a Ghaut which Her Highness the Baee is desirous of constructing at Muttra.

Head-Quarters, June 20, 1833.—Cadet F. Adams to do duty with 35th N.I., at Jumalpore; and Cadet R. H. Sale, with 9th N.I., at Agra.—Acting 2d Lieut. F. Turner to do duty with 2d brigade horse artillery at Cawnpore.

June 24.—Ens. J. Guise, 12th, at his own request, removed to 24th N.I. as junior of his rank.

June 27.—Assist. Surg. J. Hardie (on furl.) removed from 66th to 7th N.I., v. Barber app. to civil duties of Azimgurh; and Assist. Surg. W. Jacob, from 38th to 66th N.I., v. Hardie.

Cadet H. Brougham to remain and do duty with 3d L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

July 6.—Superintending Surg. Muston appointed to Dinapore.

Fort William, July 11.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. W. H. Wood to be colonel, v. J. M. Johnson dec., with rank from 14th June, 1833, v. E. P. Wilson dec.—Major T. A. Cobbe to be lieut.-col., from 14th June, 1833, v. W. H. Wood prom.

18th N.I. Capt. Robert Ross to be major, Lieut. Curwen Gale to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Hore to be lieut., from 14th June 1833, in suc. to T. A. Cobbe prom.

27th N.I. Ens. R. S. Simpson to be lieut., v. J. J. Kinloch resigned, with rank from 7th Feb. 1833, v. A. Watt prom. This cancels the prom. of Ens. J. J. Kinloch, published in G. O. of 12th Feb. last.

The following acting ensigns to be ensigns, to fill vacancies in infantry on this Establishment: Humfrey Howorth, 5th June, 1833, in suc. to Ens. G. B. Harvey dec.; T. G. Saint George, 6th June, 1833, in suc. to Lieut. C. H. S. Freeman dec.

Mr. George Parker admitted to service as a cadet of infantry.

Europ. Regt. (right wing) Lieut. F. Beaty to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Wm. Broadfoot to be lieut., from 2d July 1833, in suc. to J. S. Pitts dec.

July 18.—*Cavalry.* Major C. P. King to be lieut. col. from 7th July 1833, v. H. Hawtrey dec.

4th *L.C.* Capt. J. W. Roberdeen to be major, and Lieut. S. Nash to be capt. of a troop, from 7th July 1833, in suc. to C. P. King prom.—Supernum. Lieut. G. W. Master brought on effective strength of regt.

Acting Ens. H. Laing, of infantry, to have rank of ensign, to fill a vacancy, in suc. to Capt. W. Glasgow invalided.

Presidency Surg. A. Garden to officiate as surgeon to General Hospital during absence, on duty, of Surg. Turner.

John Wilkie, M.D., admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

July 22.—Mr. Cadet Alex. Cunningham, corps of engineers, to be an assistant to Col. M'Leod, superintendent of Nizamut buildings, Moorshedabad.

Head-Quarters, July 8.—*31st N.I.* Lieut. W. P. Milner to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Newbolt app. to commissariat department.

July 9.—The following removals and postings of Lieut. Colonels made:—W. C. Baddeley, C.B., from 38th to 16th N.I.; W. Nott, from 16th to 38th do.; P. LeFevre, (on furl.) from 3d to 2d do.; T. Oliver (new prom.) to 3d do.; R. B. Jenkins, (on furl.) from 39th to 58th do.; T. Palmer (new prom.) to 39th do.; E. Barton, from 17th to 73d do.; S. Hawthorne (new prom.) to 17th do.; W. Kennedy, from 11th to 41st do.; D. G. Scott (new prom.) to 11th do.

The undermentioned officers have been pronounced by the examiners of the College of Fort William, fully qualified for the appointment of interpreter:—3d Lieut. H. H. Cornish, artillery; Lieut. W. P. Milner, 31st N.I.; Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis, 37th do.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer upon Major Pasmore, who was appointed on the 31st Dec. 1832, to the command of the Persian troops, the local and temporary rank of colonel, to be enjoyed so long as he shall continue to be employed on that duty.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed to serve with the disciplined troops in Persia under the command of Major Pasmore:—Capt. J. Sheil, 35th regt. N.I., to be second in command; Lieut. E. D. Todd, horse artillery; Lieut. J. Laughton, of engineers; Assist. Surgeon S. M. Griffith.

Returned to duty from Europe.—July 4. Lieut. Curwen Gale, 18th N.I.—11. Capt. J. G. Burns, 3d N.I.—Capt. W. W. Foord, 21st N.I.—Capt. C. W. Hodges, 5th L.C.—18. Surg. F. S. Matthews.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 11. Capt. James Allen, 7th L.C., on private affairs.—18. Lieut. Charles Boulton, 47th N.I. for health.—Ens. H. M. Becher, 50th N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. T. G. Dundas, 73d N.I., for one year, on private affairs.

To Van Diemen's Land.—July 4. Maj. J. W. Jones, 17th N.I., for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

July 4. H. C. Ch. S. *Lowjee*, Campbell, from London and Madras; and *Bahamian*, Pearce, from Liverpool and Mauritius.—5. *Imogen*, Richardson, from Liverpool; *Orontes*, Canney, from London and Ennore; and *Arab*, Sparkes, from London and Madras.—7. *Fifeshire*, Wilson, from Madras and Ennore.—10. *Ripley*, Lloyd, from Liverpool and Madras.—13. *Research*, Ogilvie, from London and Madras.—14. *Onyx*, Chambers, from London, Cape, and Port Louis.—15. *Yare*, Fawcett, from London, Cape, and Madras; and *Vilocifere*, Rouder, from Bourbon and Mauritius.—17. *Tapley*, Tapley, from Liverpool.—18. *Cervantes*, Hughes, from Cape of Good Hope.—19. *Judith*, Ager, from Mauritius, Madras, and Ennore; and *Sylph*, Wallace, from China and Singapore.—20. *Galatea*, Tayt, from Bristol, Cape, Isle of France, and Covelong; and *Virginia*, Hullock, from Bombay.—26. *Thalia*, Biden, from Madras and Ennore.—*Aug.* 6. *Prince George*, Creed, from London; *Jean Graham*, Dunscombe, from ditto; and *Thomas Dougall*, Brown, from Mauritius.—*Princess Victoria*, from Liverpool; *Memnon*, Pattison, from ditto; and *Emma*, Hudson, from London.

Departure from Calcutta.

JULY 8. *Alexander*, Jones, for Mauritius; and *Horizon*, Bernard, for Marseilles.—11. *Gaillardon*, Allen, for Mauritius.—13. *Elizabeth*, Hill, for Liverpool; and *Welcome*, Castles, for the Clyde.—17. *Pompee*, Mallet, for Bordeaux.—23. *Patriot King*, Clarke, for Liverpool; *Tyrer*, Ellis, for ditto; *Allerton*, Gill, for ditto; *Margaret*, Johns for London; and *Calcutta*, Bowman, for Stockholm.

Sailed from Saugor.

July 14. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for London.—19. H. C. S. *Inglis*, Dudman, for China.—22. *Eudora*, Mackie, for Mauritius.—*Aug.* 10. *Ripley*, Lloyd, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Aug. 8.)—£4 10*s.* to £6 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 28. At Dinapore, the lady of Major P Brewer, 64th N.I., of a son:

July 1. At Meerut, the lady Capt. L. M. Cooper, H. M. 11th Light Drags., of a daughter.

— At Benares, the lady of R. H. Snell, Esq. civil service, of a son and heir.

3. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. J. P. Ripley, of a son.

5. At Meergunge, the lady of A. C. Dunlop, Esq. of a son.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Boezalt, of a daughter.

7. At Kyouk Phyoo, the lady of Lieut. Richard Lloyd, of a daughter.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, of a son.

9. In Fort William, the lady of Qu. Mast. Brew, of H. M. 49th Regt., of a son.

11. At Calcutta, Lady Russell, widow of the late Chief Justice of Bengal, of a daughter.

13. At Esplanade Row, the lady of Wm. Thompson, Esq. of a son.

21. In Fort William, the lady of Frederick Corbyn, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Henderson, of a daughter.

22. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. T. W. Tingate, of the ship *Cashmere Merchant*, of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Saunders, of a daughter.

Lately. At Petarugurh, in Kumaon, the lady of Capt. W. Payne, 30th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 1. At Calcutta, Mr. James Howatson, to Miss Elizabeth Stark.

3. At Kahtteley Factory, Kishnaghur, Theophilus Lloyd, Esq., of Dovrakole, Commercolly, to Catherine Ann, third doughter of George Boyd, Esq., of Kahtteley, Kishnaghur.

13. At Cawnpore, Capt. Nicholson, 8th Reg. L.C., to Eleanor Hester Maria, eldest daughter of Colonel Johnston, commanding that corps.

15. At Calcutta, Lieut. Francis Seaton, 66th Regt. N.I. to Eliza, second daughter of Capt. Daniel Ross, Marine Surveyer General.

27. At Gazeepore, Capt. R. Wilcox, 59th Regt. N.I., to Susan, eldest daughter of George Wilson, Esq.

DEATHS.

June 25. At Benares, of spasmodic cholera, Mr. Charles Silvester, aged 34.

July 2. At Cherrapoonjee, Capt. J. S. Pitts, Bengal European Regt., aged 33.

7. At Ghazeepore, Lieut. Col. Henry Hawtrey, of the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry.

9. At Ghazeepore, of fever, Charlotte, wife of Lieut. Martin, H. M. 38th regt., aged 24.

10. At Benares, William Augustus Brooke, Esq. Senior Member of the Bengal Civil Service, Agent to the Governor General, &c. &c.

14. At Calcutta, Miss Mary Macarthur, aged 21.

20. At Sylhet, Maria Jarvis, lady of Charles Smith, Esq., the civil service, aged 33.

30. Alex. Mackenzie, Esq., officiating judge at Cawnpore.

Lately. At Cawnpore, Capt. C. B. M'Kenly, 60th regt. N.I.

— Lieut. Gen. B. Marley, commandant of Allahabad.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

OFFICES OF DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL AT MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

Fort St. George, June 28, 1833.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors communicated through the Supreme Government—The offices of Deputy Surveyor General at Madras and Bombay are to be discontinued from the 1st Sept. 1833.

The two officers at present holding these appointments are to be placed, from the same date, under the entire controul of the Surveyor General of India, with a view to their employment in the field, in such manner as may be deemed most advisable by that functionary, in carrying on the operations of the great trigonometrical survey.

Whilst so employed in trigonometrical operations, each of these two officers shall be permitted to draw the staff salary of his present deputyship, but on, and from, the 1st September next, each will cease to be designated Deputy Surveyor General, consequent on the abolition of his office.

All maps and other documents appertaining to these two offices, which the Surveyor General may deem it advisable to preserve in his office, are to be transmitted for such purpose, to the Bengal Presidency, under the directions of Major Everest. The remaining records are to be deposited in the office of the chief Engineer at the respective Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

Such portions of the establishments attached to the two offices as may be able, and willing to engage in the trigonometrical operations, are to be distributed, when the abolition takes effect, among the parties of the survey engaged in the field, conformably to such instructions as may be issued by the Surveyor General.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. H. WAKEMAN.—LIEUT. JOHN TAINSH.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 22, 1833.—At an European General Court Martial, holden at Secunderabad, on the 9th July 1833, Lieut. Henry Wakeman, of the 42d Regt. N. I., and Lieut. John Tainsh, of the 11th Regt. N. I. were ordered into arrest by the Commander-in-Chief upon the complaint of Lieut. Thomas Ryves, of the Madras European Regt. and charged as follows:—

First Charge.—That the said Lieut. Wakeman, at Secunderabad, on the 9th May 1833, sent a challenge to the said Lieut. Ryves, to fight a duel.

Second Charge.—That the said Lieut. Tainsh, at the same time and place abovementioned, was the carrier of the chal-

lenge aforesaid. The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :—

Finding on the first charge—That the prisoner Lieut. Henry Wakeman is guilty.

Finding on the second charge—That the prisoner Lieut. John Tainsh is guilty.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoners guilty, as above stated, doth sentence them, the said Lieut. H. Wakeman, 42d N. I., and Lieut. John Tainsh, 11th N. I., to be cashiered.

Recommendation.—The Court having performed a painful duty in being compelled, from the nature of the articles of war, under which the prisoner Lieut. Wakeman has been tried, to award a sentence, in the present instance severe, as it appears to the Court that there are some mitigating circumstances, and the transaction unaccompanied by any thing of an aggravated nature, doth therefore, with due submission, beg to recommend the prisoner Lieut. Wakeman to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Court having likewise considered the particular circumstances under which Lieut. Tainsh was placed, called on by the ties of old acquaintanceship, and of hospitality to perform the office of a friend to a brother officer in distress; the moderate deportment which he evinced during the whole of the affair, the high character as an officer and a member of society given to him by the respectable witnesses whose evidence is on the record of the Court, and his youth and inexperience, unanimously recommend him to the mercy of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) W. B. SPRY, Lieut. Col.
37th N. I. and President.

Approved, but, in consideration of the circumstances of the case, and at the recommendation of the Court, punishment remitted.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-Chief.

The prisoners are to be released from arrest, and will return to their duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 2. C. E. Oakes, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor.

5. Daniel Eliott, Esq., to officiate as secretary to government in revenue and judicial departments.

9. T. Prendergast, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor.

12. T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., to act as a member of Board of Revenue, and to be a member of Mint Committee.

16. W. Ashton, Esq., to be collector of sea customs at Madras.

W. E. Underwood, Esq., to be deputy-collector of sea customs at Madras.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., to be 3d-judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and circuit southern division.

R. Gardiner, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

S. I. Popham, Esq., to be head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem.

T. B. Roupell, Esq., to act as head-assistant to ditto ditto of Coimbatore.

G. A. Harris, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Cuddapah.

19. W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., to be head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to be head-assistant to ditto ditto of Cuddapah.

C. Dumergue, Esq., to be head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

A. S. Mathison, Esq., to be head-assistant to ditto ditto of Guntoor.

G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

D. R. Limond, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly.

S. N. Ward, Esq., to be assistant to ditto ditto of Trichinopoly.

26. T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to do duty in office of secretary to government in Revenue and Judicial Departments.

M. R. Taynton, Esq., to be master-attendant at Sadras.

30. W. Elliot, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Nellore during absence of Mr. Phillips.

Arthur Cole, Esq., to do duty as an assistant to principal collector of southern division of Arcot.

Mackenzie Murray, Esq., to do duty as an assistant under orders of principal collector of Salem.

W. M. Molle, Esq., to do duty as an assistant to principal collector of southern division of Arcot.

Aug. 2. George Bird, Esq., to act as mint master.

Henry Morris, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Canara.

13. T. V. Stonehouse, Esq., to be a member of Board for College and for Public Instruction.

W. Elliot, Esq., to act as first-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

16. C. E. Oakes, Esq., and T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to be commissioners for drawing of government lotteries of present year.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., to act as assistant-judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to act as deputy-secretary to government in Military Department.

W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

H. A. Brett, Esq., to do duty as an assistant under principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

20. A. F. Bruce, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Nellore.

The following gentlemen have been permitted to prosecute their studies—Mark Moore, Esq., under principal collector of Salem; H. Forbes, Esq., under ditto of Coimbatore; C. R. H. Keate, Esq., under ditto of Tanjore; and G. P. Dumergue, Esq., under collector of Rajahmundry.

Obtained leave of absence.—July 30. John Walker, Esq., until 31st Jan. 1834, to Neilgherry Hills, for health.—W. E. Underwood, Esq., for eighteen months, to Cape of Good Hope, for health.—Aug. 13. C. P. Skelton, Esq., to Neilgherry Hills, for health.—W. Hudleston, Esq., for eighteen months, to Cape of Good Hope, for health.—H. V. Conolly, Esq., for twelve months, to New South Wales, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 7, 1833.—8th N.I. Lieut. Henry Pritchard to be adj., v. De Blaquiere prom.

June 25.—Horse Artillery. Lieut. A. F. Oakes to be adj., v. Burgoyne resigned.

47th N.I. Lieut. J. Blaxland to be qu.mast. and interp., v. Bond prom.

June 23. — Acting Superintend. Surg. George Adams to be superintending surgeon from 31st Dec. 1832, v. Moore retired.

The appointment (dated 21st Aug. 1832) of Lieut. and Sub.Assist. Com.Gen. C. F. Le Hardy, to be assistant to officer commanding Neilgherry Hills, cancelled.

Head-Quarters, June 5, 1833.—The following orders confirmed :—Capt. C. Clemons, 20th N.I., to act as major of brigade in Malabar and Kanara, during absence of Capt. Macdonald, on sick cert., date 16th May.—Lieut. E. Simpson to act as adj. to left wing Madras European Regt. until further orders; date 21st May.

June 7.—Lieut.Col. R. H. Russell (late prom.), posted to 4th L.C.

June 22.—Cornet J. Fowler, 8th L.C., to act as adj. to that corps till further orders.

The following removals and postings ordered :—Surg. D. Reid, M.D., from 2d L.C. to 21st N.I.—Surg. J. G. Coleman, M.D. (late prom.), to 2d L.C.—Assist.Surg. C. Paterson, M.D., from 4th N.I. to 2d L.C.—Assist. Surg. W. Evans, to 4th N.I.

Assist.Surg. W. Griffith to afford medical aid to 4th N.I. till further orders.

June 25.—The following removals and postings of Veterinary Surgeons ordered :—N. F. Clarkson posted to 2d L.C.—C. Jackson removed from E troop to do duty with head-quarters of horse artillery at the Mount.—W. H. Wormsley posted to E troop horse artillery at Bangalore.

July 2.—Capt. W. E. Litchfield, 6th L.C., to act as qu.mast. and interp. to that corps until further orderes.

The following orders confirmed :—Lieut. Favell, to act as adj. to 1st L.C., during absence of Lieut. Munsey on sick cert.; date 20th June.—Capt. C. M'Evers Palmer to act as qu mast. and interp. to 14th N.I., until further orders; date 19th June.

July 4 *and* 10.—Cornets G. W. Russell and W. D. Erskine removed from 6th to do duty with 4th L.C.

July 6.—The following removals and postings of Lieut.Colonels ordered :—J. Carfrae from 20th to 43d regt.—G. L. Wahab from 8th to 3d do.—G. Muriel (late prom.), to 8th do.—J. Moncrieff (late prom.), to 20th do.—F. Bowes from 3d to 42d do.—H. Ross, from 42d to 14th do.

Major A. M'Farlane, 16th, to do duty with 42d N.I., till further orders.

1st-Lieut. T. A. C. Godfrey brought on effective strength of Horse Brigade of Artillery during absence of Lieut. Geils on other duty.—1st-Lieut. T. E. Geils, Horse Artillery, to be borne on supernumerary estab. of that corps till further orders.

July 9. — The following order confirmed :—Lieut. F. Burgoyne to act as qu.mast. and interp. to Horse Brigade Artillery, during absence of Lieut. Showers on furl.; date 1st July.

Fort St. George, July 5.—Mr. W. D. D. La Touche, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and directed to do duty under medical officer in charge of general hospital at presidency.

July 9.—Assist.Surg. S. T. Lyell permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Mr. Henry Tyler (pending a reference to Hon. the Court of Directors) admitted on estab. as an artillery cadet, and prom. to rank of 2d-lieut.

July 12.—Assist. Surg. George Hopkins, M.D., app. to charge of medical establishment at Tellicherry, v. Ward dec.

July 16.—Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) W. J. M'Carthy, H.M. 57th regt., app. to charge of convalescent depot for invalids of H.M. and H.C. service on Neilgherries, v. Prendergast.

Cadet of Infantry W. W. Whelpdale admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

The following correction of rank made :—Surg. R. Gibbon to be superintending surg. from 31st Dec. 1832, v. Moore retired.—Surg. G. Adams to be ditto from 14th Jan. 1833, v. Annesley prom.

July 23.—Assist.Surg. J. E. Porteous permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, July 13.—Assist.Surg. W. Burrell, 11th N.I., having passed a very creditable examination in Hindoostanee language, deemed by Com. in Chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Lieut. R. H. James, 35th, to rejoin his corps.

July 15.—The following removals and postings ordered in Artillery :—Capt. G. W. Onslow, from 4th to 1st bat.—1st-Lieuts. J. G. B. Bell, from 1st to 2d do.; T. K. Whistler, from 3d to 2d do.; and E. H. F. Denman, from 2d to 4th do.—2d-Lieuts. J. H. Bordieu, from 1st to 2d do.; and R. Kinkead (late prom.) to 3d do.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. Caulfield, from 2d to 1st do.

July 16.—The following order confirmed :—Ens. D. Johnston to act as qu.mast. and interp. to 51st N.I., during absence of Lieut. G. Hamond on furl.; date 4th June 1833.

Ens. W. W. Whelpdale to do duty with 5th N.I. till further orders.

July 19.—Lieut. C. J. Torriano removed from 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. to Carnatic European Vet. Bat., at Vizagapatam.

July 20.—Assist. Surg. J. E. Porteous to do duty with H.M. 54th regt. till further orders.

The following orders by officer commanding 4th L.C., dated 3d July 1833, confirmed :—Lieut. J. T. Brett to take charge of qu.mast. and interpreter's department.—Lieut. F. Y. Cooper to act as adj. during period Lieut. and Adj. Forbes holds temporary charge of regt.

July 23.—The following orders confirmed :—Lieut. Freeman to act as qu.mast. and interp., and Ens. Burton to act as adj. to 42d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Macleod and Smith on duty; date 27th June 1833.—Lieut. Kirby to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 14th N.I., and Lieut. Todd to act until arrival of Lieut. Kirby from detachment duty; date 29th June.

Fort St. George, July 26.—The services of Maj. James Morison, 2d L.C., placed at disposal of Com. in Chief for regimental duty.

Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. W. Prescott to be assist. com. gen., v. Morison.

Sub. Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. A. Dyce, to be deputy assist. com. gen., v. Prescott.

Capt. G. H. Thomas, 7th L.C., to be sub. assist. com.general, with rank he formerly held in that department.

July 30.—Assist. Surg. Samuel Cox, doing duty with H.M. 54th regt., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. R. S. M. Sprye, 9th N.I., removed from office of deputy judge adj. gen., and his services placed at disposal of Com. in Chief for regimental duty.

Aug. 2.—*Infantry.* Maj. J. Wilson to be lieut. col., from 31st May 1833, v. Gwynne dec.

13th N.I. Capt. J. C. Rorison to be major, Lieut. J. Shiel to be capt., and Ens. J. W. G. Kenny to be lieut., in suc. to Wilson prom.; date of coms. 31st May 1833.

Aug. 9.—*7th L.C.* Lieut. A. W. Laurence to be capt., and Cornet R. T. Onslow to be lieut., v. Watkins dec.; date of coms. 1st Aug. 1833.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 1.—Capt. Nepean, deputy judge adv. gen., to take charge of duties of 6th district, in addition to those of his own district, until further orders.

Lieut. Chalon, acting deputy judge adv.gen., to take charge of duties of 4th district, ditto ditto.

Aug. 2.—The following removals of Lieut.Cols. ordered :—J. Stewart, from 13th to 27th N.I.; L. Cooper, from 27th to 22d do.; J. Wilson (late prom.), to 13th do.

Maj. S. W. Steel, 51st, to do duty with 27th N.I. till further orders.

Aug. 7.—Ens. F. W. Humphreys, of 44th, posted to 14th N.I., as senior ensign.

Aug. 8.—The following order confirmed :—Ens. Horsley to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 52d N.I. during absence of Lieut. Bayles on other duty; date 26th July.

The following Assist. Surgeons to do duty—B. J. Everitt, with 13th Lt. Drags.; J. Conwell, with H.M. 48th regt.; C. Kevin, under orders of garrison surgeon at Masulipatam.

Fort St. George, Aug. 13.—11th N.I. Ens. E. G. Cotton to be lieut., v. Carr dec.; date of com. 2d Feb. 1833.

Cadet of Cavalry F. B. Seton admitted on estab., and prom. to rank of cornet.

Aug. 16.—The following alterations of rank and promotions made to fill vacancies occasioned by absence of superintending surgeons on sick certificate to Europe:

Sup. Surg. R. Gibbon to take rank from 1st Feb. 1832, v. Cuddy proceeded to Europe, and app. to centre division.—Sup. Surg. Geo. Adams to take rank from 3d Feb. 1832, v. Scot proceeded to Europe.—Acting Sup. Surg. Ramsay Sladen to be superintending surg., from 3d Feb. 1832, vice Haines proceeded to Europe.—Acting Sup. Surg. John M'Leod to be superintending surg. from 28th March 1832, v. Towell retired.—Acting Sup. Surg. W. F. Newlyn to be superintending surg. from 15th Jan. 1833, v. Annesley, prom.—Acting Sup. Surg. John Norris to be superintending surg. from 18th March 1833, v. Stephenson proceeded to Europe, and app. to southern division.—Surg. Claud Currie to officiate as superintend. surg. in southern division during employment of Mr. Norris on duty at presidency.

Sup. Surg. John Norris removed from southern to northern division of army.

Surg. Claud Currie to be superintending surg. from 14th Aug. 1833, v. Newlyn dec., and app. to southern division.

Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, M.D., to officiate as superintending surgeon at presidency during employment of Superintending Surg. Macaulay in Medical Board.

39th N.I. Ens. W. F. Cooke to be lieut., v. Dyce dec.; date of com. 31st July 1833.

Cadet of Infantry F. Vardon admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 12 *and* 14.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Kirby to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 14th N.I.; date 22d July.—Lieut. Hall to act as adj. to 41st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Evelyn; date 26th July.—Lieut. Hughes to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 39th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Ottley on furl.; date 2d and 25th May.

Cornet F. B. Seton to join riding school at Bangalore.

Aug. 16.—The following order confirmed:—Ens. White to act as adj. to 47th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Hughes; date 29th June 1833.

Cornet Ashley Tottenham removed from riding school to do duty with 4th L.C.

Aug. 17.—Ens. F. Vardon to do duty 9th N.I.

Assist. Surg. G. W. Watson to do duty with H.M. 45th regt.

Aug. 20.—Assist. Surgs. C. C. Linton and Thos. Willy to do duty with H.M. 57th regt.

Fort St. George, Aug. 20.—Sub. Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. W. C. Macleod to be deputy assist. com. gen., v. Dyce dec.

Lieut. James Robertson, 9th N.I., to be sub. assist. com. general.

Messrs. J. E. Mayer and T. T. Smith admitted on estab. as assist. surgs., and directed to do duty, former under medical officer in charge of general hospital at presidency, and latter under surgeon of Horse Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount.

Assist. Surg. John Brown to be surg. vice Newlyn dec.; date of rank 14th Aug. 1833.

Acting Medical Storekeeper Surg. H. Atkinson to be medical storekeeper at Presidency, from 3d Feb. 1832, v. Sladen prom.

Surg. Sir Thomas Sevestre, K.T.S. to be surgeon to Lunatic Asylum, from 3d Feb. 1832, v. Atkinson.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 28. Veterinary Surg. N. F. Clarkson.—July 2. Assist. Surg. Geo. Hopkins, M.D.—23. Surg. G. A. Herklots, M.D.—Aug. 9. Maj. V. Mathias, 14th N.I.—Capt. J. W. Harding, 14th N.I.—Capt. C. G. Scott, 1st N.I.—Ens. H. A. Tremlet, 17th N.I.—Assist. Surg. Thos. Willy.—13. Maj. B. Blake, 45th N.I.—Capt. James Buchanan, 1st L.C.—Lieut. James Harkness, 32d N.I.—Lieut. Geo. Davis, 43d N.I.—20. Ens. D. C. Campbell, 16th N.I.—Assistant Surg. C. C. Linton.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 5th. Lieut. J. H. Bourdieu, of artillery, for one year, *on private affairs* (to embark from Western Coast).—Ens. J. E. Lacon, 14th N.I., for health—12. Capt. J. Howison, 6th N.I., for health.—Lieut. D. Strettell, 20th N.I. (to embark from Western Coast).—19. Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Fraser, K.C.B.—Aug. 2. Capt. W. H. Trotlope, 42d N.I.—Lieut. S. W. Croft, horse artillery, for health.—6. Capt. Edw. Dyer, 46th N.I., paym. on Neilgherry Hills, for health.—Lieut. D. Birley, 27th N.I., for health.—9. Ens. G. J. Strettell, doing duty with 35th N.I., for health.—9. Captain A. M. Campbell, 7th L.C., for health.—20. Surg. J. Wylie.

To Sea.—June 21. Lieut. G. Briggs, horse artillery, for twelve months, for health (to embark from Western Coast).—24. Lieut. J. G. Deck, 15th N.I., until 1st Aug. 1834, for health (or to Cape of Good Hope).—30. Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. W. Prescott, until 1st Aug. 1834, for health.

To New South Wales.—July 5. Capt Jas. Knox, 6th L.C., for twelve months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 23. *Runnymede*, Wildridge, from Bombay.—25. *Ripley*, Lloyd, from Liverpool.—27. *Yare*, Fawcett, from Port Louis.—28. *Judith*, Ager, from Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.—29. *Research*, Ogilvie, from London; and *Carnatic*, Proudfoot, from Mauritius.—JULY 3. H. M. S. *Alligator*, Lambert, from Singapore.—9. *Bencoolen*, Powell, from Liverpool and Colombo.—13. *Prince George*, Creed, from London.—15. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Calcutta.—16. H. C. sloop of war *Coote*, Rose, from a cruize.—19. *La Emile*, Ducom, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—20. *Merope*, Pollock, from Mauritius.—22. *Laurentia*, Tobit, from Pondicherry.—23. *Thetis*, Boothby, from Covelong.—28. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Robertson, from Port Louis.—AUG. 3. *Bayonnais*, Vanlom, from Bourbon and Karikal.—4. *Elphinstone*, Short, from London.—6. H. M. S. *Undaunted*, Harvey, from Trincomallee, and *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, from London.—12. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, from London, Madeira, Mauritius, and Ceylon.—14. *Emmee*, Gerard, and *Jean Laure*, Langlois, both from Mauritius.—18. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from Calcutta; and H. M. S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, from Kedgeree.

Departures.

JUNE 23. H. C. S. *Buckinghamshire*, Shea, for Calcutta.—27. H. C. Ch. S. *Larkins*, Campbell, for Calcutta.—28. *Arab*, Sparkes, for Calcutta.—JULY 3. *Ripley*, Lloyd, for Calcutta.—4. *Research*, Ogilvie, for Calcutta.—6. *Yare*, Fawcett, for Calcutta.—11. *Judith*, Ager, for Calcutta.—14. *Bencoolen*, Powell, for Singapore.—18. *Thalia*, Biden, for Calcutta.—20. H. C. sloop of war *Coote*, Rose, on a cruize.—21. *Merope*, Pollock, for Ennore.—25. *Thetis*, Boothby, for Calcutta.—26. *Prince George*, Creed, for Calcutta.—AUG. 4. *Bayonnais*, Vanlom, for Coringa.—7. H. M. S. *Alligator*, Lambert, on a cruize.—8. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, for Calcutta.—10. *Lady Munro*, Aiken, for New South Wales.—11. *Runnymede*, Wildridge, for Singapore and China; and *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for London.—20. H. M. S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, on a cruize.—22. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, for Masulipatam.—25. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for London.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

June 26. At Salem, Lieut. John Symons, 18th regt. M.N.I., to Harriet, second daughter of the late Dr. Wingrove, of Keynsham, near Bristol.

— At Madras, Mr. Wm. Rylands, of the Commissariat Department, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Adj. John Green, Madras N. V. Bat.

July 17. At Rajahmundry, G. J. Waters, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Harriet Eliza, only daughter of the late J. Cooke, Esq., of the Medical Establishment.

29. At Pondicherry, Mr. Christ. Chatelier, of Tanjore, to Anne, only daughter of Mr. A. Pagel, merchant.

Aug. 6. At Ootacamund, Thos. M'Goun, Esq., of Smithstone, Ayrshire, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Capt. Jas. Maclean, Argyle regiment.

21. At Madras, Capt. C. G. Scott, 1st regt., to Emily, daughter of Capt. Coffin, R.N.

Lately. At Cuddapah, Lieut. John Wm. Nixon, 17th regt. Madras army, to Cecilia, third daughter of the late T. Lambert, Esq., of Melford, County Galway, Ireland.

DEATHS.

May 24. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. Edmund Peel, Carnatic Europ. Vet. batt., of apoplexy, aged 31.

June 2. At Bangalore, Augusta, wife of Capt. J. G. Collins, H.M. 13th Light Drags., in her 25th year.

12. At Bellary, of cholera, Bell, wife of Major Craigie, H.M. 55th regt.

— At Hydrabad, Mrs. D. M'Callum.

16. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, James Edward, infant son, and on the 23d, of cholera, Priscilla Ann, wife of Lieut. E. Clutterbuck, 58th regt. Madras N.I.

18. At Vellore, Catherine Hutchison, and at Rajah's Choultry, on the 20th, Cornelia Bernard infant daughters of Brev. Capt. Heard, H.M. 62d regt.

20. At Seetabuldee, Mrs. C. Hinton.

21. At Vellore, Charles Harrison, only son of Capt. J. H. Campbell.

— At Black Town, Mrs. T. Oliver, aged 32.

23. At Masulipatam, Fred. Guidamour, Esq.

— At Tellicherry, Catherine Maitland, wife of John Vaughan, Esq.

— At Tellicherry, Assist. Surg. Thomas Ward, M.D.

29. At Poonamallee, of severe remittent fever, contracted on the march from Bangalore, Brev. Capt. Heard, H.M. 62d regt.

30. Mr. Wm. G. Urquhart, eldest son of the late Wm. Urquhart, Esq., of Madras, aged 21.

— At Pondicherry, Gregory M. Baboom, Esq.

July 1. At Madras, Ensign James Hacking, of the 15th regt. N.I.

2. At Pursewaukaum, Mr. David Blair.

3. At Madras, Mrs. J. Hall.

4. At Bangalore, Juliana Maria, daughter of Capt. Straton, 8th regt. L.C.

— Of cholera, Mr. John Lloyd, sen., aged 58, Examiner Revenue Board Office.

9. At the Conoore Ghaut, Neilgherry Hills, Susan Caroline, wife of Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, 42d regt. N. I., and adj. of corps of pioneers.

— At the Lunatic Asylum, Monsieur A. Chappey, treasurer of Pondicherry.

12. Mrs. Mary D'Roque, aged 40.

13. At Cochin, of childbirth, Maria, wife of Capt. Charles Evans, 51st. regt. N.I.

14. At Sadras, Mr. C. Brichaupt, master attendant at that station.

16. At Madras, in consequence of a fall from his horse, two days previously, by which his skull was fractured, Geo. Smith Gibbs, Esq., of the civil service, aged 22 years, second son of Sir George Gibbs, M.D., of Bath.

17. At Kamptee, Supernumerary 2d Lieut. G. M. Lethbridge, of the artillery.

— At Bangalore, Troop Qu. Mast. Thomas Avery, of the artillery.

18. At Trepassore, of cholera, Surg. George Henry Rutledge, H.M. 55th regt.

22. At Madras, Charles Philip Gordon, Esq. solicitor, Supreme Court, aged 47.

— At Madras, Mrs. Thos. Wilmot.

25. At Cuddalore, Mr. Andrew Mc Cally.

26. Miss Elizabeth Mc Intire, aged 20.

28. At Secunderabad, Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Robert Lee, Esq., of Walthamstow, Essex, and sister to Capt. Henry Lee, 11th regt. N.I., aged 18 years.

31. In camp, at Jaulnah, Lieut. Andrew Dyce, of the 39th regt. N.I.

Aug. 1. At Bangalore, Capt. Arthur Watkins, 7th regt. L.C., superintendent of the riding establishment.

3. At Bangalore. Euphemia Catherine, wife of Capt. Eyre Evans Bruce, 35th regt. N.I.

4. At Madras, Mr. Charles R. Butler, of the Town Major's office, aged 22.

— At Vepery, of cholera, Mr. John Bunts, of the gun carriage manufabtory.

10. At Madras, Mrs. Mary Trivett, aged 76.

13. At Pursewauk, Frances, relict of the late John D'Urilla, Esq., sen., aged 70.

— At Madras, Mr. Wm. Twigg, aged 49.

14. At Madras, Superintending Surg. William Fleet Newlyn, of the northern division.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FULL TENTAGE TO OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, July 4, 1833.—In conformity with a communication received from the Supreme Government, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the G. O. under date 2d Dec. 1829, and to sanction, from the 23d of May last, the grant of full tentage to the officers of every European corps and detachment on this establishment, except those stationed at the presidency.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL.

Bombay Castle, July 4, 1833.—With reference to the Gov. G. O. of the 13th October last, the following further regulations are promulgated:—

1st. A third assistant commissary general, in charge of both commissariat and bazar duties, is permitted to draw retrospectively from the 13th October last, the departmental pay of the next superior grade. A second assistant commissary general so situated is not to have any increase of salary.

2d. The total amount of the additional allowance is payable to the third assistant who may be in actual performance of the duty; no officer absent from his station being entitled to any portion thereof.

3d. At temporary cantonment commands, the salary of the officer in charge of the bazar, and the allowance for establishment, are to be reduced, each to rupees fifty per mensem, whenever the troops at the station shall not amount to two corps of the line.

4th. The monthly camp bazar perricks shall be furnished, at the stations below specified, by the commanding officer, *viz.* Sholapore, Ahmednuggur, Bhooj, Malligaum, Baroda, and Hursole.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department—Revenue.

July 8. Mr. G. H. Pitt, to be supernumerary assistant to principal collector of Poonah.

29. Mr. Gilbert Malcolm to be assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, and to be placed under orders of first assistant at Nassick.

Aug. 6. Mr. W. W. Bell, to be acting first-assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Judicial Department.

July 26. Mr. H. E. Goldsmid to act as assistant register to Court of Sudder Adawlut.

Furlough.—July 24. Mr. Thomas Ogilvie, to England, for three years.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 26, 1833.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. W. Chambers, 13th N.I., to act as line adj. at Dapoolie, during absence of Lieut. De l'Hoste, on leave. —Ens. F. C. Wells, 15th N.I., to perform duties of Mahratta interp. to that regt., from 9th April.

April 27.—Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th N.I., to have temporary command of Nat. Vet. Bat., v. Spratt proceeding to Europe.

May 29 *and June* 24.—The Hon. Court's orders of 13th Jan. 1830 recalled, and the undermentioned cadets to be cornets, 2d-lieuts., and ensigns, respectively; leaving the dates of their respective commissions for final adjustment on their appointment to regiments:—*Cavalry.* W. F. Curtis.—*Artillery.* E. S. Blake, Edw. Welland, W. Massie, G. P. Kennett, T. C. Pownall, G. A. Pruer, C. R. Dent, J. F. Turner, D. Erskine, E. J. Baynes, C. Yorke, G. P. Baynes, John Pottinger, G. P. Sealy, W. C. Say, G. K. Bell.—*Engineers.* John Skirrow.—*Infantry.* C. D. Mylne, Wm. Reynolds, W. C. Erskine, M. F. Gordon, G. H. Robertson, H. Cracroft, A. Welstead, E. M. Milne, Edw. Wood, W. R. Simpson, T. Percival, P. E. Warburton, A. J. Hodgson, J. L. Hendley, H. P. H. Hockin, A. Price, H. B. Rose, G. R. Remington, W. C. Bowen, A. Crawford, J. G. Forbes, A. McDonald, H. J. Barr, C. Mellersh, H. J. Willoughby.

June 29.—*European Regt.* Ens. R. P. Hogg to be interp. in Mahratta language; date 15th May 1833.

July 5.—Lieut. A. Burnes, 21st N.I., assistant to resident in Cutch, to proceed from Calcutta to England on duty, under orders of Supreme Government.

Capt. Jopp to be placed, from 1st Sept. 1833, under entire control of surveyor general of India.

July 9.—*26th N.I.* Ens. A. Goldie to be lieut., v. Munt invalided; date 5th July 1833.

Ens. C. D. Mylne to rank from 5th July 1833, and to be posted to 26th N.I., v. Goldie prom.

July 11. — The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Acting Ens. W. C. Erskine to act as interp. to left wing 7th N.I. at Rajcote, from 14th June.—Surg. R. Pinhey to take charge of medical store department at presidency, during absence of Surg. Walker, on sick cert.

Corps of Engineers. 2d-Lieut. George Wingate to be 1st-lieut., v. Kennedy dec.; date of rank 1st July 1833.—2d-Lieut. John Skirrow to take rank from 1st July 1833, v. Wingate prom.

July 13.—Supernum. Lieut. L. Brown, 5th N.I., admitted on effective strength from 16th Aug. 1832, v. Colquhoun dec.

6th N.I. Lieut. W. Maunsell to be capt. and Ens. G. H. Bainbridge to be lieut., in suc. to McNeever, dec.; date of rank 15th Oct. 1832.

Ens. Wm. Reynolds to rank from 15th July 1833, and to be posted to 6th N.I., v. Bainbridge prom.

July 19. — *Infantry.* Major D. Wilson to be lieut.-col., v. Dunsterville dec.; date of rank 8th July, 1833.—Major J. Livingston to be lieut.-col., v. Pearson dec., 10th ditto ditto.

7th N.I. Capt. J. Keith to be major, and Lieut. P. M. Melville to be capt. in suc. to Wilson prom., 8th ditto ditto.—Supernum. Lieut. J. R. Hibbert admitted on effective strength from 8th July 1833, v. Melville prom.

18th N.I. Capt. G. Moore to be major, Lieut. H. James to be capt., and Ens. D. Davidson to be lieut., in suc. to Livingston prom.; date of rank 10th July 1833.

Ens. W. C. Erskine to rank from 10th July 1833, and to be posted to 18th N.I., v. Davidson prom.

July 22.—Lieut. C. W. Tremenheere, of engineers, to proceed to Dharwar, and place himself under orders of principal collector.

July 25.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. H. Stockley, 7th N.I., to act as Mahratta interp. to 4th N.I., while doing duty with it.

July 29.—Messrs. Wm. Sullivan and John Cramond admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Aug. 1.—Brev. Capt. W. Williams, H.M. 40th regt., to be interp. on personal staff of Com.-in-chief.

Aug. 5.—Cornet W. F. Curtis to rank from 26th July 1833. and posted to 1st L.C., v. Tudor cashiered.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 29. Lieut. Col. E. H. Bellasis, engineers. — Capt. R. M. Cooke, 19th N.I.—Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th N.I. —Ens. F. Twynam, 21st N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe. — April 25. Capt. W. Spratt, 4th N.I., for health.—Capt. H. Pelham, 10th N.I., for health.—July 19. Lieut. G. Wilson, 28th N.I., for health.—30. Assist. Surg. P. Gray, for health. —Aug. 1. Col. S. Strover, commandant of artillery (to proceed in December).

To Calcutta. — July 22. Surg. V. C. Kemball, 3d member of Medical Board, for three months, on private affairs.

To China.—July 9. Capt. F. Crossley, 62d Bengal N.I., for two years, for health (eventually to Europe).

To Sea.—July 26. Mr. G. W. Blachley, of pension list, for six months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 12. *Sultana*, McGregor, from Mocha. — 14. *La Pactole*, Boussent, from Bordeaux and Mauritius. — 17. *Mary Bibby*, Whidborne, from Rio de Janeiro.—18. H.C.S. *Lowther Castle*, Harris, from London and St. Helena. — 19. *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, from London; and *Lady of the Lake*, Pearson, from Singapore. — 23. *Spence*, Hardie, from Port Glasgow; and *Buffon*, Passment, from Bordeaux, Cape, &c.—24. *Gulnare*, Bulley, from Singapore.—25. *Surrey*, Kemp, from Sydney, Batavia, and Java Head. —AUG. 2. *London*, Pickering, from Liverpool. — 6. H.C. brig *Palinurus*, Elwon, from Juddah and Mocha.—8. *Rupee*, Lewis, from Mocha.

Departures.

JULY 15. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, for China. — 16. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, for Liverpool.—21. *Elizabeth*, Blenkinsop, for Calcutta; and H.C.S. *Thames*, Pidding, for China.—22. *Hall*, Hughes, for Calcutta.—30. H. C. Ships *Lady Melville*, Shepherd, *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, and *Herefordshire*, Ford, all for China; and *Diamond*, Huxwell, for London.—31. H.C. brig of war *Tigris*, Nott, for Red Sea; and *Egyptian*, Lilburn, for Calcutta.—AUG. 1. *Sarah*, Whiteside, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and China.—2. *La Pactole*, Boussent, for China; and *Hero*, Thompson, for London.—9. *Lady of the Lake*, Pearson, for Singapore.—11. *Gulnare*, Bulley, for Calcutta. — *Mary Bibby*, Whidborne, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 13. At Surat, the lady of Capt. D. George Duff, 16th regt., of a son.

July 9. At Belgaum, the lady of J. G. Moyle, Esq., sup. surg. S. D. D., of a son.

16. At Byculla, Mrs. J. A. Cummins, of a daughter.

17. At Ruthagherry the lady of J. A. Forbes, Esq., civil service, of a son.

21. At Ahmednagger, the lady of R. Mills, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

27. At Colaba, Mrs. G. F. Andree, of a daughter.

28. At Bolarum, the lady of D. S. Young, Esq., of a son.

— At Girgaum, the lady of Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, 19th N.I., of a daughter.

31. At Colaba, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Laurie, minister of the Scotch church, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 11. At Cochin, Lieut. G. Leecock, 51st regt., M.N.I., to Anna, only daughter of Major Schuler of the artillery.

July 10. At Aurungabad, Haughton James, Esq., of the Bombay army, to Elizabeth Martha, only daughter of P. S. Hewett, Esq.

11. At Ahmedabad, James Holland, Esq., extra aide-de-camp to His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and acting deputy-assist. qu.-mast. gen., northern division, to Jane Glegg, third daughter of James Burnes, Esq., of Montrose.

DEATHS.

June 21. At Baroda, Mr. J. H. Bennett, aged 27.

30. At Dharwar, of acute dysentery, Lieut. T. S. Kennedy, engineer corps, second son of the late Dr. Alex. Kennedy, Madras establishment.

July 7. At Malligaum, suddenly, of apoplexy, Lieut. Col. John Bell Dunsterville, commanding 18th regt. N.I.

9. At Colabah, Lieut. Col. Edward Pearson, of 4th regt. Native Infantry.

13. At Ahmedabad, Eliza Jane, daughter of Col. Whish.

22. At Poonah, in his 20th year, Thomas Percival, Esq., of the Company's service, youngest and only surviving son of the late Dr. Edward Percival, of Bath.

27. At Bombay, Mary, daughter of D. Greenhill, Esq., civil service.

Aug. 7. At Byculla, Mrs. A. F. Stone, wife of the Rev. C. Stone, of the American mission, aged 34.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 7. Philip Anstruther, Esq., to be chief secretary to government, v. the Hon. John Rodney, resigned.

June 20. E. R. Power, Esq., to be an extra assistant in colonial secretary's office.

24. A. Walker, Esq., to be assistant to collector of Colombo.

E. S. Waring, Esq., to be assistant to collector of Galle.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. At Colombo, the Rev. E. Toyne, Wesleyan missionary, to Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Chapple, Esq., of Stonehouse, near Plymouth.

21. At Colombo, the Rev. Thomas Kilner, Wesleyan missionary at Matura, to Esther, youngest daughter of C. Booth, Esq., of Norton Hammer House, near Sheffield.

July 8. At Colombo, the Rev. J. McKenney, Wesleyan missionary, to Sarah, relict of the late James McRae, Esq., superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden in this island.

DEATHS.

May 22. At Colombo, Stephen H. Roosmalecocq, Esq., sitting magistrate of Negombo, aged 40.

July 8. At Colombo, Mrs. Adriana Carolina Van Buuren, widow of Dirk Jacob de Moor, late secretary of council at Jaffnapatam, under the Dutch government, aged 75.

Malacca.

MARRIAGE.

June 11. At Malacca, Thomas Oxley, Esq., assist. surgeon in the H.C. service, to Lucy Caroline, youngest daughter of the late W. H. Hayes, Esq., of the H.C. civil service, Bencoolen.

Singapore.

APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 20. The Rev. F. Darrah, to officiate temporarily as chaplain.

DEATH.

July 4. At Singapore, John Gordon, Esq., late commander of the ship *Hormajee Bomanjee*, of Bombay.

Isle of France.

MARRIAGE.

May 9. Capt. T. Francis to Miss Sarah Mary Marston.

Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIAGE.

June 24. At Algoa Bay, Capt. John Burton, of the brig *Maria* (late of the *Sherburne*), to Miss Mary Robinson.

St. Helena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 30, 1833.—Major C. Sampson, St. Helena regt., at his own request, placed on invalid estab. on full pay and allowances of his rank (horse allowance excepted), subject to approval of Hon. the Court of Directors; date 1st Oct. 1833.

St. Helena Regt. Capt. F. Seale to be major, v. Sampson invalided; Lieut. Wm. Mason to be capt. of a comp., v. Seale prom.; and Ens. D. H. H. Lester to be lieut. v. Mason prom.; all from 1st Oct. 1833.

Capt. J. B. Spiller to be garrison quarter-master, from 1st Oct. 1833, v. Seale prom.

Capt. McMahon to be superintendent of Chinese from 1st Oct. 1833, v. Spiller.

Oct. 21.—Brev. Capt. W. O. Kennedy, St. Helena artillery, to be commissary of military stores, v. Ashton dec.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 23. At the Church in James's Town, Commander Francis Harding, R.N., late of H.M.S. *Warspite*, to Miss Davidona Eleanor Dallas, second daughter of General Charles Dallas, governor and commander-in-chief of the island.

DEATHS.

June 29. Ens. Edward Charles Burt, 6th regt. Bombay N.I.

July 6. Capt. John Cocke, of the 3d regt. Bombay N.I.

12. Mr. John Sutherland, aged 18, second son of Mr. John Sutherland, bookseller, Edinburgh.

Oct. 18. Capt. Cæsar Jones Ashton, of the St. Helena artillery, military commissary, aged 29.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, December 18th, 1833.

A Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend from Midsummer last to Christmas 1833.

The court not having been made special for any particular business, the attendance was very thin.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (John Loch, Esq.) informed the court, that the statement of the general affairs of the Company, coming up, as far as they related to India, to the 1st of May 1832, had not been received, and therefore could not be laid before the court as they ought to be, pursuant to a by-law on that subject.

The *Chairman* then laid before the court a list of the superannuations granted by the Company since the last general court; also a return of the expenses of the Royal East-India Volunteers, which would shew that the expenditure in respect of that excellent body was less by £1200 than the estimate.

HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* next informed the court, that the Court of Directors had come to an unanimous resolution, to recommend to the court of proprietors a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next.; and he therefore now begged to move, that the dividend on the capital stock of the Company be at the rate of five and a quarter per cent. for the half-year ending the 5th of January next.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.) seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

SHIP BAROSSA.

The *Chairman* said, that he had next to inform the court, that the Court of Directors had on the 4th inst. come to a resolution by the ballot, to take up the ship *Barossa* by contract, for the conveyance of three iron steam-boats, their engines, &c. to India; that the *Barossa* had to be peculiarly fitted up for the conveyance of the several parts of the boats and engines, boilers, &c. so as to convey them with the least possible danger of injury; that the expense of this fitting up, and the whole expense of the voyage out, was to be covered by the payment of £3 per ton.

EQUALIZATION OF DUTIES ON EAST AND WEST-INDIA SUGARS.

Mr. *Weeding* rose for the purpose of bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice on this subject.

Mr. *Fielder* would beg to ask the hon. proprietor, whether by his motion he intended to include East-India rum as well as East-India sugars.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that the motion which he would soon read to the court did not expressly mention rum: but it was intended to include the productions of India generally in the petition to be founded on the resolution.

Mr. *Fielder* was anxious to know the exact course which the hon. proprietor intended with respect to rum, for (cries of "*Order!*" after which,)

The *Chairman* called on Mr. Weeding to proceed.

Mr. *Weeding* began by expressing his regret at the very thin attendance in the court on this occasion. This was the result, he was persuaded, not of indifference on the part of the members of the general court to questions affecting the interests of British India, but to the want of publicity as to their proceedings, which he hoped to see corrected by some means. When a notice was given at one court of proprietors of a motion to be made at a future court, no means were generally taken to announce the fact, and then gentlemen, before the coming round of the next court, were apt to forget the notice given. It would not be very difficult to remove this want of publicity to the important questions so often standing over for discussion from one court to another. The object of the motion he was about to submit to the court was to insure an equalization of duties on the sugars imported into this country from the British possessions in the East and West-Indies. At the present moment the duty on West-India sugar was only twenty-four shillings, while that on sugar from the East-Indies was thirty-two shillings per cwt. In the article of rum also, the production of sugar and the sugar-cane, which might be manufactured in large quantities in the East-Indies, there was a similar inequality of duty in favour of the produce of the West-India colonies. The duty on rum from the latter was nine shillings per gallon, while that on East-India rum was fifteen per gallon. This inequality it was the object of his motion to remove: and it would probably be more satisfactory to the court if he were to make them acquainted with the terms of his motion in the first instance; he should therefore read it. He then read:

"That a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying that hon. house to pass a law by which sugar, the production of the British possessions in the East-Indies, shall be admitted into the United Kingdom at an equal rate of duty with sugar imported from the British settlements in the Mauritius, America, and the West-Indies."

Should this motion be carried, it was his intention to propose the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, which he would now also read, in order to put the court in possession of all that he proposed to recommend to their notice and approbation. The hon. proprietor then read the following:—

"To the Hon. the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled;

"The humble petition of the East-India Company, sheweth,

"That during the last session of parliament your hon. house, in concurrence with the right hon. the Lords spiritual and temporal, and with the sanction of his Majesty, passed an act for continuing in your petitioners the government of the British territories in the East-Indies for a further term, your petitioners consenting, for the period of their holding the government of those territories, to discontinue the carrying on of any trade for their own profit.

"That your petitioners, being impressed with a deep sense of the importance of the trust committed to them, are anxious to administer the government of India with advantage to the people of that country.

"That your petitioners contemplate a serious impediment in the due exercise of this trust, in the commercial restrictions which are imposed in the form of custom duties upon many of the productions of British India, in their introduction into the United Kingdom.

"That among these productions sugar, an article indigenous to the soil of India, and capable of being cultivated to a vast extent, is subjected to a heavy and unequal duty compared with sugar imported from the Mauritius and the British colonies in America and the West-Indies.

"That while it has pleased parliament to add to the establishments of British India, by which the expenses of its government will be increased, your petitioners submit that it is due to the people of that country to encourage the cultivation of their land, by which their prosperity would be augmented, the public revenue be maintained, and the means of meeting the additional expenses of the government be more easily secured.

"Your petitioners also submit, that in the altered relations of commerce between Great Britain, the East-Indies, and China, to which the act of the 3d and 4th of William IV. chapter 85, has given rise, the people of India will be deprived of the profits of the Company's trade, in which they before largely participated, while they will still have to provide, under less favourable circumstances, the means of remittance to this country, in a sum of not less than £3,000,000 sterling annually, to meet the territorial charges of India which are payable in England.

"That while these alterations are more immediately and largely conducive to the interests of the United Kingdom, your petitioners trust that India will not seek in vain at the hands of the United Parliament the protection of equal laws, the encouragement of the productions of her industry, and the opportunity of multiplying the resources of her country, which a just and liberal policy would afford her.

"These resources have ever been the means of prosperity to the parent state, and Great Britain will largely benefit herself in the very act of rendering justice to India.

"Your petitioners therefore earnestly entreat that your hon. house will be pleased to admit the productions of British India, and more especially the article sugar, to be imported into the United Kingdom at the same rate of duty as is charged upon similar articles imported from the Mauritius and the British colonies in America and the West-Indies.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

The object of the motion and the prayer of the petition appeared to him, and he felt persuaded that they would also appear to the court, so just, so reasonable, so thoroughly based on the broad principle of equal justice and of fair and honest dealing, that he considered it almost superfluous to use any arguments in their support. It seemed so natural to conclude, that the subjects of the same government, whether they lived in the east or in the west, should be treated with equal justice by the state which governed them, that it must be a matter of surprise to many, and of regret to all, there should be occasion for the motion with which he troubled them. To point out the injustice of the practice which prevailed, was not very difficult. Indeed, considering what one now heard on every side—of the liberality and fairness of public measures—of the abolition of monopolies and of protecting duties—and of the application of the principles of free trade and fair competition,—it was most surprising that such a striking violation of those principles should be allowed to continue longer amongst our fiscal and commercial regulations, *(Hear, hear!)* —Shame it was, that it should at this time and hour be necessary to call upon the representatives of the people to put an end to a system so unjust in its application. *(Hear!)* The blame, however, did not rest with the members of that court at either side of the bar. Attempts had often been made by the Company to remove this injustice done to India, and to have the inhabitants of our East-Indian territories placed, with respect to the imports of their produce, on the same footing as our other colonies. Many years ago, as far back as 1792, the attention of the General Court was called to the question by an hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Randle Jackson), who, for the happiness of his friends and of those who respected his honourable zeal and talents, was still living a member of that court. This gentleman took the lead on that occasion, and resolutions were passed enjoining the Directors to endeavour to obtain an equalization of the duty on sugar. That motion did not attain its desired result. In more recent times—in the year 1822, the attention of the General Court was again called to the subject, and the Directors were requested to inquire into the operation of the duties as they then existed on East-India sugars, as compared with those imposed on sugars from the West-India colonies. On this occasion the order of the court was of an extended nature. The Directors were required to investigate the circumstances attending the culture and manufacture of sugar in British India, and the ground and effects of the regulations which obstructed its

consumption within the United Kingdom. They did so, and, with a diligence and ability much to their credit, they presented in the same year a voluminous report fraught with most valuable information on the subject. This report, and the documents accompanying it, were ordered to be printed, and were no doubt in the hands of most of the members of that court. Again, in the spring of the year 1823, the subject was brought under the consideration of the court by an hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes), whose ardour in the pursuit of every measure which tends to improve the condition of the natives of India, and to strengthen the connexion between India and Britain, is well known. This gentleman took the lead on that occasion. He was ably supported by another hon. gentleman, now a member of the Court of Directors (Mr. Tucker), who, for the honour and credit of the East-India Company, and for the welfare of India, had been recently placed in the distinguished situation of deputy chairman. The resolutions brought forward by these gentlemen, after a memorable debate of two days, succeeded by a ballot, were carried by a very large majority. The Directors were desired to apply to his Majesty's ministers in the first instance, and if they failed in prevailing upon them to do justice to India, they were enjoined to present petitions to both houses of parliament for the same object. The Court of Directors, well knowing, that inquiry would in all probability obtain the end desired, applied to the government to authorize the appointment of a committee of inquiry in parliament on the subject of the sugar duties, but they were refused. They had no alternative, but to present petitions to both houses of parliament, agreeably to the resolution of the general court, which was done in the same year. These petitions were not successful. In 1830 the question was again brought before the general court on the occasion of a reduction in the duties on West-India sugars, while the duties on East-India sugars were allowed to remain at a disproportionately high rate. The same arguments were again urged by the advocates of the equal claims and rights of the natives of our East-Indian possessions, and though, as heretofore, they were left without any reasonable answer, or any possible refutation, they were, he regretted to say, not more successful than on any of the preceding occasions. He mentioned those circumstances to shew, that if the government persevered in a grievous wrong towards our East-Indian colonies, the East-India Company had no participation in it; but that, on the contrary, the majority of the members of that court, both within and without the bar, had done all in their power to remove the evil, of which complaint was so justly made. The present time was, he had reason to hope, more propitious, for a renewal of their efforts, and the success of their endeavours. Exclusive privileges were now exploded—monopolies were condemned, and there seemed to be a general assent to the proposition, that all classes of his Majesty's subjects were entitled to equal justice, whatever were their station and occupation, and in whatsoever quarter of the world they resided, whether they were natives of the torrid or of the temperate zone, whether they were nearer to or farther from the seat of government. (*Hear, hear!*) Whatever may have been the practice heretofore, it seemed now the general opinion of the country, that every colony or distant settlement had a claim in justice and sound policy to equal rights and equal protection from the mother country. (*Hear, hear!*) It was this feeling which pervaded the land of England, and animated the breasts of its people, which would, he trusted, secure for them the accomplishment of their object. They asked on the part of India for no preference, protection, or favour; they desired only that the productions of her soil should be admitted into the United Kingdom on equal footing with the productions of other British possessions. Was this asking too much? (*Hear!*) Was it seeking any thing more than that to which, on common principles of fair dealing, she was fully entitled? But had India no higher pretensions than this, for asking to be placed on the same terms as to her produce with other British colonies? He would contend that she had pretensions to which no other British colony could lay claim; because it could be proved that India conferred benefits upon England to an extent to which no other colony could pretend: she had therefore claims on our gratitude, as well as on our sense of justice. He might cite a variety of instances in which this claim could be made out, but they were well known, and he would not take up more of the time of the court than was unavoidable. By the latest return which had been made to parliament it appeared, that for the year ending the 5th of January 1833, there had been exported to the East-Indies and China, in the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to the extent of £6,521,532. 1*s.* 7*d.*, while during the same period of time there was exported from the United Kingdom to all our West-India colonies an amount only of £3,729,521. 14*s.* 2*d.*, so that the East-Indies and China took nearly double the quantity of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to that which was taken by the West-Indies. Would it be supposed after this, he was almost inclined to ask, would it be

endured, that the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland shall give a preference to the West over the East? If they did, it would be said that they were ungrateful as well as unjust. He would not dwell on the large fortunes which were made in that country (through the instrumentality of good government, he would admit), and which were brought home to be spent here, though much might be said on that point—and what, he repeated, did India ask in return for those advantages? She sought for no exclusive right—no peculiar privilege; all she requested was, that we should extend the same protection to her produce, which we did to the similar productions of our other colonial possessions. Leaving the question of gratitude out of consideration, let us look. But it was not merely an abstract sense of justice, and of gratitude for benefits received, on which their hopes of success were founded. Let the statesmen and the people of England look to the wide field of promise opened to their view by giving encouragement to India in the cultivation of her land. He was much struck with one, among many other excellent points on this subject, in a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Martin; and there were many of his statements in which he fully concurred, and which were more than sufficient to bear out his (Mr. Weeding's) argument. It was, he thought, perfectly clear, that India was willing to take our manufactures, if we took so much of her produce as would enable her to cultivate her land. She would take our cotton clothing in exchange for her sugars and other produce. If we looked at it merely with respect to this one article of cotton alone, see the extensive market which it would open to our manufactures. It was admitted that there was in India a population of at least one hundred millions of inhabitants, directly or indirectly subject to our control—and it was calculated, on what he considered very sufficient data, that the humblest peasant or cooley would be a consumer of at least twenty yards of cotton clothing in the year, at a value of sixpence a-yard, or ten shillings in all. Now taking this, which was the lowest calculation, as the measure of the whole consumption, there would be at once an opening for our cotton cloths to the extent of fifty millions sterling a-year. How would not such a market for our cotton add to our resources as a manufacturing country! (*Hear, hear!*) He said this on the assumption that India would be content to leave to us the manufacturing trade, for which we were so much better fitted, being well content with the cultivation of land, provided we agreed to encourage that cultivation, and to take her produce in exchange for our manufactured articles. Was it, he would ask, possible to contemplate such an outlet for the produce of our domestic industry, without perceiving the incalculable benefits which it must confer on this country? But look also at the effects which would follow to India herself from such an intercourse. The cultivation of her internal resources, giving, as it would do, employment to her population, would make them more contented and happy under British sway. It would tend to make them daily more and more enlightened, and India, being ever, as she now was, the brightest gem in the British crown, would then become its most powerful and profitable support as a colony. (*Hear, hear!*) She would then indeed be able to make us a suitable return for all the good which we might be the means of conferring upon her, and for making her understand her true interest. But it might be said that India was not able to supply us with the whole quantity of sugar necessary for our consumption, if the West-India colonies should fail us. He begged to deny that statement, as not resting on any sure foundation. We had never put the productive powers of India, as to the growth of sugar, to a fair trial. She had never got from us that encouragement for the cultivation of her land, which should induce her to extend it to any large scale; but as far as she had gone, she had proved that her powers of production might be carried to almost any extent which our wants could demand. He had a letter from a gentleman in Bengal, who stated that he had on his sugar plantations raised 2,000 hogsheads of sugar and 1,000 puncheons of rum, in the year, but that not having a market open to him on any fair terms here, he was obliged to dispose of it in other countries; but he was certain that if a fair market were offered, India could produce sugar to any required extent. Not finding any other mode of disposing of part of his stock to advantage, he was obliged to refine a part, and dispose of it as he could amongst his neighbours. See then what they would do, by throwing this means of production out of employment; they would deprive India to the same extent of being the consumers of our manufactures. India was at one time manufacturing to a great extent. We had since then, by our superior machinery and skill, driven them out of that employment; but they would now be well content to become cultivators, and leave manufactures to us, if, as he before said, we took their produce in exchange for our commodities. Let us also look at what would be the effect of this upon the British consumers of East-India produce. This was a point of view in which he had not intended to look at it; for he thought it would be sufficient for him to shew, that we were bound to

the cause he had pointed out, as an act of common justice to India; but it was impossible, in looking at the whole question, to leave out of consideration that part of it which concerns England; for the encouragement of the cultivation of India sugar became a question which concerned us all, if the supply from the West-Indies should fail. That was a point of view in which the question was of the highest interest to every person in the country. He had before said that he did not think the question was one which required many arguments to shew its justice and sound policy. They were apparent in the very terms of the proposition which he had laid down; but he could not avoid reading an extract from a petition to the British Parliament from the European and native inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled on the 15th of December 1829. The statement there put forth was so reasonable, and the arguments in support of the claim of the petitioners so unanswerable, that he was surprised how any British ministry could have refused assent to them. It was, however, to be regretted, that the truth and justice of a statement were not always successful advocates in the cause in which it was made. He would now read to the court a short extract from the petition:

"That your petitioners, British and native inhabitants of Calcutta, are animated with sentiments of loyalty to the crown, and anxious to multiply and draw closer the ties of interest and affection which connect the two countries, by the removal of those legal obstructions to the application of British skill, capital, and industry, to the commercial and agricultural resources of India, which are no less incompatible with national prosperity, than repugnant to the laws, by which all other British colonies and dependencies are governed.

"Your petitioners prefer no claims to exemptions, favours, or privileges, at the expense of any class or description of his Majesty's subjects, and seek no other stimulus to the advancement of this country in wealth, knowledge, and assimilation in all the elements of public strength, and private happiness, than would result from a fair participation of the care and confidence of parliament, from the reception of its products on the payment of equal duties, and from those judicial safeguards of person and property, which have long been esteemed the birth-right of Englishmen."

The extract which he had just read, would fully explain the object of his motion, and would afford an answer to the question put by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder), as to whether it was his intention to include in his motion an equalization of the duties on rum as well as sugar. His object was to obtain an equalization of the duties on all articles of the produce of India. He thought it but justice that the duties on all articles of East-India produce should be the same as those on the similar produce of our other colonies. India produced cotton, coffee, sugar, silk, indigo, spices, and many other important articles of commerce. She had the means of raising nearly all the articles produced in tropical climates, and he believed it might be said, to as great an extent as the wants of this country required. We, therefore, as large consumers of most or all of those articles, were in a situation which enabled us to do justice to this our most important colony, by placing the articles of her produce on the same footing in respect of duties as the similar productions of other colonies. Under these circumstances, he trusted that the Court, as the peculiar guardians of the rights and interests of our Indian population, would give its unanimous assent to the motion which he should now submit. The hon. proprietor concluded by delivering in the motion which he had before read. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Sir *Charles Forbes* seconded the motion, and expressed a hope that it would meet with the unanimous support of the Court. He concurred with his hon. friend who brought it forward, in regretting the very thin attendance on a question of so much importance. He was sorry that when the hon. proprietor had determined to submit the motion, he had not endeavoured to obtain a special meeting of the court for the purpose of its consideration, which he might easily have done, or that he had not had the present court made special for its discussion. Either course was within his reach, and either would have given greater publicity to the notice, and have probably secured a much more full attendance. However, a more full court could do no more than come to the same conclusion which he trusted the present court would arrive at, that of giving a unanimous vote in support of the motion, and of the petition to be founded upon it to the House of Commons. He should wish that they would also agree to send a similar petition to the Lords.

Mr. *Weeding* here suggested, that as the matter related to the imposition of taxes, the petition was in this case confined to the House of Commons.

Sir *C. Forbes* observed that might be very true, but still, for many reasons, he should like to have a petition to the same effect presented to the House of Lords, to which there could be no objections. He did not feel it necessary to trespass on the time of the court at any length in supporting the motion, for it appeared to him that there was only one view which in justice and fairness could be taken of it. He was disposed rather to confine himself to an expression of his earnest hope that the subject would be warmly taken up and supported in the House of Commons. He was the more anxious on this subject, as the friends of India, and the advocates of her rights and interests, had much to complain of the want of attention to Indian interests in that house. It was not because those subjects were not understood, but because there seemed a sort of apathy to matters relating to India. Why, he need only take the case of the bills which were introduced last session relating to India and China; he more particularly alluded to that leading bill which put an end to the Company as a trading body with China, and added so greatly to the burdens of the people of India—that bill, the passing of which he should lament as long as he lived. What was the course taken with respect to that measure? Was there any thing which could be called an opposition to that bill? No;—the principle of the bill was tamely acquiesced in, and it was allowed to go to a second reading with as little opposition as if it were a mere turnpike bill, and indeed with much less opposition than many such bills had to encounter. And how was it met in the committee? With scarcely more of opposition to its details. There was one of their directors not now present, who he regretted had offered very little opposition to the measure, or indeed paid it any great attention. He wished that that hon. and learned member had paid the subject as much attention as he had paid to the unfortunate Poles, in which he entirely coincided with him; he hoped, however, that that hon. and learned member would make amends by his attention to the petition which was before the court, and would give it the benefit of his great talent and vigilance, and that no opportunity would be omitted of urging its prayer on the serious consideration of the house. His hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) had read to the court an extract from a petition to the House of Commons, agreed to at a meeting of European and native inhabitants of Calcutta in 1829. In every thing stated in that petition he fully concurred, for all the statements were true enough, and could be fully demonstrated; but he was sorry that his hon. friend had not read another extract from Mr. Martin's pamphlet on the same subject, taken from a petition of the Hindoos, presented by Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, in June 1832, which went more fully into the detail of the grievances complained of, and shewed how heavily they pressed upon the people of India. Mr. Martin had truly said: "Every encouragement is held out to the exportation from England to India of the growth and produce of foreign as well as English industry, while many thousands of the natives, who a short time ago derived a livelihood from the growth of cotton and the manufacture of cotton goods, are without bread, in consequence of the facilities afforded to the produce of America and to the manufacturing industry of England; but sugar, to the production of which the lands of the petitioners might be turned, is loaded with such heavy duties in England, as effectually to shut the market against the industry of the East-Indians, when turned to this particular commodity." This was the opinion not only of the native manufacturers, but was a feeling which extended over the whole of our Indian possessions. He held in his hand a letter written by a native of India, under the Bombay Government dated the 10th of June 1832, at a time when they were in expectation of some such changes as had since been effected by the legislature, with respect to India. After a variety of arguments, all of which were to the purpose, and which he was disposed to give entire to the public, as a proof of what the natives were capable of, and to shew that the events in this country relating to India were closely watched and attentively considered by them, the writer proceeded to say, in the only extract which he should read.

Mr. *S. Dixon* asked whether the hon. bart. had any objection to read the whole.

Sir C. Forbes said, that his only objection was, that he was anxious to save the time of the court as the letter was of considerable length. He would, therefore, confine himself to that part of it, which more particularly dwelt on the subject of which he was speaking—

Mr. *S. Dixon* thought the court would be better able to form its opinion of the arguments, if the whole letter were read—

Sir *C. Forbes* repeated that for the reason he had assigned, he would confine himself to one extract.

Mr. *Weeding* submitted that the hon. bart. ought not to be called upon to read more of the letter than he pleased. He had a perfect right to read only such part of the document as he thought proper. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *C. Forbes* then proceeded to read the extract. The writer said, "Were I to enter farther into the subject I should only tire your patience. I could furnish much useful matter, and point out how your land and other revenue might be increased, while it gave bread and employment to thousands who now labour under great indigence and distress, and are becoming desperate, and can be made the willing instruments of discontented, ambitious, and designing men. They want only a few bold and enterprising men to head and lead them. You have ruined India, partly by remitting the fortunes you acquire here to England, and partly by your monopolies. Your extensive imports into India of your cotton manufactures by machinery, are a great evil to the labouring class, inasmuch as they tend to enrich a few at the expense and ruin of thousands. You formerly took the cotton manufactures from India and derived a

great revenue. In enriching your own country and giving employment to your own people, you have now impoverished India, thrown thousands out of employment, and materially injured your Indian revenue; and given a convincing proof that you look more to the welfare of yourselves and country than to that of the poor Indians. You have drained India of all you could, and have left nothing for others to drain, but a large empire to preserve, which, would cost infinitely more than it will be able to produce, even under good management, and in profound peace and tranquility, for, at least a quarter of a century to come. The system you are now pursuing of decreasing your military establishments and curtailing salaries, &c. has given great cause for discontent, and is pregnant with danger of which you are not aware, or if you are, you think lightly of. It will prove to be 'penny wise and pound foolish.' The depressed state of the agricultural peasanty of India, and the bad administration of justice in the native courts require the *immediate* attention of the Company, in whose hands I think the government would work better than in the king's, which would throw open every thing to European settlers, and thereby as I said before, drive the natives to desperation and rebellion. Do away your monopoly of the cotton manufacture, and take as you did before that of India. You will increase your revenue, and make reductions and retrenchments unnecessary. Let the fortunes you acquire be spent here, and then the natives will like you better, and every thing will have life and truth in this statement, and whilst this feeling was very strong in Calcutta, it was equally so on the western side of India, and indeed throughout the whole of that Empire. He hoped, therefore, that under these circumstances the petition founded upon the motion before the Court, would be agreed to unanimously, and that it would be zealously supported in the House of Commons by those in that house, who, from their connexion with India, ought to have its interests at heart. He was sure it would have the cordial support of the hon. member for Middlesex, of whom he must say that on all occasions he had shewn himself the sincere friend to India, and had been the strenuous advocate of her best interests; and who he was sure would, as he had done before, clearly shew that no interest would be unjustly dealt with by the concession to the natives of India, of that, which as a British possession, was their undoubted right. As to the case of the West-India colonies, he was sorry to think that they were greatly depressed, but this was no ground for withholding justice from India. The situation in which they were placed was not the fault of India, and afforded no more ground for giving them privileges or protection at the expense of others, than the present condition of India would afford for giving them a protection at the expense of other colonies, a protection which they neither sought nor desired. All they desired was to be placed upon an equal footing with other British possessions. They asked no more. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not know to whom it was intended to entrust the presentation of the petition the House of Commons. He wished his hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) had a seat in Parliament, though he owned that would place him in bad company: still for the sake of India he should like to see him there, that the people of that country might have the benefit of his zeal, activity, and ability. Such a man was much wanted to wake up the attention of the House to Indian affairs. He would admit that the right hon. the President of the Board of Control was a man eminently qualified for that duty, and that he had the good of the people of India at heart, but it happened unfortunately that he had sometimes an extraordinary way of shewing it. He hoped, however, for the sake of consistency, (if such a word was to be found in the vocabulary of the reformed parliament,) that that right hon. gentleman, if he did not undertake to present their petition, would at least be found amongst its most zealous supporters, considering the part he had heretofore taken in the House upon the same subject. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, that it was not his intention to enter into any lengthened arguments in opposition to the motion before the court; but he could not help remarking on the manner in which the hon. mover had laboured to make out a case, which, at the commencement of his speech, he had said was so self-evident, that it did not require any arguments to be advanced in its support. He regretted that, as the hon. proprietor had thought it right to bring forward the motion, means had not been taken to give it greater publicity; for in that case, he (Mr. Dixon) thought that he should have more support in the view which he took of the case, than he was likely to have at present. He would admit that the hon. proprietor had the right to bring the subject forward at such a court as the present, even without a notice; but unless much publicity were given to his intention, it could not be expected that at a court, at this period of the year, there would be any very numerous attendance, where the great majority, like himself, could not anticipate any other business than the usual declaration of a dividend. However, even if the attendance were more

numerous, what could he, who was connected with the West-India interest, expect in a court of East-India proprietors. Connected as he was, and had been for so many years, it was natural that he should take a very different view of the question before the court, from that of the great majority of those who surrounded him; and it was just as natural that he should expect to be outvoted, if he were to put his opinion in a shape in which the sense of the court could be taken upon it. But though it was not his intention to offer any amendment to the motion, yet he would beg to offer a few remarks on the observations which had fallen from the hon. mover. In the first place, let him tell his hon. friend, that the golden age which he had described as certain to follow the importation of East-India sugar, under equalized duties, would never arrive. If the sugar of the East-Indies were cultivated to-morrow to the full extent which the hon. proprietor seemed to desire, he (Mr. Dixon) would assure him, that the results would not be so very flourishing as he seemed to think. He had been for sixty, or about sixty-three years, connected with the sugar-trade, and he had seen many flattering prospects held out, which he knew had never been realized. He had that very day offered some very good St.-Kitt's at fifty-two shillings, of which twenty-four were to be paid as duty; and when the freight and all the other charges upon it were paid, it did not leave quite ten shillings to defray the cost of cultivation. What, then, would be the situation of the West-India grower, if the sugar were allowed to come in from the East-Indies on the payment of equal duties? For his own part, he would say, that he never knew the situation of the West-India colonies worse than it is at present. When, therefore, he heard the hon. mover talk of the golden prospects, and the very prosperous results which this country might expect from the importation of East-India sugar, he would beg leave to tell him, that such prospects rested upon no solid foundation. What would be the situation of this country, were the whole of the refiners were thrown out of employment? He would contend, that if East-India sugars were thrown upon the market, at the same duties as the West-India sugars, the result, while it might bring a very slight advantage to the consumers, would be fraught with ruin to those who embarked their property in the production of either article, and with a consequent severe loss to those whose manufactures were sent out in exchange for those sugars. Under these circumstances, he considered the present motion not called for, as it must, if successful, be fraught with the ruin of colonies already labouring under the most severe pressure.

Mr. *Fielder* supported the motion. The hon. proprietor who last addressed the court had not, in his opinion, fairly stated the question. The plain question was, not whether we should involve our West-India colonies in ruin, but whether we should adopt the fair and just principle, that every man should be allowed to import an article of necessary consumption from those of our own colonies, from which he could obtain it cheapest and most suited to his purpose; not forgetting, at the same time, to do equal justice to the natural wants and feelings of the colonists generally, to whom England is so much indebted. Looking at the various reports before the British parliament, and at the progressive, indeed most rapid increase of the consumption of sugar in Russia and in other northern nations, he would contend that the growth of the cane in the West-India colonies was not equal to one-fourth of the demand, even at the present period; noting more particularly the serious reduction which had taken place from time to time in the exports from those islands. At one period, before the revolution in St. Domingo, the importation into Europe from that colony alone was not much less than the enormous quantity of two million cwts. of sugar annually, though at present not exceeding forty or fifty hhds. in the course of the year. In looking to this, we must bear in mind the declining state of Barbadoes in the growth of the sugar-cane, though the supply from that island was once considered to be inexhaustible. And also the fact that Jamaica alone now supplied half as much as all the rest of our West-India colonies put together. And it would be admitted that England had no certainty of even the present scanty supply continuing from those sources; (*hear!*) indeed he must express his great surprise that England could be content to depend for the supply of what must be now considered a common necessary of life, upon so slight a foundation as upon the uncertain tenure of the West-India islands, cultivated as they were by the forced and unnatural labour of human beings in such an unhealthy climate; more particularly after experiencing the result of St. Domingo asserting and maintaining its own independence, and of the extraordinary diminution of its sugar exports which had followed immediately upon that event. Has it not therefore, he would enquire, been fully exemplified, that the African would not cultivate the sugar-cane beyond a sufficiency for his own immediate consumption, and in no wise for that of other nations? He would seriously ask, what situation England would be in for sugar supplies, if the other Carribbean islands were to follow the example of St.

Domingo? which, though he hoped the day would be far distant, he feared they most certainly would do. What, he repeated, would then become of the boasted supplies, if we were to depend wholly or mainly upon the produce of the West-Indies? (*Hear, hear!*) Were we, in that event, to seek supplies from the Brazils; from other parts of South America; from Batavia, or from the Isle of Bourbon? (and by the way, it was pretty clear that much of that island's produce already had found its way to this country as Mauritius sugar.) (*Hear!*) Ought we not rather, whilst we had the means, to turn ourselves with prudent foresight to India, our most valuable but greatly neglected colony? India, indeed the district of Bengal alone, with proper encouragement to the cultivation of its soil, would yield a sufficient supply not only for our own consumption, but would enable England to supply all Europe with sugar. This was the position which he laid down; that the West-Indies, not affording a supply equal to one-fourth of the demand, and even that supply a most uncertain one, we were bound to look beyond them, and clearly to ascertain from whence an uninterrupted supply might be obtained with most certainty, and with advantage, not only to ourselves, but to our other colonies, more particularly to India. (*Hear!*) He would not largely dwell on the painful subjects of our exclusive encouragement to the forced and unnatural West-India mode of cultivation, rendering us as it were the gaolers of the Africans, confined against their will, in islands four thousand miles distant from their own home and continent. There were other topics also connected with this subject which he should pass over, in order to come at what he considered the grand feature of the case, namely, the obligation on this country to take some steps to alleviate the distresses notoriously existing amongst our East-Indian population. And the obligation was the greater, since a great part of these distresses, if not the whole of them, was brought about by the changes occasioned in Indian industry by the successful competition of British machinery. What was the situation of India, according to the latest accounts from all the presidencies? He found by the accounts which came down to June last, that in a small district of the Bombay presidency, there were no less than 36,000 individuals of our own fellow subjects, the Hindoos, suffering the most severe privations from want of employment. This was a statement made on what he might call official authority. He found also statements in the public newspapers, but for the authenticity of which he could not vouch, which gave similar descriptions of the extreme distresses prevailing in other parts of India. Accounts received from Vellore, described the inhabitants of that and the surrounding country to be in a state of extreme distress, indeed of absolute poverty and misery. He found it also stated that the Madras papers described the condition of the people of that presidency to be one of almost entire destitution from the want of provisions, occasioned chiefly by the want of employment. In the Calcutta papers we were also informed that not less than 70,000 persons (our own fellow subjects, the Hindoos), had been obliged to leave their homes in the mountains, in search of food and employment in the lowland districts. (*Hear, hear!*) These were circumstances which, considering the closely connected and truly valuable relation in which England stood towards India, imperatively called upon all England, and more particularly on the East-India Company, to unite its utmost strength, and urge the British Legislature to take immediate steps for the permanent relief and good of that immense empire, and its 100,000,000 of inhabitants, to whom we had been so much indebted for more than two centuries. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not, indeed he could not, in the least agree with certain hon. proprietors, that England could give this relief by inundating India with British manufactures, for God knew that India had had already too much of our manufactures, as in fact English manufactures were mainly the causes of India's present sufferings. But he (Mr. Fielder) must contend that this country could, not only without injury, but on the contrary with great benefit to itself, relieve the whole empire of British India (of more than half a million of square miles in extent) by doing only mere justice to her; by opening a British market for the produce of her soil and the labour of her inhabitants, more particularly as respected the produce of the sugar-cane, and taking such produce in aid of the enormous remittances of several millions sterling required to be transmitted annually to England. (*Hear!*) How, he would seriously ask, were those remittances to find their way into this country, unless we consented to take on fair and equitable terms the produce of the Indian soil? It was impossible, in the present deplorable state of India, that she could furnish rupees, gold, or indeed any of the precious metals. How then was she to forward, year after year, the required remittance of several millions to be paid in this country on account of this company, or of private individuals, or as the returns of commercial consignments? We ought, in short we must, as well on the score of sound policy as of strict justice and common humanity, be content to receive East-India produce, particularly that of sugar, or remittances to England must be completely out of the question. (*Hear, hear!*)

As to the capability of India to supply the demand of this country, not only for its own immediate consumption, but for the supply of all Europe, and indeed of all North America, there could be but one opinion. It was clearly stated, in the various reports, to which reference had been made, that there was a sufficient quantity of land in India for such a growth of the sugar cane; and they also satisfactorily proved the spontaneous, free, and exceeding cheap labour of the Hindoo in its culture; and in particular he would mention that it appeared that a single Hindoo with his two bullocks and a plough would perform as much in an East-Indian sugar plantation as twenty or twenty-five African negroes could, or at least would, in a West-India climate. (*Hear!*) The Hindoos were strongly attached to their native country and to its natural produce, and more especially to the culture of the sugar-cane. The cane was from time immemorial held sacred, as well by the ancient as by the modern Hindoo, and there was not a landholder (in those parts growing the sugar cane) who did not of his own free will and accord cultivate his patch of sugar cane, as well as of rice and other articles. It was invariably the Hindoo mode of employing the soil to which they were much devoted. The culture of the cane, not being as in the West-Indies, a forced and unnatural mode of cultivating the soil by human instead of animal labour, but was (he repeated) considered by the Hindoo as a pleasurable, as well as a beneficial and sacred employment. He (Mr. F.) conceived, that if a market could be obtained by admitting East-India sugars into this country on the same terms as those from the West-Indies, there could be no doubt that the cultivation of the sugar cane throughout the whole campaign of India would become so extensive as to make England the grand sugar market for all Europe and Northern America.—(*Hear.*)—It should (he must again repeat,) also be borne in mind that the Indian cultivation was altogether voluntary on the part of the natives. It was not a cultivation carried on by human beings dragged from their happy native homes, and confined against their inclinations as prisoners in far distant islands, on a different continent, and stimulated chiefly by the force of the scourge, or other unfeeling and unnatural means. On the contrary, the cane plantation work in India was performed chiefly by animals, and the Hindoo looked upon the cultivation with pleasure, and as a beneficial employment. The whole employment was of the Hindoos' an involuntary free-will, with no task-masters—no compulsion in the least degree—no punishment whatever to the Hindoo sugar grower, save in his being denied a market for the produce of his own native soil and of his own industry.—(*Hear, hear.*)—He (Mr. Fielder) submitted that we were bound then, even in this view of the case, to encourage that natural and praise-worthy occupation which came home to the good and proper feelings of the Hindoos, and not in effect to tell them that, though we taxed them to the utmost, they should not cultivate their own soil in the way most pleasing and most beneficial to themselves; and that should they do so, we should shut them out from a market to other British colonies.—(*Hear.*)—He must once more contend, that as the supply of sugar from the West-India colonies was so greatly insufficient for the demand, we were bound for our own sakes to encourage cultivation in that country, which with proper encouragement, was fully willing and able to supply us with sugars to any any extent. And above all we were bound in every point of sound policy, good feeling, and indeed common humanity, to give encouragement to agriculture in India, as thousands and thousands of its inhabitants were in a state of destitution for want of employment. (*Hear!*) We having first deprived them of their manufactures by the successful competition of British machinery, and next having discouraged them from cultivating their soil by excessive taxation with other impediments. He would moreover add, that as India seemed almost stripped of her rupees, England as a matter of necessity, if she expected remittances of several millions sterling annually, must receive Indian produce, for she would have no other alternative than the taking the productions of India or nothing. (*Hear*) He should conclude, by giving his cordial support to the petition to Parliament for an equalization of duties on all articles of Indian production, more particularly on sugar; the culture of the cane being considered by the Hindoo as one of his most pleasing, beneficial, and sacred employments. (*Cheers.*)

Capt. Gowan regretted that some more extensive notice had not been given of the present motion. If there had, proprietors would have come prepared for its discussion. It was, however, fortunate for him in the few observations that he had to offer, that this was one of those motions which required little preparation for its discussion, as it required but very little argument to convince any unprejudiced person of its justice and propriety. He could not but join in the regrets expressed by those who had preceded him, at the strikingly thin attendance on this occasion, and more particularly within the bar, where he believed that not one-half of their directors were in attendance. How different

was this conduct from the professions put forth by those gentlemen, when canvassing the proprietors for their votes—what a contrast did this apathy afford to the fulsome assurances given on those occasions, that they would be most diligent to attend to all those matters which effect the interests of the Company, or of those millions who were in an especial manner placed under their care. If one were to judge from the present state of the court—one might not unreasonably infer that the interests of India were not those which the proprietors looked after, but their own—and as seemed to be the opinion of the hon. proprietor on the floor (Mr. S. Dixon)—they came to the court to vote the largest amount of dividend to themselves—having done which they appeared to be indifferent to the condition of those from whom those dividends were in great measure to come. He should have expected on an occasion like the present, an attendance as full as any of the crowded days during which they discussed that important measure relating to the Company—the passing of which he rejoiced at as much—as it seemed to be lamented by the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) opposite. He repeated, that in that court they for the greater part appeared to care nothing about India—all that they seemed to be at all interested about, was the payment of the dividends. With respect to the motion before the court he would contend that India, from the nature of its soil, was as capable of the successful cultivation of sugar as the West-India colonies; and that with due encouragement to its cultivation, it could go far beyond those colonies in the extent of its supply. India was now distressed—why then should we not do to her equal justice, by allowing her produce at the same rate as that of others of our colonies; and more particularly, why should this act of justice be withheld, and the injustice continued at such an enormous cost to this country—for it was well-known that India could supply her sugars at one-half the cost of those from the West-Indian colonies?—why, he would ask, were the West-Indies to have such a monopoly as this? We had given to them twenty millions to protect them from any loss for the final abolition of slavery—and in that vote he most cordially concurred—as it was a price for the release of so many thousands of our fellow-men from the fetters of slavery—but beyond this he was not disposed to go; and, therefore, he should give his most strenuous opposition to the continuance of any thing in the shape of monopoly to that body or to any other commercial body. Least of all was he disposed to countenance a monopoly for which we had already paid so dearly, and for which so many thousands of our fellow-men had suffered so severely. With those opinions, he must of course give his cordial consent to the motion—and he hoped that its discussion on this occasion might be the means of calling the attention of the public more fully to the subject. It was really the interest of Great Britain, as well as of India, that we should place the sugars of the latter on the same footing as to duties, with those of the West-Indies. For how did the case stand with us and India? We had by our machinery totally (with the exception of a few common and very coarse fabrics) deprived her of the cotton manufacture, and thus thrown thousands of her inhabitants out of employment who had lived by weaving—and when the attention of Indian capitalists was turned from manufactures to the cultivation of sugar, we loaded it with duties so as to prevent its coming into competition with that of our West-India colonies. But let us take care how we press them too hard—lest their very necessities might drive them back to manufactures again. What was there to prevent intelligent men from leaving this country and taking with them machinery, and thus putting an end to the supply of the Indian market from this country. Such an attempt, however, could not be successful if we opened our markets for their sugar in exchange for our cottons. They would much prefer the manufacture of sugar to which they are partial, to that of cotton cloths; and would, therefore, become our best customers if we only dealt with them in return. For we could send out manufactured goods much cheaper than they could at present make them in India; it was, therefore, their interest to take our manufactures, as it was our interest to take their produce. It was one of the wise dispensations of the Divine Maker of the universe, that one nation should be peculiarly fitted for the production of one article and another of another, that so a mutual intercourse arising out of their mutual wants might be kept up. Thus India was not well adapted for machinery—and England was not fitted for the growth of sugar: and these two countries being placed in the relations of mother country and colony, it was the interest of each to take the produce of the other when it could be obtained cheaper than either could deal with any other country. Let us then act with justice to India, and we should at the same time be doing that which was most for our own interest. If India should once again be induced to turn her attention to manufactures, she might, as he had already said, deprive us of our Indian market for cotton manufactures, and not only that but that employment for our shipping one of the greatest

advantages derived from our intercourse with that country. What would be said of losing a market, in which we might find a vent for our cotton manufactures alone, to the extent of fifty millions—or of the whole of our shipping for such long voyages. He had some time ago, when it was his luck to have stood a candidate for the representation of Hull, heard much of the benefits which accrued to this country from long voyages. He had heard that urged as a justification of that system which forces us to take the inferior and bug-breeding timber of Canada, instead of the stronger and superior timber of the Baltic. Well, if that were an argument of any weight in the case in which it was used, how much stronger must it be in case of the import of East-India sugar—which would give such extensive employment to our shipping. Really, there were so many reasons—arising from considerations of justice and fair dealing towards the natives of India, as well as of our own interest, in favour of an equalization of duties; that he was surprised how any man could be found so dead to a sense of justice or feeling of shame, as oppose himself openly to that measure. He would further ask, with what propriety could we tax this people for the maintenance of our dominion over them—while we at the same time refused to take from them the raw material in which their country abounded. It was, in fact, the most shameful system of partiality ever known in this or in any other country. He did not imagine that a man, with the liberal and intelligent mind of Mr. C. Grant, could possibly bring himself to sanction the continuance of this West-Indian monopoly. But should he do so, in violation of those principles he had so long professed, he (Capt. Gowan) must say, that he could not have any thing but a contemptuous opinion of his intelligence or of his consistency. It is well understood by the intelligent amongst the native Hindoos, that we govern their country chiefly for our own advantage. No doubt many of them are well able to see that this government is for their own advantage—but still by the great mass, indeed by all, ours is looked upon as a foreign yoke and we are considered as foreigners. Let us not add to that the character of the rapacity of despotic conquerors. Let the people of that country see, that we are at least disposed to consult their interests in some respects, and that we are not prepared to sacrifice them altogether for the sake of a few favoured colonies. Why should we not do to India as we had to the Mauritius, which was a new colony—and yet we gave it a privilege which we denied to the empire of India—that of sending its produce to our markets on the same terms as those of other colonies. It was now admitted on all hands, that the most alarming distress was pressing on the population in several parts of India. This was not the result of any sudden or unforeseen calamity. It was the result of a gradual absorption of the means of the poor from a want of employment. To such an extent did this distress proceed, that they had it on the authority of an individual, a distinguished native of India, who lately died in this country, and whose opportunity of judging, coupled with his high moral worth, entitled his testimony on any point to the highest credit: that in some places it was the practice for one piece of cloth to be used in common by perhaps the female inhabitants of a whole village—each obtaining the cloth to wrap around her when she had occasion to go to the well, her covering on other occasions being literally nothing more than what decency absolutely required. Was not this a state of things which should call forth the most lively sympathy for the distress of those poor people, and the most active measures to relieve it. What could any description, however glowing, of distress convey more than this? A fact which was not denied, that the inhabitants of whole districts were without clothing and without food! Those who had governed India for so long a period, should feel ashamed of the condition to which its population was reduced; and they were bound to make them all the amends in their power, by taking the most prompt measures for their relief. It was a truism, which he apprehended did not admit of dispute, that the natives of our Indian possessions, as our fellow-subjects, were fully entitled to the same measure of justice and fair play as our fellow-subjects in any other part of the world. It was upon that self-evident principle that the present motion was founded, and he trusted that on that ground it would receive the general, if not unanimous support of the court. The hon. bart. opposite had read an extract of a letter from a native Hindoo, to shew the feelings which prevailed amongst many of that class as to the conduct of the Company. In the justice of many of the remarks of the writer he fully concurred, and he admitted that many of his complaints were well-founded; but he owned that he was surprised to hear as one of those complaints a reduction of the salaries of the Company's officers. He had thought that one of the evils of which India had to complain, was the great salaries paid by the Company in general to all its servants. It was, he knew, one of the abuses of which we had to complain here at home; but to hear a native Hindoo complain of the injustice of the Company in many respects, and

to hear him in the same breath expressing his regret at the reduction of salaries, was he owned, more than he could well comprehend. He had always thought it an abuse to have public servants paid very highly, for he generally found that the man who received most pay was not the hardest working man—but that, on the contrary, he who was worst paid generally did most work. He had to regret the absence of an hon. friend of his, a member of the Court of Directors—not alone on account of the importance of the question now before the court, but also because of the allusions made to him in the speech of the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes). The hon. bart. seemed to impute it as a ground of objection to his hon. friend (Mr. C. Ferguson, we understood), that being a member of the Court of Directors, he had not taken a very active part in opposition to the East-India Bill. He (Capt. Gowan) did not see what more the hon. director could have been expected to do than he had done. He was avowedly favourable to the general principle of the bill, and all he had to do was to watch the details, to endeavour to prevent the introduction of any objectionable clause; and he had not heard it imputed to the hon. director, that he had been guilty of any dereliction of duty in that respect. In conclusion, the hon. proprietor expressed his conviction that in justice and fair-play, the natives of India were entitled to the same protection as the inhabitants of any other British colony.

Colonel *Sykes* expressed his cordial approbation of the petition. After Mr. Weeding's eloquent and able speech, he would limit himself to one or two remarks. It had come under his personal observation, that in consequence of the introduction of cheap cotton goods into that part of the Deccan under the Presidency of Bombay (containing a population of between three and four millions), the manufactures had been reduced to the production of cotton cloths of the lowest description, and much distress prevailed amongst the manufacturers in consequence. A good deal of discredit had been cast upon political economy, from some of its conflicting theoretical views; but there was one maxim which was gaining ground, and would no doubt ultimately receive universal assent: "that commerce, to be permanently prosperous, must be carried on under reciprocal relations between different countries." One country could only take the productions of another in exchange for money or goods; money was only the most convenient commodity for barter; if *it* were not obtainable, raw or other manufactured produce must be given; and if these were not taken, commerce must cease. It was to be hoped, therefore, the manufacturers of England (indeed the people at large), for the sake of their own interests, would support the petition, the object of which was equally politic and humane.

Mr. *S. Dixon* hoped the hon. proprietor would allow him to put a question to him on the subject to which he had referred in his speech. The hon. and gallant proprietor had said, that he had fully concurred in the grant of the sum of twenty millions to the West-India interest. Would the hon. proprietor say, whether that sum had yet been paid to that body? (*Hear! and a laugh.*)

Captain *Gowan.*—No, not paid yet; but I consider the national faith pledged to it, if the conditions annexed to the grant are complied with; and sugars have lately risen in contemplation of such increase of duty.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said that he was a sugar-broker, and it was singular he did not find that rise in sugars to which the hon. proprietor alluded. (*A laugh.*)

The *Chairman.*—Concurring as I heartily do in the proposition before the court, it is not my intention to say more than a very few words before I put the question; and I feel it the less necessary for me to take up the time of the court, in stating the grounds of my opinion, after the very able and judicious manner in which the subject has been introduced to our notice. It is now a notorious fact, that large bodies of the natives of India have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of our manufactures, and the successful competition with theirs. To remedy, as far as possible, the distress which this has occasioned, all that is now sought is to do justice to India. All that its friends ask is, simply justice; that it should be placed on the same footing, in respect of the duties paid on its produce, as any of the British colonies. The loss to India in throwing so many of the natives out of employment, by the large introduction of our manufactured goods, was no doubt very great. But that loss may ultimately be rendered beneficial to them, by throwing them upon resources which may be rendered more available; and which will be so, if in return for our manufactured goods, we are permitted to take their produce. This, I repeat, will be only doing an act of common justice to India; a principle on which even the hon. proprietor on the floor (Mr. S. Dixon) has not attempted to differ from us.

Mr. *Weeding* would say a few words only, before the motion was put to the vote, principally with reference to the observations of the hon. gentleman (Mr. S. Dixon). This gentleman might be excused for a little partiality to West-Indian interests, seeing that his whole life had been mixed up with them; but it was not quite so pardonable his complaint of want of notice in the present motion. A notice had been given at the last court, three months since—time enough, surely, for any one to prepare himself with an answer to the question. But the truth was, no reasonable answer could be given in opposition to the motion before the court. As to the suggestion that the motion, if carried into effect, would not be productive of utility to India, he would beg to instance the case of the Mauritius. The imports of sugar from that colony were now valued at from £700,000 to £800,000; whereas only a few years ago they did not exceed one-tenth of that amount. This shewed the advantage of the privilege which that island had obtained, and for which India now sought, though, strictly speaking, it ought not to be called a privilege, it was a right to which she was in justice entitled.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, that the Mauritius had obtained no privilege in the permission to send us sugars to this country on the same terms as other colonies. That was one of the conditions on which we agreed to keep possession of that colony.

The *Chairman* expressed a hope that the petition of the court would have a much better effect now than at any former period, as the Company was now no longer engaged in trade. Before the question was put to the vote, he would take the opportunity of saying a few words as to some allusions made by the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) to an hon. member in the directory (Mr. C. Ferguson), not now in his place. First, with respect to the absence of his hon. friend, he must say, that it was occasioned by his being at present abroad. If he were in England there could be little doubt that he would be present on this occasion. It was but justice to his hon. friend to say, that it was not possible that any man could display more talent, zeal, and assiduity in every matter in which the interest of the Company, and of the natives of our Indian possessions, were concerned, than that hon. member. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lyall* could bear his testimony, in concurrence with that of the hon. Chairman, to the great attention paid by the hon. director alluded to to the discharge of his duties in the direction, and in every question in the House of Commons in which India was concerned. He was afraid that the hon. bart. judged of the part taken by his hon. friend in the discussions on the India bills, by the reports of the proceedings which appeared in the newspapers. If so, he would form a most erroneous conclusion as to what actually took place, for he could state from his own knowledge, that discussions which occupied the house eight or nine hours, were compressed in the newspapers within the space of less than half a column. To judge therefore of the performance of the duty of any member on such occasions by the meagre accounts of them which sometimes came forth through the newspapers, would not be doing justice to those who took part in those discussions. With respect to the question of the equalization of the sugar duties, he did not feel it necessary, after what had already been stated, to do more than to express his entire concurrence in the motion before the court, and the petition to the House of Commons founded upon it. (*Hear, hear!*) He had taken the opportunity, on the presentation of Mr. Ewart's petition, of declaring his opinion on the subject of those duties; and he had added, that if no other member should bring that question forward, he himself would take an early opportunity of moving for their equalization. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that in the remarks which he had made as to the course pursued by the hon. director alluded to, it was not his intention to attack an absent individual, or to say any thing that could injure or offend him. Without any imputation upon the conduct of any member, he could not but express his regret that a subject which affected the condition of so many millions of our Indian fellow subjects, had not fixed the attention of the House as much as a motion relating to the political condition of the Poles. Surely the distresses of the inhabitants of our Indian possessions had a much stronger claim on our sympathies than the sufferings, whatever they might be, of the inhabitants of Poland. He repeated, that it was not his intention to make any charge on the hon. director, but he did not regret what had been said on the subject, for one good effect at least had followed from it, that it had called forth the hon. member (Mr. Lyall) who had declared himself the warm advocate of the equalization of sugar duties, and who would give his best support to that question in the House. He hoped that when the petition should come before the House it would receive the cordial support of all those connected with India, and indeed of all who were the advocates of equal justice and fair play to all our colonies. He hoped the next session would not pass away without the passing of an act allowing sugars to be brought from the East-Indies on the same terms as to duties as those from the Mauritius.

The motion was then put and agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. *Weeding* then moved, that the petition which he had already read and handed in, be the petition of that court to the House of Commons. He would

leave to the discretion of the Court of Directors to take what course they should deem proper as to the manner of submitting it to the House; but without wishing to limit their discretion, he owned that he should like to have it presented by the Right Hon. C. Grant. That gentleman had been on many occasions a strong advocate for the interests of British India, and had spoken in favour of the equalization of the duties on East and West-India sugars; and as he hoped that he had not changed his opinion, he avowed that he should like to have the petition of the court confided to his care; but having expressed that wish, he should leave it to the directors to deal with it as they pleased.

Mr. *Fielder* repeated his former question, whether the petition prayed also that the duties should be equalised on rum from the East-Indies as well as sugar.

Mr. *Weeding* replied, that the hon. proprietor, if he recollected the wording of petition, would remember, that it contained a prayer for justice on behalf of all the productions of British India.

The *Chairman* directed the petition should be read by the clerk. It was so read, and having been put to the vote, was agreed to unanimously.

THE LATE ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO INDIA AND CHINA.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that before the court adjourned, he wished to call its attention to a subject which to him appeared of very considerable importance. He observed by the Gazette, that certain orders in council were recently agreed to at a court in Brighton. In one of those orders a new and extraordinary fact was stated, which was of the utmost importance to the Company and to the country generally. The order itself referred to certain courts of justice established at Canton, and as a ground for the establishment of those courts, it referred to an alleged communication from the government of China. The words were: "And whereas the officers of the Chinese government, resident in or near Canton, in the empire of China, have signified to the supercargoes of the East-India Company at Canton the desire of that government that effectual provision should be made by law for the good order of all his Majesty's subjects resorting to Canton, and for the maintenance of peace and due subordination amongst them; and it is expedient that effect should be given to such reasonable demands of the said Chinese government," &c. And then the proclamation proceeds to appoint and constitute a court for such alleged purpose. Now the question he wished to put to the chairman was, whether the court was in possession of this extraordinary request from the officers of the Chinese government; and if so, whether they had any objection to lay a copy of it before the court, and to place it for inspection in the proprietors' room. As to the original communication, he should advise, by all means, that it should be sent home, as the most extraordinary document and the greatest curiosity ever exhibited in this country. Could any thing be more extraordinary, than that the government of the celestial empire, which affected to look upon all foreigners as barbarians, should send a communication through its officers to those of a foreign government, for the purpose of establishing courts, exercising the power of that government, in one of its own cities? The thing on the face of it was, he would not say, absurd, but, to say the least of it, was most extraordinary; and, therefore, if any such document had ever existed, he should, to repeat his questions, be glad to know whether the Court of Directors had any knowledge of, or were in possession of it, and whether they would allow it to be submitted for the inspection of the proprietors?

The *Chairman* said, that the Court of Directors were not in possession of any document exactly answering the description of that to which the hon. bart. had alluded. It was, however, matter of fact that some documents had been laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into Indian affairs. One of these was an edict issued by the viceroy of Canton, which he would direct to be read to the Court, and the Court would perceive that it was very probably that was the document which had been viewed in the light of an official communication by his Majesty's government.

The clerk then read an edict from the viceroy of Canton, dated in 1831, in which that officer states that it had been the practice of the English nation to send out certain parties (supercargoes), to manage and superintend the concerns of the Company at Canton; he then refers to a report which was spread of the probable approaching dissolution of the Company, and intimates the necessity of the merchants sending home advice to their Government, in order that the Government should send out a chief, who understood the business, to superintend the affairs of its merchants trading to Canton.

Sir *C. Forbes* hoped that the court would excuse him for again urging himself on its notice when there was no question regularly before them, but he could not avoid expressing his utter astonishment, that a document such as they had just heard read, should have been foisted on his Majesty in council, as a colourable pretext for the establishment of courts of justice under British jurisdiction in the dominions of an independent sovereign. Here was an edict issued by the Viceroy of Canton so far

back as 1831, and it was, without any other communication that we had since heard of, made the ground, at the close of 1833, of an order in council for erecting a foreign jurisdiction within the empire of China. Would such a thing be tolerated in any independent state? He was certain it would not; and he was equally certain that the attempt would be attended with the most disastrous consequences to our interests in China. Supposing this jurisdiction to be called into action, and that a British subject should be accused before it of occasioning the death of a Chinese subject, and that the court should acquit him on the ground that the death was altogether accidental: that acquittal might in itself be very just; but knowing, as we did, the strictness of the Chinese law, and how pertinaciously they require life for life—more particularly where the death of a native was caused by that of a foreigner—would the judgment of our court be satisfactory to the Chinese authorities? It was absurd to suppose that it would. What, then, would become of our jurisdiction? He had heard of a charge having been brought against a British subject for having set fire to a house belonging to one of the hoppo's assistants. Would a case of that kind be brought before the British local jurisdiction, or was it probable that the Chinese authorities would be content to submit to its adjudication in such a case? The thing, he repeated, was absurd on the face of it. An offence committed within the dominions of any independent sovereign, must be tried by the laws of the state in which it was committed, and any attempt to release a foreigner from that jurisdiction would not be submitted to by a government which possessed the means of asserting its own rights. (*Hear, hear!*) Would, he asked, such a course of proceedings satisfy the Chinese? He was confident that it would not. The new arrangement which had been made appeared to him to be calculated to effect the entire destruction of our commerce with China;—that commerce which had been heretofore carried on by the Company with so much honour and so much advantage to all parties. It was the power which the Company had exercised that had been alluded to by the Chinese government, in the edict which had been referred to. That power had been taken away by the abolition of the Company's commercial character. It was to the power, connected with that commercial character, that the Chinese government alluded. They did not contemplate a British act of parliament, or a British order in council, directing the establishment of courts of justice in the imperial dominions. By the new system, he supposed that security was to be insured to smuggling. There was another point on which he wished to touch; a point which must appear of great importance to every one who had the interests of India at heart. He alluded to that most unfair and unjust impost which was to be levied on ships trading to Canton. He hoped that the Court of Directors would exert themselves to obtain an exemption, at all events, for the people of India, from such a shameful impost. The natives of India were chiefly interested in this matter. Such attacks would deeply affect them; and therefore he trusted that it would not be persisted in. He thought that the proposed impost was the most disgraceful thing that he recollected to have been proposed for a great number of years. He was also of opinion, that the attempt to establish courts of justice in China was a most unwarrantable proceeding; and he hoped that those who projected the scheme would not be able to carry it into effect.

Captain *Gowan* said, he did not know the nature or purport of the obnoxious order in council to which the hon. baronet had referred. He had been travelling lately, and he had not seen it. He wished, therefore, to obtain some information on the subject.

The *Chairman* said, that the order alluded to had appeared in the *Gazette*. The Court of Directors had nothing to do with it. They were not at all responsible for the measure which it contemplated. The whole question was one that belonged to his Majesty and his council. The establishment of such a court as was referred to in the order in council, originated with the Government, and not with the Court of Directors. With respect to the impost on the ships (chiefly in the India trade) proceeding to Canton, the Court of Directors had made strong representations against it both in public and in private. (*Hear, hear!*) If they had not succeeded, the fault was not attributable to them. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said the natives of India were very much interested in this subject. It appeared that superintendents were to be appointed for the purpose of protecting our trade. Now he could not see why ships proceeding to Canton should pay such an impost for the support of superintendents or consuls, seeing that a similar regulation did not exist elsewhere. The consuls at Trieste and other places were paid out of the consolidated fund, and he could not conceive why the same course should not be taken in this instance. The supremacy of the Company having been done away with altogether at Canton, it might be useful to have a representative of the British Government resident there for the protection of British interests; but as those interests were national, not confined to any particular persons, the expenses of the Resident's establishment and his salary should be paid out of the public treasury,

and not by a tax on ships and cargoes. These were already burthened in the port of Canton with most heavy duties by the Chinese. It was a subject which they were bound to look to in that Court; and they should endeavour to prevent this tax from being levied on the people of India.

Mr. *Wigram* said, if gentlemen would examine they would find that the Court of Directors had made a strong remonstrance on the subject of the tonnage duties, and on goods imported at Canton. The letters signed by the late chairs, and the answer of Mr Charles Grant, relating to this subject were on record. He had not the Gazette by him in which the order appeared; but the words, he believed, were that the imposts should be levied on ships "that shall enter and trade in the port of Canton." Now the trade of that port might be in goods shipped in particular craft fitted to enter the port, though the vessels from which the goods were taken did not themselves enter it.

Captain Gowan objected to the suggestion which been thrown out by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding). He would not agree to any proposition for imposing on this country, any charge or expense that might be deemed necessary for carrying on the trade between India and China. When the renewal of the charter was proposed, it was positively stated that this country should no longer be put to any expense for carrying on that trade, and he saw no reason why those who embarked in that branch of commerce—who did so voluntarily—who were not forced into it—should not defray any expense which it incurred. He saw no reason why the Company, or the country generally, should be saddled with any expense connected with that trade. The proceedings of the present Government (against whom the Hon. Bart. railed on all occasions) appeared to him to be very just. With respect to the order in council that related to courts of justice, it was nothing more than a measure having for its object the protection of British subjects in China. It was meant to secure them from the unjust operations of that barbarous code of laws to which they had heretofore been subjected. It was to protect them from the iniquitous system in consequence of which when a native of this country committed homicide, no matter what the circumstances of palliation might be, he was liable to loss of life. It was, he thought, very important to make the celestial empire admit the necessity of some intermediate punishment; and for that purpose it was deemed right to erect another species of tribunal, more accordant with our habits and our feelings. The objections of the Hon. Bart. were without foundation. No Government would be so foolish, so absurd, so unjust, so intermeddling, so unwise, as to introduce courts of law into a foreign country for the purpose of superceding the general laws of that country. Government would, he was sure, as soon think of establishing general courts of judicature in France, in opposition to the existing French courts, as in China. If they were so exquisitely foolish, so preeminently absurd, as to attempt such a thing, then, he thought, the order in council would deserve all the displeasure and indignation with which it had been visited by the Hon. Bart.; but it was quite evident that no such intention had ever entered the minds of Ministers.

Here the conversation ended; and the Court on the question adjourned.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

We have no later intelligence than is contained in the foregoing pages.

The plan of His Majesty's Ministers for the adjustment of the East-India question, as contained in the Paper of Hints and the letters of Mr. Grant, had reached the three Presidencies at the date of the last advices; but no specific opinion seems to have been, at that time, formed with respect to the plan.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

Grant to the Combined Army, which served under the command of the late Most Noble Francis Marquess of Hastings, K.G., Commander-in-chief of all the Forces in India, engaged in the war against the Pindarees and certain of the Mahratta States, in the years 1817 and 1818.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the act of the 54th of Geo. III. c. 86, and to the directions and regulations contained in the warrant of grant, and to the directions of the Lord's Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, contained in a letter dated the 17th instant, that a distribution on account of the booty acquired by the combined operations of the forces hereafter specified, will commence and take place at No. 80, Pall-mall, London, on Friday, the 27th day of December instant, and end on Wednesday, the 26th day of March, 1834.

Scale of Distribution.

EUROPEANS.

Commander-in-Chief	£30,987	6	1
Lieutenant-General	1,370	4	3½
Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals	1,027	13	2½
Colonels	411	1	3½
Lieutenant-Colonels	246	12	9½
Majors and Superintending Surgeons	164	8	6½
Captains, Surgeons, and Paymasters	82	4	3
Subalterns, Assist.-Surgeons, and Regimental Quarter-masters	41	2	1½
Troop Quarter-masters, Company's Riding-masters, Provost Marshals, and Conductors	10	5	6½
Staff and Park Sergeants, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Dressers, and Sub-Conductors	2	1	1½
Sergeants	1	7	5
Corporals, English Farriers, Trumpeters, and Privates	0	13	8½

NATIVES.

Subadar-Major and Native Aide-de-camps	5	9	7½
Subadars, Syrangs, Whoordie Majors, and Resauldars	4	2	2½
Jemidars, 1st Tindals, Resauldars, and Naib Resauldars	1	7	5
Havildars, 2d Tindals, Head-Malstries, Head-Guides, and Kote Duffadars	0	13	8½
Naigues, Native Drummers, Farriers, Sepoys, Lascars, Puccallies, Petty Malstries, Bearers, Black Doctors, Privates, Sirdars, Duffadars, Sawars, Neshanburdars, Pioneers, 2d Guides, Trumpeters, and Nuggarchies	0	9	1½

London Gaz. Dec. 20.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE LATE ACTS.

The Government have at last finally decided, that the Right Hon. William Lord Napier is to go out as chief superintendant to Canton. The two senior servants of the Company are to constitute the other superintendants. The present surgeon, chaplain, interpreter, and some of the other gentlemen are to continue. His lordship proceeds in the *Andromache* sloop of war early in January.

At a Court of Directors, held at the East-India House, on the 4th of December, Thomas Babington Macauley, Esq. M.P., was appointed to the office of fourth ordinary member of the Council of India, subject to his Majesty's approbation.

A Court of Directors was also held on the 11th Dec., when William Byam Martin, Esq. was appointed third Member of the Supreme Council of India, and Lieut.-Col. William Morrison, C.B, of the Madras Artillery, was appointed Provisional Member of the same Council, to succeed thereto upon the first vacancy.

NEW JUDGE AT CALCUTTA.

Sir John Peter Grant, Knt. has been appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE LATE ACT.

The *London Gazette* of December 13 contains three Orders in Council, dated December 9th, issued in pursuance of the late act.

The first sets forth, that whereas the officers of the Chinese government, in or near Canton, have signified to the supracargoes of the Company at Canton the desire of that government that effective provision should be made for the good order of his Majesty's subjects resorting to Canton; and it is expedient that effect should be given to such reasonable demands; and therefore orders, that all the powers and authorities which, on the 21st day of April 1834, shall by law be vested in the supracargoes of the Company in respect of the trade and commerce of his Majesty's subjects at the port of Canton, shall be vested in the superintendents appointed by virtue of the late act; and that all regulations in force on the 21st day of April 1834, touching the said trade, unless repealed by the said act, or by any orders issued by his Majesty, or inconsistent therewith, shall continue in force; and that all such penalties, for breach of

such existing regulations, shall thenceforth be incurred and enforced, either by means by which the same might, on the 21st April 1834, have been lawfully enforced, or by the sentence and adjudication of the court of justice established at Canton. The regulations herein contained are to be considered as provisional, and to continue in force only until his Majesty shall make further orders in the premises. The superintendents are to compile and publish the several regulations hereby established and confirmed as aforesaid. And the superintendents, on the arrival of any British vessel at the port of Canton, are to cause to be delivered to the commander a copy of such regulations.

The second directs, in pursuance of the act, and in execution of the powers thereby vested in his Majesty in Council, that there shall be a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the purposes aforesaid, holden at Canton, in China, or on board any British vessel in the port of Canton, by the chief superintendent for the time being; and it further orders that the practice and proceedings of the said court upon the trial of all issues of fact or law to be joined upon any indictments or informations to be therein brought or prosecuted, shall correspond with the practice and proceedings of the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery in England, so far as practicable, regard being had to the difference of local circumstances; and especially it is ordered, that every such trial of any such issue of fact, or of mixed fact and law, shall be, by the chief superintendent for the time being, and a jury of twelve men, and that upon every such trial the examination of witnesses shall take place, *vivâ voce*, in open court; and that the sentence or judgment of the court shall be pronounced in open court. And it is further ordered, that the chief superintendent shall promulgate all such rules of practice as it may be necessary to follow, subject to his Majesty's approbation. And it further orders, that a record shall be made and preserved of all the proceedings, judgments, and sentences of the said court.

The last empowers, under the authority of the act, the superintendents to receive from all commanders or other officers of ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects which may enter the port of Canton, or may be trading at that port, of two shillings for every ton of such vessels, and seven shillings per cent. of the value of goods imported and exported, except bullion. The value of the goods composing the inward cargoes is to be fixed by the current market prices of such goods at Canton, exclusive of the import duty, and the value of the goods composing the outward cargoes estimated by the current market prices at Canton, at the period of shipment, exclusive of the export duties. If any difference of opinion should arise as to the prices, the same is to be determined by two indifferent British subjects residing at the place, one to be chosen by the superintendents, and the other by the master of the vessel, or consignee or shipper; which two persons are to appoint a third, being a British subject, residing at the place, to be the umpire in the event of their disagreeing; and in case the two persons shall not agree within seven days, such third person shall determine the price within three days after the expiration of the seven days, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between the superintendents and the consignee or shipper. And it is further ordered, that all commanders of British vessels trading to or from the port of Canton, and unloading or delivering the ship or vessel, or any of the cargo there, shall within forty-eight hours after arrival, deliver to the superintendents, or to a person authorized for that purpose, a true manifest in writing, upon oath, specifying the particulars of the whole cargo of such ship or vessel, or such part, and to whom consigned; and likewise, twenty-four hours before the said commanders require outward clearances or passports, they shall deliver to the superintendents, or to a person authorized by them, a true manifest in writing, upon oath, specifying the particulars of the whole cargo laden there, or of such part as shall have been received on board in Canton. And all bills of lading of such vessels shall specify to pay the said monies accordingly under the denomination of "Contribution as by China Trade Act, and the Order in Council thereupon issued;" and the persons paying the same shall be reimbursed by the persons to whom the goods shall be consigned, or who shall receive the same, or by their respective freighters; and in case the commander shall neglect to specify the payment in the bill of lading, he shall be answerable for the same. And the superintendents are authorized and required, to detain the clearances outward and all other papers, and not to give any dispatch or passport for such vessel until payment be made as required. And no such British ship shall be admitted to entry at any port in any of his majesty's dominions, unless the master shall produce to the proper officer the said clearances so to be given on departure from Canton, or from any other port at which such duties ought to have been paid. And it is further ordered, that all monies so raised shall be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the said superintendents and of their establishment, and of the officers subordinate to them at Canton.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

13*th L. Drags.* (at Madras). Maj. Wm. Persse, from 16th L. Drags., to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Paterson who retires. (6 Dec. 33.)

16*th L. Drags.* (in Bengal). Capt. C. R. Cureton, to be major by purch., v. Persse prom. in 13th L. Drags.; Lieut. E. B. Bere to be capt. by purch., v. Cureton; Lieut. W. D. Bedford, from Royal Regt., to be lieut., v. Blood who exch.; and Cornet W. S. A. Ellis to be lieut. by purch., v. Bere (all 6 Dec. 33).

4*th Foot* (in N. S. Wales). Ens. F. M. Campbell to be lieut. by purch., v. Brooke prom.; and P. L. Arthur to be ens. by purch., v. Campbell (both 6 Dec. 33); Ens. H. Zouch to be lieut., v. Lardy dec. (1 July); John Snodgrass to be ens., v. Zouch (13 Dec.).

9*th Foot* (at Mauritius). Lieut. W. H. Hill to be capt., v. Evans dec. (10 Oct. 33); Ens. F. Lushington to be lieut., v. Hill (10 do.); Edm. E. F. Hartman to be ens. v. Lushington (22 Nov.); Lieut. G. Collier, from 75th F., to be lieut., v. Minto app. to 64th regt. (29 do.).

16*th Foot* (in Bengal). Lieut. Adam Kennedy, from h. p. 78th Regt., to be lieut., v. Mundy app. to 23d Regt. (29 Nov. 33); Assist. Surg. S. Ingram, from 1st W. I. Regt., to be assist. surg., v. Gordon, app. on staff (6 Dec.).

31*st Foot* (in Bengal). Ens. F. Batine, from h. p. 1st F., to be ens., v. E. S. Cassan who exch. (13 Dec. 33).

45*th Foot* (at Madras). Capt. F. O. Montgomery, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. F. C. Ebhart, who exch., rec. dif. (22 Nov. 33).

61*st Foot* (in Ceylon). Lieut. J. R. Lamert, from 70th F., to be lieut., v. Irving, who exch. (22 Nov. 33).

63*d Foot* (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. Jas. Boyton, from h. p. 1st Gar. Bat. to be lieut., v. D. Alt who retires on h. p. Royal Staff Corps, rec. dif. (6 Dec. 33).

72*d Foot* (at Cape G. Hope). T. F. Simmons to be ens. by purch., v. Ross who retires (6 Dec. 33).

75*th Foot* (at Cape G. Hope). Lieut. Wm. Jackson, from h. p. Royal Staff Corps, to be lieut., v. Collier app. to 9th F. (29 Nov. 33.); Cadet C. E. P. Gordon to be ens. (13 Dec.).

98*th Foot* (at Cape G. Hope). Lieut. Wm. Edie to be capt. by purch., v. Kent who retires; Ens. R. P. Wallis to be lieut. by purch., v. Edie; and J. C. Alex. Dunbar to be ens. by purch., v. Wallis (all 29 Nov. 33).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. W. H. Lawder, from h. p. 32d F., to be lieut., v. Kenyon app. to 2d W. I. Regt. (13 Dec. 33).

REMOVALS ORDERED.

The 21st Foot from Chatham to N. S. Wales; 50th do., from ditto to ditto; 61st do., from Ceylon to India; 63d do., from N. S. Wales to India; and 99th do., from Mauritius to Ceylon.

COMPANY'S SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut.Col. Parlett Starling, of infantry, from 4th June 1831.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Swinton, of ditto, from 18th June 1831.—Lieut. Col. P. C. Gilman, of ditto, from 26th Aug. 1831.—Major Peter Teulon, 1st N.I., from 20th June 1833.—Major Arthur Wight, 23d N.I., from 28th July 1833.—Capt. J. P. Macdougall, 21st N.I., from 12th June 1833.—Capt. John T. Lewis, 28th N.I., from 26th June 1833.—Capt. James Craigie, 37th N.I., from 30th June 1833.—Capt. Rich. B. Burton, 38th N.I., from 12th June 1832.—Capt. Thomas Frobisher, 51st N.I., from 6th May 1833. —Capt. John R. Stock, 74th N.I., from 27th April 1833.—Capt. George R. Scott, artillery, from 17th May 1833.—Capt. George Bryant, invalids, from 19th Aug. 1831.—Surg. John Savage, from 5th Aug. 1833.—Surg. Walter Glass, from 28th Aug. 1833.—Assist. Surg. J. A. Lawrie, M.D., from 18th June 1831 (on Lord Clive's Fund).

Resigned.—Rev. G. W. Crawford, chaplain, from 11th June 1833.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut.Col. Charles Bowen, of infantry, from 6th June 1833.—Lieut. Col. John Scott, of ditto, from 4th May 1833.—Major Robert Hunter, 52d N.I., from 1st July 1833.—Major James K. Clubley, invalids, from 31st July 1833.—Capt. John Jones, 1st L.C., from 5th Nov. 1832.—Capt. Henry O'Brien, 4th L.C., from 20th Feb. 1833.—Capt. John W. Roworth, 11th N.I., from 8th Feb. 1832.—Capt. Charles Swanston, 24th N.I., from 1st Jan. 1833.—Lieut. G. E. Thompson, 49th N.I., from 28th Oct. 1833.—Rev. James Boys, M.A., chaplain, from 23d May 1833.

Resigned.—Lieut. Henry Welch, 4th L.C., from 20th May 1833.—Lieut. W. A. Moore, 37th N.I., from 10th Nov. 1831.

Pensioned (on Lord Clive's Fund).—Ens. James Christie, 31st N.I., from 2d April 1831.—Lieut. George Gibson, 32d N.I., from 10th March 1833.—1st-Lieut. Henry Watkins, artillery, from 5th April 1831.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Surg. John G. Stuart, from 5th Oct. 1831.—Rev. James Clow, chaplain, from 10th Oct. 1833.

Resigned.—Assist.Surg. C. P. Livingstone, from 27th June 1833.—Assist. Surg. Robert Davidson, from 2d April 1831.—Rev. Frederick Webber, B.A., chaplain, from 28th Aug. 1833.—Rev. C.W. North, B.A., ditto, from 10th Oct. 1833.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

NOVEMBER 23. *Cygnet*, Rolls, from Mauritius 22d June; at Gravesend.—DECEMBER 3. *Mars*, Rand, from Batavia 30th July; at Cowes.—5. *Urania*, Dunn, from Cape of Good Hope 21st Aug.; at Liverpool.—7. *Protector*, Bragg, from V. D. Land 16th Aug.; off Margate.—7. *Patriot King*, Clark, from Bengal 29th July, and Cape 11th Oct.; at Milford (14, at Liverpool).—8. *Adventure*, Williamson, from N. S. Wales 1st July; at Deal.—8. *Nancy*, Self, from New Zealand 18th Aug.; at Plymouth.—8. *Edward*, Green, from Cape 20th Sept.; at Cove of Cork.—9. *Courier*, Palmer, from Cape 26th Sept.; at Gravesend.—9. *Clifford*, Wayne, from Batavia 17th Aug.; at Cowes.—9. *Margaret*, Taylor, from Mauritius 11th Aug., and Cape 25th Sept.; at Liverpool.—10. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, from Bombay 16th July; at Liverpool.—11. *Leguan*, Cleland, from Manilla 26th July; *Diana*, White, from Cape 26th Sept.; and *Droma*, Rand, from Batavia 13th Aug.; all at Deal.—11. *Ellen*, Dixon, from Batavia; off Dover.—11. *Janet Izat*, Poe, from Batavia 8th July; and *Morgiana*, Feathers, from Bengal 8th July; both at Liverpool.—12. *Jefferson*, Mersteller, from Batavia 22d July; at Cowes.—13. *Jane Perkins*, Crowell, from Batavia 26th Aug.; off Dover.—14. *Allerton*, Gill, from Bengal 29th July; and *Mary Bibby*, Whidbourne, from Bombay; both at Liverpool.—15. *William Lockerby*, Rowe, from Singapore 26th July; at Deal.—15. *Maria*, Burton, from Algoa Bay 26th Sept.; at Gravesend.—15. *Hero*, Thompson, from Bombay 4th Aug.; off Dover.—16. *William*, Boag, from N. S. Wales 31st May; at Gravesend.—16. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Bengal 10th June, Madras 13th Aug., Mauritius 22d Sept., and Cape 19th Oct.;

at Deal.—18. *Jean*, Goldie, from Singapore 6th July; at Gravesend.—19. *Africa*, Skelton, from Ceylon 4th Aug., and Mauritius 27th Sept.; off Margate.—*Elizabeth*, Hill, from Bengal 17th July; off Bideford.—19. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from Bengal 14th July, and Madras 25th Aug.; at Portsmouth.—21. *Tyrer*, Ellis, from Bengal 29th July; and *Welcome*, Castles, from ditto ditto; both at Liverpool.—22. *Eliza*, Marshall, from Singapore 1st June; at Gravesend.—22. *Mary and Jane*, Winter, from Mauritius and Cape; at Liverpool.—22. *Maria*, Palmer, from Mauritius 14th Sept.; off Margate.—22. *Diamond*, Huxwell, from Bombay 30th July and Cape 24th Oct.; off Dover.—23. *John Craig*, Lawson, from Mauritius 15th Sept.; at Deal.

Departures.

Nov. 25. *Indus*, Haggart, for Bengal; from the Clyde.—26. *Louisa*, Towle, for Madras; from Deal.—DEC. 12. *Craigievar*, Jaffray, for N. S. Wales; from Ramsgate.—12. *Lady Normanby*, Teasdale, for Mauritius; and *Meanwell*, Morgan, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—12. *Maria*, Miller, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—13. *Neptune*, Lamson, for Sumatra; from Deal.—13. *John McLellan*, McDonald, for Bengal; from Greenock.—13. *Herculean*, King, for Bengal; and *Gipsey*, Highat, for Bombay and China; both from Liverpool.—14. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—21. H. M. brig *Pantaloon*, Lieut. Dacres, for Lisbon and China; from Falmouth.—22. *William Turner*, Leitch, for Bombay; from Greenock.—23. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Small, for Bombay; from Greenock.—24. *Hellas*, Scallan, for Bombay; *Oriental*, Fidler, for ditto; *Standard*, Paile, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Jessie*, Troop, for N. S. Wales and V. D. Land; all from Liverpool.—25. *Moffatt*, Cromartie, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—25. *Prince George*, Shaw, for Bombay; *Mary Ann*, Mallers, for Algoa Bay; *Lord William Bentinck*, Thompson, for Manilla; *Isabella*, Robertson (of Leith), for V. D. Land, N. S. Wales, Batavia, and China; *Avon*, Cole, for New Zealand and South Seas; *Fox*, Cheverly, for St. Helena, &c.; *Charles Eaton*, Moore, for V. D. Land, N. S. Wales, and China; *Premier*, Byron, for Ascension and Mauritius; and *Duckenfield*, Riddell, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—25. *Palambam*, Willis, for Bombay; from Penzance.—25. *Diana*, Hawkins, for Bombay; *Bardaster*, Chalmers, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Livingston*, Cowley, for Mauritius; all from Liverpool.—26. *Sovereign*, Baker, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—26. *Crown*, Cowman, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Patriot King, from Bengal: William Shand, Esq.; Lieut. George Timins; Lieut. H. M. Becher; Messrs. Paterson, Balfour, and Maxwell, late of the H. C. Ship *Duke of York*.

Per Margaret, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; Mr. Wild.

Per Eliza, from Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. Macdonnell and children.

Per Lord William Bentinck, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Bell; Mrs. Abdy; Mrs. Dyer; Mrs. Clough; Mrs. Manley, and infant born on the passage; Mrs. Meyrick, and ditto; Mrs. Munn; Mrs. Heard; Mrs. Doherty; Miss Shipley; Colonel J. Smith; Major Abdy, artillery; Captains Howison, Clough, and Dyer, Madras infantry; Lieut. Parr, H. M. 54th regt.; Lieuts. Birley and Lacon, Madras infantry; Lieut. Croft, artillery; Mr. Manley, assist. surgeon; Mr. Jacques, free mariner; three Misses Dyer; three Misses Clough; Masters Heard and Doherty; several servants.—The following were landed at the Cape:—Mrs. Underwood and child; W. C. Underwood, Esq., Madras civil service; N. S. Cameron, ditto.)

Per Jean, from Singapore: Capt. Duncan.

Per Africa, from Ceylon: The Hon. Mr. Erskine; Mrs. Erskine; Mr. and Mrs. Rosevan; Mr. and Mrs. Salmon; Miss Curgenven; Lieut. Tollemache, R. N.

Per Tyrer, from Bengal; Lieut. Drummond; Lieut. Edwards.

Per Juliana, from Bengal: Lady Fraser; Madame Hohlenberg; Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. Sharpe; Miss Fraser; Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Fraser, K. C. B.; the Hon. Mr. Moore; Dr. J. Wylhe: C. B. Palmer, Esq.; Lieuts. Faber and Grant, H. M. 49th regt.; Lieut. E. Darvall, Bengal army; two Misses Hogg; two Misses Hohlenberg; two Misses Sharpe; Miss Flora Fraser; Master Fraser; two servants; 33 H. C. invalids; 3 women and 3 children of ditto.

Per Margaret, from Bengal: Mrs. Bolton and two children; Mrs. Dundas; Miss Broughton; Lieut. Bolton; Mr. Dundas.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Horatio, for Madras: Mrs. Col. Riddell and daughter; Mrs. Hay and daughter: Dr. Williams; Mr. Eden; Mr. Ogilvie; two Messrs. Robertson; Mr. Marjoribanks; Mr. Beaumont; Mr. Goolden; Mr. Moule; Mr. Haslewood; Mr. Nixon; Mr. Lewin.

Erratum.—Passenger *per Sesostris* inserted last month: Mr. Andrews, should be P. A. Andrew, M.D.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Circassian*, Douthwaite, from Ceylon to Calcutta, struck on a sand-bank at the mouth of the Godavery river on the 8th June, and went to pieces. The crew with difficulty saved.

The *Duke of York*, Locke, from London; the *Lord Amherst*, Hicks, bound to London; and the *Eamont*, Nash, which were driven on shore near Calcutta, in May last, have been condemned. The *Robert*, Blyth, bound to Liverpool, and the *General Gascoyne*, Fisher, bound to the Mauritius, which were driven on shore at the same time, have been got off and repaired.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 29. At Ashwick Grove, Somerset, the lady of Richard Strachey, Esq., of a daughter.

Nov. 3. At Cheltenham, the lady of John Goldingham, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.

Dec. 10. At Donington Park, the Marchioness of Hastings, of a daughter.

— At Sussex House, Hammersmith, the lady of Lieut. Col. Arch. Robertson, Bombay army, of a son.

— In Bedford Street, Bedford Square, the lady of Capt. David Frazer, of the ship *City of Edinburgh*, of a daughter.

11. In Albion-street, Hyde Park, Mrs. Philip Melvill, of a daughter.

12. At Burgage Cottage, county Wicklow, the lady of Lieut. Col. Henry Smith, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

— At Early Bank, Perth, the lady of Col. Wm. Farquhar, of a daughter.

13. At East-hill, Wandsworth, the lady of Joshua Saunders, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Gilchrist Whicker, Esq., nephew of John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL.D., to Cecilia Somerville, only daughter of the late Capt. Burton, Hon. E. I. Company's service, niece of Judge Burton, Ireland, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Burton, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

28. At New Church, Rossendale, Mr. William Haworth, of Calcutta, to Miss Crabtree, of Fearns, in Rossendale.

Dec. 3. At Dublin, Capt. T. S. Rooke, of the 12th regt. Madras N.I., to Eleanor, only daughter of the late Doctor Tabuteau, of Tullamore, in the King's County.

5. At Broadwater, Sussex, Lieut.-Col. Bonner, E. I. Company's Service, to Frances Maria, eldest daughter of the late Major George Bean, royal horse artillery.

12. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Francis Hollingworth, Esq. late of Canton, to Mary, widow of the late G. W. Burrow, Esq. of Holly-house, Hoxton.

17. At Great Anwell, Herts, the Rev. Henry Coddington, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Ware-cum-Thundridge, to Priscilla, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Batten, principal of the E. I. College, Haileybury.

DEATHS.

Feb. 3. At sea, on his passage from Batavia, Mr. William Stephenson, M.D., youngest son of Mr. Andrew Stephenson, formerly of Glasgow.

Sept. 14. At Chichester, in the 48th year of his age, Capt. Cornthwaite Ommanney, on half-pay of 24th Light Dragoons. He was lieutenant in the 1st Royal Dragoons at the battle of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded, and formerly aid-de-camp to his Exc. Sir George Barlow, when Governor-General in Calcutta.

23. Lieut. William Wyndham, of the 7th regt. Madras Light Cavalry.

Oct. 28. At sea, on board the *Lord William Bentinck*, on the passage from India, Ens. Strettell, Madras N.I.

Nov. 19. Harriet, wife of Francis Warden, Esq., of Bryanston-square.

22. At Manchester, in her 78th year, Mrs. Anne Fallon, widow of the late Malachi Fallon, Esq., of Feevagh, county of Ross-common, Ireland, and mother of Daniel Fallon, Esq., surgeon in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

28. At his house, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 90, Paul Shewcraft, Esq., formerly of Bombay.

Dec. 2. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 81, Frances, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Leman, of the Crescent, Bath, and aunt to Col. Henry Hawtrey, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal.

3. At Lees-House, near Coldstream, Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., third son of the late Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., and M. P. for the county of Berwick. He was formerly president of the Select Committee in China.

— Viscount Exmouth. His Lordship, who was in his 47th year, was the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Viscount Exmouth, who died in January last. His Lordship was a captain in the Royal Navy, and one of his Majesty's naval aides-de-camp. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Edward Pellew, now in his 23d year, in the civil service of the Hon. East-India Company, on the Bengal establishment.

6. At Ayr, Lieut.-Col. John Reid, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At Leith, of bilious fever, aged 41, William Hutchison, Esq., governor of Annamaboe, and late member of the council at Cape Coast Castle, Africa. He was distinguished by his bravery in various actions with the Ashantees.

7. At No. 5, Lodge-road, Regent's-park, Arnold King, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, Bengal establishment, in the 74th year of his age.

9. At Edinburgh, James Grant, infant son of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Mackenzie, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

19. Capt. Charles C. Massey, of the 7th regt. Bombay N.I.

— In Crescent-place, Burton-crescent, of consumption, Jane Isabella, eldest daughter of Henry James Chalke, Esq., formerly of Diamond Harbour.

23. At the Vapour Baths, No. 34, St. Mary Axe, John Hatfield Kennedy, Esq., aged 60, transfer accountant at the East-India House.

Lately. A few weeks only after his marriage, Charles Westron, Esq., surgeon, formerly attached to the survey under Capt. Ross from Calcutta to the coast of Arracan.

— At Heavitree, Mary, youngest child of John Stevens, Esq., aged four and a-half years.

— At the Sand Heads, on board the *Juliana*, bound to England, Lieut. J. G. Sharpe, of the 24th regt. Bengal N.I.

— Lieut.-Col. Charles B. Darby, of the Madras Infantry.

— At Whitehall, near Bristol, Dr. John Braithwait Taylor, fourth son of the late Maj.-Gen. Aldwell Taylor, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras establishment.

— At Tarsus, W. Wallace, Esq., civil engineer to the Pasha of Egypt.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 *drs., and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees* B. *mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees* F. *mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746⅔ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, July 18, 1833.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	16 0	@	22 0
Bottles 100	10 0	—	10 8
Coals ..... B. md.	0 9	—	0 10
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	34 0	—	——
—— Brasiers', ... do.	33 8	—	——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	31 2	—	31 4
—— Bolt ..... do.	32 4		32 6
—— Tile ..... do.	30 0	—	30 4
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	27 0	—	28 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	32 8		——
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	1 4	—	1 5
Cottons, chints ..... pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1 4	—	12 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor.	0 4½	—	0 8
—— do., ... do.	——		——
Cutlery, fine	10A.		——
Glass	10A.		——
Hardware	25D.		30D.
Hosiery, cotton	P.C.	—	——

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	3 13	@	3 14
—— —— flat ..... do.	3 12	—	3 13
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 1	—	2 2
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 0	—	2 1
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 10	—	2 12
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 14	—	5 2
—— Nails ..... cwt.	8 0	—	13 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	2 10	—	2 12
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	0 14	—	0 15
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	4 8	—	4 10
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 13	—	——
Millinery	10 D.		——
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	4 8		——
Stationery	25D.		——
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	7 8	—	8 0
—— Swedish ..... do.	6 13	—	6 15
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	19 0	—	19 4
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 0	—	8 4
———— coarse and middling	1 4	—	2 4
—— Flannel fine	1 4	—	1 6

MADRAS, August 21, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	290	—	300
—— Cakes ..... do.	225	—	230
—— Old ..... do.	215	—	230
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	5A.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth, fine	10A.	—	15 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	—	15 A.
Hardware	10D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	15A.	—	20 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	19	—	20
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	19	—	20

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	22	@	25
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	45	—	52
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
Millinery	30A.	—	35 A.
Shot, patent	25A.	—	30 A.
Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30
Stationery	15A.	—	20 A.
Steel, English ..... candy	60	—	70
—— Swedish ..... do.	105	—	110
Tin Plates ..... box	22	—	23
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	10 Nom
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 Nom
—— Flannel, fine	20 A.		——

BOMBAY, August 3, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	14	@	18
Bottles ..... doz.	1	—	1½
Coals ..... ton.	15	—	17
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	56		——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	63		——
—— Plate ..... do.	52		——
—— Tile ..... do.	52		——
Cottons, Chintz	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 ..... lb.	0.13	—	0.17
Cutlery, table	P.C.		——
Glass and Earthenware	30 D.		——
Hardware	——		——
Hosiery	15 D.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	52	@	——
—— English, do. ..... do.	23		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	5		——
—— Nails ..... do.	14	—	17
—— Sheet ..... do.	10		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	21	—	22
—— do. for nails ..... do.	34		——
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8.8		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	10		——
Millinery	P.C.		——
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	10	—	11
Spelter ..... do.	6.12		——
Stationery	P.C.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	10		——
Tin Plates ..... box	17		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3	—	4
—— —— coarse	1	—	2
—— Flannel, fine	0¾	—	1

CANTON, May 17, 1833.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds ..... piece	2½	@	4½
—— Longcloths, 40 yds ..... do.	5	—	6½
—— Muslins, 20 yds ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds ..... do.	1½	—	1¾
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1½	—	2½
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 36 ..... pecul	38	—	44
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1·75	—	2
—— Rod ..... do.	2·75	—	3
Lead ..... do.	4		—

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	20	@	60
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	5		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.50	—	1.70
—— Camlets ..... pce.	20	—	22
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	28	—	30
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7¼	—	7¾
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15½	—	16
Tin Plates ..... box	8	—	——

SINGAPORE, July 25, 1833.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	10	@	12
Bottles 100	3½	—	4
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	35	—	40
Cottons, Madapollams, 25 yd. by 32 in. pcs.	1½	—	3
—— Imit. Irish ..... 25 ..... 36 do.	2½	—	2½
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 .... 36-37 do.	3½	—	6
—— —— do. do. .... 38-40 do.	4	—	6¼
—— —— do. do. .... 44 do.	5	—	8
—— —— 50 do.	6	—	8
—— —— 54 do.	6	—	8
—— —— 60 do.	10	—	12
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours* ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— —— 9-8. ..... do.	3	—	5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in. .. do.	1½	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46 .... do.	1½	—	4
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 44 .... do.	1½	—	2

	Drs.		Drs.
Gotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. corge	5	@	6½
—— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	2½	—	3
—— Twist, 16 to 80 ..... pecul	38	—	70
Hardware, assort. ..... (over stocked)	N. D.		
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	5	—	5½
—— English ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Nails ..... do.	3	—	3½
Lead, Pig ..... do.	5	—	5½
—— Sheet ..... do.	5½	—	6
Shot, patent ..... bag	1	—	2
Spelter ..... (none) .... pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish ..... do.	6	—	10
—— English ..... do.	N D.		
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets ..... do.	25	—	32
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet) ..... yd.	1½	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, July 18, 1833.—We have had a very brisk demand for Book Muslins, and the sales which have been made, shew slightly improved rates: other White Goods have not been much asked for. Ginghams very dull; and Printed Goods generally continue heavy of demand. Cotton Twist saleable in considerable parcels, but without advance on prices. Coloured Yarns of all kinds dull. Woollens, no sales of consequence. Metals, a further depression on almost every description has taken place, and there does not appear to be any well-grounded hope of speedy improvement.

Madras, Aug. 21, 1833.—Europe Goods continue in low request. The market is abundantly supplied with every description of British and French produce, and we have not heard of any invoices having been sold in the whole to advantage. Metals, saleable in small quantities at our quotations. Beer is quite out of inquiry, and not saleable even at public auction.

Bombay, Aug. 3, 1833.—The following sales have been reported:—Twist, 16,000 lbs. Nos. 30, 30, and 40, at 15 annas per lb. Madapollams, 1,300 pieces, at Rs. 5-1 per piece.

Canton, May 17, 1833.—Very little doing at present in Cotton Piece Goods of any description.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 7, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem. 33 0	Remittable	32 0	Prem.
2 4	1st, or Old 5. p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class	2 12	
2 4	Ditto .... 2 do.	1 2	
1 4	Ditto .... 3 do.	0 12	
Par	Ditto .... 4 do.	0 0	
none	Ditto .... 5 do.	none	
Par	New 5 per Cent. from No. 1 to 250 ..... }	Par	
Prem. 5 0	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	0 8	Prem.
4 8	3d, or New ditto	4 0	
Disc. 0 6	4 per cent. Loan dis. ..	0 12	disc.

0·0 Bank of Bengal Shares—4,500.

Bank of Bengal Rates—*July* 18.

Discount on private bills ..... 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 4 0 do.

Rate of Exchange—*July* 18.

On London, 12 months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.; to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d. Sa. R.

Madras, Aug. 21, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 34 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 32 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 1 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem.

Bombay, Aug. 10, 1833.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 9d. per Rs.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 144 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 107 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, May 17, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—4s. 4d.; per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 209 to 210 per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 1 per cent. prem.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 21 *January* 1834—*Prompt* 11 *April.*
Licensed.—Indigo, 1,895 chests.

For Sale 11 *February*—*Prompt* 9 *May.*
Company's—Saltpetre, 500 tons.

For Sale 24 *February*—*Prompt* 13 *June.*
Company's—Raw Silk, 2,600 bales.

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.	References for Freight or Passage.
Cape and Madras	1834. Graves.	*Claudine*	500	Joseph L. Heathorn	W. H. Walker	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-la.
Madras & Bengal	*Jan.* 1 Portsm.	*Roberts*	750	Gleislanes & Co.	Henry Wake	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-ct. Lime-st.
Cape, Madras, and Bengal	10 Do.	*Ermaut*	650	F. & C. E. Mangles	John L. Gillett	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read. [& Ed. Read.
Madras & Bengal	20 Do.	*La Belle Alliance*	676	Thomas Farncombe	Charles Arkcoll	Lon. Docks	Capt S. Remmington, Jerusalem Coffee-hn.
	25 Do.	*Andromache*	468	John Jacob and Sons	Joseph Andrews	St. Kt. Docks	{ Arnold & Woollett, Clement's-la., & Tomlin, Man, & Co.
Madras, Bengal, & China	*Feb.* 5 Do.	*Amelia Thompson*	488	John Pirie	William Pigott	St. Kt. Docks	{ Cockerell & Co. Austin-friars, J. Pirie & Co. Freeman's-ct.
	10	*Asia*	1020	Thomas Heath	George K. Bathie	E. I. Docks	T. Heath, Fenchurch-st. & T. Hayside & Co.
	Mar. 10 Do.	*Heathemy*	550	Henry Templer	Joseph Harfield	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Feb. 15	*David Scott*	773	Mungo Gilmore		E. I. Docks	Mr. Gilmore, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
Madras & Bengal	*Mar.* 20	*Lt. Wm. Bentinck*	564	Henry Hutchinson	H. Hutchinson	St. Kt. Docks	Thomas Hayside & Co. [& Ed. Read.
	Do.	*Neptune*	650	John Thacker	J. G. Foster Pigott	W. I. Docks	F. & C. E. Mangles, Cornhill, J. Thacker,
	May 10	*Bridgewater*	751	Alfred Chapman	Alfred Chapman	W. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co. Leadenhall-st.
	Graves.	*Burrow*	750	Buckles and Co.	Peter J. Reeves	E. I. Docks	Buckles and Co. Mark-lane. [& Co.
	Jan. 19 Do.	*Dunnegan Castle*	446	R. L. Laws	R. L. Laws	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wylie, & Co. Billiter-sq. & T. Hayside
	25	*Cleveland*	386	John Barry	William Marley	W. I. Docks	J. Lyney, Birchin-la.
Bombay	5	*Palmyra*	560	George Joad	William Loader	W. I. Docks	Thomas Hayside & Co.
	10	*Mermaid*	472	Ingrain Chapman	Thomas Johnson	Lon. Docks	John Chapman & Co.
	15	*Carnatic*	650	Richard Green	James S. Biles	E. I. Docks	John Thacker & John Pirie & Co.
Bombay and China	*Feb.* 10 Do.	*Anna Robertson*	530	Small and Co.	Alexander Nairne		{ Domett & Co. George-yd., & Barber, Neate & Co. Fenchurch-st.
Bombay	*Mar.* 10	*Charles Kerr*	463	John Brodie	John Brodie	Expected	John Pirie and Co.
	—	*Lady Feversham*	500	John Barry	Stephenson Ellerby	Expected	Thomas Hayside and Co.
China	*Jan.* 15	*Odessum*	450	T. & C. J. Everett & Co.	T. S. Stoddart	St. Kt. Docks	C. & C. J. Everett & Co. Queen-st.
Ceylon	*Apr.* 25	*Eliza*	568	Heathorn and Grove		W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-la.
Algoa Bay & Swan Riv.	*Jan.* 15	*Henry Wellesley*	384	Curling, Young, & Co.	George Johnston	W. I. Docks	John Sinclair, Lyney.
St. Helena	—	*Atalanta*	181	Edward Luckie	John Sinclair	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie, Birchin-la. [Mark-la.
Van Diemen's Land	—	*Africanus*	250	Richard Watkins	Richard Watkins	Lon. Docks	Richard Luckie [& Buckles & Co.
	10	*Chili*	200	Robert Brooks	T. H. Nixon	St. Kt. Docks	R. Brooks, Old Broad-st.,
	15	*Alice*	250	Aspinall and Co.	John Hepburn	St. Kt. Docks	John Mason, Lime-street-st.
	—	*Augustus Cæsar*	540	James Gale and Son	Wm. Wiseman	St. Kt. Docks	Bryant, Brothers, & Co. St. Dunstan's-hill.
	20	*Camilla*	300	Burton and Co.	John Smith	St. Kt. Docks	Thomas Hayside and Co.
	—	*Bristol*	500	G. L. Jackson & Sons	Isaac Riches	St. Kt. Docks	John Marshall, Birchin-la.
	—	*Lyra*	230	R. Drysdale	Thomas Billing	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Robertson, Crutched-friars.
	—	*Lucretia*	372	Mac Vicar, Hall, & Co.	James Muirhead	Lon. Docks	George Bishop.
	15	*Caroline*	400	Robert Brooks	F. Treadwell	Lon. Docks	Godwin & Lee, & Rob. Brooke, Old Broad-st.
	4	*Mary*	276	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	15	*Red Rover*	400	Robert C. Chrystie	Robt. C. Chrystie	St. Kt. Docks	J. Cockburn & Co. & Gridwin & Lee.
	20	*Edward Lombe*	347	Whiteman Freeman	Stuart Stroyan	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	— —	@	— —
Coffee, Java	2 18 0	—	3 3 0
— Cheribon	3 4 0		— —
— Sumatra and Samarang	2 8 0	—	2 18 0
— Ceylon	2 15 0	—	3 0 0
— Mocha	3 12 0		— —
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 4¾	—	0 0 7
— Madras	0 0 6½	—	0 0 7½
— Bengal	0 0 5½	—	0 0 6½
— Bourbon	none		— —
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
Anniseeds, Star	3 8 0		— —
Borax, Refined	none		— —
— Unrefined	4 0 0		— —
Camphire, in tub	6 10 0		— —
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 3 4	—	0 3 6
— Ceylon	0 1 8		— —
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	4 0 0	—	4 4 0
— Lignea	3 14 0	—	3 18 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 9	—	0 1 6
China Root ..... cwt.	— —		— —
Cubebs	3 5 0	—	4 0 0
Dragon's Blood.	2 0 0	—	20 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	6 0 0	—	7 0 0
— Arabic	1 15 0	—	3 0 0
— Assafœtida	2 0 0	—	7 10 0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort ..	4 10 0	—	12 0 0
— Animi	5 0 0	—	10 0 0
— Gambogium	7 10 0	—	19 0 0
— Myrrh	2 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Olibanum	1 15 0	—	4 10 0
Kino	12 0 0		— —
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 0
— Dye	0 2 0		— —
— Shell ..... cwt.	4 16 0	—	4 18 0
— Stick	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 10 0	—	1 7 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	1 2 0		— —
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 6½	—	0 0 7½
— Cinnamon	0 3 0	—	0 5 0
— Cocoa-nut	1 18 0		— —
— Cajaputa	0 0 5	—	0 0 10
— Mace	0 0 2½		— —
— Nutmegs	0 0 10	—	0 1 3
Opium	none		— —
Rhubarb	0 2 0	—	0 2 6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	none		— —
Senna ..... lb	0 0 4	—	0 1 6
Turmeric, Java ..... cwt.	0 16 0	—	1 1 0
— Bengal	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
— China	1 2 0	—	1 10 0
Galls, in Sorts	— —		— —
—, Blue	— —		— —
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb	— —		— —
— Ox and Cow	— —		— —
Indigo, Blue	0 8 0		— —
— Blue and Violet	0 7 6	—	0 7 10
— Purple and Violet	0 7 0	—	0 7 3
— Fine Violet	0 7 0	—	0 7 3
— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 6 4	—	0 6 10
— Violet and Copper	0 6 3	—	0 6 9
— Copper	0 6 0	—	0 6 3
— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 5 6	—	0 6 2
— Do. ord. and low	0 4 6	—	0 5 3
— Dust	0 4 7	—	0 5 7
— Madras, mid. to good	0 4 3	—	0 4 10
— Do. Kurpah	0 4 6	—	0 4 10
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3 12 0	@	4 5 0
Nankeens ..... piece	— —		— —
Rattans 100	— —		— —
Rice, Benga White .... cwt.	0 12 0	—	0 15 0
— Patna	0 15 0	—	0 16 0
— Java	0 8 6	—	0 10 0
Safflower	4 0 0	—	11 0 0
Sago	0 10 0	—	0 13 0
— Pearl	1 15 0	—	1 8 0
Saltpetre	1 13 0	—	1 16 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	0 16 6	—	1 3 6
— Novi	0 16 0	—	1 2 0
— Ditto White	0 16 0	—	1 2 0
— China	0 18 0	—	0 19 0
— Bengal Privilege	1 1 0	—	1 2 0
— Organzine	1 4 0	—	1 7 0
Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	—	0 10 0
— Cloves	0 1 0	—	0 1 6
— Mace	0 4 6	—	0 7 6
— Nutmegs	0 4 0	—	0 6 6
— Ginger ..... cwt.	1 18 0		— —
— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 5
— White	0 0 5½	—	0 0 10
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 2 0	—	1 10 0
— Siam and China	1 0 0	—	1 6 0
— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 7 0	—	2 19 0
— Manilla and Java	1 1 0	—	1 7 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 10	—	0 1 11
— Congou	0 1 11	—	0 2 10
— Souchong	0 2 5½	—	0 3 11½
— Campoi	refused		— —
— Twankay	0 2 0½	—	0 2 5
— Pekoe (orange)	0 2 4½	—	0 2 4½
— Hyson Skin	0 2 0½	—	0 2 7
— Hyson	0 3 1½	—	0 5 1
— Young Hyson	none		— —
— Gunpowder	none		— —
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 3 0
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	1 10 0	—	2 15 0
Vermilion ..... lb	0 2 9		— —
Wax ..... cwt.	4 15 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	14 0 0	—	16 0 0
— Ebony	8 0 0	—	10 0 0
— Sapan	12 0 0	—	20 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish ..... tun	23 10 0		— —
Whalefins ..... ton	90 0 0	—	100 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*			
Best ..... lb	0 3 6	—	0 5 4
Inferior	0 2 3	—	0 3 10
— V. D. Land, *viz.*			
Best	0 2 6	—	0 2 11
Inferior	0 1 0	—	0 2 1

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes ..... cwt.	1 15 0		— —
Ostrich Feathers, und .... lb	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	1 5 0	—	1 10 0
Hides, Dry ..... lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 8
— Salted	0 0 4½	—	0 0 6
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	1 13 0		— —
Raisins	2 0 0		— —
Wax	5 10 0	—	5 15 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best .. pipe	16 0 0	—	18 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality	14 0 0	—	15 0 0
Wood, Teak ..... load	6 10 0	—	7 10 0
Wool ..... lb.	0 1 0	—	0 1 11

PRICES OF SHARES, December 27, 1833.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India ..... (Stock)	43	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	53	3 p. cent	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	65	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	—	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India ..... (Stock)	92½	5 p. cent.	1,389,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	21	—	10,000	100	25½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	98	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	90½	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	7	—	10,000	100	15	—

Sugar.—The demand for Sugars in general is rather brisk, but as there is a corresponding readiness to sell, prices are but little affected. The stock of West-India Sugar is now 36,237 hhds. and trs. being 7,688 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius 73,070 bags, being 20,858 more. The delivery of West-India is about 2,586 hhds. and trs. being 386 more than last year. The delivery of Mauritius is 2,770 bags, being 2,291 less than the corresponding week of 1832. There are no sales of Mauritius Sugar worth reporting. East-India Sugars are more inquired after, both for home consumption and export, but the actual purchases are inconsiderable.

Coffee.—This market continues in a very languid state.

Cotton.—The Cotton market here is at length affected by the favourable accounts from Liverpool; the sales are more considerable, and the prices higher, and still a great disposition to buy large parcels.

Tea.—The Company's quarterly sale commenced on the 2d December and finished on the 13th. The following are the prices obtained:—

Bohea, ½-chests, 1s. 10½d. *a* 1s. 10¾d.; ½-chests, 1s. 10d. *a* 1s. 10½d.; large do. 1s. 10d. *a* 1s. 10½d.; Congou p ckages, 1s. 10½d. *a* 1s. 11½d.—Congou, common, 1s. 11¼d. *a* 1s. 11½d.; good, 2s. 0¼d. *a* 2s. 2d.; fine, 2s. 5d. *a* 2s. 10d.—Souchong, 2s. 5½d. *a* 3s. 11d.—Hyson Skin, 2s. 0½d. *a* 2s. 8d.—Twankays, 2s. 0½d. *a* 2s. 2½d.; fine, 2s. 4d. *a* 2s. 6d.—Hyson, common, 3s. 2½d. *a* 3s. 3d.; middling, 3s. 5d. *a* 3s. 9d.; fine, 4s. 3d. *a* 5s. 3d.

Since the sale, Boheas, particularly those of the cost of 1s. 10½d., command an advance of 1d. *a* 1½d. and common Congous 1d. per lb.

Indigo.—The accounts of the crop received by the *Patriot King* are very favourable, which has caused several parties to realize at a discount of 4d. per lb. on the prices of the late October sales.

Wool—The late public sales of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land Wool fully maintained the prices of November sales, Australian selling from 1s. 3d. *a* 3s. 8d. per lb., and V. D. Land from 9d. *a* 2s. 9½d. V. D. Land Company Wool from 1s. 6½d. *a* 3s. 1d. A large quantity of V. D. Land being in the grease accounts for the low price of 9d. The sales were—

17th. Australian .....1s. 3½d. *a* 2s. 9½d.
V. D. Land .....1s. 4d. *a* 2s. 9½d.
18th. Australian .....1s. 3d. *a* 2s. 9½d.
V. D. Land .....1s. 0d. *a* 2s. 7½d.
N. S. W. Comp.....2s. 3½d. *a* 3s. 8d.
20th. Australian.....1s. 3d. *a* 2s. 11½d.
V. D. Land .....1s. 0½d. *a* 2s. 0½d.
21st. V. D. Land .....0s. 9d. *a* 2s. 8d.
V. D. Land Company ..1s. 6¾d. *a* 3s. 1d.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from November 22 to December 23, 1833.*

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
23	210 210½	86⅞87	87⅛87⅛	95¼95½	96¼96½	16¾ 16$^{13}/_{16}$	240	102¼2½	21 22p	40 41p
25	210	87 87⅛	87⅛88	95⅜95½	96⅜96½	16¾ 16$^{13}/_{16}$	—	102⅜2½	21 23p	40 41p
26	209½210	87 87⅛	87⅛88⅛	95⅜95⅝	96⅜96¼	16¾ 16$^{13}/_{16}$	—	102⅜2⅝	21 23p	40 41p
27	209 210½	87⅛87⅜	88 88¼	95¼95¾	96⅝96⅝	16$^{11}/_{16}$ 16$^{13}/_{16}$	240½1	102⅜2⅝	21 23p	39 40p
28	209½210½	87⅝87¾	88⅛88⅝	96 96⅛	96$^{13}/_{16}$97⅛	16¾ 16$^{13}/_{16}$	—	—.	21 23p	39 40p
29	210 210½	87⅜87⅝	88⅜88⅝	95$^{13}/_{16}$96⅜	96¾97	16$^{13}/_{16}$ 16⅞	241 2	102⅜2⅝	16 22p	37 40p
30	—	—	88⅜88⅝	96 96⅛	96⅞97	—	—	—	17p	37 38p
Dec.										
2	210 211	87⅜87⅞	88⅛88¾	96⅛96¼	97 97¼	16¾ 16$^{13}/_{16}$	242	103	17 19p	37 38p
3	210	87⅝87¾	88⅛88⅝	96 96¼	97⅛	16¾	241	103 3¼	17 19p	37 40p
4	210½	87⅝87¾	88⅛88¾	96⅛96⅜	97 97¼	16$^{13}/_{16}$ 16⅞	Shut	103 3¼	21 23p	39 42p
5	209½210	87⅛87¾	Shut	—	Shut	16⅞ 16$^{15}/_{16}$	—	103¼	21 23p	40 43p
6	209½210½	87⅝87¾	—	96⅛96½	—	16⅞ 16$^{15}/_{16}$	—	103¼4	21 24p	42 46p
7	210½211	87⅛87⅝	—	96¼96⅜	—	16⅞ 16$^{15}/_{16}$	—	103⅜4	23p	44 45p
9	—	87⅛87¾	—	96⅜96⅜	—	16⅞	—	103⅛3¾	—	44 45p
10	210 211	87⅛87¾	—	96¼96⅜	—	16⅞ 16$^{15}/_{16}$	—	103⅝	22 24p	43 44p
11	210 211	87⅝87¾	—	96⅛96½	—	16⅞ 16$^{15}/_{16}$	—	103⅛3¾	22 24p	43 44p
12	—	87⅝87¾	—	96⅜96¼	—	—	—	103⅜3¾	22 24p	43 44p
13	210½	87⅝87¾	—	96⅜96½	—	—	—	103⅛3⅝	22 23p	43 45p
14	—	87⅝87¾	—	96⅜96½	—	16⅞ 16$^{15}/_{16}$	—	103⅜	—	43 44p
16	211	87⅝87½	—	96¼96⅜	—	16⅞ 16$^{15}/_{16}$	—	103⅜3⅝	21 22p	41 42p
17	210½211¼	87⅛87⅝	—	96¼96½	—	16⅞	—	103⅜	21 22p	41 42p
18	210¾211¼	87⅛87⅝	—	96⅜96½	—	16⅞ 16$^{15}/_{16}$	—	103⅛3½	20 22p	41 42p
19	211 211½	87⅛87⅞	—	96⅜96¾	—	16⅞ 16$^{15}/_{16}$	—	103⅜3½	20 21p	41 42p
20	211 212	87⅜88¼	—	96⅝97⅛	—	16$^{15}/_{16}$ 17	—	103⅜3⅝	21 22p	40 42p
21	211½212	88⅜88½	—	97⅛97¼	—	—	—	—	20 22p	41 43p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

13

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL,

FOR

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CONTENTS.

	Page
SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.—No. IX. The Baba Logue	65
ANALYSIS OF THE PURÁNAS.—The Vishnu Purána	76
ESTATES OF ALEXANDER AND CO. AND MACKINTOSH AND CO.	84
TRANSLATION FROM HAFIZ—Ghuzul in ل	85
NATIVE INDIAN CHARACTER.—"The Baboo."	86
MISREPRESENTATION OF THE "HURKARU."	100
INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA	101
ON THE CAUSES OF ORIENTAL WORDS EXISTING IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	108
ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE, No. IV.—The Trumpingtons	109
SIR JAMES URMSTON ON THE CHINA TRADE	120
ACCOUNT OF A COLLECTION OF SANSCRIT MANUSCRIPTS	124
MISCELLANIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECT:	
Royal Asiatic Society	128
Geographical Society of Bombay	132
Bokhara	133
CRITICAL NOTICES:	
The Round Towers of Ireland	136
Jervis's Narrative of a Journey to the Falls of the Cavery	137
History of Rome	*ib.*
Straith's Treatise on Fortification	138
Hay's Narrative of the Peninsular War	*ib.*
Zschokke's History of Switzerland	*ib.*
Clarke's Adam the Gardener	*ib.*
Rhind's Catechism of Botany	*ib.*
Lees's Catechism of Natural Philosophy	*ib.*
Reid's Outline of Sacred Geography	*ib.*
COLLEGE EXAMINATION:	
College of Fort St. George	139
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE	140
NEW PUBLICATIONS	*ib.*

Asiatic Intelligence.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE. Page

Calcutta.—Supreme Court (Native Jurors—Trial of Kummer Oddeen)—Insolvent Debtors' Court (In the Matter of Alexander and Co.—In the Matter of Mackintosh and Co.)—Military Retiring Fund—Embezzlement of Public Property—Boring for Water—The City of Cashmere—General Ventura and Runjeet Singh—The Case of Brijonauth Ghose—The Missionaries and Native Converts — Missionary Schools—Revolution in Sindiah's State—The Rights of Jotedars—Runjeet Singh — Oude — Distressed Ryots—Employment of Natives—The Sheikawatees — Singular Phenomenon—Use of the English Language—Mr. Brooke—Intended Marriages in High Life—Iron Steamers—Etiquette of the Durbar — Fossil Shells on the Table Land of Central India—Progress of Christianity—The Kohi Noor Diamond—Toleration—Army Relief—Estate of Alexander and Co.—Steam Navigation 73

Madras.—Mr. Wolff — Forgeries—Distress amongst the Natives—Steam Navigation..... 96

Bombay.—Affairs of Shotton and Co.—Steam Subscription—The Cholera—Employment of Natives—Dearth and Distress—The Opium Dealers of Kotah — Changes of Stations of Corps—Steam Navigation in the Red Sea—Native Education—Suttee—The Coorg Rajah—Coinage in the Dependent States — The Nizam's Territories—Condition of the Deccan—Predatory Chief—Gang-Robbery by Sepoys ... 97

Ceylon.—Abolition of Compulsory Labour—Fête to the Governor 102

Singapore. — Piracy — Naval Etiquette..... 104

Mauritius.—The Press, &c. 105

Netherlands India.—Disturbances in Sumatra ..... *ib.*

Pashalik of Bagdad.—Disturbances—Colonel Taylor..... 106

Arabia ..... *ib.*

Persia.—Death of Prince Abbas Mirza..... *ib.*

Siam.—Visit to the Capital, and Interview with the King ..... *ib.*

China.—Voyage of the *Sylph*—Rebellion in Formosa — Aboriginal Chinese — Consumption of Opium—New Anchorage for the Lintin Fleet—Importation of Rice—British Trade with China—the Chin-Choo or Fo-këen Men—Inundations—Imperial Birth 108

Van Diemen's Land 115

Cape of Good Hope 116

Egypt..... *ib.*

POSTSCRIPT to Asiatic Intelligence..... *ib.*

REGISTER.

Calcutta.—General Order (Relief of Corps)—Civil and Military Appointments — Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 117

Madras.—General Order (Relief of Corps)—Civil and Military Appointments — Shipping—Births and Deaths 119

Bombay.—General Orders (Superintending Officer of Cadets—Horse Allowance to Officers)—Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Marine Appointments — Shipping — Births, Marriages, and Deaths 120

Ceylon. — Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 122

Penang.—Singapore 123

Van Diemen's Land..... *ib.*

Cape of Good Hope ..... *ib.*

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Privy Council, Judicial Committee (G. J. Gordon, executor of Futteh Yab Khan, *v.* Khajeh Aboo Mahomed Khan, and others—Rajah Haiman Chull Sing *v.* Koomer Gunsheam Sing—Bank of Bengal *v.* East-India Company—Gopee Mohun Thakoor *v.* Raja Radhacant)—Abolition of the Pilgrim-tax — Fourth Member of Council for India—Free Trade in Gods—Carnatic Stock—St. Helena—Mr. Macqueen—Duty on British Vessels Trading to China—the "Evangelist and Miscellanea Sinica"—the Armenian Church—Promotions and Changes in His Majesty's Forces serving in the East—India Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 124

PRICES of EUROPEAN GOODS in the EAST.

INDIAN SECURITIES and EXCHANGES.

SHIP LIST, London Price Current, Prices of Stocks, &c. &c.

Erratum.—Last Number, p. 34, *for* آ ك اغ ا.. تكث *read* آ ك تكث

133

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. IX.—The Baba Logue.

It is possible to penetrate into the drawing-room of a mansion in England without being made aware that the house contains a troop of children, who, though not strictly confined to the nursery, seldom quit it except when in their best dresses and best behaviours, and who, when seen in any other part of the house, may be considered in the light of guests. It is otherwise in India. Traces of the *baba logue*, the Hindoostanee designation of a tribe of children, are to be discovered the instant a visitor enters the outer verandah: a rocking-horse, a small cart, a wheeled chair, in which the baby may take equestrian or carriage-exercise within doors, generally occupy conspicuous places, and probably—for Indian domestics are not very scrupulous respecting the proprieties in appearances—a line may be stretched across, adorned with a dozen or so of little muslin frocks, washed out hastily to supply the demand in some extraordinarily sultry day. From the threshold to the deepest recesses of the interior, every foot of ground is strewed with toys of all sorts and dimensions, and from all parts of the world—English, Dutch, Chinese, and Hindoostanee. In a family blessed with numerous olive branches, the whole house is converted into one large nursery; drawing-rooms, ante-rooms, bed-rooms, and dressing-rooms are all peopled by the young fry of the establishment. In the first, a child may be seen sleeping on the floor, under a musquito-net, stretched over an oval bamboo frame, and looking like a patent wire dish-cover; in the second an infant of more tender years reposes on the arms of a bearer, who holds the baby in a manner peculiar to India, lying at length on a very thin mattrass, formed of several folds of thick cotton cloth, and croaking a most lugubrious lullaby, as he paces up and down; in a third, two or more of the juveniles are assembled, one with its only garment converted into leading-strings, another sitting under a punkah, and a third running after a large ball, with a domestic trotting behind, and following the movements of the child in an exceedingly ludicrous manner. Two attendants, at the least, are attached to each of the children; one of these must always be upon duty, and the services of the other are only dispensed with while at meals; an *ayah* and a *bearer* are generally employed, the latter being esteemed the best and most attentive nurse of the two. These people never lose sight of their respective charges for a single instant, and seldom permit them to wander beyond arms' length; consequently, in addition to the company of the children, that of their domestics must be endured, who seem to think themselves privileged persons; and should the little master or miss under their care penetrate into the bed-chamber of a visitor—no difficult achievement, where all the doors are open—they will follow close, and make good their entrance also. It is their duty to see that the child does not get into any mischief, and as they are certain of being severely reprehended if the little urchin should happen to tumble down and hurt itself, for their own sakes, they are careful to prevent such a catastrophe at any per-

sonal inconvenience whatever to their master's guests. When the children are not asleep, they must be amused, an office which devolves upon the servants, who fortunately take great delight in all that pleases the infant mind, and never weary of their employment. They are a little too apt to resort to a very favourite method of beguiling time, that of playing on the *tom-tom*, an instrument which is introduced into every mansion tenanted by the *baba logue* for the ostensible purpose of charming the young folks, but in reality to gratify their own peculiar taste. An almost constant drumming is kept up from morning until night, a horrid discord, which, on a very hot day, aggravates every other torment. The rumbling and squeaking of a low cart, in which a child is dragged for hours up and down a neighbouring verandah, the monotonous ditty of the old bearer, of which one can distinguish nothing but *baba*, added to the incessant clamour of the *tom-tom*, to say nothing of occasional squalls, altogether furnish forth a concert of the most hideous description.

Nevertheless, the gambols of children, the ringing glee of their infant voices, and the infinite variety of amusement which they afford, do much towards dispelling the ennui and tedium of an Indian day. The climate depresses their spirits to a certain point; they are diverting without being troublesome, for there is always an attendant at hand to whom they may be consigned should they become unruly; and certainly, considering how much they are petted and spoiled, it is only doing Anglo-Indian children justice to say, that they are, generally speaking, a most orderly race. There can scarcely be a prettier sight than that of a groupe of fair children, gathered round or seated in the centre of their dark-browed attendants, listening with eager countenances to one of those marvellous legends, of which Indian story-tellers possess so numerous a catalogue, or convulsed with laughter as they gaze upon the antics of some merry fellow, who forgets the gravity and dignity considered so becoming to a native, whether Moslem or Hindoo, in his desire to afford entertainment to the *baba logue*. In one particularly well-regulated family, in which the writer happened to be a temporary inmate, a little boy anxiously expressed a wish that we would go very early to a bal which was to take place in the evening, because, he said, he and his brothers were to have a *dhole*, and the bearers had promised to dance for them. A *dhole* is an instrument of forty-drum-power; fortunately, both children and servants had the grace to reserve it for their own private recreation, and doubtless, for that night at least, the jackalls were scared from the door.

The dinner for the children is usually served up at the same time with the tiffin placed before the seniors of the family. The young folks sit apart, accommodated with low tables, and arm-chairs of correspondent size; and as they are usually great favourites with all the servants, it is no uncommon thing to see the whole *posse* of khidmutghars desert their master's chairs to crowd round those of the *babas*. One of the principal dishes at the juvenile board is denominated *pish pash*, weak broth thickened with rice, and a fowl pulled to pieces; another, called *dhāl baat*, consists of rice and yellow peas stewed together; *croquettes*, a very delicate preparation of chicken, beaten in a mortar, mixed up with fine batter, and fried in egg-shaped

balls, is also very common; and there is always a *kaaree*. Europeans entertain only one notion respecting a curry, as they term the favourite Indian dish, and which they suppose to be invariably composed of the same ingredients, a rich stew, highly seasoned, and served with rice. There are, however, infinite varieties of the *kaaree* tribe; that which is eaten by the natives differing essentially from that produced at European tables, while there is a distinct preparation for children, and another for dogs: rice and turmeric are the constant accompaniments of all, but with respect to the other articles employed, there is a very wide latitude, of which the native cooks avail themselves, by concocting a kind peculiar to their own manufacture, which is not to be found at any table save that of the person whom they serve.

Capt. Basil Hall assures us that the *kaaree* is not of Asiatic origin, and that the natives of India owe its introduction to the Portuguese; a startling assertion to those who are acquainted with the vehement objection to any innovation in dress or food entertained by Hindoos of all castes, and by the Moosulmauns of this part of the world also, who are even less liberal than those of other countries. Nevertheless, it is an indisputable fact that, notwithstanding the prejudice which exists all over India against the adoption of foreign novelties, an exception has been made in favour of a few importations, which are now in universal request, and which even the best-informed natives can scarcely be made to believe were not indigenous to the soil, and entered as deeply into the household economy of their most remote ancestors as in their own at the present day. Tobacco, for instance, has found its way to every part of the peninsula, and must have extended rapidly to the most remote places, immediately upon its introduction from Turkey or Persia, or by the early Portuguese colonists. The chili, another American plant, is in almost equal esteem, and is to be purchased in all the native bazaars; while every class,—whether the staple food, as amongst the wealthy Moosulmans, be flesh, or cakes of flour, which compose the meal of the poorer orders dwelling in the upper provinces, or the boiled rice of the low grounds,—is invariably accompanied by *kaaree*, composed of vegetables mixed up with a variety of spices, and enriched, according to the means of the party, with ghee. Chetney, in all probability, was formerly used as the sauce to flavour the rice or flour cakes, which, without some adjunct of the kind, must be extremely insipid; but the substitute offers a very superior relish, and as in its least elaborate state it is within the reach of the very poorest native, its invention and dissemination are actual benefits conferred upon the country. The *kaaree* for children is, of course, extremely simple, nor indeed are highly-seasoned dishes very frequently seen at European tables in the Bengal presidency. They have nothing like the pepper-pot of the West-Indies, and it is rarely that the gastronome, delighting in the quintessence of spice, can be gratified by the productions of Indian cookery.

The *khana*, dinner of the *baba logue*, is washed down with pure water, and in about an hour or two after its conclusion, preparations for the evening exercise commence. The children are to be bathed for the second, and re-

attired perhaps for the tenth time in the day. In the hot weather, it is not until this hour that the slightest pains are considered necessary about the personal appearance of the young folks, who, until they are four or five years old, are permitted to go about the house during the earlier part of the day sometimes more than half-naked. In the evening, however, the toilette is a more serious affair; babies are decked out in their laced caps, and a pair of *pajammas* (trowsers) are added to the frocks of their elder brothers and sisters, while those still more advanced in years are enrobed in their best suits, and flourish in ribbon-sashes and embroidered hems; but, excepting in the cold weather, there are no hats, bonnets, tippets, or gloves, to be seen.

It is not often that parents accompany their children in the evening drive or walk; the latter are taken out by their attendants at least an hour before grown-up people choose to exhibit themselves in the open air. The equipages of the *baba logue* are usually kept expressly for their accommodation, and of a build and make so peculiar as to render them no very enviable conveyances for their seniors: palanquin-carriages of all sorts and descriptions, drawn by one horse or a pair of bullocks, in which the children and the servants squat together on the floor; common palanquins, containing an infant of two or three years old, with its bearer; *taun jauns*, in which a female nurse is seated with a baby on her lap; together with miniature sociables, chaises, and shandrydans,—in short, every sort of vehicle adapted to the Lilliputian order, are put into requisition. Many of the little folk are mounted upon ponies; some of these equestrians are so young as to be unable to sit upon their steeds without the assistance of a chuprassy on each side, and a groom to lead the animal; others, older and more expert, scamper along, keeping their attendants, who are on foot, at full speed, as they tear across the roads, with heads uncovered and hair flying in the wind. One of the prettiest spectacles afforded by the evening drive, in Calcutta, is the exhibition of its juvenile inhabitants, congregated on a particular part of the plain between the Government-house and the fort, by the side of the river. This is the chosen spot; all the equipages, a strange grotesque medley, are drawn up at the corner, and the young people are seen, in crowds, walking with their servants, laughing, chattering, and full of glee, during the brief interval of enfranchisement. For the most part, they are pale, delicate little creatures; cherry-cheeks are wholly unknown, and it is only a few who can boast the slightest tinge of the rose. Nevertheless, there is no dearth of beauty; independent of feature, the exceeding fairness of their skins, contrasted with the Asiatic swarthiness around them, and the fairy lightness of their forms, are alone sufficient to render them exceedingly attractive. Not many number more than eight years, and perhaps in no other place can there be seen so large an assembly of children, of the same age and rank, disporting in a promenade. Before night closes in upon the gay crowd, still driving on the neighbouring roads, the juvenile population take their departure, and being disposed in their respective carriages, return home. At day-break, they make their appearance again, in equal numbers;

but their gambols are per-force confined to the broad and beaten path; they dare not, as in Europe, disperse themselves over the green sward, nor enjoy the gratification of rolling and tumbling on the grass, filling their laps with wild flowers, and pelting each other with showers of daisies. Their attendants keep a sharp look-out for snakes, and though these reptiles are sometimes seen gliding about in the neighbourhood, there is no record of an accident to the *baba logue* from their poisonous fangs. Itinerant venders of toys take their station in the favourite haunt of their most liberal patrons, exhibiting a great variety of tempting articles, all bright and gaudy with gold and silver. These glittering wares are formed out of very simple materials, but a good deal of ingenuity is displayed in the construction: elephants more than a foot high, richly caparisoned, hollow, and made of paper, coloured to the life, with trunks which move about to the admiration of all the beholders, may be purchased for a few pice; nearly equally good imitations of budgerows and palanquins, also of paper, bear a still smaller price; there are, besides, cages containing brilliant birds of painted clay, suspended from the top bars by an almost invisible hair, and so constantly in motion as to be speedily demolished by cats, should they happen to hang within reach of their claws; magnificent cockatoos made of the pith of a plant which is turned to many purposes in India, and which in China is manufactured into paper; to these, whirligigs and reptiles of wax, set in motion by the slightest touch, are added. The Calcutta toymen, though not equally celebrated, far surpass those of Benares in the accuracy of their representations of animate and inanimate objects; they work with more fragile materials, and their chief dependance being upon customers fond of novelties, they are constantly bringing new articles into the market. In the upper provinces, where the demand is less, European children are obliged to be content with the common toys of the bazaars; nondescripts carved in wood, fac-similes of those which pleased former generations, but which are discarded the instant that better commodities are offered for sale.

The popular evening-entertainment for children in Calcutta, juvenile balls not yet being established, is an exhibition of *fantoccini*, which goes by the name of a *kat pootlee nautch*. The showmen are of various grades, and exhibit their puppets at different prices, from a rupee upwards, according to the richness of their scenery and decorations. A large room in the interior is selected for the place of representation; a sheet stretched across between two pillars, and reaching within three feet of the ground, conceals the living performers from view; there is a back scene behind this proscenium, generally representing the exterior of a palace of silver, and the entertainment commences with the preparations for a grand durbar, or levee, in which European ladies and gentlemen are introduced. The puppets are of a very grotesque and barbarous description, inferior to the generality of Indian handy-works, but they are exceedingly well-managed, and perform all their evolutions with great precision. Sofas and chairs are brought in for the company, who are seen coming to court, some on horseback, some on elephants, and some in carriages; their descent from these conveyances is

very dexterously achieved; and the whole harlequinade of fighting, dancing, tiger-hunting, and alligator-slaying, goes off with great *éclat*. The audience, however, forms the most attractive part of the spectacle. The youngest babies occupy the front rows, seated on the ground or in the laps of their nurses, who look very picturesque in the Eastern attitude, half-shadowed by their long flowing veils; beyond these scattered groupes, small arm-chairs are placed, filled with little gentry capable of taking care of themselves; and behind them, upon sofas, the mamas and a few female friends are seated, the rest of the room being crowded with servants, male and female, equally delighted with the *baba logue* at the exploits of the wooden performers. Generally, several of the native children belonging to the establishment are present, clad in white muslin chemises, with silver bangles round their wrists and ancles, their fine dark eyes sparkling with pleasure as they clap their little hands and echo the *wah! wah!* of their superiors. Many of these children are perfectly beautiful, and their admission into the circle adds considerably to the effect of the whole scene. The performances are accompanied by one or two instruments, and between the acts, one of the showmen exhibits a few of the common feats of sleight of hand accomplished with so much ease by the inferior orders of Indian jugglers.

There is another species of dramatic representation, in which the *baba logue* take especial delight. A man, a goat, and a monkey, comprise the *dramatis personæ;* the latter, dressed as a sepoy, goes through a variety of evolutions, aided by his horned and bearded coadjutor. The children—though from the constant repetition of this favourite entertainment they have the whole affair by heart, and could at any time enact the part of either of the performers,—are never weary of listening to the monologue of the showman, and of gazing on the antics of his dumb associates. This itinerant company may be seen wandering about the streets of Calcutta all the morning; a small douceur to the durwan at the gate admits them into the compound, and the little folks in the verandah no sooner catch a glimpse of the mounted monkey, than they are wild for the rehearsal of the piece.

Time in India is not much occupied by the studies of the rising generation; an infant prodigy is a *rara avis* amongst the European community; for, sooth to say, the education of children is shockingly neglected; few can speak a word of English, and though they may be highly accomplished in Hindoostanee, their attainments in that language are not of the most useful nature, nor, being entirely acquired from the instructions of the servants, particularly correct or elegant. Some of the *babas* learn to sing little Hindoostanee airs very prettily, and will even *improvise* after the fashion of the native poets; but this is only done when they are unconscious of attracting observation, for the love of display, so injudiciously inculcated in England, has not yet destroyed the simplicity of Anglo-Indian children. The art in which, unhappily, quick and clever urchins attain the highest degree of proficiency, is that of scolding. The Hindoostanee vocabulary is peculiarly rich in terms of abuse; native Indian women, it is said, excel the females of every other country in volubility of utterance, and in the strength and

number of the opprobrious epithets which they shower down upon those who raise their ire. They can declaim for five minutes at a time without once drawing breath; and the shrillness of their voices adds considerably to the effect of their eloquence. This description of talent is frequently turned to account in a manner peculiar to India. Where a person conceives himself to be aggrieved by his superior in a way which the law cannot reach, he not unfrequently revenges himself upon his adversary, by hiring two old women out of the bazaar, adepts in scurrility, to sit on either side of his door. These hags possess a perfect treasury of foul words, which they lavish upon the luckless master of the house with the heartiest good-will, and without stint or limitation. Nor are their invectives confined to him alone; to render them the more poignant, all his family, and particularly his mother, are included; nothing of shame or infamy is spared in the accusations heaped upon her head; a stainless character avails her not, since she is assailed merely to give a double sting to the malicious attacks upon her son. So long as these tirades are wasted upon the ears of the neighbours, they are comparatively innocuous; but should they find their way to the tympanums against which they are directed, the unfortunate man is involved in the deepest and most irremediable disgrace; if he be once known to have heard it he is undone: consequently, for the preservation of his dignity, the object of this strange persecution keeps himself closely concealed in the most distant chamber of his house, and a troop of horse at his gate could not more effectually detain him prisoner than the virulent tongues of two abominable old women. The *chokeydars*, who act in the capacity of the *gendarmerie* of Europe, take no cognizance of the offence; the mortified captive is without a remedy, and must come to terms with the person whom he had offended, to rid himself of the pestilent effusions of his tormentors. With such examples before their eyes,—for there is not a woman, old or young, in the compound who could not exert her powers of elocution with equal success,—a great deal of care is necessary to prevent the junior members of a family from indulging in the natural propensity to scold and call names. Spoiled and neglected children abuse their servants in an awful manner, using language of the most horrid description, while those parents who are imperfectly acquainted with Hindoostanee are utterly ignorant of the meaning of the words which come so glibly from the tongues of their darlings.

In British India, children and parents are placed in a very singular position with regard to each other; the former do not speak their mother-tongue; they are certain of acquiring Hindoostanee, but are very seldom taught a word of English until they are five or six years old, and not always at that age. In numerous instances, they cannot make themselves intelligible to their parents, it being no uncommon case to find the latter almost totally ignorant of the native dialect, while their children cannot converse in any other. Some ladies improve themselves by the prattle of their infants, having perhaps known nothing of Hindoostanee until they have got a young family about them, an inversion of the usual order of things; the children, though they may understand English, are shy of speaking it, and do not, while they

remain in India, acquire the same fluency which distinguishes their utterance of the native language. The only exceptions occur in King's regiments, where of course English is constantly spoken, and the young families of the officers have ample opportunity of making themselves acquainted with their vernacular tongue in their intimate association with the soldiers of the corps. Under such tuition, purity of pronunciation, it may be supposed, would be wanting; but children, educated entirely at the schools instituted in King's regiments, do not contract that peculiar and disagreeable accent which invariably characterizes the dialect of the country-born, and which the offspring of Europeans, if brought up in the academical establishments of Calcutta, inevitably acquire. The sons of officers who cannot afford to send their children to England for their education, often obtain commissions in their fathers' regiments, having grown up into manhood without quitting the land of their birth, and without having enjoyed those advantages which are supposed to be necessary to qualify them for their station in society; yet these gentlemen are not in the slightest degree inferior to their brother officers in their attainments in classic and English literature; in the latter, perhaps, they are even more deeply versed, since they can only obtain an acquaintance with many interesting circumstances relative to their father-land through the medium of books; while they excel in Hindoostanee, and are certain of being appointed to the interpreterships of the corps to which they belong. Clergyman's sons, also, do infinite credit to the instructions which they receive in India, and though it may be advisable for them to follow the general example, and finish their studies in Europe, it is not actually necessary; but without the advantages enjoyed by the parties above-mentioned, it is scarcely possible to obtain even a decent education in India. The climate is usually supposed to be exceedingly detrimental to European children after they have attained their sixth or seventh year; but vast numbers grow up into men and women without having sought a more genial atmosphere, and when thus acclimated, the natives themselves do not sustain the heat with less inconvenience. When the pecuniary resources of the parents leave them little hope of returning to Europe with their families, the accomplishments secured to the daughters by an English or French education, are dearly purchased by the alienation which must take place between them and their nearest relatives. If interest be wanting to obtain commissions in the King's or Company's service for the sons, boys must be sent to seek their fortune at home, since there are very few channels for European speculation open in India. Indigo-factories form the grand resource for unemployed young men; but, generally speaking, family connexions in the mother-country offer better prospects. With the female branches of Anglo-Indian families it is different; the grand aim and object which their parents have in view is to get them married to men possessing civil or military appointments in India, and they consider the chances of so desirable a destiny materially increased by the attainment of a few showy and superficial accomplishments in some European seminary. In too many instances, the money thus bestowed must be entirely thrown away; young ladies, emanci-

pated from the school-room at an early age, and perchance not acquainted with any society beyond its narrow limits, have only the name of an English education, and know little or nothing more than might have been acquired in India; others, who have enjoyed greater advantages, are in danger of contracting habits and prejudices in favour of their own country which may embitter a residence in India; and as it frequently happens that men of rank choose their wives from the dark daughters of the land, or are guided wholly by the eye, the good to be derived scarcely counterbalances the great evil of long estrangement from the paternal roof. The delight of Anglo-Indian parents in their children is of very brief duration, and miserably alloyed by the prospect of separation; the joy of the mother, especially, is subjected to many drawbacks; the health of the baby forms a source of unceasing anxiety from the moment of its birth. Infant life in the torrid zone hangs upon so fragile a thread, that the slightest ailment awakens alarm; the distrust of native attendants, sometimes but too well-founded, adds to maternal terrors, and where the society is small, the social meetings of a station are suspended, should illness, however slight, prevail amongst the *baba logue*. Where mothers are unable to nurse their own children, a native woman, or *dhye*, as she is called, is usually selected for the office, Europeans being difficult to be procured; these are expensive and troublesome appendages to a family; they demand high wages on account of the sacrifice which they affect to make of their usual habits, and the necessity of purchasing their reinstatement to caste, forfeited by the pollution they have contracted, a prejudice which the Mussulmans have acquired from their Hindoo associates. Their diet must be strictly attended to, and they are too well aware of their importance not to make their employers feel it: in fact, there is no method in which natives can so readily impose upon the European community as that in which their children are concerned. The dearest article of native produce is asses'-milk, in consequence of its being recommended by medical men for the nutriment of delicate children; the charge is never less than a rupee per pint, and it frequently rises much higher. It is useless to add a donkey to the farm-yard belonging to the establishment, in the hope of obtaining a regular and cheaper supply; the expense of the animal's keep is enormous, and is certain to become dry or to die in a very short time. Few servants refuse to connive at this knavery, and the same donkey may be purchased two or three times over by its original proprietor, and not an individual in the compound, though the fact may be notorious to all, will come forward to detect the cheat. It is a point of honour amongst them to conceal such delinquencies, and they know that if asses'-milk be required for the *baba*, it will be purchased at any price.

Notwithstanding the extreme terror with which attached parents regard the hour which is to separate them from their children, their greatest anxiety is to secure for them the advantages of an European education, and in almost every instance those who remain in India are only kept there in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments. The misery of parting with be-

loved objects seems even less severe than that of retaining them under so many circumstances supposed to be adverse to their advancement in life; and the danger of entrusting them to unamiable or incompetent persons, in England, appears to be nothing compared to the wretchedness of seeing them grow up under their own eyes, without the means of acquiring those branches of polite learning deemed indispensable by ambitious mothers: numbers, who are too completely the offspring of the soil to require change of climate, are sent to England, in order that in accomplishments at least they may vie with their fairer associates. It must be confessed that many difficulties are placed in the way of female instruction in India, and indeed it is only where a mother is qualified to take an active part in the tuition of her daughters that they can acquire more than the mere rudiments of education. The climate is unfavourable to occupation of this kind; English ladies soon learn to fancy that it is impossible to exert themselves as they would have done at home; they speedily become weary of the task, and they have so many obstacles to contend against, in the upper provinces especially, where the necessary books cannot always be obtained, that only spirits of the most active nature can persevere. Calcutta offers more facilities; it possesses schools, although of a very inferior description, and private education may be carried on with the aid of masters, whose qualifications are quite equal to those which are to be found in some of the best provincial towns in England; but the climate of Bengal is unfortunately more trying to youthful constitutions than that of the higher districts; and at the first indication of declining health, parents take the alarm, and strain every nerve to procure the means of sending their children home. Not unfrequently the mother accompanies her young family, leaving the father thus doubly bereaved; the husband and wife are sometimes parted from each other for many years, where the latter is unwilling to relinquish the superintendence of her sons and daughters to other hands; but, in many cases, the lady spends the time in voyaging between England and India. Where there are funds to support the expense, the wives of civil or military residents seem to think nothing of making the passage half a dozen times before they settle finally in one quarter of the globe; establishments which appear to be permanent are often broken up in an instant; some panic occurs; the mother flies with her children to another land, or, should it be convenient for the father to apply for his furlough, the whole family take their departure, leaving a blank in the society to which perchance they have contributed many pleasures. Ladies who take their children home at a very early age, when the dangerous period has passed, sometimes venture the experiment of bringing out a governess to complete their education in India. The expedient is seldom successful; though bound in the heaviest penalties not to marry during a stipulated number of years, they cannot be kept to their engagements; the hand of the governess is often promised before the end of the voyage, and there is no chance of retaining her in the upper provinces; seclusion from society is found to be ineffectual, as it only serves to arouse the knight-errantry of the idle youth of the station; rich suitors pay at once

the sum that is to be forfeited by previous agreement, and poor ones declare that marriage cancels all such bonds, and defy the injured party to recover. Neither fortune nor connexion is much regarded in India in the choice of a wife; a few shewy accomplishments,—that of singing especially,—will always be preferred, and even where all these are wanting, gentlemen of high birth and suitable appointments will stoop very low: the European waiting-maid has as fair a chance as her young mistress of making the best match which the society can afford, and mortifying instances are of no unusual occurrence in which a *femme de chambre* has carried off a prize from the belles of the most distinguished circle of the presidency.

With these melancholy facts before their eyes, it seems surprising that the heads of houses should ever burthen themselves with the care and responsibility which the addition of a governess to their families must always entail; the only chance they have of retaining the services of a person in this capacity occurs when the choice has fallen on some well-conducted woman, who is separated from her husband, and desirous of obtaining an asylum in a foreign land.

The eagerness with which females of European birth are usually sought in marriage in India is the cause of the depressed state of the schools in Calcutta. No sooner is a lady to whom mothers would gladly entrust their children established as a school-mistress, than she is induced to exchange the troubles and anxieties attendant upon her situation for a more desirable home. If men of rank should not offer, rich tradesmen are always to be found in the list of suitors; and where pride does not interfere, the superior wealth of many individuals of this class renders them equally eligible for the husbands of unportioned women. The bride deserts her charge for more sacred duties, and the school falls into incompetent hands. Owing to these adverse circumstances, few female pupils who have European mothers living, are to be found in any of the establishments for their education in Calcutta: but where there is an adequate provision for the maintenance of the child, private seminaries have hitherto been preferred to the Orphan School at Kidderpore, an institution which, under the zealous superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Hovenden, made rapid strides in improvement. The death of this gentleman, whose whole heart was engaged in the plans which he formed for the advantage of the youthful community placed under his direction, must long be severely felt; but from his judicious arrangements, the establishment cannot fail to derive lasting benefit, and in the present spread of intellect we may hope that in the course of a few years a still better system may be introduced at Kidderpore, and that other schools may spring up, in which every advantage of education may be obtained without the necessity of a voyage to Europe.

ANALYSIS OF THE PURÁNAS.

BY PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON.

THE VISHNU PURÁNA.

THE *Vishnu Purána*, as may be inferred from its appellation, is eminently Vaishnava, and considers Vishnú one with the Supreme Being, Parama Brahma, and Paramátmá.

It is supposed to be related by Parásara, the grandson of Vasisht'ha, to his disciple Maitreya, and dispenses with the usual machinery of Suta and the Rishis: it is said in the first chapter, indeed, in the form of a prophetic enunciation by Vasisht'ha, that Parásara is the author of the *Sanhitá* and the *Puránas*.

In other chapters, however, it is again asserted, that Dwaipáyana Vyása is the author of all the *Puránas*, and to reconcile these two statements recourse is had to a statement in the third chapter of the third section. It is said that there is a Vyása or Veda Vyása in every Dwápar Yuga of the Vaivaswat Manwantara; of this Manwantara we are now in the twenty-eighth kali: accordingly, twenty-eight Dwápar Yugas have elapsed, and twenty-eight Veda Vyásas have existed; the last is Krishna Dwaipayana, or the person usually designated as Vyása. Parásara was the twenty-sixth Vyása, and this *Purána* is consequently the work of a preceding Mahâyuga, or aggregate of four ages. The *Agni Purána* states Parásara to be the author of the *Vishnu Purána*. In the classification adopted by itself (book 3d, chapter 6), it is placed the third; after the *Brahmá* and *Padma*.

This *Purána* is divided into six *Ansas*, books or sections, each being subdivided into a varying number of *Adhyáyas* or chapters; it does not follow the order prescribed by the usual definition of a *Purána*, but deviates less widely than most of these compositions: according to the *Agni Purána*, it contains 25,000 slokas. A commentary on this *Purána* exists, but of no great value, except as explanatory of some of the philosophical passages.

The first book opens with the dialogue between Maitreya and Parásara, as already noticed. Parásara states himself to be the son of Sakti, the son of Vasisht'ha. Buchanan, from the *B'hágavat*, makes him the son of Upamanyu and grandson of Sakti, but the *Mahábhárat* confirms the authority of the *Purána*. "The son of Sakti (Parásara) next arrived there with his disciples." The passage of the *B'hágavat*, on which Buchanan's statement rests, has not been found; the Bengali manuscripts generally read *Saktri* instead of *Sakti*.

Buchanan has also noticed the incompatibility of Parásara's genealogy with his being, as it is stated, cotemporary with Santanu, king of Hastinapur, that prince being the forty-fourth in descent from Atri, who is cotemporary with Vasisht'ha, who again is but three generations anterior to Parásara; he supposes, therefore, that many generations in the line of Vasisht'ha must have been omitted. It is not necessary, however, to attempt to reconcile these incongruities, for the coetaneous existence of Atri and Vasisht'ha is less chronological than mythological, or, perhaps, as they are both enumerated amongst the stars of the great bear, astronomical; it extends throughout the Manwantara: their immediate successors, who hold a sacred character, enjoy a like longevity, and are similarly cotemporary at any period with their ancestry and posterity: if we consider them as mere mortals, we must suppose that Parásara preceded the great war by three generations, Krishna Dwaipâyana, his son, being the father of Dhritaráshtra, Pandu, and Vidura, by the widow of Vichitravirya. Vyása was, however, cotemporary with his grandson and their descendants, agreeably to the above system of saintly immortality. Mr. Bentley places Parásara about 575 B.C. (*Hindú Astronomy*), Buchanan about 1300 B.C. (*Genealogies of the Hindús*), and Wilford, 1391 (*A.R.* ix. 87).

The first chapters of the first book of the *Vishnu Purána* contain an account of the creation, ascribing it to the association of Vishnu with Pradhána and Purusha, matter and spirit, or the female and male, or passive and active energies. During the intervals of creation, Vishnu exists independent of all connexion or attributes, and is beyond the comprehension of human faculties. When disposed to create the universe, the elements, properties, and senses generated by the two sensible combinations of the deity are collected into an egg floating on the water, in which Vishnu again, as Brahmá, is concealed, and from which he issues to separate and arrange the constituent portions of the world: the system is therefore perfectly conformable to that anciently entertained as explained in the opening of Menu, substituting Vishnu for Brahmá.

The third chapter contains the usual divisions of time, from the twinkling of an eye to the period of a kalpa; the fourth, an account of the Varáha Avatára, whence the Varáha Kalpa, or actual great period, derives its appellation. In the fifth chapter we have the series of creations, effected by Vishnu, amounting to nine, followed by a more detailed account of the order in which the several classes of beings sprang into existence, extending through the sixth and seventh chapters.

The seventh chapter brings us to the creation of the chief characters of the Swayambhuva Manwantara, the account of whose family is in part at least obviously an allegory. Swayambhuva, the son of the self-existent, is married to Satarupá (the hundred or many-formed, the great mother); their children are two sons, Priyavrata (the lover of devotion), and Uttánapáda (where we are at fault), and two daughters, Prasuti (child-bearing) and Akuti,* a name not admitting an obvious allegorical etymology. It may be observed, that the *B'hágavat* adds a third daughter, Devahuti (invocation of the gods), married to Kerdama (soil or sin); Akuti was married to Ruchi (light), a Prajapati, but not included in the usual enumeration of those sons of Brahma, unless he be the same with Marichi; their offspring were Yajna (sacrifice), and Dakshina (donation), who, though brother and sister, were married and begot the twelve divinities called *Yámas*, a class whose character and office are not known. Prasuti was married to the Prajapati Daksha (ability or power); they had twenty-four daughters, all emblematical, Sraddhá (faith), Lakshmi (prosperity), Dhriti (fortitude), Tushti (content), Pushti (satiety), Medhá (apprehension), Kriy'a (action), &c.; thirteen were married to Dherma (equity); of the other eleven, nine were married to the nine Rishis, Swáhá (oblation) was wedded to fire, and the collective Pitris or progenitors had *Sráddhá*, the funeral sacrifice, for their spouse: their posterity are all of the same significant character, as their appellations satisfactorily indicate. The *Puránas*, in general, follow this account of the first race of created beings, with some modifications and additions: the *B'hágavat*, as we shall hereafter see, has supplied the most copious accessions, and has introduced into the series a degree of perplexity and inconsistency that are quite foreign to the simplicity of the *Vishnu Purána*, in which we may therefore conceive the primitive notion is most faithfully represented.

* However another reading often occurs, usually considered, it is true, an error of the copyist, but possibly the right reading; *Ahuti*, 'invocation of the gods, prayer, or sacrifice.'

The churning of the ocean for the recovery of Sri and Amrita or ambrosia, lost to the gods in consequence of the anger of Durvásas with Indra, is narrated in the ninth chapter, but more concisely than usual. The posterity of the Rishis by the daughters of Daksha follow, and we have then a long epsiode relating to Dhruva, the second son of Uttánapáda, who, for his devotion to Vishnu, was elevated to the dignity of the polar star.

The descendants of Dhruva are traced in the thirteenth chapter to the sixth Menu Chákshusha, and from him by Uru, Anga, and Vena to Prithu, from whom the earth was named Príthivi: the fourth descent from Prithu consisted of the ten Práchetasas, and their son was Daksha, the Prajapati, in a new birth: this is the father of the sixty daughters, of whom twenty-seven were the constellations, the lunar mansions, or wives of the moon, and thirteen the wives of Kasyapa, by whom the gods and demons, men and animals, were produced. The remaining chapters of this section contain the accounts in detail of the origin of these races, from the daughters of Daksha married to Kasyapa. The original refers these in the twenty-first chapter to the Swárochisha Manwantara; but this is irreconcilable with the descent of Daksha, as beforementioned, from Chákshusha Menu, and as again stated in the third book. This section of the *Purána* terminates with the division of the universe under its respective regents, and praises of Vishnu as the Supreme Being.

The second book contains the usual account of the division of the earth into *Dwipas*, and the formation of the seven *Pátálas* and *Naraka*, with the situation and course of the planets and the description of their several cars; that of the sun is very fully and curiously detailed: the last chapters give a legendary account of *Bharata*, the object of which is to inculcate the supremacy of Vishnu, and the unreality of worldly existence, agreeably to the doctrines of the Vedánta philosophy.

The third book of the *Vishnu Purána* should have formed, agreeably to the systematic classification of the contents of a *Purána*, its fourth, treating of the reigns of the different Menus and their descendants: the detail, however, is little more than a bare enumeration of names, the appellation of the Menu, the Indra, or king of the gods, the Ganas, or classes of Devas, the seven Rishis, and the sons of the Menu, and who are all distinct in each Manwantara. Those of the first, sixth, and seventh periods are of the most note. In the intermediate ones little of interest occurs, and less in those that are to come. We may therefore here insert the names of the persons of these three Manwantaras.

Menu.	Swayamb'huva.	Chákshusha.	Vaivaswat.
Indra.		Manojava.	Purandhara.
Devatas.		Adyas.	Adityas.
		Prasutas.	Vasus.
		Bhavyas.	Rudras, &c.
		Prithugas.	
		Mahanubhavas, &c.	
Rishis.	Marichi.	Sumedhi.	Vasisht'ha.
	Angiras.	Viraja.	Kasyapa.
	Atri.	Havishmat.	Atri.
	Pulastya.	Uttáma.	Jamadagni.
	Pulaha.	Madhu.	Gautama.
	Kratu.	Atenaman.	Viswamitra.
	Vasistht'ha.	Sahishna.	Bharadhwája.
Sons.	Priyavrata.	Uru.	Ikshwáku.
	Uttanapada.	Puru.	Nab'hága.
		Satadru.	Dhrishta.

Sons.	Tapaswi.	Saryáti.
	Satyavati.	Narishyanta.
	Suchi.	Bhágadheya.
	Agnishthoma.	Karusha.
	Sadyumna.	Prishadhra.
	Abhimanyu.	Vasumat.
	Atiratra.	

In this manner the persons of the remaining seven Manwantaras are prophetically detailed.

In the next chapter of the third section occurs the enumeration of the twenty-eight Veda Vyásas already alluded to. In the Dwápar age of every Mahayug, or aggregate of four Yugas, a Muni or sage appears, who makes a new arrangement of these works, and is therefore called Vyása or Veda Vyása. The Vyása of the present period is Krishna Dwaipáyana, the son of Parásara, and the twenty-eighth of the series, and who, according to this authority, and the sectarial notions it advocates, is a minor descent or incarnation of Vishnu himself.

The origin of the *Vedas* and *Puránas* is treated of in the next chapter of this section, with many curious details. The *Veda*, it is said, was originally a ritual, containing ample instructions for the five great sacrifices, or oblations to fire, at the full and change of the moon, and in every fourth month, the offering of animals, and libation with the juice of the acid Asclepias; these five being doubled as *Prakriti* and *Vikriti*, or simple and modified, became ten, and these were the objects of the *Vedas*.

The mode in which Vyása is described as arranging the *Veda* implies its prior existence in separate portions, as he called to his assistance four persons severally acquainted with them, or *Paila* for the *Rik*, *Vaisampáyana* for the *Yajur*, *Jaimini* for the *Sáma*, and *Sumanta* for the *Atharvan*. The description is not very clear, but it should seem that he made a kind of digest of the whole collectively, which he again separated according to the purport of the different passages: the *Rik*, containing the *Richas*, or prayers used with oblations by the hotri, or officiating priest; the *Yajur*, comprising the formulæ of the rite repeated by the *Adwaryu*; the *Sáma*, composed of the hymns chanted by the *Udgátá*; and the *Atharvan* comprehending prayers and rites suitable for princes or the military order, repeated or conducted by the Brahmans on their behalf.

The *Vishnu Purána* then describes the different *Sanhitás*, or collections of the prayers and formulæ of each *Veda*, and their respective authors. The *Rig* was divided into two *Sanhitás* by Paila, who taught one to Indrapramati, and the other to Vaishkala; each of these and their disciples made further subdivisions. The *Yajur* was divided into twenty-seven *Sákhás* by Vaisampáyana, besides the other great portion of it obtained from the sun by Yajnawalkya, which subsequently branched into fifteen divisions. The *Sáma* and *Atharvan* are in a like manner extensively subdivided. The whole of these details are curious, and indicate a period long forgotten, when the *Vedas* were extensively studied: the names derived from the subdivisions, as Taittiri, Vaji, &c. still designate tribes of Brahmans in some parts of India, but few of any of the separate Sanhitás are procurable. Mr. Colebrooke has made use of these sections of the *Vishnu Purána* in his account of the *Vedas*. (*A.R.*, vol. viii.)

The origin of the *Puránas* is here also ascribed indirectly to various individuals. Vyása is said to have compiled the *Purána Sanhitá*, but he gave it to Suta or Lomahershana, who had six disciples, Sumati, Agniverchchá, Maitreya,

Sinsapáyana, Kasyapa, and Sávarni; and to them Suta delivered six *Sanhitás*. Three of the disciples, Sinsapáyana, Kasyapa, and Sávarni, composed *Sanhitás*, also called *Mula Sanhitá*, and Romahershana compiled another. The *Vishnu Purána*, again, it may be inferred, is a subsequent compilation, as it is said to contain the substance of these four works. A list of the *Puránas* is then given as usual, omitting the *Váyu* from the series.

The remainder of the section is occupied with the detail of the duties of the different tribes and orders, and terminates with an absurd legend called the *Yama Gitá*, the scope of which is to shew that the spirits of those who have faith in Vishnu are not to be approached by the messengers of the infernal monarch; it must be admitted, however, that compared with the other *Puránas*, the *Vishnu Purána* does not very frequently offend with legendary insipidities of this description.

The fourth section contains the genealogies of the royal families, commencing with the lines of the sun and moon, and terminating with the kings of the Kalí age, until a modern period. This section has furnished the greater part of the materials with which Sir William Jones, Mr. Bentley, and Colonel Wilford attempted to adjust the historical chronology of the Hindús; the latter (*A. R.*, vol. ix.) gives the *Vishnu Purána* as one of his authorities; the first cites a list furnished by his pundit, but it is the same thing, with one or two inaccuracies; as an example of these may be stated what he asserts of the four Kanwa princes, that they reigned 345 years, whence Sir William Jones observes, that the generations of men and reigns of kings are extended beyond the course of nature even in the present age. (*A. R.*, ii. 143).

Adverting to the same circumstance, Mr. Bentley refers (vol. v. page 324) the extravagant elongation of the reigns of these princes to a deliberate attempt to fill up a chasm, occasioned by placing the descendants of Janamejaya at too early a period, and cites this as one of the innumerable absurdities of the modern Hindús.

Colonel Wilford again observes, these Kanwas are said to have reigned 345 years, which is still more extravagant. (Vol. ix. page 110.)

It would scarcely be supposed that these assertions are all founded on error. In the early stage of Sir William Jones's inquiries, his trusting to his pundit's authority may be excused; but it seems very doubtful whether Mr. Bentley or Colonel Wilford took the pains to verify that statement. At any rate, in four manuscripts of the *Vishnu Purána*, two in the Devanagari, and two in the Bengalee character, instead of 345 years, the term of the united reigns of the four Kanwa princes is stated to be 45 years, a period neither extravagant nor absurd, nor beyond the course of nature.

The ancient dynasties of kings anterior to the Kali age, within the bounds of which they should no doubt be brought, can scarcely be adjusted with much consistency or satisfaction; at the same time this is a consideration rather favourable to their authenticity, as had they been the result of a systematic fabrication, they would easily have been adapted to some fixed periods, and to each other. That many inaccuracies and some falsifications have crept into these genealogies may be readily admitted; but there is no good reason to dispute the actual existence of the principal individuals commemorated, nor the general course of their ancestry or descendants. That their memory was preserved by some means anterior to the *Puránas* is established by the *Vishnu Purána*. Reference is made in it repeatedly to former traditions, and old verses are cited as illustrative of the history or character of a number of the princes of whom mention is made. (Sections 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, &c.)

The eleventh and following chapters of this book, to the fifteenth, contain a detailed account of the descendants of Yadu. A curious story is interwoven into the portion that relates to Krishna, of his being falsely accused of having stolen a marvellous gem, the possession of which secured wealth and prosperity to its possessor, if virtuous. It was given to Satrajit, the cotemporary, very inconsistently it must be confessed, of Krishna, and his sixth ancestor, and a member of the Yádava family. Apprehending Krishna's requiring the gem, Satrajit gave it to his brother, who was killed in the forest by a lion. Krishna hunting killed the lion and found the jewel; he returned it to Satrajit, who gave him in requital his daughter in marriage: this led to further family dissensions, in which Krishna was accused by his own brother of having underhandedly appropriated the gem to himself: he, at last, however, cleared himself in an assembly of the Yádavas, and the jewel became the undisputed property of his relative Akrura. In these transactions, the character of Krishna, although heightened with marvels, is of a very earthly complexion; and as to Balaráma, it is said of him by Krishna, that he is unfit to be master of the jewel, because he drinks wine, and is addicted to sensual pleasures. With respect to the gem, its properties of procuring plenty to the country of its possessor, and of bringing down rain when needed, ally it to the marvellous stone, for the acquisition of which the Tartar tribes not unfrequently had recourse to hostilities.

In detailing the lists of Magad'ha kings, the *Vishnu Purána* states, that from the birth of Parikshit to the coronation of Nanda, 1015 years elapsed. Nanda preceded Chandragupta 100 years, and Chandragupta, as identified with Sandrokoptus, ascended the throne 315 B.C. Parikshit was the grandson of Arjuna, consequently the war of the *Mahábʼhárat* occurred 1430 years before the Christian era. Wilford reduces this by sixty years, and places the conclusion of the great war 1370 B.C.; the difference is not very material, and either date may present an approximation to the truth.

From Chandragupta to the accession of the Andhra princes, three dynasties occupy an interval of 294 years: the Andhras therefore commenced their rule about twenty years before Christ, which will agree well enough with the account of the power of the Andræ, as given by Pliny, about the end of the first century of our era. According to the *Purána*, there were thirty princes, who reigned 456 years, which brings them to A.D. 436. Colonel Wilford has endeavoured to extend them, however, to the seventh century, identifying the last, or Pulomarshi, with the Pouloumein of the Chinese annals, who died in 648, according to De Guignes (*A. R.* ix. 87). If this be correct, the Andhra dynasty must be imperfectly given. The commencement, being corroborated by Pliny, is apparently accurate, but we want two centuries at the termination. Wilford proposes to supply part of the deficiency, which is less in his statement, by inserting seven princes, whom he calls genuine Andhras, before the Andhrabhrityas; but there is no warrant for this, and the number is inadequate to the interval required. There is, however, evident confusion here in our authority; the text and comment state expressly that the dynasty is composed of thirty princes, and yet even with the repetition of the name Satakerni five times, although it is probably intended in most cases as a title, we have but twenty-seven names. Wilford's list, indeed, contains but twenty-five names. It is likely, therefore, that some of the names have been lost; and if we can suppose the dynasty to have comprised nearer forty than

thirty princes, we may extend the time of Puliman so as to be the same with that of Pouloumein.

There is another identification in this list with the Chinese history, which may be even more readily adjusted than the preceding. The annals of China record that in 408, ambassadors arrived from Yuegnai, king of Kiapilí in India, the Kapila of the Bauddhas, to which possibly the authority of the Magadha prince as lord paramount extended. The name of the prince is clearly Yajna, and we have a Yajna Sri the twenty-fourth of the Andhra kings. Agreeably to the commencement of the race twenty years B.C., and the average of reigns authorised by the text, fifteen years and five months, Yajna Sri reigned about 330, or only seventy-eight years earlier than he appears in the Chinese accounts. If, indeed, as is allowable, we consider him to be the twenty-seventh prince, being the third before the last, then the agreement is almost precise; as he will have reigned from 375 to 390, and we have only to suppose his reign one of those above the average amount to bring him to the year 408; these identifications, however, whether made out precisely or not, bear favourable testimony to the accuracy of the Hindu lists, as to the existence of the individuals about the time specified: we can scarcely expect a close concurrence in the annals of different nations, at best imperfectly known to each other.

The succession of races which follows the Andhras is evidently confused and imperfect; seven distinct dynasties are detailed, extending through 1390 years, and two others through a period of 406 years: forty-seven princes of different tribes succeed them, to whom less than four centuries cannot be ascribed, the whole throwing the last of the Andhras back 2190 years, and computing that 4055 years of the Kali age had elapsed: the last periods, grafted probably, as Colonel Wilford has supposed, on the coetaneous existence of different dynasties at undefined intervals, are in all likelihood calculated to fill up the years expired of the Kali age, and so furnish a clue to the date of this *Purána:* if 4055 years of Kali had passed when the work was compiled, it was written 870 years ago, or in the year 954. (*sic in orig.*)

The notices that follow would present an interesting picture of the political distribution of India at the date at which it may be supposed the author wrote, if the passages were less obscure: as it is, considerable uncertainty pervades the description. It appears from it that the Kshetriya rule was very generally abolished, and that individuals of various castes, from Brahmans to Pulindas (mountaineers or foresters), reigned in Magad'ha or Behar, at Allahabad, at Mathurá, Kántipurí, Kásipuri, probably Benares or Kanouj, and in Anugangam or Gangetic Hindoostan. The Guptas, a term indicating a Sudra family, reigned over part of Magad'ha; and Devarakshita, an individual so named, over the maritime provinces of Kalinga, &c.; the Guhas in another part of Kalinga; the Manidhanas in the Namisha, Naishada, and Kalatoya countries, or the districts to the east of Benares and Bengal. Sudras and cowherds ruled in Surat, in Mewar, along the Nermada, and at Ougein; and Mlechchhas possessed the country along the Indus, along the Chandrab'hága, or in the Punjáb, Dárvika, and Cashmír: this last statement is corroborative of the accuracy of the detail, as well as of the date assigned to the composition, as, although, in the middle of the tenth century, the Ghaznivide princes had not occupied Cashmír, yet they had extended their influence along the Indus, and into the upper parts of the Punjáb.

The fifth book is appropriated to the history of Krishna, and is possibly a graft of more recent date than the original. Although the story is told in the

usual strain, yet there is this peculiarity, that Krishna is never considered as one and the same with Hari; he is only an Ansávatara, or an incarnate portion of Vishnu; not a very distinguished one either, being only one of Vishnu's hairs (b. v. chapter 1), plucked off by himself at the prayers of the gods, to become incarnate in the conception of Devaki, to be born for the purpose of alleviating the distresses of the earth.

The subsequent occurrences are related conformably to the tenor of the *B'hágavat,* and very differently, therefore, from that of the *Bhárat;* the war with Jarasandha particularly, and the adventures of Kála Yavana: it also includes what may be supposed to typify some hostile struggles between the followers of Siva and Vishnu, in the personal conflict between Krishna and the former, as taking part respectively with Anirud.lha and Banasura.

From the thirty-fourth chapter of this section we learn that there have been spurious Krishnas amongst the Hindus, and Paundraka, the king of Benares, is described as usurping the title of *Vásudeva:* he is encountered by the legitimate possessor of the name, defeated, and slain: his son continues the war with the aid of Sankara or the Saivas, and it should appear at first with some success, so as to endanger Dwáraká, the capital of Krishna. The allies however are repelled, and the holy city Kasí burnt by the relentless discus of the victor: the legend seems to delineate, though darkly, actual occurrences.

This book terminates with the destruction of the Yádavas; Krishna's being shot through mistake by a forester, and his ascent to heaven.

The last book of the *Vishnu Purána,* after describing the divisions of time into kalpas, &c. expatiates on the various pangs that flesh is heir to, and directs mankind to the only remedy for them, faith in Vishnu as the supreme.

The general character of the *Vishnu Purána* will be readily conceived from this sketch of its contents: it is a sectarial work, but of a much more sober character than such works generally possess, and appropriates to legend and panegyric a comparatively insignificant portion of its contents: the geographical and astronomical systems to be found in it are of the usually absurd complexion, but they are more succinctly and perspicuously described than perhaps in any other *Purânas:* the same may be said of the genealogies; and the fourth book may be regarded as a valuable epitome of the ancient history of the Hindús.

The date of the compilation, it has already been observed, may be inferred to be as low as the middle of the tenth century: there are no other grounds for specifying the date, but the *Purána* is clearly subsequent to the developement of the whole body of Hindú literature: the *Vedas* and their divisions are particularised, the names of all the *Purânas* are given as usual, and reference is repeatedly made to the *Itihása* and *Dherma Sástras.* In the fourth section of the third book also Parásara says, "who but Náráyana can be the author of the *Mahábhárat?*" It is consequently posterior to that work, in common it is most probable with all the *Purânas* Notwithstanding this recent origin, however, the *Vishnu Purána* is a valuable compilation, particularly in its being obviously and avowedly derived from more ancient materials.*

* From the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

ESTATES OF ALEXANDER AND CO. AND MACKINTOSH AND CO.

To the Editor.

Sir: Concurring entirely with your correspondent, "A Creditor and Constant Reader," as regards the awful insolvencies which have involved so many families in destitution, it becomes our bounden duty to search deeply their cause, and to establish with certainty the period of time when such houses could *honestly* be termed *solvent*. The apathy of creditors, the foolish sentimental reliance on those who have inflicted so much misery, on these melancholy occurrences, is absolutely unmanly, and nothing but distance from town and bad health could have prevented my endeavouring to execute, at least six months ago, what your correspondent now proposes. Let him therefore (who is so well qualified) only call about him a few energetic friends, advertise, in the Journal and four leading papers, meetings of creditors to be held at the Thatched House, St. James's, say for the 5th and the 15th proximo, and have propositions ready, of the tenor of his letter, or as follows:

1st. That two accountants, thoroughly versed in all the *intricacies* of mercantile book-keeping, &c., independent of all connexion with, and even unknown to, the parties of either firm, be appointed to sift the books *to that point of time* when these houses were incontrovertibly solvent, and to report, in detail, not only to the committee of creditors in Calcutta and London, but to the judge of the Insolvent Court, *on oath*, their entire execution of the task confided to them, for the performance of which they should be handsomely remunerated from the respective estates.

By such process, if we did not succeed in the process of *refunding*, we should, at all events, have the melancholy satisfaction of tracing how "the sweat of our brows" has been dissipated—so dissipated, that, out of *millions*, the wreck to be divided will amount only to *thousands*, and the realization of the trifling relics quite uncertain. Moreover, by this process we shall individually release from all suspicion those men who have had no share in producing these disasters: a point of no small consequence to them and to their friends.

2d. It is well known, that the house of Fletcher, Alexander and Co. hold the power, from Alexander and Co., of Calcutta, to receive the prize-money of Marquess Hastings, assigned by him to Alexander and Co. It is incumbent on the creditors to open an immediate correspondence with Fletcher, Alexander and Co. on this subject, as they will, by and bye, have to do on the subjects of consignments *to them and to private individuals*, especially about the period preceding the insolvency; nor will it be omitted to note the singular coincidence, in time, of the declaration of this insolvency in London and Calcutta, and to discover whether this simultaneous promulgation was concerted.

3d. So soon as the first meeting is held, it will be necessary to publish its result, with the names of the gentlemen present, when creditors at a distance will select their proxies, and forward any propositions they may suggest for the next meeting. The committee will call upon those who take a part in the proceedings for the small sum which may be requisite to pay for the room, advertisements, &c.

I conclude this with a quotation from the last *Edinburgh Review*, on the subject of the Present State of Manufactures, Trade, and Shipping, where, discussing the proposal for "limiting the responsibility of partners in joint-stock banks," and which is eminently applicable to these insolvencies: "*If it were adopted, what would there be to hinder the partners in a bank from dividing large sums as profit, when, perhaps, they were incurring a loss, until both their capital and deposits had been wholly swallowed up?*" From the results of the insolvencies in question, one could not adopt a more correct phraseology in describing them than what is contained in these very words. In the expectation, however, that the mystery will be unveiled, I beg to subscribe myself likewise

Jan. 12, 1834. A Creditor and Constant Reader.

TRANSLATION FROM HAFIZ.

GHUZUL IN ل

ساقي بيار باده كه آمد زمان گل

Bring me wine—the rose to-day
Fair in season glows;
Wash repentant vows away,
Stretched on beds of rose.

Chaunting free, in jovial vein,
Seek the bower's repose;
So the bulbul pours his strain,
Nestling in the rose.

Sweet this hour the covert bower,
Where the wine-cup flows;
Life is rife with rapture's power,
Kindling from the rose.

'Tis her season's vernal sway,
Would'st thou wait its close?
Fill with friends and wine to-day
Palaces of rose.

Hafiz, fain her bloom to meet,
Fond as bulbul glows,
And bows his soul in dust, to greet
Her who tends the rose.

B. E. P.

NATIVE INDIAN CHARACTER.

"The Baboo."*

It is a good omen for British India, that there appears to be a growing effectual demand at home for reading which is adapted to familiarise Europeans with the character, manners, and modes of thinking of its mixed population. A work relating to India, if it be tolerably readable, and not overloaded with the dead-weight of Oriental literature, has a less specific gravity than heretofore, and instead of sinking at once into the vast abyss in which so much intellectual labour is continually lost, now floats, for a time at least, upon the tide of popular esteem, and finds its way even into reading clubs and circulating libraries.

Considering this inclination of the public taste to be favourable to a better acquaintance, in future, with an important but neglected part of our empire, we desire to foster and encourage it, even in our own publication, though at the expense of charges of levity and frivolousness, which we endeavour to bear with patience and philosophy. Profound and elaborate treatises upon Indian topics will not be relished, except by a few, until the elementary parts of the study be well known by the mass of Englishmen: we mean those points in the character of the country and people of India which, in the case of the nations around us, we learn by easy and frequent intercourse with them; but which, until steam, or some more potent agent of motion, shall practically lessen the distance between England and India, must be acquired from written descriptions alone.

"The Baboo" (the work before us), we are told, was written by a Bengal civil servant, during an illness terminated by death before he completed it. The web of the tale is evidently not fiction, and the scenes are, we have no doubt, pretty faithful representations of reality. The characters and incidents revolve around a somewhat romantic story, in which a certain Yoosuf Alee Khan, an Afghan jageerdar, his niece, Dilafroz, and a Captain Henry Forester, are the heroes and heroine, and a certain Baboo Brijmohun Bonurjee, "the Baboo," is a principal agent; and the prominent incidents are the tender transactions between the said Captain Forester and the dark-eyed Afghanee, and the frauds practised upon the khan, her uncle, by the Baboo and his vile instruments. The principal part of the first volume, however, consists of scenes and sketches of Anglo-Indian society, drawn with truth, but not displaying much spirit or novelty.

The character of the Baboo is obviously a compound of the worst features of the Hindu character, and it is easy to perceive that the author has had abundant opportunities of noticing its vices. The incidents connected most intimately with this agent constitute by far the best part of the tale; and as it would require more space than we can afford to analyze the plot, which is scarcely necessary (as the merit of the work consists in the distinct sketches of which it is compounded), we shall limit our extracts to those relating to Brijmohun Bonurjee.

* The Baboo; and other Tales, descriptive of Society in India. In Two Vols. London, 1834. Smith, Elder, and Co.

He is thus depicted "at home:"—

At five o'clock precisely, the hour at which Sir Charles Wroughton left his kutcherree every day, his head treasurer, Baboo Brijmohun Bonurjee, mounted his palankeen, and was carried to his residence in the neighbouring bazaar of Aleepoor.

The son of a Calcutta sircar, who never rose higher in the world than a common account-keeper in the custom-house, Brijmohun, feeling himself born for higher purposes, introduced himself to the notice of cadets and writers, by small loans in time of need, to be repaid twenty-fold in time of promotion; and by having a constant supply of the best champagne, when it was not to be procured elsewhere. Twenty years had made a prodigious difference in the private comforts and habits of the worthy Baboo, as he was now called, though his outward appearance was only changed by the accumulation of four stone of flesh upon his originally meagre ribs. He was treasurer to the collector of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, the district immediately surrounding the metropolis; but he was still private sircar by himself, or through deputies, as well to several young civilians, as to many senior merchants, many of whom called him rascal, yet never could turn him off. As for their abuse, the Baboo said, "I am your slave," and took it as the necessary attribute of his tribe and calling.

But in his own house, Brijmohun Bonurjee enjoyed the reward of his own ambitious industry, and forgot the scoffs of the masters, who had made his fortune. The domestic habits of the rich natives are very luxurious; and the Baboo, now enabled to vie in extravagance with the richest, extracted something from the tastes, with which he daily associated, to add to his own grandeur.

Upon the evening of the day, on which so many interesting events had already occurred, he descended from his palankeen in the colonnade veranda of his house, and, as was his custom, assumed the great man for the night. His pace, through his own apartments, was no longer of that half-submissive, half-bustling character, which marked his appearance before Lady Wroughton; his bulky person seemed even to expand to a greater breadth, and while a crowd of bearers were opening the closed doors and venetians on every side, he passed through with solemn dignity, his round chin projecting, and his shoulders heavily swinging one before the other, as he walked along.

In this state, he passed through several outer chambers, and crossed a handsome open court, in the centre of the building, into a large room beyond, which any stranger, on entering, would have pronounced to be beautiful: it was long and lofty, and divided into three parts by two rows of pillars, gracefully shaped after the Indian form, and made of a dark wood, polished and carved all over with extreme elegance and minuteness. The capital of every column supported a filagree screen-work, arched between each, made of the same dark wood, and carved and variegated in the finest manner, while similar rows of pillars, with similar architecture, connected them with the others, projecting half-way from the walls. The whole formed together an excellent specimen of Hindoo ornamented architecture.

Along the centre of the apartment, a magnificent Brussels carpet was spread the whole way, and upon this again, towards the upper end, a rich Persian rug, on which several silken mattrasses, bolsters, and cushions were scattered, covering about twelve feet square of the floor. Three brilliant chandeliers of cut-glass hung down from the ceiling, and couches and otto-

mans, with furniture of crimson damask, were arranged in all parts about the chamber.

" Ramanund," said the Baboo, throwing himself luxuriously upon the mattrasses and cushions which his sirdar had been making up into a comfortable pile, " Fill a cup of water, sweetened as thou well knowest how."

Here the Baboo reposed himself from the labours of the day, by lying for half an hour in that complete abstraction, which so delights the mind of a reflective Hindoo. The only object, the presence of which seemed to strike his consciousness, was the silver cup brought by Ramanund, the contents of which were as transparent as water, but by the smack of tongue, that succeeded every mouthful, there seemed some secret and very palatable chemistry in the mixture. At last the Baboo returned to animated life, and called for his sirdar bearer. With repeated salams, the menial came, and proceeded to take off the several folds of fine muslin from his master's person, until he had stripped him to his kumurbund.

" Bring the rice," said the Baboo; and as he spoke, the sirdar brought in a huge brazen ewer, filled with water, and, placing it by his master's side, departed with the cast-off clothes. After freely applying the water to his face and hands, the luxurious Baboo again stretched his great naked limbs, and placed his broad back upon the soft cushions, which were always at hand, and in this comfortable attitude, he awaited his repast. This was not long in being brought. A string of servants soon entered, bringing numerous flat dishes, which were placed in rows on each side of the mattrass. There were two or three platters of hot rice, some plain, some spiced. There was a dish of fresh mango-fish, another of Italian sardines, and there were numerous small plates of French preserved fruits, as well as native sweetmeats. In short, the Baboo seemed a man, who, if he obeyed the prohibitions of his religion in great things, knew well how to bring the *petites délices* within the pale. The sole beverage, which he sipped during the repast, came from the cup filled and often replenished by Ramanund.

Slowly and deliberately did this descendant of the self-mortifying Brahmins of yore, proceed through the enjoyment of eating, so that, by the time he thrust his hands into the brazen ewer for the last time, the bearer had lighted up the chandeliers.

" Well, Ramanund," said the Baboo, when the whole ceremony was finished; " call the sirdar, and ask the hurkarus if any body requires an audience.—Yet, Bhye, bring back thy cup again replenished."

The sirdar instantly appeared, with an ample jâma of the finest Dhaka muslin, as white as snow. This dress was adjusted with care, and along with it, the Baboo seemed to put on a new dignity. Then, receiving from the hands of his servant a red morocco case, the Baboo took from it a piece of jewellery, representing a lotus-branch, the flower of which was composed of splendid diamonds, and placed it in the front of his turban. His dress of state was now complete, and as he placed himself upon a luxuriant throne, a menial approached to the corner of the carpet, and with joined hands and bending shoulders, represented that Sreekishun the sepoy was in attendance.

" Let him come in."

While Sreekishun was being called, Ramanund returned with the silver cup replenished, and was followed by a lad, carrying a small hookah of very delicate workmanship, the snake of which was insinuated under the arm of the master, to whom every exertion was saved, except that of merely raising the amber mouth-piece to his lips.

The person who was called, now approached, and having made a low salam, stood erect, and silent, at the corner of the Persian carpet, until it should please his master to question him. After several long steady whiffs at the hookah, during which he eyed his servant with a fixed gaze, he paused, to take a sip from the silver cup, and took this opportunity to receive what he had to communicate.

" Is it done?"

" Your slave has done your bidding."

" Is it well done?"

" Khudavund—there has been no miscarriage."

" That is good, Sreekishun: the pottah for the village of Chikra shall soon be given thee. Order the gilt palankeen, with four mushalchees and two peons, to be in readiness."

" They are in readiness."

" Now," thought the Baboo, returning to his hookah with increased energy, —" now I shall see if the Furingee dogs shall always scoff at us. She is as fair as the moon! Oh! Brijmohun, thou art a happier man than thy father.—The Pariah threaten me!—to talk of having my neck in his hands!—Ah! brave captain! though Brijmohun has no hold of thee by the cash account, he can smite thee where thou heedest least —She is a sweet bird, plump as a mango.—Ho! Ramanund, thou hast over-seasoned this pure liquid.—These Furingee dogs think they bully the disciples of Menu. Fools! why the poor sircar, Brijmohun Bonurjee, works his will with some of the proudest of the white-faced Christian lords: the baronet is his tool; he beats him into shape like a smith. There is a circuit-judge, a commissioner of revenue, a collector of customs,—I could shut them all up in their own gaol to-morrow."

Here another menial approached, as before, to announce that Rutun Ghos was in attendance.

" Let him come in," said the Baboo aloud. " Ah!" he continued to himself; " this fellow's case came on to day;—fifty thousand rupees was a good price.—But it was a most hazardous matter.—I must have a share of the lands.—Ah, my good friend!" said he, as Rutun Ghos approached; " salam, honest Mookhtar: happy are they who have so active an agent to conduct their causes. Sit down, good Rotun Ghos: I trust that my excellent friend and patron, Ismael Khan, is well."

" By your favour, Baboo Saheb, quite well."

" Ah! he is a good man, that rose entirely by merit. Diligence in business is the secret of advancement to fortune. I was poor; I am rich. Thanks to the holy pundits, who taught me the precepts of Menu. But my enjoyments, you see, are simple. My hookah and plain water.—Ramanund give me the cup. The pure liquid of Gunga is sweeter than all the spirits these Furingees bring hither. Well, my good Mookhtar, has thy case been roobukareed to-day?"

" Yes, worthy Baboo, it has."

" All goes well, I trust—justice befriends the right."

" Judgment has not yet been given; but the opinion of the Hakim is evident."

" And it is in thy favour, surely?"

" The lands have been released from attachment.—The Nuwab hath triumphed so far."

" Ah! indeed!—who was the Hakim?"

" Freemantle Saheb."

" Then I cease to wonder. Had Mutton Sabeb filled the chair, then, indeed, ours might have been the victory.—Yet, this thou knowest was partly expected.—Tell me of the rest."

" The law is in our favour. The old Nuwab's son will not inherit his father's jageer."

" Ram, Ram Narayun! It is so—I thought so—I was thy friend.—I promised thy client my services; they have succeeded.—I will distribute rice to an hundred Brahmins."

" Nay, good Baboo, you did not pen the law."

" The law! there is no law but the judgment of the Hakims.—Contrivance must do every thing."

" But here contrivance is needless; the Hakim explained the law,—that military jageers cannot be hereditary."

" The law! the law!—Tut! what is the law? Old Yoosuf Ulee could make out no claims, could he?"

" I know not what you mean.—He produced a sunud, which, on being read, he declared had been forged."

" Ha! ha! his own paper forged! a good joke."

" Perhaps it may turn out a bad joke. The old Nuwab called Captain Forester as a witness, and both the Hakims decided that it was a forgery. There is to be an investigation."

" Ah! indeed! Captain Forester a witness! This is strange. These Furingees think no Furingees can tell lies: but tell me how it happened."

Here Rutun Ghos related all that took place, frequently insisting on the coincidence of the law befriending his side of the question, and wondering what could be the purpose of forging his adversary's sunud. " For my part," were his concluding words, " I cannot conceive what fool could have taken so much useless trouble."

The Baboo listened in silence, and not an expression passed over his face, as he patiently continued to smoke his hookah without intermission. It was some time, however, before he made any reply.

" He was a fool, indeed," said the Baboo. " I wonder whether there was any person who gave money to have it done; for such must have been a still greater fool."

" Aye! by the holy Gunga, that may be," replied Rutun Ghos; " but the greatest fool of all will be he who falls into the hands of the Furingee police."

" Most truly dost thou say," said the Baboo, " and that the light of the day shall soon show. Hollo! Rambuksh Jeet Sing—the Mookhtar's palankeen; good Rutun Ghos, thou hast thy rookhust. Happy is he who has so active an agent. Salam! salam!"

" Nay, but worthy Baboo, I have more to represent."

" Rookhsut, good Mookhtar, rookhsut." And Rutun Ghos was politely forced to take his leave.

" Ha! ha! the poor fox," said the Baboo, chuckling to himself.—" Did he think to turn round, and grin at the hound that was ready to pounce upon him. But it is getting late; I must not disappoint the hopeful beauty.—Ah! did the Furingee try to cross me there too? but I will forget him to-night in the smiles of ——."

A menial again announced that Bishen Chund Mookhtar was in attendance, and that a mushalchee craved to make a prayer at his feet.

" Let Bishen Chund wait here to-night: his rug is in the veranda: what wants the mushalchee?—let us hear."

The Peons brought in a half-dressed cringing wretch, who struck the ground with his head as soon as he reached the corner of the outer carpet.

" Beast," said the Baboo, " what dost thou want?"

" I fear to speak before your highness," replied the wretch.

" Quick, find thy tongue, or the fellows shall turn thee out."

" Please your lordship, I was servant to Rivers Saheb.—He has turned me off."

" Well, fool?"

" Please my lord to give his slave one, two, three, good English characters."

" Hollo, fools! what do you bring me this son of a sow for? take him to Bishen Chund.—Ramanund, put my hookah into the palankeen, and fill the silver cup once more. That ass of a Mookhtar has made me talk till my tongue is dry."

Here a servant came running in very quickly, and called out that Gholam Hoosein Omedwar was in attendance.

" Who! sayest thou?" said the Baboo, starting.

" Gholam Hoosein Omedwar, he called himself," replied the Peon."

" What! the fellow dares to come at this hour, in disguise too," muttered the Baboo, returning towards his cushions. " I might revenge myself now; I might make his proud Furingee head stoop before me.—Yet his eyes should not look upon this chamber.—Sreekishun, I will come to him in the kucherree."

" He is here," said Sreekishun; and the Baboo, turning round, was astonished to see the tall figure of Forester in his Mohummedan dress, standing at the corner of the Persian carpet.

It seemed that this accomplished intriguer was for once taken by surprise; for he stood several moments looking at the stranger, hesitating how to receive him, until that person himself making him a slight salam, without bending his body, restored him to his presence of mind.

" Well! Gholam Hoosein," said the Baboo, resuming his easy seat on the cushions, and replacing his hookah to his lips; " I am glad to see thee.—Hast thou not found a place yet? We must see what we can do for thee. There is a Jumadarship to be had at my own kucherree,—thou art a stout fellow, and might suit the post well. Thou wilt only have to knock about a few non-conforming Ryots.—What sayst thou to it? I can get it for thee."

Forester only replied by a smile, and coolly looking round the apartment to see who were present, observing only the Baboo's servants, he threw himself, rather in English, than in Mohummedan fashion, upon a damask couch, which was near him.

" Ah! ha!" said the Baboo, taking a long sip at the silver cup; " it strikes me thou wilt be too great a man to wear a badge!—Thou must be a Thanadar at least!—This is not in my way.—I could perhaps get thee made keeper of a salt-store, a very respectable office indeed. Only, friend, I would advise thee to learn more humility before thy Serishtadar than thou usest before me. Ojee! these sons of the Prophet are incapable of politeness.—You cannot make a nautch girl out of a sow."

" Ah! worthy Baboo!" said Forester, calmly, " the reason is, that we do not live on pure water as thou dost. Let thy cup-bearer pour me out a cup of the beverage thou art quaffing there so luxuriously. Thou wilt see me behave myself in an instant."

" The dog that wants water must go to the puddle, and not drink out of the cup of his master."

" Ho ! master Baboo !" said Forester, rising from his couch hastily, and speaking in English; " no more of this farce if you please—I would speak to thee in private."

" Wah, wah !" cried the Baboo, still in Hindoostanee, and feigning great surprise.—" Here is a Mohummedan aping the Furingee; or is it a Furingee masking as a Mohummedan ?"

" Impudent fellow ! thou knowest well who and what I am. I came to thee to speak of what thou wouldst wish none to hear but thyself. Let Gholam Hoosein speak it in private; for if thou persistest in thine insolence, it shall please thee less, when it is known that Henry Forester came to question thee !"

" What ! Captain Forester in these clothes ?—Wah, wah !" cried the Baboo, still in Hindoostanee. " Salam, Saheb,—salam;" and rising up, he saluted him with the most perfect gravity.—" Ho, fellows !—a chair for Forester Saheb. Unhappy that I am, to have been so mistaken. My house is honoured ! You see, Saheb, this is my state-apartment: I light it up to-night, to try whether it would do against the next Doorga Pooja. I hope your honour will attend my nautch."

" Well, Baboo," said Forester; " now you have chosen to acknowledge me, shall I speak in Hindoostanee, or in English ?—I warn you it is a dangerous matter—not fit for common ears."

" If Captain Forester has some private commands for me, my men shall not betray them.—Sreekishun, shut the door into the court, and let no one enter. —Ramanund is my cup-bearer,—I conceal nothing from him; but if your honour fears his presence—"

" I fear him ! my worthy Sircar !—it is of thy doings that I am about to speak. Dismiss or retain whom thou pleasest."

" Happy is he whose deeds are not done in darkness !" said the Baboo, unabashed.—" Ramanund, thou mayest stay.—Now, Saheb, speak which language thou wilt; for this good servant understands both."

" Well, Baboo," said Forester, in Hindoostanee; " thou knowest Yoosuf Ulee Khan ?"

" A worthy man,—a very respectable Zumeendar,—rather old,—and growing blind I think,—yes ! yes ! I know him well; he came to me for advice how to present a petition of appeal to the Board of Revenue.—I gave him some assistance; but he had a good cause.—Has he gained his right, good old man ?"

" No, he has lost his sunud."

" That is a bad matter.—Lost his grant !—he might as well lose a leg !—it will make his case very lame, I fear."

" Aye, but I am come to look for it !"

" What is that you say ? Come here to look for it ? The Nuwab has not been in my house for many days; I saw it last in his own hands, in the Board Kucherree."

" Thou hast seen it then ?"

" Oh yes ! frequently."

" And read it ?"

" Assuredly ! I give no advice in a lawsuit, without examining all the papers.—Ha ! ha ! I am no calf in these matters."

" Dost thou remember its purport ?"

" Perfectly !"

" Was it an hereditary grant ?"

" It was !—the words 'Nuslun bad Nuslin' were in the body of the deed; these are singular words too, to find in a document from that part of India.—

I remember them perfectly.—Yet I think the new regulations will scarcely uphold this part of it."

Forester was for a moment silent with hesitation; the Baboo drained the silver cup of its last drop.

" Bishen Chund is a fellow of thine, is he not ?" asked Forester.

" He was one of my apprentices; now he follows the business of a Mookhtar and broker."

" Is he honest, thinkest thou ?"

" I know not,—a strange question, Saheb.—Mookhtars have a dubious reputation :—I should be sorry to stand zamin for him."

" Security has been required of him by the Board; thou wilt let him go to prison then, rather than bail him ?"

" Wah, wah !—what is this you say ? Why should I be his zamin ?—But explain this, I pray you.—Of what is he accused ?"

" He is supposed to have forged the sunud, which was put into the hands of Yoosuf Ulee Khan, at the same time that the original was stolen from him."

" Mahadeo ! Mahadeo !—what is this you say ?"—cried the Baboo, dropping his hookah, and opening both his eyes in astonishment:—" forged ! stolen ! what villain could have done this ?—Wah ! wah ! who could profit by it ?—No ! no ! your honour is joking with me."

" I tell thee what passed this morning. Thy minion is required to give security for attendance on a suspicion of forgery."

" My minion, indeed !—If he is a villain, let him hang like a beast ! A forgery ! the Nuwab's sunud ! who would gain by forging that ? Asses ! The words could gain him nothing."

" Ah ! the words !—what words, my worthy Baboo ?—Ramanund, hast thou no more water for thy master ?"

" The words, my master named."

" I did not name them."

" Your honour enquired of them; but the Nuwab must not suffer so.—The Governor-General Saheb is generous; he will uphold the inheritance.—The old man is my friend, and I will assist him."

" Aye, that's good ! find the right sunud for me; be sure thou lett'st me have it."

" I find it ! by the holy Gunga, where should I find it ? I will assist, assuredly; and if this Bishen Chund is guilty—yet there is more cause to suspect the other party. Rutun Ghos is a rascal; he has been detected in fabrications. Does your honour suspect Bishen Chund ?"

" I suspect him only of connivance—I suspect a more powerful man than him of the forgery."

" Ha !" said the Baboo, " Bishen Chund can hardly have joined with Rutun Ghos; yet it is possible,—they shall both hang if it be so."

" What, Baboo ! hast thou the power to hang them ?"

" Saheb ! Saheb ! I hate to see such villains live."

" Nay, my good friend ! do not wish all villains too quickly to the devil. To be plain with you: Yoosuf Ulee's sunud must be found ! mark what I say—must be found ! and thou art the only man who can find it for him. If thou wouldst keep this counsel, and have matters go no further, let the old man find it, as he lost it—somewhere in his own chambers. Take this advice, and prevent its being discovered in thy clutches. What ! thou smilest at my threats ! mark thou yet further !—If thou dost not wish to have the floor of

a certain old bungalow dug up, nor the money bags of thy master, stamped with the seal of Government, brought into the Nizamut Adawlut; and if thou wouldst not see Baboo Brijmohun Bonurjee hang by the side of Bishen Chund, let the papers be found, as I have said,—if not, remember——"

While he spoke, the Baboo trembled from head to foot; but the energy with which he started to his feet at the last taunt, conveyed in this speech, seemed to shew it was with passion that he shook.

"Furingee Captain!" he exclaimed loudly, and throwing off all further respect; "thou hast come here to insult me in my own house! where is the sword of my fathers?"

"Their sword!" said Forester, with a sneering laugh; "they were Bengalees, like thyself."

"Insolent Furingee! thy words are lies."

Henry Forester turned close upon him, for a moment raised his clenched hand, but checking the impulse:—"Diamonds are misplaced upon the brow of a thief," said he, jerking the Baboo's turban from his head; and, laughing insultingly, he rapidly left the apartment.

We are then shewn the Baboo in his official capacity,—the apparent slave, but the real master, of Sir Charles Wroughton:

At eleven o'clock the next morning, Baboo Brijmohun Bonurjee, as usual, entered the collector's kucherree at Uleepoor. Since he had been elevated to the rank of one of the Company's district treasurers, the Baboo, although he continued to act as sircar to several private gentlemen, conducted this latter portion of his business by the agency of a numerous tribe of understrappers, who received one anna from every rupee of their master's profits. He thus saved himself the trouble of going the daily round of all his employers, with the sole exception of Lady Wroughton, to whom, as the lady of his principal patron and official superior, he condescended still to pay this mark of respect.

The demeanour and appearance of the Baboo in the revenue kucherree was something between obsequiousness as a sircar, and the bloated consequence of the native man of wealth in private. Through the chambers of office, occupied by the busy cranies, accountants, and mootusuddies, all of whom had some tie of obligation to himself, he would strut with important gravity; returning only the salam of the serishtadar and nazir, whose official rank was equal to his own. He passed through the busy crowd in perfect silence, as if he attended to no department beyond his own, though when he was seated in the small chamber adjoining the subterraneous treasury, every separate officer carried to him a report of what was going on in his part of the public business. Again, in the parlour of his master, Sir Charles, the pliant treasurer, assumed a very different countenance. He generally managed to make his morning salaam alone; it was a most sycophantic bow, always accompanied with a set compliment; signifying that to his patron he owed wealth, place, and life. The pleasantest smiles lighted up his broad features, and he had always a sufficient stock of Calcutta news to amuse his patron for half an hour before he commenced the routine of the day.

Having paid his usual compliment, and exhausted his morning collection of anecdotes, the Baboo had seated himself on his carpet, in the midst of his own deputies, and the rupees they were counting, when a peon summoned him back to the presence of the collector.

"Baboo," said Sir Charles, "how much is there in the treasury?"

"Four lakhs, twenty-four thousand, up to last night, my lord."

"Are they all packed in bags?—for a guard is coming to carry away four lakhs."

"In bags of five thousand rupees each."

"You are sure it is all right?" asked Sir Charles, looking alternately at a letter he held in one hand, and at the Baboo.

"Will your lordship come and see?"

"I might as well, perhaps,—yet this must be all a mistake.—Do you know Captain —? Ah—no.—Chuprassy, bring my keys and a light."

The trap-door of the vault in which the government money was secured had two locks, so formed, that the same key would not open both. Of these, Sir Charles kept one key, and the treasurer the other. It was necessary to descend with candles.

"Let me see," said the baronet; "how many bags ought there to be?"

"Eighty-four bags of five thousand, and one of four thousand," said the deputy treasurer.

"Aye—we might as well count them.—Call the head accountant to keep a tally."

The bags were carefully counted, and weighed, one against another,—every thing was found exact.

"Tut!—nonsense!—stupid ass!" muttered Sir Charles, hastily returning to his room, where he instantly sat down and scribbled a note, which was thrown to an attendant peon. As he resumed his hookah, he observed his treasurer standing before him.

"Well, my good Baboo! what do you want?"

"I wish to speak one word in your lordship's ear,"—replied the Baboo, without his usual smiles.

"Speak away, my old buck! what's the matter now?"

"Your slave is afraid he is under your lordship's displeasure."

"Why so—Baboo—why so?"

"I owe every thing to your lordship,—I have served your lordship ever since you lived in the Buildings,—I will never be emancipated:—your lordship took me out of the earth, and made me what I am,—your lordship's favour is my parentage;—distrust me—then cut my throat."

"No Baboo,—not till you attempt mine, at any rate. But you and I ought to be very good friends;—what's all this palaver about?"

"Oh, yes! you are my very best friend and patron;—but I have a thousand enemies! dogs that envy the rice I eat with your lordship's favour. They live upon lies,—and would laugh at the holy toolsee-leaf and Ganges water: I pray their words may not reach your lordship's ear."

"Why, my good Bonurjee," said Sir Charles; "I think you may feel tolerably safe; most of those who are about me are friends of yours."

"But your lordship receives letters,—your lordship counts my treasury,—your lordship listens to the words of my enemies, and I am a miserable man!"

"You must have over-eaten yourself this morning, man; I have had no suwals or petitions from natives."

"Your lordship receives one English letter, and, distrusting your slave, counts his treasury."

"Well! have you any English enemies, whom you describe as living upon lies?"

"The English Sahebs are illuminated with silver faces! If all were like your lordship. How shall my poor tongue apostrophize against an English gentleman!—I am your slave; you never intercept my lies, my lord. I walk

in the day, not in the night; yet there is one gentleman who is angry that I live."

"What, Baboo! have you too made yourself enemies amongst us?—Oh, you mean Beavoir, who spoke against you before the Board."

"No, no,—I am unhappy under Mr. Beavoir's displeasure; but he is an honourable gentleman. The other, who hates me,—I beg pardon for speaking so before your lordship,—he would tell untruths to ruin me.—He has evil designs against me.—I think, indeed, of demanding security before the Supreme Court."

"This is a droll story. - I suppose you fear this letter is from this enemy of yours. Name him, and I shall see what weight there is in your story."

"Your lordship hears no calumny from my tongue. Unhappy me, that I should find persecution with any English gentleman.—But I speak boldly to your lordship; Captain Forester is my enemy."

"By Jove! he is right,—and how the devil did you happen to quarrel with him?"

"Oh, my lord, I only tell in confidence,—I never breathe my misfortune to another person; I must not say more: I bear in secret.—But your lordship must know those who hate me, or I may fall into distrust, which would be hot ashes on my head, and on the head of my son."

"But I must have a reason for all this."

"My lord, this gentleman came some weeks ago to Calcutta. He lived in my house.—This all very well.—My house is his, if he wish. But he asked me to do what my honest clean hands never could do.—I ask pardon,—I must be silent."

"Indeed, my old fellow, you must not; you have explained some very strange circumstances concerning this Forester; you must tell me all; it will go no further."

"Your lordship's word, it will go no further."

"Pooh! pooh! you know my taciturnity very well."

"Oh, yes,—I trust it.—My lord, as I am Brijmohun, son of Bhopal, Captain Forester wanted me to assist in stealing—in eloping a young lady."

"What the deuce! this is a good story indeed," said the baronet, laughing heartily. "What you, Baboo! you assist, with that round body of yours?"

"With my servants, my lord."

"And in the name of wonder, who may have been the intended victim?"

"I am your lordship's slave! when I heard, I fell upon my face with shame. I would rather die a leper than rob my master's house.—I shook with rage,—I called names,—I refused.—He went away angry, and swore he would ruin me."

"But this may be a serious matter.—Do you mean to insinuate that Miss Eldridge was the girl?"

"My lord, he did not name the Missy Baba.—But I can understand hints, and so may your lordship."

"Is it possible? I remember Lady Wroughton's asking about this Forester the day she arrived.—There is some intrigue or mystery which they won't let me into.—But I'll find it out.—Baboo, this may turn out useful intelligence of yours."

"And your lordship restores me to favour?"

"Never lost, my good friend,—never in danger yet."

"Then your slave is happy.—But one word more,—the paishkary is vacant.—I can recommend a very spiritual man, Bishen Chund.—If your lordship would condescend."

"I don't know what to say to that,—the Board have written to recommend a man."

"But your lordship nominates."

"Aye! but they must be attended to."

"As your lordship pleases," said the Baboo, making his salam. "Your lordship's last month's account wants your signature,—shall I bring it?"

"Oh, d—n the account—let it stand, can't you?"

"Oh, yes, assuredly.—But this Bishen Chund, my lord, is a very clever man, of good character; shall I present him?"

"D—n Bishen Chund too," said the baronet.—"What more, Baboo?"

"Nothing more, my lord; I will bring the papers."

The treasurer retired, and Sir Charles was composing himself to write an official letter, when he re-entered, bringing a large ledger.

"Your lordship had better sign this. It is a small account.—'November, total creditor—four thousand two hundred sicca rupees; debtor, six thousand four hundred.'—Here is the new phaeton included in the charges."

Sir Charles eyed his persecutor with a look, in which anger, shame, and vexation were mingled.

"Take this away," said he, "and bring your Omedwar whenever you will."

The treasurer bowed as low as his own knees, repeating the set compliment, and retired with the ledger closed, and a little more dignity than usual in his steps. After for a short time inspecting the calculations and payments to be made for the day by the officers of his own department, he took the book of daily entries, and sat himself down in a small closet adjoining, apparently to study its contents. But if this was his intention, he was frequently interrupted.—Scarcely had he been five minutes in private, when his own personal follower, Sreekishun, approached him with more than ordinary deference.

"Hey! Sreekishun, what dost thou want?"

"Khudavund, the pottah you promised me."

"Ah, serpent, thou art ever pestering me for that pottah. How can I give it thee? the suzawul (the manager of an estate under attachment) is in the Mofussil."

"A perwaneh from my master will be sufficient; I have been your slave four months,—my wife and children are starving."

"Well, fellow, thou shalt have a letter.—But if thou gettest thy pottah, thou wilt go and work at thy plough. Is it not better to stay near the good things of the Sudur station, and the city?"

"My jôt will fall into arrear: what will my children do?"

"Thou art an active lad.—How shouldst thou like to become jeyt ryot of Chikra under the Company? in a few months, perhaps, thy destiny may be happy."

"I would not abandon my master, who is my father and mother; but the perwaneh"—

"That thou shalt have;" and so saying, the Baboo wrote a short Persian note and gave it to his servant.

In order to understand the character of the Baboo's establishment and consequence, it is necessary to explain, that the greater portion of the numerous followers, by whom he was always attended in his motions, were persons who, claiming some place or some right from the collector, hung about the kucherree until their case should be decided.—The influence which the Baboo possessed in the district, induced all such applicants to make their petitions through him,

and among the number there were often many who had claims on other departments than the collector's. Of these persons, Brijmohun Bonurjee, by arts exceedingly common with his tribe, had the address to make a large proportion subservient to himself during their attendance, the duration of which he had the means of regulating. There were few of whom he could make no use in his extensive affairs, and he had sufficient discernment to select such as might be safest for his most private commissions. The advantage of this practice was two-fold; for he maintained a considerable suite at no expense to himself, and he had the best security for the fidelity of his agents; hope made them trusty as long as they remained, and they retired to a distance as soon as their time of service had expired.

As Sreekishun left the closet, with a thousand expressions of gratitude, another, less bold than himself, appeared in the doorway, and with joined hands and the most piteous tone of voice, cried out two or three times before he could attract the Baboo's attention: "Protector of the poor! your slave is destitute—your favour only can save him."

"Silence, fellow!" said the Baboo, at length deigning to look at him. "Who is it? what, Jeet Sing! thou who wert turned out of your jumadaree! —Thou must wait a long time before thou canst expect it again. Stand back, fellow, and let the nazir come in."

The nazir, a Moosulman, but not the less a friend of the Baboo's, entered the closet with a bundle of papers, and seating himself on the corner of the treasurer's carpet, commenced a conversation in a low whisper.

"Here is the great case come from the Sudur Dewany Adawlut," said he. "How came Gopal Doss to get the decree?"

The Baboo shrugged his shoulders, and said it was his destiny.

"There is no appeal," said the nazir, "and here is the order come to put him in possession."

"There is no hurry for that," said the Baboo.

"None at all; it can stay one month in the dufter."

"And it will take two months to make up the Pydawaree papers."

"Oh yes, and the boundaries are very difficult to ascertain.—Your own villages adjoining must not be given up."

"By no means; besides, the malik of Mouza Bishunpoor claims two villages, he will not yield."

"Not he; he will collect his ryots and resist encroachment; then the case will go over to the magistrate for investigation, and he cannot decide it within a year."

"And if he decides against us, we can appeal.—Besides, there is a river running through the lands, which the ferry-men claim as their property; this will be a long time settling."

"True: and they will resist my peons in carrying orders; this will make a long trial."

"Aye, and in our own kucherree too. The rascally witnesses always conceal themselves, nazir, eh?"

"Yes, Baboo, and we have no power to search their houses: this must go again to the magistrate."

"Aye, aye,—and, my friend, we have forgotten one great thing."

"What mean you?—the buildings and tanks?"

"No: do you not remember that I made over the village of Perkry to your cousin Niamut Ulee; who need not give his right, of course, without a suit."

"Ah! that did not strike me: no,—no, he need not give that up,—it is

clear.—It is clear you will not lose possession for these eight—ten years.—I will put the papers back into the dufter.—Salam, Baboo Saheb."

Several other officers of the kucherree had interviews in turn; so that the treasurer, whose proper sphere was the charge of the cash, soon knew every estate that was declared in balance, every tenure that was endangered, and every perwaneh that was issued under the orders of that day. About three o'clock in the day, while one of the mohurrirs was still with him, the Mookhtar Bishen Chund entered suddenly, with a countenance betraying his wish to speak to the Baboo without delay. But his principal was not the quicker in finishing the papers before him; on the contrary, he seemed designedly to delay by the numerous questions he asked the clerk.—When he at last disappeared, the Mookhtar approached the very ear of his patron, and whispered, "we have lost the nuwab's sunud; it is not to be found any where."

Not a feature changed in the Baboo's countenance; or it would seem as if he received this intelligence with the most profound indifference. He continued silent for a few minutes, while his agent stood trembling by his side.—At last, catching a glimpse of this terror, "fool!" said he, in a whisper; "a white face cannot serve me:—meet me in an hour at my house.—Ho! Sreekishun, does any one else wish to see me?"

"Ramnarayun Sircar is here."

"Very well,—let him come in."

Ramnarayun, one of his agents in the business of private sircaree, now brought him several papers and English orders, which he took, and hastily ran over.

"Order to get Mr. Merton's salary:—very good.—These chits of 90, 50, and 200 rupees to box-walas from Mrs. Title.—Take batta and dustooree, Ramnarayun, take batta.—Order twenty-four dozen of Hodgson's ale for Mr. Spruce:—very good!—Ten thousand rupees wanted by Colonel Dandle to build a new kitchen.—Wah, wah!—he is going to be invalidated, and still builds new kitchens! No,—no; say I shall not have money till next year.—A musical snuff-box and souvenir for Mrs. Derozio;—buy them in the China bazaar, and charge Tulloh's prices.—One hundred gold mohurs to pass to Mr. Rivers's account, and to pay Dykes and Co. for buggy—Ah! keep that order, but don't pay.—No, no—no hurry."

"But, my master, I was told to bring back the receipt from Dykes and Co."

"Ojee, Rivers Saheb never asks for receipts."

"Mosely Saheb desired me to take receipts."

"Who is Mosely Saheb? he is not my master, I tell thee! never mind the receipts; no hurry to pay. Any more, Ramnarayun,—any more?"

"No more, Khudavund; but Mosely Saheb spoke very peremptorily: he will be angry?"

"Let him be angry.—Whose servant art thou, his or mine? Go, take the papers; I have given the orders."

Not daring to encounter any more of his master's displeasure, the obsequious sircar retired; and soon after the Baboo himself, rising from his closet, entered the collector's office, and stating that he had private business at home, asked permission to lock up his treasury: it was readily granted, and Sir Charles himself thought it needless to remain on duty when his treasurer had departed.

To console the lovers of "poetical justice," it is right to mention, that the Baboo was tried in the Supreme Court for forgery, convicted, and

sentenced to transportation for life. It is admitted that some of the details of the trial are identical with those which, a short time back, actually occurred in the Supreme Court. Sir Charles Wroughton, too, found that he had to discharge a long unadjusted public account, and had not the means; in consequence of which he was compelled to relinquish his public emoluments for a time, to forego his whist-parties, and to reduce his stakes. The other chief agents are extricated from the toils of the Baboo's villany: the nawab is righted; Dilafroz, "the Pearl of the Afghans," is brought to England, though the newspapers never mentioned her arrival; and Forester, though he espouses another lady, becomes "a happy married man," and actually attains the rank of major.

MISREPRESENTATION OF THE "HURKARU."

To the Editor.

Sir: As you lately gave insertion to a defence of the editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, I think you will deem it only fair to notice *his* gratuitous and unjust attacks on the character of any one who is not in India to defend himself. In the *Hurkaru* of the 24th of June last, I find the following passage, in reference to the controversy as to whether the origin of the Indian debt was commercial or territorial:

"The whole force of the India-House appears to have been mustered in this deadly strife—a war, in truth, *pro aris et focis*. Mr. Melvill, of course, headed the household troops, who crowded to the rescue, and manned this truly frightful yawning breach in the very stronghold of the Company. He was succeeded by the sacred squadrons of Blacks and Parry and the *Asiatic Journal*, besides the Cossacks and mercenaries—the anonymous pamphleteers—the Arnots and Martins and other Pindaries."

I beg to state, that I never took *any* part in the controversy, in the *Asiatic Journal* or any where else, and never published *any* anonymous pamphlet, on this or any *other* subject, since I left Bengal in 1824. It is true, that I there printed some correspondence with the government, and remarks regarding my removal from that country; but as the printer, though an East Indian, and therefore under the protection of the laws, was afraid to put his name to it, I may be excused for withholding mine, while a sentence of deportation hung over my head.

With regard to the term "mercenary," it is true that, from eight to twelve years ago, I received payment for editing and contributing to several daily journals in Bengal, and to one monthly periodical in this country long since discontinued. But, for the last seven years and upwards, I have had no pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in publishing any political writings whatsoever. I am, therefore, not a little surprised at such a charge from the editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, who is himself, at the very moment of making it, and has been for probably the last fifteen years, an "anonymous mercenary," in the only sense in which he *ever could* apply these terms to me.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sandford Arnot.

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INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

(From a Correspondent in China.)

Our intercourse with distant nations has been lately so far extended, that few countries remain unvisited by our countrymen: neither maritime laws, nor impediments arising from navigation, climate, and national character, have proved a barrier to British enterprise. By superior skill, perseverance, and conciliatory measures, we have gained access to, and improved our relations with the remotest and most inhospitable nations.

There are but few countries in eastern Asia which do not enjoy, to some extent, the privilege of friendly intercourse with the enlightened nations of Europe. China, Corea, and Japan have been obstinately closed against them. With respect to China, even in the last century, when navigation was tardy and difficult, we had access to the harbours of Fo-këen and Che-keang provinces. Though few of our ships went thither, and the demand for tea was comparatively small in this country to what it is now, we maintained commercial relations with these ports. At the present period, when we could supply all the maritime provinces of China, Manchoo Tartary, and Formosa with British manufactures to a very great extent, and purchase vast quantities of teas in the neighbourhood of the place of their growth, we are restricted to one port. The obstacles which preclude all hope of re-establishing our trade have been considered so formidable as to deter us from persevering in the attempts of opening a free intercourse with the most important emporiums of China. Both parties have suffered on this account; though the Chinese government, as a body, will never acknowledge it, the local mandarins and especially the people, are aware of the great advantage which would accrue to them if the trade was free from these restrictions.

No rational being can approve of the anti-national system of the Chinese; on the other hand, we are by no means justified in forcing our trade upon a country which rejects it with disdain.

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To all those who are not personally acquainted with the actual state of China, and who only judge from reports and imperial edicts, every attempt to establish a liberal intercourse with this immense nation must appear both futile and wanton; facts, however, speak to the contrary, and have, within the space of twelve months, proved that the object is by no means so hopeless as one might be led to believe. We have been grossly mistaken in our opinion of the Chinese government, which has veiled itself at Canton in a kind of mysterious grandeur, and addresses barbarians in haughty and reproachful language. The power and resources of so immense an empire have been magnified; we have fancied forts, armies, and navies to repel every intruder from the coast. We considered the natives hostile to our enterprise; we viewed them as an anti-commercial people, averse to the introduction of foreign manufactures. These prejudices must now vanish. We know that their forts, all along the coast, are in a state of dilapidation, unprovided with a sufficient number of cannon; that, with the exception of a few militia, there is no military force to oppose a landing; that the Chinese navy possesses neither skill nor courage to drive away a single Indiaman from any of the harbours: we do not, however, triumph at their weakness, the fruit of a bigotted adherence to an obsolete system, which is crumbling into dust. Instead of a hostile population, we meet a kind-hearted race of people, who joyfully receive us, and trade with us even at the peril of their lives. We meet mandarins, who avail themselves of the opportunity to enter into commercial

dealings. The name of the English nation, formerly described as "red-bristled barbarians," is vindicated, not by force of arms, but by a single tract written by Mr. Chas. Marjoribanks. Yet, notwithstanding this, the placards stuck up against us, wherever our ships appeared, during the late voyage to the north-east coast, were as contumelious as possible. We are called deceitful barbarians, who creep in like rats; to whom lying is second nature; who ought to be guarded against and expelled. The natives are threatened with the severest punishment if they are so treacherous as to engage in any commercial dealings with us; degradation is announced if any mandarin should relax in his vigilance or fail in his efforts to drive us away. To the honour of a few mandarins, it must be said, that, as soon as they became better acquainted with us, they tore down these offensive placards, which only opposed abuse to our just demands, and were laughed at by the people. Latterly, the mandarins of Che-keang and Fo-keen provinces have abolished this practice, and never intermeddle with us. Yet the imperial rescripts are still the same, and we might as well expect that the Pope would grant the liberty of the press, as that the Pekin government would willingly throw open all its harbours to the English. We are again and again admonished to restrict our trade to Canton, and never violate the old-established laws. The authorities and Hong merchants at Canton are enjoined to give us no just reason of complaint, for the emperor cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners. Thus, these declarations act as a check upon our trade at Canton, because the officers and merchants are responsible if we seek for other emporiums where we are treated with more justice.

In our intercourse with the mandarins, and we have had access to the highest authorities, and freely conversed with them, we have endeavoured to combat their objections against our trading on the following grounds:

1st. The laws of China, according to their own assertions, never vary. Now it is upon record, that our ships traded formerly to the northern harbours. The emperor Kang-he gave full permission to foreign vessels to come to all the provinces of the empire. This regulation, according to the celestial immutability, cannot be annulled.

2d. We are told, that the great emperor cherishes the utmost compassion towards distant foreigners. It does, however, not reach us at Canton. Now we are come to participate in it, and this boundless imperial compassion cannot refuse to grant our petition.

3d. We were officially informed, that the celestial empire exercises its sway over the four seas, and keeps all the natives in subjection. Upon this principle of universal empire, we are not aliens, and may, therefore, claim the same privileges as the natives enjoy from the universal monarch.

4th. The doctrines of the sage Confucius teach, that all men within the four seas are brethren, and that it is a matter of joy when a friend arrives from a distant country. We come as brethren and friends, and ought we not to be admitted as merchants?

5th. Mencius says, that, wherever a government exercises benevolence, all the merchants repair to the market of such a country. You tell us that you are swayed by benevolence in your administration, and we wish to afford a speaking proof of this assertion.

6th. Our government permits your vessels to come to all our harbours. Your Keang-nan, Fo-keen, and Canton junks arrive annually in our ports and trade freely. Can we not, upon the strength of international laws, ask the same privileges? We not only allow your merchants to trade, but also to settle,

wherever they choose; and why would you not give us the same permission in your empire; the more so, as you allege that, according to the maxim of Confucius, you give more than you receive?

These remonstrances were also handed over in writing, and have very likely been sent to Pekin. To us, this sort of reasoning must appear puerile; but in the eyes of a Chinese it is incontrovertible. The mandarins never attempted to contradict the first three points; but in regard to the sixth they remarked, that we ought to drive the junks away, and prohibit them from trading: admirable advice from a paternal government! But we replied that our nation was too enlightened to enforce the exclusive system of the middle ages, and as China pretended to be the foremost in civilization, we were rather puzzled at this illiberal remark. Here ended the matter. We were informed that the only obstacle in the way of trade was the imperial will, the sole rule of the mandarins; that the king of our nation ought to apply to the great emperor, and that they themselves would second us in obtaining what we demanded. They could not allow us to trade in the ports, but we might try it outside. They were at the same time ready to supply us with provisions, upon the sole condition that we would accept them *gratis*.

The attempt to open a legal trade with the northern ports of China originated in the liberal principles of Mr. Chas. Marjoribanks, who, as the chief of the British factory, sent the *Lord Amherst* up the coast, to open new channels for British enterprise and new markets for our manufactures. From that moment, several country ships have followed the track, and made successful voyages. None of them was higher than Ning-po in Che-keang province, except the *Sylph*, from Calcutta, which went up to Manchoo Tartary and visited Keang-nan. Her appearance on the coast awakened a great sensation. The Keang-nan mandarins were persuaded that, judging from the firmness of the English nation, this vessel was sent by government to insist upon trading. They could never believe that we would relinquish an object which was so very attainable, when demanded with firmness. Their jealousy was considerably blunted, and they were polite and cringing to excess. Fearful that the documents given by them to Mr. H. Lindsay, the supercargo of the *Lord Amherst*, might be productive of hostile feelings, they did all in their power to conciliate our goodwill. Those mandarins who, in the first expedition, had made a great deal of bluster, were upbraided by the emperor, who, at the same time, rewarded one who had behaved with the utmost servility towards us. They repeated their permission to trade outside, and gave us a rich supply of all sorts of provisions. The mandarins, who had been degraded on our account for suffering us to enter the harbours, were again restored to their rank. Only Kwang, a rear admiral of the Woo-sung station, was still under the imperial displeasure, because, instead of driving the *Lord Amherst* to the south, back to Canton, he had permitted her to go to the north: a very grievous offence. From the time the *Sylph* left the shores of Keang-nan, she never entered any port, and suffered comparatively little annoyance from the mandarins in her commercial dealings, who eventually turned merchants and brokers themselves.

Such is the present state of affairs. We sincerely hope that, in our enlightened age, the track will never more be lost, and that the English nation will be the foremost in opening a legal trade, of such vast importance for the manufacturing classes in the country. But if we even disregarded so favourable an opportunity of improving our commercial relations, foreigners will take advantage of it, and finally carry the point. English manufactures could hitherto not come in general use, because they became too expensive, on

account of their being imported by way of Canton; our woollens, so much sought for in the Keang nan, Shan tung, and Pe che le provinces, and in Manchoo Tartary, are scarcely procurable. Our cheap calicoes would be in great request. These are no vain conjectures.

The writer of this has no personal interest in the extension of trade. He is fully aware that some articles are very objectionable, and wishes sincerely that they never had existed. Yet, at the same time, he is anxious to see the wall of national superstition removed, and a numerous, enthralled, though rational people, brought in nearer contact with the most enlightened nation of the globe. To remove deep-rooted prejudice, and to wipe out the stain of barbarism endeavoured to be indelibly fixed upon the English, the press has furnished and will furnish the means. There exists amongst the people of China an unquenchable thirst after knowledge, partly the offspring of mere curiosity; and many thousands of books, both religious and scientific, distributed amongst them, have found eager readers. The government did not oppose this, but merely sent a set of the books up to Pekin, where they met with no disapproval.

As the greater part of the northern Chinese emporiums are scarcely known as such by name in England, we subjoin here a list, giving the latitude and longitude as well as we could make it out, which will suffice till the coast is properly surveyed. As England could furnish ships to go upon discoveries to the North Pole and Pacific Ocean, we may also hope that a few surveying vessels will find their way to the north coast of China.

We cannot persuade ourselves that the sole will of the Chinese autocrat ought to debar us from seeking intercourse with this extensive coast. Even if we took it for granted that the unanimous voice of the people, so strongly in favour of foreign intercourse, had nothing to do with the matter, still we cannot admit that we are forcing our trade upon a nation which disdains it, unless we confound the arbitrary enactments of the government with the public voice. Even the edicts fulminated by the emperor could not persuade the local mandarins that we had no right to seek the trade; they considered the imperial will binding upon themselves, and this was very just, but by no means obligatory upon us, else they would not invariably have advised us to go outside, and occasionally seconded our endeavours. It is true, we have had many unpleasant encounters with the naval mandarins, who were always ready to thwart our designs when they gained an ascendancy; but they yielded as readily to necessity and expediency: these collisions have, with every voyage, become less numerous, and will perhaps in future be entirely avoided. It is a commonplace remark, that falsehood is the ruling principle of the Chinese government in its transactions with foreigners. There are some few exceptions; yet if our friends in Europe had kept this maxim better in view, they would have given more credit to their countrymen at Canton, whose good faith still remains unimpeached, than to the bombastic abuse of the *soi-disant* celestials. The writer of this is personally acquainted with mandarins of the highest rank, but he has scarcely found one who would not break his word, and even deny his most solemn assurances, whenever it suited his interest to do so. This is a lamentable fact, and a sure proof of the weakness of a government, which has no other weapons but abuse and rhodomontade to oppose to English firmness.

Our motives, in coming along the coast, have been scrutinized with the greatest jealousy, and a private report has been accordingly sent up to Pekin. A Manchoo, belonging to the imperial household, and who had been one of those who were in attendance upon the British embassy, was purposely sent

on board the *Sylph* from Hang choo, the capital of Che keang. He was a perfect courtier, and versed in all the arts of evasive diplomacy. Nevertheless, he could not repress his feelings when he at first saw the well-built *Sylph*, well-armed and manned, and he involuntarily acknowledged our superiority. He declared that he was sent on purpose to gain information, in order to send in a true report to both the lieutenant-governor and the emperor. We therefore hope, that if our representations reach the emperor, those false reports sent from Canton will lose their bad effect; even now we are again assured of the imperial compassion, which will not suffer foreigners to be ill-treated.

But in endeavouring to trade to the northern coast, are we not insulting the laws of the celestial empire? To this we can only answer, that our going up to those ports is nothing more than retrieving our ancient privileges, which have been lost on account of our own supineness. Moreover, we ought not to confound their laws with those of our country. In China, the will of the emperor is law, and the decision of a mandarin is law; a law exists or is abolished according as it agrees or disagrees with their views of self-interest. We mistake the constitution of China by deriving our information from the panegyrics of Du Halde and similar writers; nor shall we ever form a true estimate of this nation if we put them on a level with Europeans, in point of civilization, whilst they are nothing more than semi-barbarians, though, at the same time, superior to almost every other nation in Asia, and susceptible of the highest polish and cultivation. The nation is not actuated by antipathy to foreigners; on the contrary, they are fond of strangers; but it is the government, dreading European power, which tries to enforce a system of exclusion. It belongs to us to remove this prejudice, not by force, which would goad the government immediately into favourable concessions, but by conciliatory measures and British firmness, which, whilst it abstains from open violence, carries its point in the end. We all know that the most trivial thing is refused by these rulers, when humbly petitioned for, and that even the most important objects are granted when sternly demanded. Even the imperial will, which is now so directly opposed to us, would be construed into compassion when those English barbarians once began in earnest to claim the same right which the British government grants to Chinese merchants in the ports of the Indian Archipelago. But we leave to statesmen to determine this point, how far we are entitled to ask in return for what we have voluntarily granted, the same concessions, and subjoin an enumeration of the principal emporiums of the Chinese empire to the north-east of Canton.

Canton Province.

澄海縣 *Ching-hae-heën* (native dialect *Ting hae*), on the eastern frontier of Canton province, in the neighbourhood of Namao island, 潮州府 *Chaou-chow-foo* district (native dialect *Tëo-chëw*), lat. 23° 23′ N., long. 116° 43′ E.; the next emporium in importance, with its surrounding harbours, to the metropolis, Canton, where a brisk trade with the Indian Archipelago, Hae nan, and the northern ports of China, is carried on. Ships used to anchor at *Nan-Gaou* 南澳 (native dialect *Namao*) Island.

Fokëen Province.

漳州府 *Chang-chow-foo* (native dialect *Shang chew hoo*), lat. 24° 31′ N., long. 117° 43′ 30″ E., a considerable trading town, situated on a small river, which empties itself in an estuary not far from the city. Ships ought to anchor at 鎮海 *Chin-hae* (native dialect *Tin-hae*); lat. 24° 17′ N., long. 118′ 15′ E.

厦門 *Hea-mun* (native dialect *Amoy*), in 同安縣 *Tung-gan-hëen* (native dialect *Tang-ŏa*) district; lat. 24° 27′ 36″ N., long. 118° 10′ 30″; an excellent spacious harbour, where the richest Chinese merchants reside, whose enterprise extends to all the coast and to the Indian Archipelago, Siam, &c. The English had formerly a factory here.

泉州府 *Tseuen-chow-foo* (native dialect *Tsŏan-chew*), by Europeans called *Chin-chew*, lat. 24° 36′ 12″ N., long. 118° 42′ 40″, situated at the end of a bay which abounds in extensive shoals. An emporium of great importance for the Europe trade.

惠安縣 *Hwuy-gan-hëen* (native dialect *Ui-ŏa*); lat. 25° 3′ N., long. 118° 56′, with a harbour sheltered from all winds, but difficult to enter.

興化府 *Hing-hwa-foo* (native dialect *Hing-hŏa-hoo*); lat. 25° 25′ 22″ N., long. 119° 8′ 15″; a great many small craft belong to this place, which has never been visited by any European ship.

福州府 *Fŭh-chow-foo* (native dialect *Hok-chew-hoo*); lat. 26° 2′ 24″, long. 119° 20′, from twenty to thirty miles up the 閩 *Min* river, the capital of Fokëen province, in the neighbourhood of which the best black teas grow. A very large place, perhaps greater than Canton, with a considerable trade in teas, timber, tobacco, and bamboo. English piece-goods are here greatly in demand. Ships cannot proceed up the river on account of its shallowness, but anchor near 五虎 *Woo-hoo* (native dialect *Gno-haou*), near the entrance. A little to the north-east is the 定海 *Ting-hae* harbour, lat. 26° 10′, long. 119° 57′, which is deep, and affords good shelter.

福寧州 *Fŭh-ning-chow* (native dialect *Hok-ling-chew*), in lat. 26° 54′ N., long. 120° E. Never visited by Europeans.

Che-keang Province.

溫州府 *Wăn-chow-foo*, in lat. 28° N., long. 120° 40′; the residence of many rich merchants, at the bottom of a bay, having a harbour with shoal water.

台州府 *Tae-chow-foo*, lat. 28° 34′ N., long. 121° 4′ E.; not visited by any European vessel, but a place of considerable trade.

石浦 *Shih-poo—Sik-po*, lat. 129° 20′, long. 121° 44′, which has the best harbour, a complete basin, with an easy entrance, and carries on a very brisk trade.

定海縣 *Ting-hae-hëen—Chu-san*, the capital of the Chu san group 舟山嶼 *Chow-shan-seu*, with an excellent harbour, in lat. 30° 26′ N., long. 121° 41′ E., where the English had formerly a factory, of which the ruins are still to be seen. A considerable trade is carried on. Amongst the Chu-san group, islands as interesting as any in the Pacific oceans, are many good harbours, which afford facilities for trading.

寧波府 *Ning-po-foo—Ning-po*, lat. 29° 33′ 12″, long. 121° 17′ 19″ E., about twelve or thirteen miles up a river, a very fine and elegant city, with a very extensive trade, not much inferior to Canton. The English used to trade hither as late as the middle of the last century. Ships cannot go up the river, but anchor opposite to 鎮海縣 *Chin-hae-hëen*, lat. 29° 59′ N., long. 121° 30′.

杭州府 *Hang-chow-foo*, one of the richest and finest places of the empire, the capital of Che keang, in lat. 30° 30′ 20″ N., long. 119° 59′ 4″, about twenty miles up a navigable river, which Europeans have never tried to enter. Staple articles—raw silk and green teas.

乍浦 *Cha-poo—Cha-po*, lat. 30° 37′ N., long. 120° 40′ E.; the only emporium for the imperial Japan trade, with a tolerable harbour and a brisk traffic.

Keang-soo Province—a part of *Keang-nan.*

上海縣 *Shang-hae-hëen—Seang-hae*, on the left bank of the *Woo-sung* river 吳松, fifteen or twenty miles from the entrance, lat. 31° 9′, long. 121° 4′, the greatest emporium of the empire. The entrance to this river is dangerous, the coast being very low, and many sand-banks in every direction; it leads over a mud-flat, with four to five feet water upon it. When properly surveyed and known, there are no real dangers. Ships of no more than 300 tons burthen may proceed up the river to the city; larger ones find a good anchorage near the village of *Woo-sung*, in lat. 31° 23′ N., long. 121° 20′, a few miles beyond the entrance.

We may call this the gate to central Asia, and to the heart of China, for the canals in the neighbourhood correspond with all the rivers of the empire. The trade is very great; Europeans have begun to do a little business. Not far from it is 蘇州府 *Loo-chow-foo*, the Chinese Arcadia, in lat. 31° 23′ 35″ N., long 120° 20′.

The whole coast of Keang-soo is flat; the entrance to the 楊子江 *Yang-tsze-keang*, which is the greatest river of China, is entirely unknown to any European, neither have we ever ascertained whether the *Hwang-ho*, Yellow River, is accessible or not. There are a few trading towns along the coast, but though we know them by name, we have never visited them.

Shan-tung Province.

膠州府 *Keaou-chow-foo*, lat. 36° 14′ 20″ N., long. 120° 15′ 30″, the principal emporium of this province, with a spacious harbour.

登州府 *Tang-chow-foo—Ten-choo-foo*, in lat. 37° 18′, long. 120° 22′; a tolerable harbour. The city trades very largely with Manchoo Tartary.

Pih-che-le Province.

天津 *Tëen-tsin*, in lat. 39° 10′ N., long. 117° 6′ 22″; a very considerable emporium, on account of its neighbourhood to the capital. The entrance to the Pe-ho river, on which it is situated, is very difficult, and for ships exceeding 250 tons impracticable.

There are several other trading towns, of no great importance, to the east of Tëen tsin.

Manchoo Tartary, or Leaou-tung.

錦州府 *Kin-chow-foo*, in lat. 41° 8′ N., long. 121° 5′, a large trading place, upwards of twenty miles in the country. Vessels anchor in 40° 37′, about six miles from shore. A great demand for English woollens and calicoes.

蓋州府 *Kae-chow-foo*, in lat. 40° 30′ N., long. 122° 25′, next to Kin-chow in importance. The roads are very shallow, and many banks thereabout. Several thousands of Chinese junks visit annually this port.

We pass the harbours of minor importance in silence.

Formosa.

大灣府 *Tac-wan-foo* (*Tae-ŏan-hoo*), a place where a great deal of trade is carried on, in lat. 23° N., long. 119° 43′ 30″, the capital of this island. The harbour shallow and open.

沙轆縣 *Sha-lŭh-hëen*, in lat. 23° 27′ 36″ N., long. 120° 4′ E.

雞籠城 *Ke-lung-ching*, in lat. 25° 16′ 48″, long. 121° 29′ 30″ E., with a good harbour, the only one, and a brisk trade in Formosa produce, sugar, camphor, and rice.

There are many minor harbours, but none of any importance, though the trade all along the west coast is very lively.

ON THE CAUSES OF ORIENTAL WORDS EXISTING IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Owing to accident, the article in our last number, under the above title, (pp. 1-12), was sent to press without revision; it consequently discovers the following *errata*, some of which are sufficiently obvious:

P. 3, l. 33, *for* "the Pelasgi to have originally come," *read* "that the Pelasgi originally came."

P. 5, l. 16, *for* σωξομενά *read* σωζομενά.

P. 7, l. 19, *for* ἄστρον and ἄστηρ *read* ἄστρον and ἄστηρ.

l. 24, *for* στρυλῖνος *read* στιφυλῖνος.

l. 31, *for* لقوص *read* لقوط.

l. 38, *for* जन *read* यम्.

P. 8, l. 11, *for* अम्थिति *read* अस्थिति.

l. 20, *for* वाप्प *read* वाष्प.

P. 9, letter क Greek *for* ‘ *read* ’ (*the aspirate*).

—— ङ Eng. *for* g *read* gg.

—— ग Germ. *for* gh *read* ch.

—— ज Pers. *add* ژ, Hindustani *for* ज़ *read* ज़.

P. 10, letter प Germ. *for* r. *read* v.

—— भ Lat. *add* v.

—— य Eng. *for* rw *read* ew.

—— व Hind. *add* ब़.

—— श Greek *add* σχ.

—— स Hind. *for one* ث *read* ث.

P. 11, l. 21, *for* dahan *read* daham.

l. 12, *for* chargand *read* charghand.

—— *for* قلمو *read* قلمون.

ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE.

No. IV.—The Trumpingtons.

It was formerly the custom in Calcutta, on the arrival of a spinster from England, to open the house, which had the good fortune to be selected for the residence of the fair stranger, for three successive evenings, to all the bachelors of the community, in order, it is supposed, to give the unfortunates an equal chance of altering a condition so difficult to endure, when it is one of necessity. During this period, the young lady held a sort of durbar, or court; each visitor was presented to her in turn, and before the termination of the ceremony, she had usually as many offers as the casket-guarded heiress of Belmont. Times are changed at the presidency, though the supply is not yet quite equal to the demand; the outward-bound bring too numerous a list of unmarried female passengers to invest each individual with the importance which characterized the belles of former days, whose visits were, like those of angels, "few and far between." A great number of young ladies land almost unannounced at Champaul Ghaut, and, after a short sojourn in some quiet family, proceed up the country to their relatives, without exciting the slightest sensation, or being known beyond the narrow circle of their entertainers' guests. Nor is this obscurity confined to timid girls, who come out to India to join a parent or a brother, without introductions to the leading people of Calcutta. Men of some rank in either service, the military especially, if not happening to be acquainted with residents of note at the seat of government, may, on returning from England with their wives and families, remain for weeks in perfect seclusion, as it is not the custom to pay the first visit to strangers, nor is it considered etiquette, as in the upper country, for the new arrival to call on the settled inhabitants without some previous introduction. In the Mofussil, however, exits and entrances cannot be effected in so unostentatious a manner; and though it is quite optional, on the part of the latest comer, to court retirement or to enter into the society of the place, it is impossible to keep the domestic arrangements of his family impervious to the inquisitorial researches of a multitude of idlers, who have nothing to do but to attend to the concerns of their neighbours.

An announcement had appeared in the *Government Gazette*, that Major John Richard William Trumpington had returned to his duty on the establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon. Court of Directors; and in the shipping-list of the same date, we learned that Mrs. Trumpington, five Misses Trumpington, and a Miss Euphemia Douglas had accompanied the gallant major in his voyage to India. This intelligence threw us all into an ecstasy; for the corps, to which this worthy field officer was attached, had just marched into Cawnpore, where we were in a deplorably forlorn state for want of unmarried ladies; there being only three left in the whole station. But we were not long permitted to indulge in the pleasing anticipations suggested by so large and so seasonable a supply. It soon appeared that Major Trumpington was not by any means popular in the regiment; his five years' absence had not sufficed to obliterate the remembrance of his numerous uncompaniable qualities, and as promotion is never supposed to improve the temper or the heart, his accession to the majority, and the chance it gave him of assuming the command, rendered the permission of the Hon. Court of Directors, so graciously accorded, a subject of sincere regret, more

especially as the juniors had flattered themselves that he would outstay his five years, and afford them an opportunity of memorializing against his return upon the effective strength of the regiment. We, who had not the misfortune to belong to the corps destined to grumble under the dominion of this Martinet, could console ourselves for the major's unamiabilities, in the contemplation of the beauty, graces, and accomplishments of his fair daughters; but we were awakened from this agreeable dream by the astounding fact, reported upon the best authority, that four of the five Misses Trumpington were mere children. Our hopes now rested on the eldest of this groupe, who was said to have reached the mature age of sixteen, and the young lady, Miss Euphemia Douglas, of whom there were many rumours afloat: some asserted that she had left her home, in England, to share the fortune of the Trumpington family, out of pure friendship; while others averred that she was neither more nor less than a governess, engaged to superintend the education of the younger branches, and under the heaviest penalties not to marry until the last scion of the house should be eligible to bridal honours. Of course, these wise precautions were laughed at in billiard-rooms, mess-rooms, and drawing-rooms; the idea of monopolizing so valuable an article as a marriageable young lady, to look over school exercises, and correct the vile strumming of juvenile fingers, on a still viler piano, was universally scouted, and it seemed to be a duty incumbent upon the gallant cavaliers of the station, to rescue a fair damsel from such abominable slavery. Half a dozen young men presented themselves instantaneously, and one, who had lately succeeded to the interpretership of his corps, and consequently possessed wherewithal to maintain a fitting establishment, offered a considerable bet that he would carry off the prize in three weeks. A rival started up immediately, in the shape of a Scottish assistant-surgeon, who, being too patriotic to think of a wife born on the southern side of the Tweed, had hitherto pined in single unblessedness, and was transported with joy at the prospect of meeting with a lassie, whose name gave such strong promise that she would be actuated by similar feelings in the choice of a partner for life.

The wary Scot determined to be beforehand with the flighty youth so ready to hazard his property upon a doubtful chance, and shutting himself up in his bungalow, sat down to indite a letter to his fair country-woman, in which he enumerated all the advantages enjoyed by assistant-surgeons in the reduced rate of their pay and allowances. Three hundred rupees per month, a buggy and horse, and a silver tea-pot, the whole property, real and personal, which the lover could boast, assumed rather a promising aspect, when contrasted with the mode of living laid down by an experienced economist, who, out of this small modicum, had already fitted out two younger sisters and a brother, and now, having no drawback on his monthly proceeds, thought himself passing rich, and fully equal to the support of a wife. Whether his epistle was calculated to produce a similar impression on the part of the lady seemed rather questionable. The ideas of Sandy Mac Dougall were exceedingly poetical; he had dreamed of the green hills of Scotland, its clear waters, and health-clad vallies, until his secret soul was absorbed in the recollection of the romantic land, which he could not hope to behold until he should have grown grey in servitude in a foreign country; but, unfortunately, he had not the power of communicating these refined and ennobling sentiments; the graces of language were denied to him, and it was not until after a long and intimate acquaintance, that aught could be discovered in the mind of the exile, except minute calculations of the number of articles to be procured for a

rupee, and the saving to be accomplished by substituting a dirty half-caste Portuguese, for the train of Moosulmauns and Hindoos which usually belong to an Anglo-Indian establishment. Instead of painting, in strong and powerful language, the fond aspirations of a heart yearning to meet with some gentle, congenial, sympathizing being, who could share with him that attachment to the soil which gave him birth, the flowers which sprang around the path of her childhood, and the wild birds whose songs were a thousand times dearer to him than music from a golden lute, which made a Scottish name thrill through his inmost soul, and gave to his sanguine spirit so strong a hope of awakening correspondent emotions in the breast of a stranger—he filled page after page with sordid details of bazaar expenses, whose only object appeared to be, that of convincing the lady, that if she could consent to be ill-lodged, worse clad, and half-starved, she might, at the end of twenty years, retire to some barren hill in the highlands, with no danger of wanting cauld kail for the rest of her days.

Poor Sandy, who, from the instant that he heard of the expected arrival of Euphemia Douglas, had associated her in his mind with every object which had been endeared to it from infancy, forgot how much he had left untold, and flattered himself that she would understand and appreciate the feelings and virtues which lay hidden under a very rough and unseemly exterior. How his letter, duly despatched down the river to the care of Major Trumpington, was received, he was not destined to know, for it remained unnoticed; Miss Douglas either did not think it worthy of an answer, or was at a loss to find a suitable reply to a communication of such an extraordinary nature.

Little or nothing was heard of the movements of the Trumpingtons; they had not made their appearance at the intermediate stations, giving, as is too frequently the case, the beaux of other cantonments the chance of gaining prizes which ought to have been reserved for anxious expectants at the place destined for the abode of the elders of the family. We had been tantalized not long before by the arrival of two fair damsels, who had engaged themselves upon the road, and in despite of every effort made to induce them to prove inconstant, had the mortification to see them carried off before our faces by men belonging to distant cantonments. At last, the news flew about of the arrival of the long-expected party; nobody, however, had caught a sight of them, and when, after a sojourn of a few days, the major began to make his calls, it was discovered that they would be confined to the leading married residents. Not one of the bachelors received the honour of a visit; a slight which we the less regretted, when we saw for the first time the equipage of the family appear upon the course. It was an old-fashioned orange-tawney coloured chariot, which did not open, and consequently afforded no facility for the friendly intercourse which so often takes place between the inmates of a barouche or landaulet, and the equestrians riding at the side. The right and left of the vehicle were occupied by Major and Mrs. Trumpington, and in the centre, bolt upright, was seated a tall, awkward, hard-featured girl, who at seventeen looked seven and thirty, and whose rigid countenance betrayed no emotion either of interest or curiosity, in a scene so new, and to an intelligent mind so full of objects of excitement. She was not handsome enough for us to inquire whether this indifference was natural or assumed, and each gazer galloped away from the carriage, satisfied with a single glance, and not at all anxious to manœuvre for an introduction.

The disappointment occasioned by the display of Miss Trumpington's want of charms, rendered the *preux chevaliers* of the station doubly anxious to see

the companion of her voyage, whose beauty, it was hoped, would make amends for the annoyance sustained by contemplating a disagreeable object, and whose position in the family had not yet been fully ascertained. Accordingly, we beset the major's bungalow, at gun-fire, in the expectation that Euphemia Douglas, though she did not appear at the evening-drive, would accompany the children in their morning exercise; but we were baffled again. The four younger Misses Trumpington, all of whom gave promise of growing up as ugly and forbidding as their elder sister, crammed themselves, with two ayahs, into a palanquin-carriage drawn by a pair of lean bullocks, and lumbered slowly over a road dreadfully cut up by the rains, without offering the slightest inducement to any of the lookers-on to follow, in the hope of profiting by an accident. Where could Euphemia be? Was there in reality any such person? These were questions which we asked of each other, but could obtain no certain intelligence, the servants being shy of communication. However, as a young lady bearing that name had certainly left Calcutta, under the care of the Trumpingtons, and as we had not heard of her being consigned to the protection of any person on the road, we inferred that she was still an inmate of the family.

Whoever has had the good or ill-fortune to visit Cawnpore, must be well acquainted with the scite of a large bungalow, which stands on the right-hand side of the road leading to the avenue which forms the grand approach to the race-course. It is a place newly reclaimed from the plains, and entirely destitute of trees, excepting those which grow in the garden. The walls of the surrounding compound are bare, and clearly defined, devoid of every kind of shelter or cover; consequently, the undiscovered approach of any person desirous of offering a surreptitious entrance to the plantations, would be a difficult achievement. To make the matter worse, Major Trumpington, being in the command of his regiment, was allowed a guard of sepoys, and the sentinels were so strongly posted, that it was next to impossible to elude their vigilance. The garden formed a sort of oasis in the wilderness, and was so completely choked up by trees, which in these climes never lose their leaves, that not even the glimpse of a white garment could be obtained between their umbrageous foliage.

After a vain expenditure of time and patience in useless reconnoitring, those who had any other means of diverting their minds, gave up the pursuit. I formed one of the number; I had lately taken mightily to the study of Arabic, and was too much delighted with the advancement of my knowledge, to suffer an unknown young lady to supersede my venerable moonshee, on whom, for a long period, my whole time and thoughts had been bestowed. In my moments of leisure and recreation, I was content with the amusement derived from the insolent demeanour of Major and Mrs. Trumpington, and the gossip which their conduct occasioned. The most valuable persons attached to a Mofussil station, next to those who contribute to its gaiety, are the haughty, tyrannical, domineering inmates, who impertinences and griffinisms furnish food for conversation, effective, to numbers who otherwise would be driven to their wits-end to invent subject-matter for their daily banquets of scandal, or, what is almost as bad, would be compelled to exalt mole-hills into mountains, and to prophecy and conjecture occurrences which were never likely to happen. The boldest and bitterest of our commentators might be justified in their remarks upon the new arrivals, and while they occupied public attention, hostilities against weaker and less offending victims to evil tongues were suspended.

The few ladies who were considered to be worthy of admission to Mrs. Trumpington's acquaintance, made reports which incensed the whole station against her. It appeared that, previous to her present sojourn, she had lived a very short time in India, which she had quitted in disgust, and revisited with reluctance, and now, fancying herself at the head of society, had determined to introduce modes and regulations more in accordance with her ideas of propriety, than those which obtained in a country, which she was pleased to style *semi-barbarous*, and wholly ignorant of the usages of the great world! Poor woman! she had taken upon herself a most invidious task, and might just as well have attempted to turn the current of the Ganges. Above all things, Mrs. Trumpington was scandalized by the manner in which young unmarried ladies, were, as she called it, put up to auction. "It should never be said that she, or the major, advertized their daughter. Miss Trumpington's accomplishments, Miss Trumpington's high breeding, her introductions in London, and knowledge of the best society, rendered her a person to be sought, and she had no doubt that when any one really worthy of her, whose rank in the service, connexions at home, income and prospects, would render an eligible match, should appear, he would come forward in a proper and respectful manner; and, until then, she hoped that her daughter would be found inaccessible, not surrounded by troops of subalterns, or insulted by offers from a crowd of adventurers, whose commissions alone entitled them to be received in a circle, to which their immediate relations would never be admitted; she understood that the directors were in the habit of bestowing cadetships upon the sons of their trades-people, and that they were not so particular as they ought to be respecting the candidates for writerships; she hoped that neither she nor the major would be called upon to punish the presumption of such applicants, but that those who aspired to the hand of her daughter would be prepared to shew a record of their ancestors worthy of alliance with the descendant of the Trumpingtons."

The bait did not take; men of high pretensions were not to be flattered into proposals to an ugly awkward girl, by hints that they alone would have a chance of acceptance. The standard was too lofty, and as no one had the vanity to suppose that he came up to the mark, the banner was displayed in vain; not a soul appeared disposed to wear Miss Trumpington's colours, or to enlist in her service; and the consequence of the mama's repeated tirades were shewn at the first party in which the young lady and her amiable parents made their appearance. It was a grand dinner given by our hospitable brigadier to the larger, if not the better, part of the station. As a matter of course, the master of the house gave his arm to Mrs. Trumpington, who, being a stranger, was entitled to the honours; but Miss Trumpington would have been absolutely wrecked, left in the drawing-room without the shadow of an escort, had not her father, after looking, steadily and invitingly, upon a young civilian, who, in the capacity of acting judge, while his superior was under suspension, had shewn the brightest promise of future eminence, hurried to her relief, and conducted her to table, where she sat sullen and pouting, without receiving the slightest attention from a host of young men, who occupied her end of the board, the major not succeeding in his attempt to place his daughter above the married ladies. Before the party adjourned to the drawing-room, some regimental business called papa away; consequently the young lady was left wholly to the care of Mrs. Trumpington, who took her under her wing, and looked unutterable things upon the passers by, who, she had flattered herself, would have quitted all the approachable ladies, in order

to secure a flower more strictly guarded than those of the Hesperides. Finding herself and her fair charge wholly unnoticed, she arose in great wrath to go away. The brigadier's arm was again put into requisition; at a hint from her mother, Miss Trumpington darted round to the other side, but accomplished the manœuvre so awkwardly, as to fall foul of my worthy friend, Sandy Mac Dougall. The young lady's shawl and ringlets got entangled in the buttons of the stiff, full-dressed coat of the assistant-surgeon, which, according to the benevolent regulations of the service, he was permitted to wear out, before he provided himself with the new-fangled garment, whose double-breasted fronts had displaced the lapels sticking out like the gills of a fish, which now seemed to have made an indissoluble alliance with the stubborn curls of Miss Trumpington. The brigadier, laughing, left the damsel to her fate, and hurried her mama along, quite unconscious that her daughter was almost in the arms of a low-born poverty-stricken individual, who had made his *debût* in life in the character of an hospital mate. Sandy tugged at the ringlets, apologizing all the time, and at length effected a divorce between them and the equally restive collar, though not without such frequent contact with the lips of his prisoner, as to sanction the insinuations of the wicked wits of the station, that salutations of a very tender nature had taken place. The brigadier returned at the moment of extrication, and deposited his neglected charge by the side of her mother, to whom, it may be presumed, the little scene, so lately enacted, was not very accurately reported. At a ball, in the following week, Miss Trumpington had the pleasure of sitting the whole evening on a sopha, about as much noticed as the wreath of worsted roses which garlanded the pillar at her side. A stranger of higher rank being present, it was nobody's business to hand the elder lady to supper, the major, therefore, was obliged to conduct both wife and daughter, and Miss Trumpington would have been without a chair, had not the obsequious Sandy Mac Dougall vacated his seat in her favour. Such neglect was very difficult to bear, especially by a girl of weak understanding, who had been taught to imagine that, in setting herself above her young compeers, she would acquire consequence and attract all the rank and talent of the station to her feet. A result so contrary to these high-raised expectations brought tears into the mortified damsel's eyes; she cast a look of as much benignity as her harsh countenance was capable of expressing upon Sandy; but he knew his distance, and withdrew, leaving her to find her way back to the ball-room without any assistance, save that of her papa.

Mrs. Trumpington, who anticipated a very different result, and expected to awe the subalterns of the station into the most profound respect, was utterly confounded by the audacious air of the ensigns swaggering along the room, and brushing the very sopha on which she was seated, and she felt still more surprized and annoyed to find that neither the general, nor the brigadier, nor the commanding officers of regiments, were deputed by anxious bachelors to solicit the honours of a presentation. She had hoped that, in making her acquaintance a matter of favour and difficulty, it would have been pertinaciously and assiduously sought; but the exclusive system had not reached the upper provinces of India, and the persons seeking so prematurely to establish it, found themselves at Coventry in a very short time. Too self-willed and ill-tempered to be convinced of their error, or to alter their conduct, they persisted in a course which brought its own punishment along with it and annoyed nobody else, venting their rage and disappointment upon their unfortunate dependants, the only persons compelled to submit to their tyranny.

The miseries and discomforts of the domestic establishment of the Trumpingtons became very widely circulated, and added to the interest already created in favour of Euphemia Douglas, who, notwithstanding the seclusion to which she was doomed, continued to excite attention, and to raise the indignation of the community, shocked when Sunday after Sunday passed away without the appearance of Miss Douglas at church, whither the orange-tawney chariot conveyed the major's lady and as many daughters as it could hold. Though the fair Euphemia, according to general belief, had not yet been seen by European eyes, reports of her beauty and fascinations got abroad. Hindoostanee servants are not bad judges of these things; it was said that she was very handsome, very amiable, and very ill-treated: no captive princess of romance ever created a stronger sensation. Poor Sandy Mac Dougall, in spite of the miscarriage of his first epistle, remained still devoted to his unknown enslaver; all his chivalric feelings were aroused by the melancholy account of her misfortunes. He came to me full of plans and projects for her relief, and, at my instigation, indited a more romantic effusion than the last. This epistle he got conveyed to the house through the agency of a friendly khidmutghar, and though too much a man of honour to shew the lady's answer, I had reason to believe that it was favourable to his suit, at least such an inference might be drawn from a continuance of the correspondence, a fact which I ascertained, in consequence of having made the enamoured swain an offer of satin paper, then a novelty in the Mofussil. Sandy, who could not be prevailed upon to accept more than a sheet at a time, being as careful of the property of others as he was of his own, came frequently to my bungalow to make a fair copy of the tender tales, which apparently were composed at the cost of considerable mechanical labour, as well as mental exertion.

Somewhat questioning my friend's success, on account of a suspicious circumstance, to be related in its place, I ventured to recommend him to turn his attention towards Miss Trumpington, whose looks improved in graciousness when they were directed to the only man who ever offered her the most trifling civility; but he would not hear of the transfer. Sandy, though exceedingly ugly himself, had an eye to appreciate beauty, and he was, moreover, alarmed by the waste and extravagance distinguishable in the amplitude of Miss Trumpington's silk dresses; such attire could not be afforded upon three hundred rupees per month, and Euphemia being doubtless serving in her capacity of governess, for small wages, and accustomed to make her penny fee go as far as possible, would prove a much more thrifty and appropriate wife. As I did not know upon what foundation the hopes of my friend rested, he being, as I have before remarked, exceedingly reserved upon the subject of the letters he was in the habit of receiving from the major's bungalow, I contented myself with a hint that it would be prudent to ascertain the sentiments of the lady before he indulged in very sanguine expectations of obtaining her hand. Sandy nodded his head, looking very wise all the time. I did not feel at liberty to be more communicative on a point of such delicacy, and he left me quite convinced that he was in a fair way of meeting with the reward of his most fervent and disinterested passion.

I have already mentioned the venerable moonshee, who assisted me in my studies of Arabic and Persian; the rest of my establishment corresponded in gravity with this sage and reverend personage. I had no flaunting *roués* amongst my Mohammedan attendants, indulging in coloured trowsers, gaudy cummerbunds, love-locks, and turbans stuck jauntily on the side of the head,

who smoked *bang*, drank liquids somewhat stronger than sherbet, played at dice, and climbed the walls of the neighbouring zenanas. All my people were sober and staid in their demeanour, accurate and precise in their dress, and these characteristics extended to the persons of the natives with whom I had any commercial dealings. A regular set of box-wallahs attended at stated periods to supply me with European goods,—sedate men, of fair repute; it was, therefore, with some surprise and considerable anger that, on puzzling over an intricate passage of an early Arabic poet, I found myself intruded upon by a dandified, dissipated, rakish-looking young man, whose silken garments were redolent of *atta-gul*, and whose whole person was bespangled with gold ornaments. A pair of glittering shoes were left in the verandah, but he entered my apartment with stockinged feet, and an air of the greatest assurance. Before he could have had time to speak, I ordered him, in no measured terms, to withdraw; my commands, though reiterated in a more emphatic manner, were disobeyed; and, transported beyond all bounds of moderation, I took off my shoe, and was in the act of aiming it at the caitiff's head, when my arm was arrested by a ringing laugh. The distinction between the European and the native voice is so great, that when both are heard in their natural tones, it is impossible to mistake them. I looked earnestly at my visitor, and beneath his paint and his masquerade attire, recognized Tremayne, the young civilian to whom Major Trumpington would fain have been father-in-law.

It was not difficult to guess the motive of his assumed character; doors are opened to native venders of those multifarious wares, which are so attractive to females of every rank and age, which would be closed against other visitors. Under favour of his disguise, he had been admitted into the bedchambers and boudoirs of Mrs. Trumpington's bungalow, being always well received in consequence of the low prices affixed to his goods. The major chanced to be one of those persons who never get out of their griffinage, and are, therefore, easily imposed upon by an artful exterior. With people better acquainted with the native character, Tremayne's success would have been very problematical; but the servants, who could have detected him in an instant, were bribed to silence, and his real character and intentions were only made known to the lady from whom he desired to have no concealments.

According to my friend's account, Euphemia Douglas was the most radiant creature that nature had ever formed. It appeared that she was a near relative of the family by whom she was so wickedly treated, a niece of Mrs. Trumpington's, and the heiress of her mother's fortune, to which she had reason to believe the major, her guardian, had helped himself, since now, having brought her out to India, and obliged her to superintend the education of his children, he affected to treat her as a dependent. Destitute of money, she had not the means of sending a letter to her friends in England, to apprise them of the miseries she endured, as, according to our post-office regulations, every epistle despatched by the public conveyance must be paid for by the writer: a rule which renders clandestine correspondence very difficult in India, especially as there is a receipt entered into the family book when a letter is sent to the office. The communication of Euphemia's dilemmas and distresses to her knight-errant shewed that an understanding subsisted between the parties, which augured, as I thought, very ill for the success of Sandy Mac Dougall. I asked Tremayne if he was aware of a rivalship in that quarter; he laughed, and appeared so perfectly at his ease respecting the event of poor Sandy's love-letters, that the slight hope which I had formerly entertained, that my friend

wandering through the delusive mazes of fool's paradise, entirely for- not me. Before I became acquainted with Tremayne's pretensions, I feared that the unfortunate doctor had a poor chance; his gaunt visage and shambling figure, to confess the truth, were most unlovely; then his drawling Scottish accent was of the vulgarest description; he had, in short, no recommendatory qualities save those of the heart, which take a long time in finding out, and when discovered are rarely appreciated. On the other hand, Tremayne, a handsome, animated young man, graceful, gay, and elegant in mind and manner, seemed formed to captivate a female eye, and though there might be some disadvantage in making his approaches with a skin dyed to the hue of a native, yet the ease with which he supported his character, and the distinguished figure which he made in the brilliant and becoming costume he had assumed, afforded ample amends.

I felt rather anxious to obtain a glimpse of the fair lady for whose sake the young judge had ventured to put on a disguise which, if reported at head-quarters, would have got him into a serious scrape with the authorities. Not being afraid of plunging a heart which, since its early disappointment, had been as cold and impassive as ice, into a hopeless passion, Tremayne did not object to gratify the curiosity which he had so highly raised. In one of his visits, he directed me to rein up my horse under a mosque at the entrance of the neighbouring city, whither Miss Douglas would be permitted to go, to see the festival which was to take place that evening.

It was the night of the *Duwally;* and though the native buildings at Cawnpore are not sufficiently picturesque to render the illumination so effective as at Benares and other oriental cities, to a stranger, the long lines of wavy light, spreading in every direction, have a beautiful appearance. They do not, however, attract many European gazers; the Anglo-Indian community seldom condescend to attend native spectacles, except when they are displayed on the grandest scale. The carriages belonging to the station wended their way to the course, as usual, and left the road to the city untenanted, except by a crowd of Moosulmanees and Hindoos, who came flocking from their residencies in cantonments. I took up my post at the appointed spot, and looking about me, was soon made aware of the approach of one of the commissariat elephants, an immense animal, twelve feet high. The howdah contained three or four children, quite ugly enough to be Trumpingtons, but above them sat the most angelic being my eyes had ever beheld. It is impossible for a beautiful woman to appear to so much advantage as when enthroned upon an elephant; she seems to be brought into immediate contact with her native skies; a seraphic being newly descended from bowers of light, and retaining all the glory of the heaven she has left. The last lingering rays of the sun had steeped the whole atmosphere in a mist of gold. Euphemia's head was uncovered, and her glittering curls, gently lifted by the evening breeze, clustered like radii around a face of dazzling fairness. A bright smile lighted up her beautiful features, and I marvelled much that the idolatrous portion of the assembly did not fall down and worship her as they could a goddess speeding from the amaranthine gardens of the blessed to grace their festivals. Admiration and surprise rendered me almost motionless as I gazed on this enchanting apparition; the elephant moved on at a steady pace; as it passed, the lovely form of its fair burthen was clearly defined against the sun-lit sky; then the radiant looks melted into the effulgence above; a golden veil shut her from my view, a dusky mass below alone being visible, and presently the last rays of the declining planet were obscured, and twilight descended like a cloud. I had been warned not to follow the elephant, or to betray my admi-

ration in any manner which could attract the attention of Euphemia's p
nions,—little spies who would not fail to make the most of any occurrence
to give them consequence in the eyes of their parents. I obeyed my friend's
junction, and turned my horse's head towards the course, where I encountered
the orange-tawney chariot and its discontented freight. On one side, Sandy Mac Dougall was driving a very dilapidated buggy; and on the other, Tremayne appeared, carolling on a superb black Persian charger, which he rode with the ease and grace of one of Scindia's troopers. Miss Trumpington craned her long neck out of the front window, evidently bent on conquest; at one moment giving an encouraging smile to the assistant-surgeon, in the next levelling the heavy artillery of a pair of goggle-eyes at the young civilian; mamma and papa from the side-windows eyed both askance; their hopes were not so sanguine as those of their daughter, who, like many women unaccustomed to attention, was in the habit of putting too favourable a construction upon a slight or accidental civility. Sandy, than whom there could not be a more devoted slave to the fair, although his manner of expressing his adoration was not the most graceful in the world, bobbed an odd sort of bow in return for the inclination of the head and its accompanying glance; but Tremayne appeared to be quite indifferent to the approving looks cast upon him from time to time; the instant he saw me, he turned his horse abruptly round, and left the chariot and the buggy to jingle along the road together.

The next morning, I had a visit from Sandy Mac Dougall, who appeared in the highest spirits; according to his own account, he had wooed and had won the fair Euphemia; all the preliminaries of the marriage were arranged; Mrs. Mac Lachlan, the wife of an elderly ensign in the King's —— foot, all the way from Aberdeen, had kindly promised to take charge of the young lady until the license could be procured from Calcutta, or, what was far cheaper, they should be asked out in the kirk. Miss Douglas intended to assert her independence that very evening, and would appear in the buggy of her betrothed, in the sight of all the visitors of the course.

I was not a little surprised by a statement so much at variance with my preconceived notions of the posture of affairs. Though Tremayne had appeared to be desperately in love, and I had inferred from his pursuit of Miss Douglas that he either had proposed, or meant to propose for her, I had nothing more conclusive than this very natural deduction, and I had possibly formed an erroneous opinion of the strength of his attachment. Haply, Euphemia might have perceived some backwardness on the part of the most eligible of her suitors, in giving the best proof of his sincerity, by an offer of marriage, and had allowed prudence to triumph over inclination, by accepting the honourable overtures of a less fascinating but more honest admirer. Having seen the splendid beauty thus constrained to seek protection in the arms of a man whose virtues, though acknowledged, did not make him respectable, I felt a secret grudge arise in my heart against poor Sandy, and in the enthusiasm of the moment determined to interpose between the lovely victim and so odious a sacrifice, that is, in the words of our friend Sir Anthony, "marry the girl myself." The consequences stared me in the face; a bullet through my head or that of my betrayed friend; but I was in love and pleased to see Euphemia must be rescued at any risk. There would be ample time for me to achieve this object; the wedding could not take place in less than a fortnight, and as Sandy's mornings were a good deal occupied by hospital duties, I should have plenty of opportunity, while lounging at Mrs. Mac Lachlan's, to persuade the lovely girl to make a less unequal alliance.

Full of this idea, I attired myself with the greatest care in the full-dress uniform of a staff-officer, a splendid and becoming costume, I trusted would attract her eye, mounted Saladin, my finest Arab, and galloped off, determined to shew my horsemanship against that of Tremayne. The course was crowded at an early hour, many others being put into possession of the intelligence of Mac Dougall's success. While it was yet quite light, the buggy made its triumphal entry, with an unusual clatter of its rattle-traps. Poor Sandy's horse was a stiff-goer; he was now goaded to his swiftest pace by the anxious charioteer, desirous to dash along the course in grand style; obliged to devote his whole energies to the guidance of a spavined, obstinate brute, he had no attention to bestow upon the fair lady by his side, who was closely bonneted and veiled. Every head was stretched out to catch a glance of the beautiful unknown, who, in the centre of the course, graciously lifted up the shrouding lace, and displayed the features of Miss Trumpington! At that moment, a splendid phaeton drove by, in which Tremayne and Miss Douglas were seated; Sandy was the last to discover his mistake; having never seen the object of his affections, she passed of course unrecognized, and it was not until the unrepressed laughter of the spectators directed his attention to his companion, that he perceived the frightful error into which he had fallen. The doctor's presence of mind did not forsake him on this trying occasion; he wheeled the buggy round, and driving up to Major Trumpington's bungalow, where the orange-tawney chariot appeared in waiting, deposited the weeping damsel at her father's door. This unlucky *contre-temps* had arisen from the circumstance of both the young ladies' Christian names being the same. Miss Trumpington had obtained possession of a letter simply addressed to Euphemia (being, in the doctor's opinion, more poetical than a full direction), and concluded, when she read the contents and saw the signature, that it was meant for her; Sandy's attentions at the brigadier's dinner having made a due impression. Delighted at having secured an admirer, she gave a most favourable answer to this flaming epistle, and the correspondence was kept up until the very day of the unexpected and tragical *dénouement*. Tremayne drove his bride elect to the house of the leading lady of the station; my dream was at an end; fortunately, it had been too short to make a lasting impression. Sandy did not recover so easily, but an opportunity which soon occurred, of doing the kindest action in the world, gave full occupation to his time and thoughts. Miss Trumpington, who had been almost kept in irons since the night in which she had disgraced her family by appearing publicly in the doctor's buggy, contrived to make her escape, and having no other asylum to fly to, presented herself in the most disconsolate manner at Mac Dougall's bungalow, and related her sad story in such moving terms, that she prevailed upon her benevolent auditor to place her under the protection of Mrs. Mac Lachlan until she should become his bride. After this second elopement, the Trumpingtons could not oppose a marriage which was necessary to retrieve their daughter's character. They contented themselves with casting her off for ever, and leaving the bridegroom to defray all the expenses of the wedding. These auspicious nuptials took place a few days before Tremayne's marriage with Miss Douglas; there was a thin attendance of guests, Sandy not being particularly proud of the affair, but just as the bride and bridegroom came out of the church, the band of the King's —— foot, which happened to be passing at the time, struck up, accidentally of course, "Sic a wife as Willy hae, I would not give a button for her!"

SIR JAMES URMSTON ON THE CHINA TRADE.*

This pamphlet was written, Sir James Urmston states, a considerable time since, so that his suggestion for removing the British trade from Canton to some other port in China is no new idea, to which the innovation lately made in our system of commercial intercourse with that empire has given birth. His opinions, respecting the expediency of an alteration in our relations with China, are quite independent, he says, of the justice of opening the trade. The adoption of this measure,—at which Sir James, very naturally, expresses his utter astonishment,—renders it, in his opinion, "the more imperative that some very distinct understanding should be entered into between the British and Chinese governments, touching the intercourse of their respective subjects."

The entire removal of our trade from Canton to some other port has never been hitherto proposed. Mr. Ball, of the Canton establishment, suggested the opening of a second auxiliary port, namely, Foo-chow-foo, in Fo-keen province, where the black teas are produced, situated about 450 miles east of Canton. Other ports have likewise been recommended, such as Amoy, Ning-po, Shang-hay-yuen, Chusan, and Formosa, at some of which we were once admitted.

Canton, Sir James Urmston observes, is one of the very worst places in the empire for an emporium of British trade, being remote and very inconveniently situated with relation to those parts of the empire where our exports thither are consumed, and those parts likewise whence are obtained the teas and articles of our home-investments. The long and tedious mode of inland conveyance, by which teas are brought from the tea-provinces to Canton, are well detailed in an extract from Mr. Ball's memoir, in the pamphlet before us, and no doubt incumber the commodity with a heavy tax in the shape of duties and extortions.

Other objections to Canton, as an emporium, arise from the institution of the hong monopoly there, and from the "embarrassments, annoyances, extortions, and insults, to which we are perpetually exposed from the rapacity, and arrogant insolence of the officers of the Chinese government."

It has been argued by many (says Sir James Urmston), and the doctrine is maintained by almost all persons in this country, who are in ignorance of the actual state of things in China, that if we choose to trade with China, we are bound to submit to such regulations as that country may think proper to frame as regards foreigners trading with it. This is all very plausible, and at first view may appear but reasonable and just.—No one for a moment will, of course, attempt to deny to the Chinese the right of framing regulations for the guidance, and *to a certain extent* the control, of foreigners resorting to their country, and *if such regulations were of a reasonable and just nature*, even with a considerable latitude allowed on our part for the peculiarities and the jealous policy of the Chinese, there would not perhaps be any just grounds for insisting on an alteration in the system of our trade, and in our general intercourse with them.

* Observations on the China Trade, and on the Importance and Advantages of removing it from Canton to some other Part of the Coast of that Empire. By Sir James Brabazon Urmston, late President of the Hon. East-India Company's Factory at China. London, 1834. Baily.

We happen to be amongst the number of those ignorant persons, who think that "if we choose to trade with China, we are bound to submit to such regulations as that country may think proper to frame" for that purpose. Sir James admits that the Chinese have a right to frame such regulations, but, it seems, those who are bound to submit to them are to determine the extent to which those regulations shall go, and their reasonableness (though this is rather inverting the order of things), which is to be ascertained by their analogy to those which "*usually* attend our commerce in other parts of the world." It is grievous to see a gentleman of plain good sense and practical experience, like Sir James Urmston, perplexing himself, and involving his understanding in a kind of fog, by endeavouring to argue against the palpable truism, that one nation has an undoubted right to prescribe the terms, let them be as absurd as possible, upon which it will deal with another. The public law sanctions no interference with this right. Where is the line to be drawn? Prohibitory duties, which have long vexed our commerce, and still vex it, in countries nearer home than China, and which are honoured with the title of "enlightened," would afford a far better ground for resistance, on account of their "unreasonableness," than the vexatious regulations at Canton.

Sir James thinks it "remarkable and unaccountable" that neither our conciliatory embassies, nor the persevering and judicious proceedings of the Company's servants, nor the manifest advantages resulting from foreign trade, have had the slightest effect in modifying the temper of the Chinese government towards the British; on the contrary, he observes, "it would seem that, as foreigners become the more anxious of conciliating the Chinese, the more determined are these people to treat them with increased insolence and contempt." The remedy for this is obviously in our own hands. If the Chinese government had at first courted our commerce and invited us to trade with its subjects, granting tempting privileges which were afterwards withdrawn, there would be some justice in the complaints of its treatment of us; but it told us plainly, from the first, that it did not want us, that we are intruders, and that it manifested "tenderness" towards us in allowing us a taste of a precious commodity which we cannot get elsewhere. There has been no breach of compact on the part of the Chinese government, and what right have we to reproach it with refusing to be cajoled out of its policy?

Let it not be understood that, whilst we are explaining the motives and vindicating the right of the government of China to act as it pleases, we commend its wisdom or approve its policy, though much might be said upon that head.

Sir James admits that, in the recent disputes with the Chinese, the first provocation was given on our part, of which there can be no doubt; yet he expresses himself as if he thought the local authorities at Canton ought to have quietly acquiesced in the open, premeditated, and reiterated affronts put upon them by the factory, which, though Sir James calls them "trivial," plainly told the Chinese, for the first time, that we would do as we liked.

He condemns the precautions taken by the British government, in forbid-

ding the visits of English men-of-war, except in cases of necessity; "and," he says, "it is my deliberate opinion, that our men-of-war should proceed to China at all times and seasons, *whenever they choose*, and the Chinese *should be taught* not merely to respect them, but the usual rights of hospitality, whether regarding anchorage or supplies, should be positively *insisted upon and enforced.*" In short, it is evident that Sir James Urmston regards the prospect of "a serious collision" with China, as an event auspicious to British commerce. All the expedients which have been suggested,—embassies, resident ministers at Peking, consuls or judicial officers at Canton,—to effect the object in view by gentle and conciliatory means, he thinks useless and inexpedient; "the truth is," he says, "we can neither hope nor expect that our situation in or relations with China will be in any way improved, unless a complete and extensive alteration in our intercourse and system is adopted towards that empire; and whatever measures are adopted, should be undertaken and carried through with vigour and determination." Lest the reader should doubt the precise import of these rather equivocal terms "vigour and determination," Sir James quotes the evidence of his friend Mr. Davidson, before the Parliamentary Committee ("who," he says, "takes a just and comprehensive view of our present relations with China"), wherein he openly recommends the marching 20,000 British troops to Peking, which he tells us may be done very easily and may be justified out of Vattel.

We have very grave doubts upon both points;—we have graver doubts about the justice than about the practicability of the scheme. We suspect that Mr. Davidson's copy of Vattel must be spurious, or badly translated. Even the pagan and selfish Athenians, in Aristides' time (anterior, indeed, to the discovery of the science of political economy), rejected a scheme of policy which, though of national utility, was not just.

Being of opinion that the removal of our trade altogether from Canton is a measure indispensable to the placing it on a safe and honourable footing, Sir James Urmston is not insensible of the magnitude and difficulty of the undertaking. He expects the aversion of the imperial government, from its hostility to all change, and, as a matter of course, the whole influence of the Canton authorities and people thrown into the same scale. To induce the government to consent, there must be "a firm and vigorous representation" of our existing grievances, with an "unreserved declaration" that we cannot submit to them any longer; and he thinks we may reckon upon a counteracting influence against that at Canton, from the authorities and people to the eastward: he believes, and justly, that the government would prefer the trade being entirely, rather than partially, removed.

The place which Sir James Urmston thinks is most eligible, as the depôt of our trade, is the Island of Chusan, in lat. 30° 26′ N. long. 121° 41′ E., where we once had a factory, which was broken up about 1702 or 1703. It is the largest of the group called the Chusan Archipelago, situated nearly opposite to the river leading to the port and city of Ning-po; and the geographical and nautical details of this island, given in the pamphlet (as well as in a preceding article), seem to justify the choice of it.

If we succeeded in establishing our trade at Chusan, our communications with the continent would be through the city of Ning-po, or that of Hang-chow-foo, the capital of Che-keang province (the former 45, the latter 150 miles from Chusan harbour), or perhaps both; and as our exports are, generally speaking, consumed in the provinces of Che-keang, Keang-nan and Ho-kwang, the two cities above named, which are about 70 miles apart, would become the emporia of English and Anglo-Indian merchandize.

The transit of tea, from the places of its growth to Chusan, would be far less tedious, and difficult, and expensive than to Canton; the actual distance as well as the local impediments being less. The black teas would be conveyed by land from the districts in the N.W. part of Fo-këen, across the mountains, into Che-keang province, to the very river upon which Hang-chow-foo is situated (being a land-journey of about 170 miles), and would be conveyed in boats, without unloading, to Ning-po (being a water-carriage of 160 miles); from thence to the sea and across to Chusan, distance 45 miles; making a total distance from the black-tea districts to Chusan, by the route of Ning-po, of about 375 miles: the route by the bay of Hang-chow-foo would be five miles less. The route of the green-teas, from their districts in Keang-nan and Keang-se to Chusan, would be somewhat shorter, owing to their greater proximity to the river. Sir James thinks it not improbable that, if we were established at Chusan, the Chinese might, in time, be induced to bring their teas to us there from Fo-këen, by sea from Foo-chow-foo.

With respect to silk and nankeens, we should, at Chusan, be close at the door of the manufacturers in Che-keang and Keang-nan.

Chusan is likewise well-adapted for offensive operations, as a station where we might annoy the Chinese and intercept their trading-junks. Another advantage it possesses is in its vicinity to the places where opium is principally consumed, and in the convenient places of anchorage which may be found about the principal island for the shelter of opium-vessels. Sir James Urmston concludes:—

> Of the measures which it might be deemed the most advisable to adopt in the endeavour to establish ourselves at Chusan, or at any other situation away from Canton, it might appear presumptuous in me to offer any decided plan. That the undertaking, attempted by negotiation alone, would require much patience, attention, and address (and perhaps some considerable time) is probable, from the known singular and jealous policy of the Chinese government: but I should hope, and indeed I am sanguine in believing, that if it was judiciously planned and steadily persevered in, the difficulties would be surmounted; and were we once fairly established at Chusan, I feel confident that a successful and very flourishing trade would soon spring up, and Chusan speedily rise into importance.

We have given the substance of Sir James's pamphlet, and we concur fully with him in opinion that, if we could remove our trade from Canton it would be beneficial to it wheresoever transferred. We have thought it our duty to express our dissent from some of his opinions, not, however, we trust, in a manner inconsistent with a sincere respect for his character.

ACCOUNT OF A COLLECTION OF SANSCRIT MANUSCRIPTS PRESERVED IN THE ASIATIC MUSEUM OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

BY DR. R. LENZ.

About three months ago I published a brief essay, in the academical newspaper of St. Petersburg (1833, No. 219—223), in which I endeavoured in some measure to acquaint the public, particularly of my native country, with the contents and value of a small collection of manuscripts purchased in London, in 1832, by the Russian Ministry of Public Instruction, for the use of such of the inhabitants of the Russian metropolis as might in future wish to devote themselves to the ancient literature of India. It will not, I hope, be out of the scope of an English journal engaged in propagating oriental knowledge, to admit into its pages the most essential points in the notice.

The collection contains ninety-five works, and although it must be remarked that some consist only of a few sheets, or even a few lines, thirty or forty of the larger works more than suffice to prove the value of the acquisition. The manuscripts, as is usual in this literature, are not old; the greater number are of the last century, and are, with few exceptions, legibly written and carefully revised; some are master-pieces of calligraphy, and all are written in the Devanágari character, with the exception of No. 14, and some uninteresting sheets not numbered, which are in the Bengali character. They are, as will be seen by the remarks at the end of each work, collected from different countries of India, Nepaul, Cashmeer, Benares, &c. Some are bound in stuff, of a small size, illustrated with paintings; others, according to the Asiatic custom, are written on loose oblong sheets, preserved between wooden boards; almost all, however, are, it appears, on European paper, glazed for the use of the reed. They treat on almost all the principal branches of Sanscrit literature, except the drama and the texts of the *Védas*; for the few trifling specimens of the latter which will be found among the fragments comprehended in the second division of the following catalogue are scarcely worth notice.

I. *Epic and Didactic Poetry.*

1. The *Uttara-khanda* (the last part) of the *Rámáyana*; a most beautiful manuscript, without commentary. Seventy-eight leaves.

2. *Adhyátma-Rámáyana*, 127 leaves, treating of the life and Herculean actions of Ráma, and containing as many chapters (*khandás*) as the first-mentioned work, of which it may be called an abridgment. It belongs, as observed in a Parisian manuscript, to the *Padma Purána*, of which, however, no mention is made in it. As a part of a *Purána*, it is thought by Hamilton to be the same work as the *Rámáyana* of *Vyása*, so called. The style has more antique dignity than most of the Puránic fragments we are acquainted with. This very correct and well-written MS. is from Nepaul, and is dated in the year 1851 after the reign of Vicramáditya (A.D. 1795).

3. *Ráma-gítá* (song of Ráma), the fifth chapter (*sarga*) of the seventh or last part (*kánda*) of the above-mentioned *Adhyátma Rámáyana*. Ráma, after a short dialogue with his brother Lachshmana, exposes to him the nature of his own divine character, which is that of Vishnu, the all-pervading deity. The religious and philosophical idea which prevails in this poem is that of the *Bhagavad-gítá*. Five leaves.

4. The celebrated *Bhagavad-gítá* is in this collection, in three bound manuscripts, of small size. They are all new, and do not afford any critical certainty to the unauthenticated points of Schlegel's excellent edition. They differ from each other only in some very unimportant parts, and are without commentaries. One of them has the title of *Pancha ratnáni* (five pearls), and contains, besides the *Bhagavad-gítá*, four other fragments of the *Mahábhárat*, glorifying the god Vishnu, *viz.* the *Vishnu-náma-sahasram*, the *Bhishma-stavarája*, the *Anusmriti* (praise of Vishnu, by Nárada), and the *Gajendramocshana-stotram*.

5. *Siva-gítá* (song of Siva), from the *Padma-purána*, an interesting counterpart of the *Bhagavad-gítá* (song of Vishnu), inclining, however, more to the fantastic and extravagant style of the *Devi-máhátmyám*. Here Siva, in a pantheistic philosophical discourse, made at the request of Ráma, and interrupted only by his interrogations, explains to him his metaphysical nature. It is the pantheism of the *Yoga* and *Vedánta* philosophy, which is explained in this poem in a mythological view. The all-creating, all pervading, and all-dissolving unity of the Vedánta system is here shown under the form of Siva, as in the *Bhagavad-gítá* under that of Vishnu. The same philosophical idea prevails in both works, only adapted in a different mode to each of the two principal sects, the Vaishnava's and the Saiva's. The *Siva-gítá* ends, like the *Bhagavad-gítá*, with the doctrine of *Mocsha*, or redemption. It is likewise considered, according to the remarks at the end of each chapter, as belonging to the *Upanishads* to the works on Brahmavidyá, or pantheistic philosophy, and to those of the Yoga system. The Linga worship has a part in it. The collection contains two copies of this work; one, of a small size, consisting of 191 leaves, dated 1813, and a larger one, of thirteen leaves, dated 1812.

6. *Guru-gítá*, from the last part of the *Skanda-purána*. Siva informs his wife Párvatí of the divine nature of Guru, who is considered here as Vishnu and Siva in the above-mentioned work, as equal to Brahm, the supreme being and universal soul of the world. Seven leaves. 1677.

7. The *Devi-máhátmyam*, the well-known fragment of the *Márkandeya-purána*, is found in two copies in this collection.

There may be comprised under this section some fragments of several *Puránas* devoted to the praise and mythological description of celebrated Tírthas and places of pilgrimage. This is generally expressed by Siva in a dialogue with his consort.*

8. *Rájagriha-máhátmyam*, ten leaves, describing, in three lectures, the sacred bath of the forest Rájagriha, in Kíkata, or Behar. The words originally spoken by Siva are related, as is usual in the *Puránas*, by Súta to the assemblage of Rishis in the forest of Naimisha. No mention is made of the *Purána* to which this fragment belongs.

9. *Gayá-máhátmyam*, from the *Váyu-purána*, in eight lectures. Eighty-two leaves.

10. *Kalinga-máhátmyam*, from the *Padma-purána*. Thirteen leaves.

11. *Mathurá-máhátmyam*, belonging to the *Varáha-purana*, in thirty-one lectures. Sixty-nine leaves.

12. Twelve lectures from the *Pátála-khanda* of the *Padma-purána*, named in the last verses *Krishna-rupa-guna-varnana-sástram*, a work describing the physical and spiritual qualities of Krishna. It seems to be considered by the Vaishnavas as a work of the highest religious authority. The relating person is Siva, answering to the questions of Párvatí. Fifty-three leaves; written at Mathurá.

13. The *Sríbhágavatámritalabdhá-Sríbhagavadbhakti-ratnávalí* (the string of pearls from the nectar-sea of the *Bhágavata-purána*), a collection of verses in praise of Vishnu, all taken from the *Bhágavata-purána*, with a quotation of the different chapters to which they belong, as well as of the mythological persons by whom they are spoken. Thirteen lectures; 129 leaves.

14. *Vaidyanátha-máhátmyam*; a MS. of twenty leaves, in the Bengali character, belonging to the religious books of the Saiva sect.

II. *Hymns.*

We comprise under this section a number of *Stotras*, being either hymns to a deity, or prayers connected with praise, or metrical enumerations of divine names and attri-

* Professor Wilson, in describing in his Catalogue of the Mackenzie collection (a work which I had not seen when I wrote my German account of these manuscripts) a great number of these kinds of books, collected by Colonel Mackenzie from the south of India, remarks, that each of the innumerable holy places and shrines in that country has a Máhátmyam, or legendary tradition attached to it, being always professedly contained in one of the *Puranas*, where, however, only some of them are really to be found.

butes. Most of them are fragments of *Puránas* or *Tantras*. They are all so small, and of such slight interest, that it is superfluous to do more than specify their titles:

15. *Rámarakshá-stotram.*
16. *Vishnupanjara-stotram*, from the *Brahmánda-purána.*
17. *Ráma-stavarája.*
18. *Vishnu-sahasranáma.*
19. *Pándavagítá.*
20. *Krishna-divja-stotram*, by Sankara Achárya.
21. *Garudopanishat.*
22. *Hanumatah Prátah-stotram.*
23. *Siva-sahasranáma.*
24. *Siva-kavacham*, from the *Skanda-purána.*
25. *Siva-námávali*, by Sancara Achárya.
26. *Dattabhujanga-stotram*, by Sancara Achárya.
27. *Dasaslokivedántam.*
28. *Visuanátháshtacam*, a *Veda* fragment.
29. *Siva-panchavadana-stotram*, by Sancara Achárya.
30. *Sadásiva-stotram.*
31. *Devi-suctam*, from the *Rudra-yamala-tantra.*
32. *Calicá-stotram.*
33. *Guhyakáli-stotram.*
34. *Durgá-cavacham.*
35. *Ganesa-stotram*, with some other fragments of the *Rudra-yamala-tantra.*
36. *Aditya-hridaya-stotram.*
37. *Sáradá-stotram.*
38. *Jválámukhi-stotram*, by Cálidása.
39. *Arjuna-kavacham.*
40. *Vakratundara-stotram.*
41. *Paramahansa-sahasranamam.*
42. A collection of *Stotras* from different *Tantras.*

III. *Lyric Poetry.*

43. There are two manuscripts of the renowned mythological idyl, the *Gita-govinda*, both very correct and elegant; one of them contains the copious commentary of Vanamáli-dása. A new edition of this beautiful and curious little work, the first publication of which, printed at Calcutta in 1808, does not at all satisfy the demands of European readers, is very desirable, and a Sanscrit scholar, undertaking this praiseworthy office, would be provided with sufficient materials in these two excellent copies.

IV. *Tales.*

44. *Mádhavánala-nátiká.* Nine leaves, dated 1787.

45. *Suka-saptati* (Tales of a Parrot), the original work of the Persian *Tutinameh*, translations of which are found also in some other Asiatic languages. The first twelve leaves of the MS. (which, if complete, should contain seventy-four) are wanting. It is dated 1786.

V. *Works on Poetry and Rhetoric.*

46. *Kuvalayánanda*, by Apyáya-Dikshita (who lived about 1520, and is known likewise as one of the Vedánta philosophers, mentioned in Trans. of the R.A.S., II., p. 7), a series of verses of various structure and contents, explained with rhetorical criticism. Mr. Wilson calls this work an enlargement of Jayadeva's *Chandráloka*. Sixty-three leaves, dated 1770.

47. *Alankára-chandricá*; a commentary to the preceding work, by Vaidyanátha.

48. *Kávya-prakása*, by Mammatta Bhatta, a Cashmirian. Ninety-six leaves, dated 1702. This work has been published at Calcutta, in 1829.

49. The *Padhati* of Sáragadhara, a learned person of the fourteenth century; explaining the art of poetry, in a poetical way, by a series of examples, collected from the most celebrated poems of every kind, the classification of which is arranged according to the different subjects of poetical description. It is a pity that, though the collection contains two copies of this work, neither is of much use, one being very defective, and the other exceedingly incorrect. We may, however, take this opportunity to remark, that the evil is less serious than it appeared to us when publishing our original catalogue at St. Petersburgh, when we were incorrectly informed that there was no other copy of this work in Europe, except one, which the R.A.S. at London had obtained from Colonel Tod. We have since been convinced by ocular demonstration, that the library of the East-India Company, where scarcely any work of Hindu literature is sought without success, has five or six manuscripts of this work.

50. *Navaratnakávyáni*, a short description of the nine poets, called the pearls of the court of Vicramáditya. Two small manuscripts.

VI. *Grammar and Lexicography.*

51. The popular Sanscrit grammar, *Sarasváti*, is found in our collection, in four copies, one of which contains some manuscript notes of the late Sir Wm. Jones.

52. *Shatcárica-pratichhandas*; treating of the use of the cases. Seven leaves, dated 1775.

53. *Siddhánta Chandricá*; a complete Sanscrit grammar, by Rámásrama Achárya. Ninety-five leaves, dated 1781.

54. The text of the well-known *Amara-kosha*, a manuscript of forty-three leaves, dated 1763.

VII. *Philosophy.*

55. *Subodhini*; a commentary of Narasinha to the *Vedánta-sára.* The compendium of the Vedánta philosophy, which was published at Calcutta in 1829. Forty-two leaves. The commentary is mentioned by Mr. Colebrooke among the sources of this branch of the philosophical literature of India.

56. *Hastámalaca-vedánta-prakaranam*, with a commentary, by Sankara Achárya. Seven leaves.

57. *Tattvaviveka-vivaranam*, by Jayatírtha-bhikshu; a commentary to the *Tattvaviveca*, the work of Ananda Tírtha, teaching likewise the Vedánta philosophy. Six leaves.

58. *Panchícaranavárticam*, by Suresvara Achárya; on cosmology. Three leaves.

59. *Nirálambopanishat*; short information on some metaphysical questions. Two leaves.

60. *Dvádasa-mahávákyam*, by Sancara Achárya; a very mystical and subtle discussion on the three first words of each of the four *Védas*, with frequent appeals to the *Bhagavad-gítá*, to Capila, and several of the *Upanishads.* Once, Sancara, the author, is quoted by himself. The third, fourth, and fifth leaves of the MS., which consists of twenty-five, are wanting. It is dated 1772.

61. *Aptavajcashúchi-upanishad* by Sancara Achárya. Four leaves: the aim of which is to prove, by a very subtle kind of dialectical reasoning, that the Brahman class is in fact the supreme Brahm, or God himself. The *Dvadasa-mahávákyam*, the three first words of each of the *Védas*, which is the subject of the preceding work, is praised at the end of this, as the only means of redemption from the bonds of nature, and explained with a short definition, especially of the words *Tat* and *Tvam* of the *Sáma-Véda.*

62. *Srímaddatta-upanishad*; a small and insignificant mystical fragment.

63. *Yogavásishtha-sára*, an abridgment of the *Yoga-vásishtha*, explaining the Yoga philosophy, or, as it is expressed by itself, the way by which the mind becomes Brahm, or God. The text is accompanied by a commentary of Mahídhara, which, however, confines itself to merely grammatical remarks. Twenty-four leaves. 1768.

64. *Ashtávacrocti*, the theory of *Moksha* (or redemption), said to be explained by the sage Ashtávacrá to his pupil Janaca; a work of Yoga philosophy, with the commentary of Visvesvara. Sixteen leaves, very well written.

VIII. *Moral.*

65. *Chháyápurushalacshanam*; an ascetic work of two leaves.

66. *Sannyása-paddhati*, the way of resignation. Six leaves, dated 1772.

67. *Grihapati-dharma*; a compilation of rules prescribed to those who are living in the situation of householder, the third degree of the Brahmanical life. These rules are taken from the *Védas*, the code of Manu, and the *Puránas*. Seventy-seven leaves.

IX. *Juridical Works.*

68. *Vivádárnava-setu*; a compilation of Hindu law, arranged by order of *Warren Hastings* by eleven learned pundits, in 1789. It was afterwards printed at Calcutta.

69. A digest of Hindu law, according to the pundits of Mithila, compiled at the request of Sir Wm. Jones, by Sarvoru Trivedin. 1789.

These two compilations were employed by the celebrated Sir Wm. Jones in composing his different works relating to the law of the Hindus, which is testified by many remarks in his own handwriting inserted between the lines of the texts. Although they have lost their value, as sources of knowledge, by the publications on this subject by him and other learned Englishmen, they will be still regarded by every friend of Sanscrit literature as precious relics, reviving the remembrance of a man to whom we are so much indebted for our knowledge of Indian antiquities. Both of them are of a large European folio size.

X. *Medicine.*

70. *Vaidyajivanam*, a didactic poem, teaching the cure of several diseases.

XI. *Astrology and Prognostication.*

71. Advice how to observe the constellations, in respect to the performance of religious duties, concluding with a detailed description of the oblation prescribed to be made to Ganesa (*Ganapati-pújá*).

72. *Svapnadrishtasubhásubham*, or *Svapnádhyayayam*, or direction for the interpretation of dreams, from the *Skanda-purána*. Two copies, each consisting of four leaves.

73. Astrological tables; twenty leaves, the first of which is lost.

London, Dec. 14, 1833.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting was held on the 4th January; Colonel Blackburne in the chair.

Various donations were laid on the table, among which may be mentioned the following:

From the Rev. Robert Yuille, missionary at Selenginsk, in Tartary, a manuscript spelling-book and lexicon of the Tibetian language, with the explanation in Mongolian, called the *Sea of Names*. From Thomas Snodgrass, Esq., the descriptive letter-press to Gould's century of Himalayan birds. From Col. W. Francklin, a copy of his translation of the tale called *Camarúpa and Cámalata*. From the Rev. Dr. Morrison, four numbers of the *Evangelist and Miscellanea Sinica*. From John Davidson, Esq., a copy of his Observations on Embalming generally. From Cavelly Vencata Lutchmiah, of Madras, a copy of the *Sapta Sati*, or *Chandi Pat*, an extract of the *Marcandeya Purána*, translated into English by Cavelly Vencata Rámaswami. From Professor Julien, a copy of his French version of the Chinese drama called the *Orphan of China*. From Sir Grenville Temple, Bart., a Phœnician grave-stone, found by him at a village called Maghrawah, in Tunis. From Babú Rádhacanta Déva, of Calcutta, a copy of the third volume of his Encyclopædia or Lexicon, in the Sanscrit language.

The reading of Mr. B. H. Hodgson's Remarks on the Law and Legal Practice of Nepaul, in cases of adultery and of sexual commerce between a Hindu and an outcast, was resumed and concluded.

The division of the paper now read was devoted to an explanation of the procedure, or forms of trial, consequent on the discovery of a crime of the nature above-mentioned; before which, however, is a short exposition of the law, as applicable to cases included under the second general head of the title. He, from whom water may be received by a pure Hindú, is himself within the pale of Hindúism; but contact between one without the pale and the pure Hindú, even produced by the slightest and most necessary intercourse, is contamination to the latter, and, through the individual, to the whole community; if trivial and involuntary, it may be expiated by a multitude of purificatory rites, to be performed while in a state of separation from society, but there are many kinds of contact, the sin of which is inexpiable, and the consequent penalty is death: of these the most heinous is sexual commerce between such persons. The gradations of the crime, and the applicability of the penalty to one or both of the parties, are next stated by the author, who also gives a list of the outcast tribes of Nepal.

The train of operations, by which judgment is attained in a Nepalese court of justice, is similar to that which a sensible man, at the head of a family, might be expected to apply to the investigation of a domestic offence; but this pleasing spectacle is defaced by the rigour occasionally applied, arising out of the principle, that confession on the part of the criminal is indispensable, and the use, in the absence of ordinary proofs, of ordeals and decisory oaths. The usual attributes of penal justice, in Nepal, are an open court, *vivá voce* examination in the presence of the judge, confrontation of the accuser with the accused, aid of counsel* to the prisoner, and liberty to summon and have examined, under the ordinary sanctions, the witnesses for the defence. These, it is evident, would be amply sufficient for the protection of the prisoner, but for the eagerness with which confessions are sought, and the intervention of ordeals. With respect to the former, however, it must be observed, that the infamous ingenuity, formerly exercised in Europe for similar ends, has no parallel in Nepal; and, with respect to the latter, that ordeals are much more frequently asked for than commanded; and were these two points waived, Mr. Hodgson states, that he should have no more hesitation in submitting a follower of the British residency to a Nepalese tribunal, than to one of our own courts. There are no common spies or informers attached to the courts of justice, nor any public prosecutors in the name of the state; and he, who fails in establishing the truth of the charges he brings forward against another, labours under a heavy responsibility, for he is liable to the full penalty of the crime alleged. Mr. Hodgson concludes his remarks by some further explanation of the process of trial, and some reflections as to the propriety of its application to British subjects.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Mr. Hodgson for his interesting communication.

The next communication read was an essay, by Lieut. W. Pottinger, on the present state of the river Indus, and on the route of Alexander the Great.

Lieut. Pottinger's observations principally refer to the question, whether it was the eastern or western branch of the Indus, which was formerly the grand stream of the river, and that which was descended by the Macedonian conqueror; and he commences by a sketch of the present course of the Indus

* There are no professional pleaders in Nepal; the expression, therefore, refers to the friends of the accused.

and its various branches. He then adverts to the common opinion, that Alexander's fleet sailed down the *western* branch of the Indus; that Arrian was in error when he used the expression "three days' journey to the *east*," and must have meant to the *westward*; and he proceeds to state his reasons for considering this opinion erroneous, among which may be mentioned the nature of the coast, which is so high and steep as to prevent the possibility of any communication between the fleet and the shore for a considerable part of the distance, and the absence of any flat shore, in which wells could have been dug, as is said to have been done by Alexander, for the use of his forces. The author also states, that the estuary of the eastern branch of the Indus is the only one which bears the slightest resemblance to that described by the historian; and describes the ruins of a large city, now existing, near Shahcapur, on the road from Kotri to Hydrabad, and called *Hingoor*, in the neighbourhood of which is to be seen the forsaken channel of a large stream, which, according to the inhabitants, was formerly the bed of the Indus or one of its branches, and which, if it flowed in the course supposed by Lieut. Pottinger, would have enabled Alexander's fleet to have reached Cutch without the necessity of navigating the eastern branch in its whole length; a point which has puzzled all writers on the subject. Lieut. Pottinger further doubts the identity of the present *Tatta* with *Pattala*, said to have been visited by Alexander, on the ground of its distance from the sea not agreeing with that mentioned by the ancients; and he sums up his remarks by stating, that it appears to him that there is scarcely one point from which it can be inferred that the *western* branch, *below* Tatta, was the one down which Alexander passed, and that his three days' march was to the westward.

The reading of the paper being concluded, Lieutenant Burnes, who was accidentally present at the meeting, and whose name had been mentioned by Mr. Pottinger, begged to be allowed to make a few remarks in explanation of his reasons for dissenting from the conclusion of Lieut. Pottinger as to the branch of the Indus navigated by Alexander's fleet; which reasons he founded on the text of Arrian, who expressly declares that Nearchus sailed out of the western branch and not the eastern, and the fact that the topography of the country, near that mouth, answered to the accounts of both Arrian and Curtius. With reference to Lieut. Pottinger's hypothesis, that the three days' march of Alexander was to the eastward of the eastern branch of the Indus, and in Cutch, Lieut. Burnes urged the improbability of such a circumstance, since Arrian expressly states that Alexander undertook that march to search for water and dig wells *for his fleet*, which was to sail west and not east; if he had dug wells in Cutch, therefore, they would have been useless.

The ground on which Lieut. Pottinger founded his doubt as to the identity of *Pattala* with *Tatta*, Lieut. Burnes submitted, was no proof against the identity, since the Greeks had overrated the extent of the base of the delta by 700 stadia; and Arrian had stated that the Indus divided into two great branches at Pattala, which was the fact with regard to the modern Tatta. Both Dr. Vincent and Mr. Rennell were in favour of the identity of the two places, and Lieut. Burnes himself had seen the remains of two great cities in the immediate neighbourhood of Tatta.

On the motion of Sir Graves Haughton, it was resolved that Lieut. Burnes be requested to reduce his observations to writing, that they might be appended to Lieut. Pottinger's essay; and after thanks had been voted to that gentleman for his communication, the meeting adjourned.

18*th of January*.—The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, vice-president, took the chair at this meeting; among the donations laid before the members were the following:—

From the Rev. J. Hobart Caunter, Esq, a copy of the *Oriental Annual* for 1834. From Henry O'Brien, Esq., a copy of his *Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland*. From Professor Ewald, the second volume of his *Grammatica Critica Linguæ Aralicæ*. From Professor Neumann, his *Pilgerfahrten Buddhistischer Priester von China nach Indien*. From Thos. Newnham, Esq., a beautifully written copy of the Odes of Hafiz. From the Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury, a copy of his *Life of Swartz*. From Captain Harkness, secretary, a finely carved representation of the *Linga*, with *cobra-capellas*, &c., in a hard blackstone, resembling marble. From the Native Education Society at Bombay, an elegant copy, on tinted paper, of the lithographed edition of *Ferishta*, published under its auspices: the style of the execution of this work is considered to be a decided improvement on that of the *Anwari Soheili*, formerly published by the society in the same way. From Captain Alexander, his *Transatlantic Sketches*. Other donations were presented from the Society of Arts, Mr. Richard Taylor, &c. Sir Alexander Johnston also presented, from himself, a series of Reports of the Cases heard in Appeal from the East-Indies, before the Privy Council, pointing out the practical utility of the researches in which the Society was engaged, of which a stronger instance could not, he thought, be adduced, than that of their having led to the establishment of this court.

Lieut. Colonel Richard Lacy Evans, C.B., was proposed, and, as a member of the Madras Auxiliary Society, immediately ballotted for and elected a resident member of the Society. David Urquhart, Esq. was also ballotted for and elected a resident member.

The papers read at this meeting were an Account of the Ruins of the Temple of Somnat'h, by Lieutenant Burnes; and some remarks on the Hindú System of Education prevailing in the Southern Peninsula, by Captain Henry Harkness, secretary to the society.

The town of Pattan is situated on the coast of Guzerat, in N. lat. 20° 54′, and about forty miles above the Portuguese settlement of Diù. Its antiquity is unquestioned, and the inhabitants recount, with literal accuracy, the facts recorded in history relative to the storming of the holy temple, by Mahmud of Ghizni, particularly his dashing the idol to pieces with his mace, and discovering the hidden cause of the anxiety of the priests to prevent its destruction.* The pious Hindú does not deny the fate which befel his god, but he consoles himself with the idea, that the deity retired into the sea on the approach of the invader, and has ever since remained there. The temple was converted into a mosque, but is now neglected both by Hindú and Mahommedan, and is converted to the meanest of purposes; it stands on a rising ground, to the north-west of the town, and close to the sea, from which it is only divided by the walls of the town, and is visible at a distance of twenty-five miles. Unlike Hindú temples in general, it consists of three domes; the two external domes are diminutive, but the central one has an elevation of more than thirty feet, and is above forty feet in diameter; the arches are constructed in a similar manner to those of most Hindú buildings, by projecting courses of stone, gradually approaching until they close at the top; but the Mahomedans have converted these rude attempts into more perfect forms. There are no inscriptions to be discovered on the temple of Somnat'h, but Col. Tod has given the translation of one still to be seen, relating to the kings of Nehrwala or Pattan. The town itself is almost uninhabited, and would

* This supposed fact is clearly disproved in Professor Wilson's paper on the Hindu Sects, *As. Res.* Vol. xvii.—Ed.

be quite deserted, but for a modern Hindú temple founded by the munificence of Alia Bhye, the celebrated wife of Holkar, and the vicinity of a place of Hindú pilgrimage. The date of Lieut. Burnes's visit was October 1830.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Lieut. Burnes for his communication.

Captain Harkness's remarks refer, as stated in the title, more particularly to the Southern Peninsula; and as that region has been less disturbed by foreign conquest or innovation than most other parts of Hindustan, they may be considered to afford a tolerably faithful picture of what Indian institutions really were. As the system throughout is much the same, Capt. H. has selected the Tamil, or the school of that nation whose vernacular language is the Tamil, to exemplify his remarks. In almost every village, the schoolmaster is a public officer, and is entitled to a *manie* and *pizhacadei*, or house and back-yard, from the community, in virtue of his office; the rest of his emoluments is derived from fees payable by the scholars, and presents which custom has established as due from the parents at stated seasons. The school is open to every *Sudra* and *Bráhman* boy, but not to boys of inferior castes, except by sufferance of the community. A boy is first sent to school on attaining his fifth year; the period of his quitting it is uncertain. The school hours are from sun-rise to sun-set, with an interval of one hour at mid-day for refreshment or repose. Capt. Harkness proceeds, after these preliminary observations, to explain and illustrate the system of instruetion pursued, and then goes on to describe the nature and average amount of the emoluments of the schoolmaster, supposing his school to consist of a certain number of boys; and he concludes by a brief exposition of the principles on which the system is founded, and an indication of some of its more striking defects.

Thanks were returned to Capt. Harkness for his very interesting communication, and the meeting adjourned.

Geographical Society of Bombay.—The first anniversary meeting of this society was held on the 12th June, when the report of the sub-committee of correspondence was read. It described the papers which had been received during the year, six in number, and stated the intention of the society to connect itself with the Geographical Society of London.

Referring to the opportunities which occurred of obtaining valuable geographical information from persons travelling in the adjacent countries, the committee mention an instance of a gentleman who left Bombay two years since, for the purpose of exploring some parts of the eastern region of Arabia, particularly the provinces of Nedjed and L'hassa. He was obliged to assume the disguise of a native of the East, which his knowledge of the Persian and Arabic languages, his personal appearance, and thorough acquaintance with the customs of the inhabitants of these countries, among whom he had resided for some years, enabled him to do with great advantage. For obvious reasons, he did not penetrate at once into the countries which were to become the principal object of his travels, but pursued a circuitous route. Landing at Bunder-Abbas, he is said to have directed his steps towards the cities of Kerman and Yezd; then turning westward, he traversed Persia and arrived at Koordistan. Among the wild tribes inhabiting the mountains of that country, he is said to have lived, in perfect security, for six or eight months; and when the ravages of the plague obliged him to take refuge in Bagdad, the British residents in that city, who could well appreciate the difficulties and dangers of such an enterprise, expressed astonishment at the success with which he had executed this first part of his undertaking. "An account of this gentleman's travels,"

it is added, "up to the period of his arrival at Bagdad, accompanied by a map marking the line of his route, has been received at Bombay. It was his intention to continue his journey as soon as the plague should cease. This country (Nedjed) of all the unexplored portion of Arabia, is certainly the most interesting, and inferior in importance only to the Hedjaz and Yemen. As the seat of the Wahabi government, it possesses much political interest; its fertility enables the inhabitants to rear those fine breeds of the camel and horse, which have rendered it celebrated throughout the East, and the excellence of its manufactures has given rise to an active commercial intercourse between it and every region of Arabia. Burckhardt considers Nedjed the most interesting portion of Arabia, affording, he says, more objects of inquiry to the traveller than any other portion of the peninsula. As that traveller did not penetrate so far, the ultimate success of the enterprising officer, who has undertaken, and is well able, to supply his place, cannot be looked upon with indifference by this society."

VARIETIES.

Bokhára.—Lieut. Burnes, in a paper read before the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and printed in its *Journal*, has given the following lively description of the *Régistan*, or great Bazar of Bokhára:—

"My usual resort in the evening was the Régistan of Bokhára, which is the name given to a spacious area of the city near the palace, that opens upon it. In two other sides there are massive buildings, colleges of the learned; and on the fourth stands a fountain filled with water, and shaded by lofty trees, where idlers and newsmongers congregate around the wares of Asia and Europe, which are here exposed for sale. A stranger has only to seat himself on a bench of the Régistan, to know the Uzbèks and the people of Bokhára. He may here converse with the natives of Persia, Turkey, Russia, Tartary, China, India, and Kabúl. He will meet with Túrkmáns, Calmuks, and Kuzzaks, from the surrounding deserts, as well as the natives of the more favoured lands. He may contrast the polished manners of the subjects "of the great King" with the ruder habits of a roaming Tartar. He may see the Uzbèks from all the states of Máwarulnahr, and speculate from their physiognomy on the changes which time and place effect among any race of men. The Uzbèk of Bokhára is hardly to be recognized as a Turk or Tartar, from his intermixture of Persian blood. Those from the neighbouring country of Kokan are less changed, and the natives of Organj, the ancient Kharasm, have yet a harshness of feature peculiar to themselves; they may be distinguished from all others by dark sheep-skin caps, about a foot high. A red beard, grey eyes, and fair skin, will now and then arrest the notice of a stranger, and his attention will have been fixed on a poor Russian, who has lost his country and his liberty, and here drags out a miserable life of slavery. A native of the Celestial Empire will be seen here and there in the same forlorn predicament, shorn of his long cue of hair, with his crown under a turban, since both he and the Russian act the part of Muhammedans. Then follows a Hindú, in a garb foreign to himself and his country: a small square cap, and a string, instead of a girdle, distinguishes him from the Muhammedans, and, as the Moslems themselves tell you, prevents their profaning the prescribed salutations of their language, by using them to an idolator. Without these distinctions, the native of India is to be recognized by his sombre look, and the studious manner in which he avoids all communication with the crowd. He herds only with a few individuals, similarly circumstanced with himself. The Jew is as marked a being as the Hindú;

his costume differs from the follower of Brahma, and a small conical cap marks the children of Israel. No mark however is so distinguishing as the well-known features of the Hebrew people. In Bokhára they are a race remarkably handsome, and I saw more than one Rebecca in my peregrinations. Their features are set off by ringlets of beautiful hair, which hang over their cheeks and necks. There are about 4,000 Jews in Bokhára, originally from Meshid in Persia. They are chiefly employed in dyeing cloth. They receive the same treatment as the Hindús. A strayed Armenian, in a still different dress, represents that wandering nation; but there are few of them in Bokhára. With these exceptions, the stranger beholds in the bazars a portly, fair, and well-dressed mass of people, the Muhammedans of Túrkistán. A large white turban, and a chogha or pelisse of some dark colour over three or four other of the same description, is the general costume; but the Régistan leads to the palace, and the Uzbèks delight to appear before their king in a mottled garment of silk, called 'udrus,' which is of all and the brightest colours, and would be intolerable to any but an Uzbèk. Some of the higher persons are clothed in brocade, and one may distinguish the gradations of the chief, since those in favour ride into the citadel, and the others dismount at the gate. Almost every individual who visits the king is attended by his slave; and though this class of people are for the most part Persians, or their descendants, they have a peculiar appearance. It is said, indeed, that three-fourths of the people of Bokhára are of slave extraction, for of the captives brought from Persia, into Túrkistán, few are permitted to return, and, by all accounts, there are many who have no inclination to do so. A great portion of the people of Bokhára appear on horseback. Whether mounted or on foot, they are dressed in boots, and the pedestrians strut on high and small heels, on which it would puzzle a Corinthian to walk or even stand. They rise about an inch and a-half, and the pinnacle is not one-third the diameter. This is the national dress of the Uzbèk. Some men of rank have a shoe over the boot, which is taken off on entering a room. I must not forget the ladies in my enumeration of the inhabitants. They generally appear on horseback, riding as the men; a few walk, and all are veiled with a black hair-cloth napkin. The difficulty of seeing through it makes the fair ones stare at every one as in a masquerade. There however no one must speak to them, and, if any of the king's harem pass, you are admonished to look in another direction, and get a punch on the head if you infringe the advice. So holy are the fair ones of the holy Bokhára.

"My reader will have now become familiar with the appearance of the inhabitants of Bokhára. From morn to night, the crowd which assembles raises a humming noise, and one is stunned at the moving mass of human beings. In the middle of the area, the fruits of the season are sold under the shade of a square piece of mat, supported by a single pole. One wonders at the never-ending employment of the fruiterers in dealing out their grapes, melons, apricots, apples, peaches, pears, and plums; for the continued succession of purchasers proves that the tide of men still flows. With difficulty a passage can be forced through the streets, and it is only done at the momentary risk of being run over by some one on the back of a horse or an ass. These latter animals are exceedingly common and very fine; they amble along at a quick pace with their riders and burthens. Carts of a light construction are also driving up and down, since the nature of the country, and the streets, which are not too narrow, admit of wheeled carriages in all parts of the bazaar. Every where are seen people making tea, which is done in large European urns, instead of tea-pots, and kept hot by a metal tube. The penchant of the Bokharis for tea is, I believe, without parallel; for they drink it at all times and places, and in half-a-dozen ways, with and without sugar, with and without milk, with grease, with salt, &c. Next to the venders of this hot beverage, one may purchase 'rahet-i jan,' or the delight of life, grape jelly or syrup mixed up with chopped ice. The abundance of ice is one of the greatest luxuries in Bokhára, and it may be had till the cold weather makes it unnecessary. It is pitted in winter, and sold so cheap that it is within the reach of the poorest people. No one ever thinks of drinking water without icing it, and a beggar may be seen purchasing it as he proclaims his poverty and entreats the bounty of the passenger. It is a nice and refreshing sight to see the huge masses of it with the thermometer at 90°, coloured, scraped, and piled into heaps like snow, to tickle the Uzbèks' palate. It would be endless to describe the whole body of traders: suffice it to say, that almost every thing may be purchased in the Régistan; the jewellery and cutlery of Europe (coarse enough however), the tea of China, the sugar of India, the spices of Manilla, &c. &c. One may also add to his stores of learning, both Túrkí and Persian, at the book-stalls, where the learned or would-be-so pore over tattered pages at a hawker's board. As one withdraws in the evening from this bustling crowd to the more retired parts of the city, he treads his way through arched bazars, now empty, and passes mosques surmounted by handsome cupolas, and adorned by all the simple ornaments which are admitted by Muhammedans. After the bazar hours, these are crowded for evening prayers. At the doors of the colleges, which generally face the mosques, one may see the students lounging after the labours of the day, not however so gay or so young as the tyros of an European university, but many of them grave and demure old men, with more hypocrisy, but by no means less vice, than their youthful prototypes in another quarter of the world. These people however are stained by vices, which there find no shelter even among the most depraved libertines. With the twilight, this busy scene closes, the king's drum beats, it is re-echoed by others in every part of the city, and at a certain hour no one is permitted to move out without a lantern. From these arrangements, the police of the city is excellent, and in every street large bales of cloth are left on the stalls at night in perfect safety. All is silence till the morn, when the bustle again commences in the Régistan, the busy hive of men. The day is ushered in with the same guzzling and tea-drinking, and hundreds of boys and donkeys laden with milk hasten to the busy throng. The milk is sold in small bowls, over which the cream floats: a lad will bring twenty or thirty of these to market, in shelves supported and suspended by a stick over his shoulder. Whatever number may be brought speedily disappear among the tea-drinking population of this great city."

He was gratified with a sight of the king:—"I was resolved to have a sight of royalty, and at mid-day, on the following Friday, repaired to the great mosque, a building of Timourlane, and saw his Majesty and his court passing from prayers. The king appears to be under thirty years of age, and has not a prepossessing countenance; his eyes are small, his visage gaunt and pale. He was plainly dressed in a silken robe of 'udrus,' with a white turban. He sometimes wears an aigrette of feathers, ornamented with diamonds. The Qorán was carried in front of him, and he was preceded and followed by two golden mace-bearers, who exclaimed in Turkish, 'Pray to God that the Commander of the Faithful may act justly!' His suite did not exceed an hundred people; most of them were dressed in robes of Russian brocade, and wore gold ornamented swords—I should call them knives, the mark of honour in this country. His present Majesty has more state than any of his predecessors,

but he may consider it necessary to affect humility in a temple, and in returning from a religious ceremony. The people drew up by the way side as he passed, and with a stroke of their beards wished his Majesty peace; I did the same. The character of this king, Bahadur Khan, stands high among his countrymen; at his elevation to the throne, he distributed all his wealth. He is strict in his religious observances, and less bigotted than his father Mir Hyder. He acts according to the Qorán in all cases, and it is pretended that he even lives on the capitation tax which is levied from the Jews and Hindus.

"The revenues of the country are said to be spent in maintaining mullahs and mosques; but this young king is ambitious and warlike, and I believe that it is therefore more probable he turns his treasure to the increase of his power.

"The life of this king is less enviable than that of most private men. The water which he drinks is brought in skins from the river, under the charge and seal of two officers. It is opened by the vizier, and first tasted by his people, and then by himself, when it is again sealed and despatched to the king. The daily victuals of his Majesty undergo a like examination: the minister eats, he gives to those around him, they wait the lapse of an hour to judge of their effect, when they are locked up in a box and despatched! His Majesty has one key and his minister another. Fruit, sweetmeats, and every eatable, undergo the same examination, and we shall hardly suppose the good king of the Uzbéks ever enjoys a hot meal or a fresh-cooked dinner. Poison is in frequent request, as we may judge by the homely occupations of a minister of state. The rise of his Majesty himself to the throne he now holds is not however without strong suspicion of a free distribution of such draughts; but the detail of those events belongs to another portion of my subject."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Round Towers of Ireland; or the Mysteries of Free-Masonry, of Sabaism, and of Budhism, for the first time revealed. By HENRY O'BRIEN, Esq., A.B. London, 1834. Whitaker and Co.

No ancient edifices in the world,—not even the pyramids of Egypt,—have given rise to so many conflicting theories as the round or pillar-towers of Ireland. Mr. O'Brien, in undertaking to reveal, "for the first time," their origin, has promised no more than many have promised before him. His theory is, that these towers were "temples constructed by the early *Indian* colonists of the country (Ireland), in honour of that *fructifying principle of nature*, emanating, as was supposed, from the sun, under the denomination of Sol, Phœbus, Apollo, Abad or Budh, &c.; and from the moon, under the epithet of Luna, Diana, Juno, Astarte, Venus, Bubia or Butsee, &c." The pillar-tower is, therefore, in his opinion, an actual representation of the *linga*, or phallic symbol: a conjecture ingenious and not improbable. The name, by which these "Irish pagodas" were critically and accurately designated, Mr. O'Brien says, in the Irish language, denotes the organ of which the phallic symbol is the type. The name of the towers, in the Irish annals, *Fidh-Nemphed*, which has hitherto puzzled antiquaries, he states to be the plural of *Budh* (Syncellus spells *Budh* Φωὺ); and *nemphed* is an adjective signifying 'divine' or 'consecrated,' from *nemh*, 'the heavens;' "so that *Fidh-Nemphed* will import the 'consecrated Lingams' or the 'Budhist consecrations.'" Mr. O'Brien considers that this discovery elucidates at once the doctrine of Budhism. "For the last 3000 years and more," he observes, "the learning of the world has been employed to ascertain the *origin* of the doctrine of Budhism. The *savans* of France, the indefatigable inquirers of Germany, the affected pedants of Greece and Rome, and the pure and profound philosophers of ancient India and Egypt, have severally and ineffectually puzzled themselves to dive into the secrets of that mystic religion." We do not perceive how the discovery that the pillar towers of Ireland are Budhist temples, can at once explain the mysteries of Budhism, of which, we suspect Mr. O'Brien, learned as he evidently is in western antiquities, is not very deeply acquainted.

There are various other hypotheses and conjectures in the work, some ingenious and happy, others fanciful and altogether improbable, which tend to make the ancient Irish approximate to eastern nations; into the consideration of these we have not space to enter, but we nevertheless invite the attention of those who are fond of such Gordian knots, to untie them, with the remark, by way of caution, that mere apparent resemblances between words and proper names, in languages dissimilar in their construction, are very uncertain and delusive guides. For example: Mr. O'Brien, from a resemblance between *Erin* or *Irin*, and *Iran*, identifies the ancient Irish with the ancient Persians, and concludes that "the ancient Irish language, being that of ancient Persia, or Iran, must be the oldest in the world, and of which the Hebrew, brought away by Abraham, from Ur of the Chaldees, is but a distant and imperfect branch." And again: "in truth, the island (Ireland) was altogether an Oriental asylum, until for a moment broken in upon by the Fir-Bolgs, or Celts; their usurpation, however, was only that of a day, amounting, by all records, but to fifty-six years; after which a new army of the *Tuath-de-danaans*,* driven now, not from Persia but from India, by the Brahmins, laid claim to the sceptre to which their brethren had invited them, and reinstated themselves afresh in our kindred Iran. It is not, therefore, our individual history alone that is rectified by this investigation; it supplies a vacuum in the history of the world."

In support of these important facts, we are furnished with little or no evidence besides similarity of names and terms in the Irish and eastern languages.

Upon the whole, we think that Mr. O'Brien has displayed much learned reading and great labour in this volume, and that some of his conjectures are probable: but the greater part of them require more proof than he has adduced.

The work is a prize essay enlarged of the Royal Irish Academy; and we regret to perceive from the preface, that the author considers he has not been well-used by the Academy.

Narrative of a Journey to the Falls of the Cavery; with an Historical and Descriptive account of the Neilgherry Hills. By LIEUT. H. JERVIS, H.M. 62d regt. Illustrated with Plates. London, 1834. Smith, Elder and Co.

THE sublime scenery of the Cavery, the northern fall of which, at Sivasamoodrum, is 300 feet,—nearly double the height of that of Niagara,—is well though briefly described by Lieut. Jervis. The principal portion of his work, however, relates to the Neilgherry country. These hills have been so fully and ably treated of by Captain Harkness and Mr. Hough, that it is no discredit to Lieut. Jervis to say, that he has added but little to their stock of information, though his sporting details are amusing.

By the improvements made by the late Governor of Madras, Mr. Lushington,—who has the glory of "having introduced Europe into Asia,"—the Neilgherries are now provided with all the facilities and comforts, which are necessary to render it a real *sanatarium*. "No power on earth," says Captain Murray, the engineer employed in opening the roads, "can now keep down the approved and tried celebrity of the Neilgherries; in process of time, they will become one of the noblest colonies in the world."

A History of Rome, in Two Vols. Vol. I. Being Vol. L. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

WE have here an excellent compendium of Roman history, in which the traditional fables of the early annals of the mistress of the world have their due share of notice

* The *Fish-de-danaans* (Peshdadians) and the *Tuath-de-danaans*, were respectively, according to Mr. O'Brien, worshippers of the *linga* and *yoni*; Tuath (a modification of *Budh*) signifying *linga*, and Fish, *yoni*. The term *de-danaan* he translates 'god-almoner.'

and no more, being degraded from the high station which they formerly held as historical facts. The acumen, diligence, and sagacity of Niebuhr, have cleared away a vast accumulation of fable from the early transactions of Rome, and Schlosser has poured a flood of light upon her domestic history. Of all these aids, the author of this volume has availed himself judiciously, and we are highly pleased with the manner in which he treats the several branches of his subject: the narrative is clear and succinct; the dissertations are acute and ingenious; the reflections, generally speaking, sound and just.

A treatise on Fortification, deduced from Established Principles, with Observations on the Increased Effects of Artillery. Compiled by HECTOR STRAITH, Capt. H. P. Assist. in the Fortification Department, &c., at Addiscombe. Croydon, 1833. Annan.

ALTHOUGH this treatise, avowedly a compilation from English and French writers on fortification, is designed for the use of the Company's cadets at their military seminary, its merit entitles it to be regarded as a useful manual by those who have passed the bounds of elementary studies. The several branches of the subject are treated with great clearness and precision; and the occasional illustrations of rules by reference to practical examples, of which the late seige of Antwerp has furnished Captain Snaith with a considerable number, increase its utility to the young student.

A Narrative of the Peninsular War. By LIEUT. COL. LEITH HAY, F.R.S.E., M.P. Second Edition. In Two Vols. London, 1834. Washbourne.

THE "Narrative" of Colonel Leith Hay,—a name not obscure in the transactions of the Peninsular war,—has been praised by competent judges for its impartiality and its minute fidelity. The author enjoyed better opportunities than others who have written upon the subject, of recording and attesting facts from personal knowledge. The publisher of the present edition, therefore, deserves the thanks of the public for placing a good book within its reach, at half the price of the former edition.

The History of Switzerland, from its Earliest Origin to the Present Time. A Popular Description and Faithful Picture of the Gradual Rise and Progress of the Swiss Nation. From the German, by Heinrich Zschokke. London, 1834. E. Wilson.

THIS is a popular history of Switzerland by a native: a recommendation which is liable to some drawback, for the party-spirit of certain cantons is apt to tincture its writers. We do not find, however, in the present case, that Mr. Zschokke has given way to any party-feeling or political bias; he has written of "his country," in the largest sense of the phrase.

Adam the Gardener. By CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE. London, 1834. E. Wilson.

THIS is a tissue of little incidents connected with horticulture and botany, adapted to instil the rudiments of these sciences into the young mind. The work is distributed into twelve chapters, each appropriated to one of the months of the year, and the little reader will be led through the seasons, with Adam Stock, till he becomes, like him, a skilful botanist and cultivator. There is a pretty Persian tale at the end.

A Catechism of Botany. By WILLIAM RHIND.

A Catechism of Natural Philosophy. By GEORGE LEES, A.M. Part I.

An Outline of Sacred Geography. By ALEX. REID, A.M.

THESE are three of the excellent elementary works which are publishing by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd of Edinburgh. The first two, in particular, are admirable initiatory compilations, which teach a young mind much, without terrifying it in the outset with too formidable a prospect.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Result of the first half-yearly examination, for the year 1833, of the junior civil servants attached to the College of St. Fort George.

Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of receiving First increase of Allowance.	Date of receiving Second increase of Allowance.
	Persian.		
23d May 1831	G. S. Gibbes	17th June 1831	4th 31
11th June 1832	S. N. Ward	15th June 1832	
6th July do.	C. R. H. Keate	14th Sept. do.	
	Hindoostanee.		
24th May 1831	J. C. Taylor	25th June 1831	3th 1832
11th Jan. 1833	A. Hall	15th Mar. 1833	
19th Dec. 1831	T. B. Conway	20th Dec. 1831	
22d Aug. do.	A. Cole	22d Sept. do.	
30th July do.	G. T. Beauchamp	30th do. do.	
23d Jan. 1833	W. H. Bayley	15th Mar. 1833	
30th Oct. 1832	G. P. Dumergue	20th Dec. 1832	
1st Sept. do.	T. Onslow	18th Sept. do.	
5th June do.	W. M. Mollie	12th do. do.	
28th Aug. do.	J. J. Cotton	18th do. do.	
30th April do.	M. Murray	12th June do.	
30th Aug. do.	A. M. Owen	18th Sept. do.	
14th Jan. do.	H. Forbes	17th Mar. do.	
31st May do.	S. D. Birch	12th Sept. do.	
19th Dec. 1831	D. R. Limond	16th Mar. do.	
21st Feb. 1833	R. B. Sewell	15th do. 1833	
19th do. do.	R. W. Chatfield	15th do. do.	
9th Mar. do.	A. Purvis	21st do. do.	
18th Oct. 1832	C. Woodgate	14th Dec. 1832	
15th Jan. 1833	M. Moore	15th Mar. 1833	
17th July 1832	M. P. Daniel	13th Sept. 1832	
11th Jan. 1833	W. B. Hawkins	15th Mar. 1833	
1st Sept. 1832	F. Crozier	13th Sept. 1832	
30th do. do.	F. Copleston	14th Dec. do.	
	Tamil.		
19th Dec. 1831	D. R. Limond	16th Mar. 1832	
21st Feb. 1833	R. B. Sewell	15th do. 1833	
11th Jan. do.	A. Hall	15th do. do.	
5th June 1832	W. M. Mollee	12th Sept. 1832	
11th do. do.	S. N. Ward	15th June do.	
30th April do.	M. Murray	12th do. do.	
28th Aug. do.	J. J. Cotton	18th Sept. do.	
22d Aug. 1831	A. Cole	22d do. 1831	
23d Jan. 1833	W. Bayley	15th Mar. 1833	
19th Feb. do.	R. W. Chatfield	15th do. do.	
31st May 1832	S. D. Birch	12th Sept. 1832	
30th Aug. do.	A. M. Owen	18th do. do.	
15th Jan. 1833	M. Moore	15th Mar. 1833	
6th July 1832	C. R. H. Keate	14th Sept. 1832	
11th Jan. 1833	W. B. Hawkins	15th Mar. 1833	
	Teeloogoo.		
21st May 1831	J. C. Taylor	25th June 1831	13th Mar.
28th do. do.	G. S. Gibbes	17th do. do.	14th Dec. 183
30th July do.	G. T. Beauchamp	30th Sept. do.	
19th Dec. do.	T. B. Conway	20th Dec. do.	
1st Sept. 1832	T. Onslow	18th Sept. 1832	
30th Oct. do.	G. P. Dumergue	20th Dec. do.	
24th Feb. 1833	W. E. Jellicoe	15th Mar. 1833	
17th July 1832	M. P. Daniel	13th Sept. 1832	
1st Sept. do.	F. Crozier	13th do. do.	
14th Jan. do.	H. Forbes	17th Mar. do.	
30th Sept. do.	F. Copleston	18th Sept. do.	
18th May 1833	C. J. Shubrick		
11th do. 1831	E. Story		
	Sanscrit.		
21st Feb. 1833	W. E. Jellicoe	15th Mar. 1833	

To the President and Members of the Board for the College and for Public Instruction.

Gentlemen.

Par. 1st. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ult., and to state that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council considers your report on the result of the first half-yearly examination for the year 1833 of the junior civil servants attached to the College of Fort St. George to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

2d. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has great pleasure in conferring on Mr. J. C. Taylor, and on Mr. G. S. Gibbes, the honorary reward of Rs. 3,500;

on Messrs. Ward, Conway, and Beauchamp the highest rate, and on Mr. Shubrick the first increased rate, of College allowance.

3d. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council will avail himself of the services of Messrs. Ward, Conway, Beauchamp, and Limond, in situations suited to their respective claims and qualifications.

4th. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has observed with concern Mr. Story's continued neglect of the means of qualifying himself for the public service which the College affords, and has resolved that the provisions of Section XII. Title II. of the College Rules shall be enforced in his case.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Hy. Chamier, Chief Sec.

Fort St. George, July 12, 1833.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Letters from India, by Victor Jacquemont, the French naturalist, describing a journey in the English dominions of India, Thibet, Lahore and Cashmere, undertaken by order of the French government, are in the press.

Simon Casie Chitty, maniegar, has in the Church Mission Press at Cotta, the *Ceylon Gazetteer*, containing an accurate account of the provinces, cities, principal villages, harbours, rivers, &c. of the Island of Ceylon; together with sketches of the customs, agriculture, commerce, &c. of its various inhabitants.

The Geography of Sacred History considered, &c., by Charles T. Beke, Esq., is in the press.

A work of fiction, describing the grand and romantic scenery of Southern Africa and the Indian ocean, and including the extraordinary history of the Prophet Chieftain Makanna, who (as will be recollected by those conversant with the Cape) gained supreme influence by the assumption of supernatural agency, is in preparation.

Two new journals have just appeared in the Isle of Bourbon—one the *Colonial*, published with the authority of government; the other *Le Salazien*, published without its sanction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

China. An Outline of its Government, Laws, and Policy, and of the British and Foreign Embassies to, and intercourse with, that Empire; with a Chart of Canton. By Peter Auber, Secretary to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Map of China and the adjacent Countries, including Corea, Part of Japan, the Islands of Formosa, Philippines, &c., compiled from the latest Surveys and other authentic documents. On one large sheet, coloured, 8s.; on cloth, in a case, 11s.; on cloth, with roller, 12s. 6d.; ditto, varnished, 14s.

Travels and Researches in Caffraria, describing the Character, Customs, and Moral Condition of the Tribes inhabiting that portion of Southern Africa; with Historical and Topographical Remarks illustrative of the State and Prospects of the British Settlements on its Borders, &c. &c. By Stephen Kay. 12mo. 6s.

Narrative of a Journey to the Falls of the Cavery; with an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Neilgherry Hills. By Lieut. H. Jervis, H.M. 62d Regt. 8vo. 12s.

The Round Towers of Ireland; or the Mysteries of Freemasonry, of Sabaism, and of Budhism for the first time Unveiled. Prize Essay of the Royal Irish Academy, enlarged and embellished with numerous Illustrations. By Henry O'Brien, Esq., A.B. 8vo. 16s.

Account of Van Diemen's Land, and Guide to Emigrants. 12mo. 4s.

The East-India Register and Directory for 1834, compiled from the Official Returns received at the East-India House. 12mo. 10s. (Or the Register for each Presidency separate, viz. Bengal, 6s.; Madras, 5s.; Bombay, 5s.)

The East-India Sketch Book; or Life in India. Second Series. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

The Baboo, and other Tales, descriptive of Society in India. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of the Rev. Christian Frederick Swartz, during nearly Fifty Years a Missionary in India. To which is prefixed a Sketch of the History of Christianity in India, from its first introduction to the period at which Swartz arrived. By Hugh Pearson, D.D., M.R.A.S., Dean of Salisbury. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Capt. Bellew's Views in India, with letter-press descriptions. Parts I. and II. royal 4to., each 5s. To be completed in Six Parts, containing five views in each.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of Persia; from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time; including a Description of Afghanistan and Beloochistan. By James B Fraser, Esq. Illustrated by a map and engravings. 12mo. 5s. (Written for the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library.")

Observations on the China Trade, and on the Importance and Advantages of Removing it from Canton to some other part of the Coast of that Empire. By Sir James B. Urmston, late President of the Hon. East-India Company's Factory at Canton. 8vo. 3s.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

Supreme Court, *July* 27.

This being the first day of the third sessions of Oyer and Terminer for the year 1833, the following gentlemen were sworn in as grand jurors:

John Abbott, Esq., Foreman.

Louis Carmichael, Esq.	T. R. Anderson, Esq.
Aushorosh Day.	Henry J. Leighton, Esq.
Wm. Bruce, Esq.	James Church, Esq.
Catik Cavorke, Esq.	P. A. Cavorke, Esq.
Dwarkanauth Tagore.	Radakistnoo Mitter.
Russomoy Dutt.	Cassipersaud Ghose.
Robert Campbell, Esq.	Kenneth McKenzie, Esq.
George Dougal, Esq.	M. M. Manuk, Esq.
Chas. McKenzie, Esq.	Rada Madub Bonnerjee
Daniel Ainslie, Esq.	Edward Deens, Esq.
Peer Nussing Mullick.	Francis Mendez, Esq.

Sir *E. Ryan* delivered a charge to the jury of considerable length, in which—this being the first occasion on which native gentlemen were admitted on the jury—he gave an exposition of their duties, and commented with more minuteness than usual on the cases that were to come before them. He observed that he was one of those who rejoiced exceedingly in seeing the native gentlemen of this country called upon to join their European fellow-subjects in the judicial functions of the court, for their intelligence and capacity had already been sufficiently proved in other places, especially in civil cases. He had, on a former occasion, expressed his regret that they were not eligible to sit on grand juries, and on petit juries when Christians were the subjects of trial; but he now rejoiced that a different view had been taken of the subject, because he thought that the amalgamation of natives and Europeans would tend to the improvement of the country by bettering its means of government, and because the knowledge and experience they could mutually impart to each other would tend to elicit truth, the great and chief object in all investigations before a court of justice.

The *Reformer* (Hindu paper) states that a few natives have raised objections to availing themselves of this privilege on the following grounds: 1st, they object to swearing; 2d, they object to sitting in judgment over Hindus of a higher caste than themselves and over females; 3d, they allege a conscious inability to perform the functions of a juror. The *Reformer* obviates these objections by remarking that the shasters sanction judicial oaths, in a proper form; that in punchaets and in the Mofussil courts, orthodox natives sit in judgment over every one brought to the tribunal; and that objections on the score of inability may be assigned to the judge, and is a ground of special exemption. "These are some of the objections," observes the writer, "which we have heard a few of our countrymen urge against the exercise of the rights which have been extended to them, and we trust the observations we have made will tend to remove them. It would be folly indeed for any man to reject so noble a boon, particularly at this crisis; for those who will now be called to the exercise of this right will be remembered by posterity as being the first who, after much exertion, obtained this privilege from their rulers."

July 29.

Kummer Oddeen was charged with having, on the night of the 19th of June last, assaulted his wife, Emammee Khannum, and burnt her with a heated iron on various parts of her body, for the purpose of compelling her to prostitute herself for his profit.

Emammee Khannum sworn. I am the wife of the prisoner, who is a fiddler. He married me about three months ago. About a month after our marriage, his other wife and daughter, who are dancing girls, asked me to go with them, and follow their profession, which I refused; on which the prisoner applied a pair of hot iron tongs, which he had in his hand, to my body in different parts. He did a great deal more, which, from my subsequent illness, I have forgotten. He burnt me in that manner because I would not go with his wife. There was something said about a baboo, but I cannot recollect what happened. He did beat me with a rattan. He beat me first and burnt me afterwards. I was examined by Dr. Vos some days afterwards. I am *twelve years of age*.

Dr. Vos sworn. I examined the last witness on or about the 22d of June last. She had several marks of burns on her arms and legs, some dry and some sore. They were slight burns, but quite enough to produce pain. I did not see any marks of blows.

Faikee sworn. Emammee Khannum is my daughter. My late husband was a kitmutgar. My daughter was married to the prisoner three months ago. I know nothing of this matter, as I was not present. I saw my daughter at the police, after she had complained. She had marks on her body, which appeared to have been produced by burning. The prisoner belongs to a band of dancing girls. I understand he has another wife, but I knew nothing about it when he married my daughter. *He was a stranger to me when he married her, but I was persuaded to give her to him.*

(K)

Bissooka sworn. I am a midwife, and reside near the house of the prisoner. I met the last witness, who asked me to go and see her daughter, who was ill from some injury she had received. When I got to the house, I found the prisoner and his wife quarrelling, and would not stay. I was some days afterwards subpœnaed to the police, and desired by the magistrate to examine the girl, which I did, and found some marks that had the appearance of burns. I did not hear any crying out from the prisoner's house.

The prisoner denied the charge, and called several witnesses, two of whom said that he and his wife were constantly quarrelling.

After a short consultation, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *July* 27.

In the Matter of Alexander and Co.—Mr. *Wight* made an application, on behalf of the assignees, on the subject of the indigo-factories. He stated that seed would be required for the October sowings, and that applications had been received from several of the persons in charge of factories for advances for the purchase of the requisite quantity. The sum required for this purpose was 12,000 rupees; and unless the seed was supplied, the factories were not likely to sell, for no one would purchase them with the grounds unsown. In case of the sale of any of them, the advances made for the seed would be refunded by the purchaser, which was the common practice; the assignees therefore prayed to be at liberty to pay that sum.

The *Commissioner* asked whether the sum prayed for exceeded the former order, and whether it was for another year's expenditure? to which Mr. Wight replied in the affirmative; stating, in reply to another question, that it would not involve the question of carrying on the factories for another year.

The order was then granted.

Mr. *Wight* made another application. A Dr. Murray had taken home letters of credit from the house of Alexander and Co. to their correspondents Fletcher, Alexander and Co., who had thereupon accepted his bills on the Calcutta house. These bills had been presented and accepted in October last, but had not fallen due till after the house had failed and been thrown into the Insolvent Court.

Sir *E. Ryan*.—"How can I decide here the rights of Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co.? I can make no order on the subject."

In the Matter of Mackintosh and Co.—Mr. *Bird* stated that he attended with the resolution passed at the last meeting, and an affidavit verifying the signatures.

Sir *E. Ryan* asked him if he had any petition to present; to which he replied in the negative.

The *Commissioner* said he could not attend to any affidavit without a petition accompanying it.

In a short space of time, Mr. Bird had a petition prepared and put in. It set forth that the assignees did not consider a commission of five per cent. on the dividends a sufficient remuneration for the trouble and responsibility that would devolve on them, but that they would be satisfied with a commission of five per cent. on the sums realised, for which they accordingly prayed.

Mr. *Turton* said he had been requested by Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Holroyd to say that they had not signed the petition, and that though they agreed with Mr. Cockerell that five per cent. on the dividends was not a sufficient remuneration, they were content to take whatever the creditors and the court should decide on. They did not think a commission of five per cent. on the sums realized too much for the remuneration of the assignees, and the defraying of all expenses, law-charges excepted; and if it yielded more than they anticipated, they would willingly give the estate the benefit of any surplus that might remain after paying them Rs. 800 a month each, which would perfectly satisfy them, and for which they would give up the whole of their time.

Sir *E. Ryan* said that, in this case, as in another, the assignees had objected to take what the creditors had offered. Of course it was optional with them to accept the proffered terms or to reject them. If they did not choose to take the five per cent. recommended by the creditors they had their remedy in resigning the assigneeship. He certainly should not make any order for commission on the gross proceeds, and wished to know whether they were determined to resign in that event.

Mr. *Turton* said that Messrs. Jenkins and Holroyd would abide by the determination of the court, whatever it might be, as they felt satisfied that if the five per cent. proffered should not prove sufficient, the creditors would not suffer them to be the losers.

Sir *E. Ryan* said that he had from the first thought that too many assignees had been appointed, and that one competent person would have been as capable of winding up the affairs as three. If the creditors agreed with him, it might perhaps be best to choose one out of the three for that purpose, in which case there would be no difficulty on the point of remuneration. At present there were three, and the only question was, whether they would consent to take what had been offered them. He would remunerate them either by commission or by salary; but if they chose

the former, he could only make an order for what the creditors had recommended, for he was not competent to tell what the out-turn of the estate would be; and if the latter, he would not exceed Rs. 1,000 a month, whether there were one or whether there were several assignees. He thought the per-centage recommended, or a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, quite sufficient, out of either of which the assignees might make what arrangement they pleased.

Mr. *Turton* said, the estate was very extensive—more so than Colvin's, and nearly as much so as Alexander's;* and remarked that in the latter case there were two assignees, each of whom got Rs. 1,000.

Sir *E. Ryan* said that if he had to make the order again in that case he might not perhaps make it so large.

The question was then deferred till next court-day, one of the assignees not being in court.

August 3.

In the Matter of Alexander and Co.—Mr. *Turton*, for some of the co-partners, stated that this was a case in which it was directed that Mr. Limmond should make a valuation of certain indigo-factories, which he had accordingly done, but not in a manner to show the present value, but what he thought likely at a future period to be the state of the market. The valuation he had set upon the factories was Rs. 2,50,000; and at the last hearing the assignees had said they were willing to make the purchase, but against this he objected, because, in the first place, it was necessary that they should pay down the money to the loan committee, they being the first mortgagees; and in the next place, it was a question whether the assignees could purchase at all without the express sanction of the court. Then, again, supposing they did not realize the amount, who was to make good the loss that would arise upon the transaction; and who would make good the amount owing by Messrs. Wise and Glass, from whom nothing would be realized except the value of their share in the factories? He would wish to have Mr. Limmond examined, for he understood that Mr. Dove dissented from the principle on which the valuation had been made, and also from the amount at which the value had been computed.

Mr. *Clarke*, on behalf of the assignees, argued, that an appraiser having been appointed by consent of both parties, both sides must be bound by his appraisure, and the assignees were perfectly satisfied with it.

Sir *E. Ryan* observed that the property having been valued by a gentleman whom both parties thought competent to judge, the point for him to decide was, whether, after such reference, he could use his authority in obliging the assignees to sell the factories.

Mr. *Clarke* said, the assignees thought the computation to be not more than the full value, and that it was even less, and to show their sincerity, they said to the other shareholders, "you are indebted to us; we will purchase these factories; give up your interest in them, and we will credit you for the value of your shares." The sole point was, whether the court would compel them to sell the factories at a loss, when they would have an opportunity of realizing the full value.

Mr. *Turton* stated, that he had obtained a rule *nisi*, and his friend (Mr. Clarke) had to shew cause against it. Their clients were joint owners of factories, which Mr. Clarke's clients generally mortgaged, and supposing they failed to redeem the mortgage, the mortgagees would have a right to sell the property whenever they chose; and if it were left without cultivation its value would deteriorate, and they might, without reference to the court, sell it when it would not be worth one-tenth its present value. Mr. Limmond had valued it on the supposition that the assignees had plenty of funds to make the purchase, and sufficient to carry on the work afterwards; and also on the supposition that neither party might be bound at a certain time to make the sale. Between the assignees and his clients there was not a very good understanding; they were both embarked in the same boat, and the question was, whether the former should be allowed to sink the latter for their own gratification. The loan committee had the first mortgage, after which the property was re-mortgaged to the Bank of Bengal. There were fallacy and deception in the offer made by the assignees, when they said they would give his clients credit on account in the sale of the factories, for they had already stopped themselves by the mortgage from every thing of the kind, and the offer was only made to throw dust in the eyes of the court, for they had not the means to pay the purchase, and therefore could not

* "A Creditor," in one of the papers, denies the accuracy of this statement, and subjoins the following:

"A. and Co.'s estate: certified assets clear of mortgages		1,33,00,000
Debts	3,44,00,000	
Credits	4,94,00,000	
Surplus on books of firm		1,50,00,000
Assets of Mackintosh and Co., as stated by their assignees, clear of mortgages		45,00,000
Debts	2,70,00,000	
Credits	1,93,00,000	
Deficiency on books of firm		77,00,000

"From this it appears that Mackintosh and Co.'s estate shews a *deficiency* of seventy-seven lacs, Alexander's a *surplus* of a crore and fifty lacs on their books; that the amount of claims of the former is less than *two crores*, that of the latter nearly *five crores*, being a difference of *three crores*; and consequently that, so far from being of nearly equal amount, A. and Co.'s estate is more than double that of M. and Co., and equal in amount to the estate of Colvin and Mackintosh united."

credit their co-partners with the amount, and the only party who could do so were the loan committee, because they were the first mortgagees. The assignees made an offer in the same way as a boy at school said he would bet a guinea, and having lost it, shoved his hand into his pocket and drew out, not a guinea, but just about as much as the assignees would when they came to pay for their purchase and found they possessed nothing. His clients he considered more like free agents in the matter than the assignees, because the latter had parted with their right to make any bargain of the kind. Now an offer had been made of Rs. 1,80,000 for the factories, and he would explain more particularly than had yet been done the situation of the parties. Alexander and Co. had a claim of Rs. 1,50,000 on Wise and Glass and Mr. J. W. Alexander, and held four-sixteenths of the factories, Wise and Glass and Mr. J. W. Alexander having the whole of the remaining portion. Alexander and Co. said that Wise and Glass and Mr. J. W. Alexander were indebted to them more than the value of the factories, and mortgaged the whole in the first instance to Government, and again mortgaged the property as security to the Bank of Bengal. The Bank of Bengal would now give credit for their four and a-half-sixteenths' share at the rate of 1,80,000 for the whole, and would pay them the whole amount due from their co-partners, which would make about three lacs. This was the only mode in which they could ever recover the whole amount due from Messrs. Wise and Glass.

It was finally arranged that the offer be accepted, provided every thing remained as had been stated; but there being some dispute about the amount due from Wise and Glass, the precise sum will be determined by arbitration, and of that amount the Bank of Bengal, as creditors, will give credit to the assignees.

Order discharged, and an arrangement for sale to be made by consent of parties; the costs of valuation to be paid jointly; and each party to pay their own costs in this court.

In the matter of Mackintosh and Co.—Mr. *Bird* put in a petition from Mr. Cockerell, praying to be allowed to resign his trust, as the remuneration of five per per cent. on the dividends would not be sufficient for three assignees, though it might be enough for two.

Mr. *Turton* stated that there was no division among the assignees, and Mr. Cockerell, whose time was very valuable, had resigned solely on the grounds stated in the petition.

Application granted; and the remuneration of the assignees fixed at five per cent. on the dividends, out of which they shall defray all expenses for establishment, but not law-charges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

Extracts from the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the proposed Military Retiring Fund.

1. Having carefully examined and compared the several documents transmitted to us, on the subject of the proposed Military Retiring Fund, we are decidedly of opinion, that such an institution would be extremely advantageous to the army at large, whilst to the state the financial expense of the measure would fall far short of the beneficial effect which would accrue to it, from the improved condition of the service, with regard to the prospect of promotion, as well as from the younger class of officers, who would thereby be brought into the command of regiments and divisions of the army.

2. We are apprehensive, however, that much difficulty will be exprrienced in persuading a large portion of officers to tax themselves to the amount which would appear to be necessary, in order to carry the measure into complete effect, agreeably to the limit marked out by the Hon. Court of Directors. Even of those who most strenuously advocate the establishment of a retiring fund, it is the opinion of a large class, that no bonus, which it is likely to offer, will be sufficient to induce the required number of officers in the grade of lieutenant-colonel to retire; whilst a class, perhaps still larger than the former, look upon the sum to be offered not so much in its true light, of the price given for those advantages of the service which the retiring officer resigns, as in that of a compensation for the slowness of promotion which any particular officer may have experienced. It is on this account, that the last-mentioned class advocate the principle of the bonus being offered entirely with reference to length of service, instead of superiority of rank.

3. The Military Auditor General, in his letter of the 31st December 1832, has ably pointed out the disadvantages which would attend the course adverted to, under the existing organization of this army.

4. We are hardly sanguine enough to reckon upon so large a portion as one-half of that grade (lieutenant-colonels) becoming subscribers; we are of opinion, however, that subscriptions to a considerable extent, though not regularly, may occasionally be expected from them, upon the following principle: it is, we believe, generally held that the money-value of a lieutenant-colonel's expectation of being able to retire with the emoluments of a regiment is about Rs. 25,000, when he is at the bottom of the list. It is thence deducible that, as the rate of his advance is regulated exclusively by the ordinary rate of mortality among the colonels and lieutenant-colonels above him, every resignation is worth a certain fixed sum to him, according to the part of the list in which it takes place. This sum may be roughly estimated at something less than about Rs. 1,000 for every 6½ resignations, from the 1st-lieutenant-colonel to the 19th on the list; for every 4 from the 19th to the 58th; and for every 1½ amongst the 18 immediately above the junior. Lieutenant-colonels therefore might, with propriety, be called upon to contribute agreeably to the above proportion; that is, at the rate of one year's subscription, or Rs. 960 for every 1½ resignations effected by the fund amongst those of the third class just mentioned, who were above them on the list, and the same for every 4 resignations in the second class, and every 6½ in the first class. This arrangement, we are of opinion, would secure a considerable amount of contribution from the grade of lieutenant-colonel, particularly as several resignations would, in all probability, occur among the officers on furlough, and who, although perhaps high upon the list, would be tempted by the offer of £2,500 or £3,000, to avoid the risk and trouble attending a return to their duty in this distant part of the world.

5. With the modifications which the preceding observations suggest, we beg to state that the plan of a retiring fund, submitted by the military auditor-general, has our entire concurrence. On a subject on which much diversity of opinion prevails, we are aware, that the unanimous approval by the army of any specific scheme, is not to be expected; and we deem it a part of our duty to state our decided opinion, that no practicable means exist of compelling the minority to be governed by the wish of the majority of the officers of the army, however small that minority might happen to be. But at the same time we do not conceive, that there is any necessity for delaying the establishment of the fund on that account, unless it be found that the extent to which it can be carried into effect, is not sufficient to indemnify its supporters for the outlay of their contributions. It is abundantly manifest, from the documents now before us, that the rates of subscription expected from the several grades, are, in some instances, less than half the present value of the benefit which each individual will derive from the proposed fund, provided about half the lieutenant-colonels, and all under that rank, become subscribers. Even in the higher grades, in which the rates of subscription appear more nearly to approach that value, the general advantage of promotion, independent of pecuniary considerations; the exemption from the more harrassing duties of the junior ranks; together with the hope of sooner attaining to command and influence, tend to reduce the value of subscriptions, as compared with the benefits obtained by their means. Under this view, we do not believe, that we are much in error in estimating the contributions universally as only equal to half the real value of those benefits.

6. We have no doubt whatever, that the high and honourable feeling of military men would not fail speedily to induce the dissentient parties to join the institution, rather than continue to participate in advantages purchased at the expense of their brother officers.

7. We beg, therefore, to suggest to government the expediency of taking the suffrages of the officers of the army upon the following propositions, which constitute the basis of the plan submitted by the military auditor-general, upon the modified view which we have taken of it:

1st. To purchase the retirement of lieutenant-colonels, by tendering to them a bonus of Rs. 25,000, or as much more as the contributions will admit of, remitted to England, if required at 2s. per rupee.

2d. To contribute to this effect in the following proportions:

Lieut. Colonels,	80	rupees per mensem.
Majors	60	ditto.
Captains	20	ditto.
Lieutenants....	10	ditto.
Ensigns.....	6	ditto.

Whilst on full-batta; and when on half-batta as follows:

Lieut. Colonels,	64	rupees per mensem.
Majors	48	ditto.
Captains	16	ditto.
Lieutenants	7 12	ditto.
Ensigns.....	4	ditto.

Lieutenant-colonels to have their contributions returned to them, if desired, provided no resignations take place above them.

3d. Officers on furlough to pay 5 per cent. on their actual receipts whilst absent.

4th. In all cases where the number claiming the bonus exceeds the number which the fund can provide for, a preference to be given to priority of date of entering the service in India.

8. In the foregoing statements, the medical department has not been included, as we have received no communication from any individual of that body, or from the Medical Board. We beg, however, to state, that we do not apprehend any difficulty in incorporating the medical branch of the service with the army retiring fund, upon the principle of considering such members of the board as are entitled to the smallest pension of that grade, and all superintending-surgeons entitled to

retire upon £300 per annum, as forming the class from which the contemplated resignations would be effected. Under this arrangement, and looking upon the aggregate medical service as equivalent in number to the officers composing 18½ regiments of the line, we conceive that 9 of the superintending-surgeons might be called upon for subscriptions upon the same terms as the lieutenant-colonels; that the 18 senior surgeons should subscribe as majors, and the remainder of that grade as captains; and that the first 144 assistant-surgeons should subscribe as lieutenants, and the rest as ensigns. Under this classification, the number of their retirements, if all subscribed, would be something more than 22 per annum, that is two every year, and a-third every fifth year.

9. In conclusion, we beg to state, that the principle of confining the retirements to the highest grade practicable, induces us to point out to the particular attention of government, the suggestion contained in the 29th paragraph of Colonel Barr's letter from Bombay, under date the 15th December 1832, "that the retirements of colonels be effected by purchasing life annuities for them to the full amount of their pay, leaving them to receive their off-reckonings as at present." This plan, in its full extent, would certainly be impracticable, since, setting aside other objections, it would, in the course of a few years, apply to individuals whose age would render the purchase of an annuity too expensive for the retiring fund to bear. To a limited extent, however, we think it both practicable and advantageous to the great measure in agitation. If the Court of Directors would authorize the creation of a new retired or senior list, at the expense of the Military Retiring Fund, and to the extent of one-third of the number of retirements which they have sanctioned, the expense to the fund would not be greater than that of an equal number of retirements on the scale which is now proposed for lieutenant-colonels; for assuming the average age of the 4 senior colonels of the army to be 75, an annuity of £465. 5s. could be purchased in England for less than Rs. 24,000, which is below the amount intended to be offered to lieutenant-colonels. By an arrangement of this nature, the chances of promotion to the lieutenant-colonels would be so much improved, and they would, notwithstanding any previous furlough, be able to return to Europe upon the full pay of colonel, there to wait till their turn for receiving off-reckonings arrived, so much sooner than would otherwise be the case, that we have little doubt it would induce the whole of them to become subscribers to the fund, thereby adding nearly half a lac of rupees per annum to its resources, and perhaps enabling it to raise the bonus of £3,000 sterling. The financial effect of this modification of the original scheme would be very greatly to reduce the expenses of the retiring fund to the Hon. Company, whilst the actual amount of pay issued to colonels would continue the same exactly as at present; the expenses of the Bengal pension-list would be diminished by the retired pay of four lieutenant-colonels, amounting (agreeably to the estimate given by the Military Auditor General) to £14,992. 14s. 9d., against which sum the only offset would be the amount of Indian allowances (exclusive of pay) to such of the newly promoted colonels as might remain in India; which, if all were to do so, would constitute an annual charge, at 2s. the rupee, of £4,618, thus shewing a balance in favour of the Company of £10,274 per annum. In opposition to this view of the advantages which would result from the measure now adverted to, we are not aware of any practical objection to it, excepting that which might arise out of the question of the eligibility of officers so placed upon the senior list for military employ. From the slow progress which such a small number of retirements would make in descending the list of colonels, we apprehend that it could never become the turn of an officer to be placed upon an annuity until his tour of staff-command had long passed, and he himself had lost all desire to resume military duty in India; as, however, a case of this kind might possibly occur, and it is suggested to our minds by the present situation of Lieutenant-General Marley, we content ourselves with pointing out the objection, trusting that it may be easily obviated, should government deem fit to recommend the re-establishment of the senior list upon the principle here adverted to. Under any circumstances, however, we do not wish to embarrass the question of the feasibility of a retiring fund, by introducing this new principle at the present moment. The object we have in view, in touching upon the subject, is to suggest to government the expediency of bringing it to the favourable notice of the Hon. Court of Directors, as an effectual means of assisting the formation of an institution which they have declared themselves so cordially disposed to encourage.

Abstract Plan of a Military Retiring Fund, based on the different Suggestions received at the Office of the Military Auditor General, and on the data of the foregoing Report.

1. The fund to grant annually donations of £2,500 each to twelve lieutenant-colonels on their retirement from the service.

2. The monthly subscriptions to be as follows:

50 Lieut. Colonels, per mensem, Rs.	80 ..	4,000
80 Majors	60 ..	4,800
400 Captains	20 ..	8,000
675 Lieutenants	10 ..	6,750
360 Ensigns	6 ..	2,160
Total per mensem	..	25,710
Total per annum	..	3,08,520

Officers at half-batta stations to have a corresponding deduction from the amount of their subscriptions. The reduced rates of monthly subscription to be:

Lieutenant Colonels	Sa.Rs. 64 0
Majors	48 0
Captains	16 0
Lieutenants	7 12
Ensigns	4 0

3. The donation, if necessary, may be raised to £3,000 for lieutenant colonels if all officers on promotion pay the difference of advanced pay and allowances for one month, the yearly amount being estimated at Rs. 24,560; also officers on furlough, five per cent. on furlough rates of pay, the same being estimated per annum at Rs. 20,000.

4. Any surplus funds, after paying the required donations, to be allowed to accumulate to the amount of two donations, when a deduction of one-sixth in the rate of subscription for the ensuing year will be announced to the army.

5. The proportion for the artillery of the twelve authorised army retirements will be yearly $1\frac{7}{33}$ of the number, or

For 33 years, 1 per annum	33
Every fifth year of 30 years, 1	6
On the thirty-third year, additional	1
Total in 33 years for artillery	40

The cavalry will have the same proportion.

The infantry will be entitled to $9\frac{7}{33}$ per annum, or 304 retirements in 33 years, being nine each year; and on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, 30th, and 33d years, an additional retirement.

The engineers will be entitled to $\frac{12}{33}$ of a retirement, or 4 steps in 11 years; *viz.* 3d year 1 retirement, 6th year 1 ditto, 9th year 1 ditto, and 11th year 1 ditto.

6. The proposed advantages to the army by the operation of the above fund are as follows:

Adequate means of retirement for twelve field officers yearly. General promotion to be quickened one-fifth. This and the pecuniary advantages by a fund are exhibited in the following:

Present rate of Promotion and Receipts without Fund, as per tables.			Rate of Promotion and Receipts with Fund, as per tables.		
	Yrs.	Rs. a.p.		Yrs.	Rs. a.p.
Ensign, 5 ..	12,166	9 0	Ensign, 4 ..	9,733	4 0
Lieut., 12 ..	36,954	0 0	Lieut., 10 ..	30,795	0 0
Capt., 15 ..	74,767	8 0	Capt., 12 ..	59,814	0 0
Major, 7 ..	63,771	12 0	Major, 4½ ..	40,996	2 0
			Lt.-Col., 8½ .	1,02,229	8 0
Total, 39 ..	1,87,659	13 0	Total, 39 ..	2,43,567	14 0
Difference in favour of fund				55,908	1 0
Add 2 years' accelerated command allowance of a company, at Rs. 30 per month				720	0 0
Add 8½ years' command allowance of a regiment as lieutenant colonel, at Rs. 400 per month				40,800	0 0
Total .... St. Rs.				97,428	1 0
Deduct amount subscription for 39 yrs.				16,478	4 3
Net gain by the fund ..				80,949	12 9

The following exhibits the intermediate and progressive gain by individuals.

			Gain by Fund.		
At the end of the 5th year, difference between lieutenant and ensign for one year ..... St. Rs.	646	3 0			
Deduct subscription as ensign for four years, and lieutenant for one year	426	6 0			
			219	13	0
N.B. About the 6th year, by the aid of the fund, the permanent charge of a company will be attained, or two years earlier than without it, which at Rs. 30 per mensem will amount to			720	0	0
At the end of the 17th year, difference between captain and lieutenant for three years	5,715	0 0			
Deduct subscription as lieutenant for nine years and captain for three years	1,881	1 4			
			3,833	14	8
At the end of 30½ years, difference between major and captain for 4½ years	18,565	14 0			
Deduct subscription as captain for nine years, and major for 4½ years ..	5,643	3 10			
			12,922	10	2
Total gain in 30½ years, attaining also the lieutenant-colonelcy 8½ years earlier			17,696	5	10

N.B. The above amount of gain will vary with individuals who have availed themselves of furlough, also with those at half-batta stations; but as the subscription is in both cases reduced, the amount ultimately gained, and the subscription paid, will still bear about the same ratio of difference. It is impossible to fix these calculations, as the rank under which the contingencies may occur is uncertain. A corps may expect to be sent to a half-batta station once in every eight reliefs, and the following calculation will enable any individual to apply it to his own situation and rank; it will be found to diminish the gain very little in the junior ranks:

Lieut.-Colonel,	Difference of pay and allowances between a full and half-batta station for two years ..... Rs.	4,905	0
	Deduct difference of subscription	384	0
	Rs.	4,521	0
Major	Difference as above for two years ..... Rs.	3,558	12
	Deduct difference of subscription	288	0
	Rs.	3,270	12
Captain	Difference as above for two years ..... Rs.	991	8
	Deduct difference of subscription	96	0
	Rs.	895	8
Lieutenant....	Difference as above for two years ..... Rs.	741	0
	Deduct difference of subscription	54	0
	Rs.	687	0
Ensign	Difference as above for two years ..... Rs.	495	12
	Deduct difference of subscription	48	0
	Rs.	447	12

7. Subscribers to be entitled to the donation by priority of date of entering the service in India. List of the rank (or ranks) prescribed to be prepared accordingly.

8. The twelve entitled are to signify their intentions by the 1st of August of each year, to enable others to decide in case of their declining. Officers declining to be placed at the bottom of the lists.

9. On the permission to retire appearing in General Orders, bills for the amount of donation to be granted on the Honourable Court at twelve months, to be calculated from the certified date of the sailing of the ship on which the retiree may embark. Officers retiring and remaining in India to receive the amount in Calcutta, if required.

10. No officer, signifying his consent to join the institution to be allowed to withdraw, except in the case of infantry lieutenant-colonels, on their attaining the fiftieth place on the lieutenant-colonels' list, or two-thirds of the ascent, it being supposed that few would accept the benefit of the fund when near a regiment. A rule based on this can equally apply to the artillery, engineers, and cavalry.

11. Any subscriber who may be dismissed the service, and such dismissal carried into execution by due authority, shall forfeit all right to benefit by the institution, and be entitled to no refund of subscription.

12. The subscription of an officer suspended from the service to cease during suspension, but on restoration to the advantages of rank and pay, arrears of subscription for the whole period to be paid up.

N.B. The affairs of the Retiring Fund to be conducted as may hereafter be approved of by the Government, and as the system of donation involves no home accounts, the books necessary to be kept up in India will be few and simple.

The *Calcutta Courier* is of opinion that this plan will be rejected by the army. It remarks: "the whole plan hinges upon this postulate, that of the infantry $9\frac{7}{33}$ lieutenant-colonels, of the cavalry and artillery $1\frac{7}{33}$, and of the engineers $\frac{17}{33}$, will, as regularly as the earth completes its revolution round the sun, consent to *take* the bonus, and walk off each with his Rs. 25,000. To an individual who had predetermined to retire, the bonus would certainly offer no impediment. He would take the money and keep his gravity as well as he could, laughing only in his sleeve or in a corner. But what is to be done with the accumulated fund, in the event of the full number of retirements not taking place annually? Is the bonus to be increased, or are the subscriptions to be reduced or suspended?"

EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Our readers will perceive under the Government notifications the stigma which has been fixed on Casseenauth Banoorjea, the treasurer of the Jessore collectorship, by the Governor-general, for embezzlement of public property. The idea of making known through the press the delinquency and the punishment of the public native servants of Government is altogether new, but it cannot fail to be beneficial in the highest degree, and we hail the innovation with gratitude, as another omen of good to India. Formerly, these matters were completely shrouded from public view, and the penalty inflicted on these delinquents was scarcely known beyond the limits of the zillah; but under the system which the Governor-general appears now to have adopted, the misconduct of the native public officers, and their ignominious expulsion from the public service, will, within a single fortnight, be spread over all the provinces of this presidency. We are convinced that this measure is the dictate of wisdom, and that the fear of infamy will operate powerfully as a check to villainy and oppression.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

BORING FOR WATER.

A committee of the Asiatic Society met on the 13th, in Fort William, to make a report to Government on the boring experiment. No success has yet attended it, but it can scarcely be said to have failed except from the want of proper tubes and other tackling, which, it may be hoped,

Government will obtain from England before abandoning an attempt, the success of which would be followed with so much advantage to the country. The fort is, we believe, the only locality in which the experiment has been made in Bengal, but we learn from the *Bombay Durpun*, that Lieut. Fulljames, superintendent of the experiments making in boring for water on the other side of India, lately succeeded in tapping a main-spring of fine fresh water on a part of the Ahmedabad district, where there is very little of that first necessary of life, and that little bad. The Ahmedabad district is a level country, having several confluent streams which fall into the Gulf of Cambay. The water is stated to have spouted out of the pipes like a fountain, to the great astonishment and delight of the natives. It is said to be excellent in quality, and so abundant that it may easily be rendered applicable to the purposes of irrigation.

We do not, perhaps, sufficiently estimate the importance of the advantages to be derived from establishing a system of irrigation, which would make the husbandman less dependent on the rain from heaven and the inundations of the river, or which would enable him to obtain a constant supply of water without the trouble and expense of raising it, by means of bullocks, from wells and tanks. The general establishment of such a system of irrigation, by means of artesian wells, would be attended with so great benefit to the country as to entitle it, in the opinion of many, to be made a national object, and such, we hope, it will be made by the Government.—*India Gaz., July 15.*

THE CITY OF CASHMERE.

"16th October 1832.—We left Dobo Gah, and arrived after a day's journey of eighteen English miles at Cashmere. How sadly disappointed is one on approaching this celebrated city, to which city Solomon did fly, as the saying prevails, carried in the air by one of the genii! Instead of finding the road covered with beautiful palaces, one only meets with poor miserable and ruined cottages; instead of finding the beauties of Cashmere, so celebrated in the East, one meets with the most ugly, disfigured, half-starved, blind, not weeping, but lamentably howling females, dirty and blood running down their faces; the roads covered with beggars, who assure the stranger that the fame of his liberality and munificence had reached Cashmere many months ago. The Jelum runs in the midst of the city and divides it into two chief parts, connected together by seven bridges, called *gaddal* in the Cashmere tongue. One goes from one street to the other in little boats, which are very numerous, for victuals, and every necessary thing are brought by boats—but they cannot be compared with the beautiful gondolas of Venice. In vain the curious inquirer will seek traces of the Garden of Eden, as the great Gotfried Von Herder supposes; and, what will be more surprising, in vain one will look for large shawl-shops, or houses where they are manufactured; in vain one looks for splendid mosques. One is not disappointed with the first appearance of Bokhara, though not as large as Cashmere, but one is with Cashmere.

"As only few Europeans have seen this town, I have taken more pains than I usually do in taking notice of the situation; and therefore it may perhaps be agreeable to some to know the names of streets and the seven bridges.

"1. *Sheer kere*; here is the place where Sheer Singh, the prince governor, resides, not distinguished by beauty or cleanliness from the rest, for it is not the custom of Oriental princes to improve the streets in which they live.

"2. *Kila Akbar*; here the kings of the dynasty of Jakat, of Tamerlane's descent, had their palace, which is now totally in ruins.

"3. *Kila ari Barbard*; I counted fifty-two large streets, which would be too tiresome to put down—I will therefore confine myself to the mentioning of seven large bridges, which unite the eastern and western parts of the city together:—Imra Gaddal, Haba Gaddal, Futteh Gaddal, Sena Gaddal, Ali Gaddal, Now Gaddal, Seef Gaddal.

"The whole city may contain 250,000 inhabitants; but if the emigration continues only for one year, as it does now, there will not remain 2,000 inhabitants at Cashmere in one year hence. It is enormous:—50,000 have emigrated in less than three months.

"17th October.—I was introduced to his royal highness Sheer Sing. Entering the palace, the soldiers presented arms, and a salute was fired as if I was the governor-general of India. His royal highness received me in the most familiar manner, asked me to sit at his right hand, and put my hands upon his knees. His room was so much occupied with glass and silver plates and chandeliers, that it appeared to be a large shop in the Strand or Oxford Street at London. He introduced me to three pundits (learned men); they were brahmins; their names were Sadram, Roasdan Sahib, Beydeadar, and Ganadar Pundit. They told me Brahma was born of a water lily.

"His royal highness desired me to send to him four things from India; a Persian New Testament; an English and French teacher, for he has already made a commencement of French with MM. Allard and Ventura and his royal highness

knows to write his name in French, and signs his orders in French; an English cook; a person who keeps the plates and spoons in order, according to the English manner. He shewed me a fine manuscript containing the history of Cashmere, written by Khajah Muhammed Ahsem. He told me that he was very anxious to see Calcutta and the Lord Sahib and Lady Sahib, *i. e.* Lord and Lady William Bentinck."—*Mr. Wolff's Journal.*

The *Delhi Gazette* of August 24th, has given an account (whether authentic or not may be doubted) of a remonstrance from General Ventura to Runjeet Sing, upon the subject of Cashmere, which province, so celebrated as the paradise of India, was now, he said, reduced to the last extreme of wretchedness. He attributed this evil to the misgovernment, first, of the Dewan Kirpa Ram, and then to the worse management of Korwur Shere Sing. The oppression of the present ruler, Koosbial Sing, however, was still more grinding; this unprincipled man only studied to enrich himself; and multitudes were emigrating to Candahar and even to Calcutta. The maharajah asked if the general would undertake the management of Cashmere; but he declined, as he was not qualified for civil employment. The maharajah left the durbar, betraying evident symptoms of displeasure at the tone of the observations, and on reaching his private apartments, he remarked to some of the sirdars present, on "the extraordinary audacity displayed by M. Ventura, in thus setting down the whole court as a pack of fools, as if he was the only person in the country who possessed any sense or discrimination." In the course of the afternoon, when seated apart, with a few of his confidential advisers, the maharajah again reverted to the subject of M. Ventura's representation: "Truly," he remarked, "this worthy gentleman is lavish of his imputations against others—he wishes, I suppose, to make us believe that he is himself a paragon of excellence and purity; but he seems to forget that, during his residence at Dera Ghazee Khan, he did not neglect to make the most of his time. On his quitting that place, he brought with him hoondees to the amount of two lacs of rupees, and now he would fain make out, that these hoondees were obtained in exchange for corn and remain unrealized, in consequence of the bankers upon whom they were drawn, not having accepted them."

THE CASE OF BRIJONAUTH GHOSE.

The additional facts which we have heard, by laying open the history of this youth, will also lay open the conduct of his instructors. Every thing is as clear as the day. The boy was educated at the Hindoo college. He was dismissed because his father had not paid up his arrears of school charges. He was subsequently admitted as a pupil in the Mirzapore school. This was on the 2d January last. He was always a quick, inquiring, intelligent youth. He reads and speaks English with great correctness, and must have made the very best use of the opportunities afforded him, and listened well to the instructions he received respecting the evidences and truth of Christianity.

Unknown entirely to Krishna Mohun Banerjea, the superintendent of the Mirzapore school, the boy was in the habit of conversing constantly with his schoolfellows on the subject of Christianity—talking to them about its evidences, its truth, and the necessity of inquiry, and of leaving the follies of Hindooism, of which he seemed perfectly convinced. These conversations having reached the ears of his parents, through the medium of some of the boys to whom they were addressed, excited their apprehensions lest he should eventually become a Christian, and led to his being prohibited from attending the school. Till this moment, Krishna was entirely ignorant that any thing particular was working in the boy's mind. His absence from school, in fact, was the first thing that particularly drew attention to him. For, after a short time, returning, and being asked the reason of his absence, the above was assigned as the cause. This of course would excite much interest in the master's mind, and ought to have led, and did lead, to more particular instruction, and greater attention being given to him.

Shortly after this, and whilst the boy was thus daily receiving instruction on these and other points, the opposition of his parents became stronger, and ended in the boy's being altogether prevented from attending the school. He was confined in the house and carefully watched for several days. He escaped, and instantly went to Mirzapore. His appearance there excited considerable doubt, and many consultations amongst the friends of the institution, as to the proper course to be pursued. They did not want to "allure" the boy—there was no "contrivance" to make a proselyte of him. The result was that he was allowed, after due consideration, to sleep one night and remain one day in the school-room, and a brahmin was provided to cook his food, &c., lest he should lose caste. During this one day, the Rev. Mr. Sandys was engaged in looking out for a house near the premises, where the boy might reside and preserve his caste; and whilst the boy himself was out in search of one of his friends who might there reside with him, he was met by a relative, from whom he could not make himself free, and who led him to his father's house once more, thus rendering the plan formed for his comfort and protection unnecessary.

He was again confined, and watched and treated more harshly than ever, and contrived to let Krishna know of the treatment he was suffering, and mentioned that his life was in danger, by means of deleterious drugs, which, he said, they were about to put into his food, and which he learnt by seeing his mother in tears one day, and, inquiring the cause, received from her information of the fact. In compliance with his own request, Krishna met him on the Barrackpore road, and he returned with him, first to the Rev. Mr. Dealtry's house, and then to the Rev. Mr. Sandys', at the mission premises, Mirzapore. His father, his uncles, his brothers, a brahmin, and other persons, had free access to him there, and saw him several times, and urged his return to his home, but in vain; he was firm in his refusal; he would not go. His refusal rendered other measures necessary, and several attempts were made, previously to the one in the Supreme Court to which we are referring. A warrant was issued, summoning Krishna before Mr. Robison, the magistrate. There the case was dismissed. It was afterwards, we believe, laid before Mr. Barlow, as magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, who sent the case to Mr. McFarlan. Mr. McFarlan, having examined the parties, set the boy at liberty. The youth's eldest brother, who was present, seized hold of him as he was going down the stairs of the police-office, to take him home by force. So violent was the struggle, that his arm was torn, and bled considerably. The police-officers interfered, by leading the parties again before the magistrate, who put an end to the struggle by ordering the whole of them to be detained in his presence, while he sent the boy under protection of an officer to Mirzapore, where, the moment he was really at liberty, he wished to go.

The boy now earnestly wished for baptism, and there were many who thought it would be desirable, as effecting a complete separation, and therefore a complete escape, from the tyranny and threats of his parents. As to the fitness of the boy for baptism, all seemed to be agreed; but as to the propriety of it they differed. The Bishop of Calcutta, however, who was informed of the progress of the case, thought it better, on the whole, and to prevent any shade of suspicion attaching to the missionaries, and any idea of a too hasty baptism, to write to the archdeacon, directing that the baptism should be postponed. It was postponed. Then immediately followed the proceedings in the Supreme Court, which have so astonished and grieved us.—*Christ. Intell.*

We have been informed that, at the last meeting of the Dhormo Shobha, the father of the youth represented that he was under age, and that his transgression of the rules of caste was perfectly against his (the father's) knowledge and consent; and he therefore solicited that himself and family might not be considered as having lost caste by his son's transgression. His plea was admitted; and it was resolved, that the pundits belonging to all the *dols* (or parties) attached to the society, should be instructed to visit him, whenever invited, as though nothing had happened, without his offering any atonement as prescribed by the Shasters. When Krishna Mohun renounced caste on becoming a Christian, and his mother and brother represented their case to the Dhormo Shobha, they allowed the family to be restored to caste only on condition of their performing an atonement fully equal to their circumstances; and, in consequence, she had to give to each of the pundits who belonged to the society from one to three rupees each, besides other articles, estimated in all at about Rs. 400. Gopee's family expended a handsome sum in an atonement, though its members are not yet fully received into caste; and indeed, in every other case of conversion to Christianity, we believe an atonement very heavy in proportion to the ability of the party has been demanded and given. The present recent decision of the Dhormo Shobha, although very just and proper in itself, is so evidently contrary to the requirements of the Shasters, that it completely nullifies their authority; and is such a relaxation from the former policy of the Hindoo zealots, that it indicates the apprehension they entertain that it is now necessary to make the return to caste as easy as possible, lest those who, by accident or design, have lost it, not thinking it worth while to pay the amount which has hitherto been deemed necessary to regain it, should determine to content themselves without its acquisition. Let not the careless or the designing any more talk of the unchangeableness of Hindooism. It has now been changed by a solemn act of the conclave of Hindoo "pope and cardinals" assembled in the Hindoo "Vatican" or Dhormo Shobha. Let the fact be proclaimed in the hearing of all the Hindoos; and henceforward, withdrawing their reverence for the sacred Shasters, let them bow down at the feet of the Dhormo Shobha. They may rest assured of a hearty welcome, if they come loaded with superstition and with gold.—*Christ. Obser.*

Rammohun Ghose, the father of the boy referred to, has preferred an indictment against Mr. Peters, of the General Department, for a libel, contained in a letter published in the *John Bull*, signed "Not a Missionary;" and the grand jury, on the 1st August, found it "a true bill."

THE MISSIONARIES AND NATIVE CONVERTS.

Certain expressions which fell from Mr. L. Clarke, in arguing the case of the boy Brijonauth Ghose, in the Supreme Court (see p. 3), have given rise to the following correspondence:

"Sir: In a report of the case of Brijonauth Ghose, you are represented, after making other remarks, to have added 'that this was a case of great importance, as the rights of Hindoo parents were too often invaded by the missionaries in Calcutta.'

"Had this assertion occurred among the statements of an anonymous writer in a newspaper; or had it involved merely matters of opinion, in reference to which every one has an undoubted right to judge for himself; or had it been called forth in the course of private conversation; it might well have been passed over in silence: but uttered, as it is reported to have been, by a gentleman of high legal reputation, and in the presence of the Supreme Court of this land, I think its tendency must be to create unfavourable impressions in the minds of the ignorant, or of those who are placed beyond the range of personal inquiry.

"Now, being entirely unconscious myself of ever having invaded either the legal or the natural rights of Hindoo parents in this city, and being wholly unaware of any invasion of these rights on the part of other missionaries, I am sure you will excuse me for respectfully soliciting an answer to the following queries:—1st. Were the above-mentioned or similar terms employed by you in presence of the court? 2d. If not, will there be any objection to a public correction of the mistake? 3d. If so, are these terms intended to include indiscriminately the whole body of missionaries? 4th. In what respect, or to what particular cases of illegality, was it designed that they should be understood as applicable?"

"I have the honour to remain, &c.,
"ALEXANDER DUFF.
"4, Wellington-square, 17th July, 1833."

"Calcutta, 18th July, 1833.

"Sir:—I was engaged in court when your letter was delivered to me, and have only this moment left it; but for this detention, you should have had an immediate reply.

"In answer to your first and second questions, I have only to say that, to the best of my recollection, I did utter (and at all events I intended to utter) the words which you quote, and therefore there is no mistake to correct.

"In reply to your third question, permit me in explanation to state, that I employed the words 'in Calcutta,' to prevent any application of my censure to the missionaries at Serampore, of whose conduct and utility I entertain the highest opinion.

"Sincerely do I wish that it were in my power to bear similar testimony to the labours of the missionaries in Calcutta, but their errors of judgment, and imprudent zeal, lead them to acts alike detrimental to the true interests of Christianity, and the extension of education.

"This opinion has been formed after having resided in this city upwards of ten years, during which period I have often been consulted, sometimes as a counsel, sometimes as a friend, by numerous Hindoos, the peace of whose families they have represented to me as having been disturbed by the practices of the missionaries.

"As a professional man, I am precluded from mentioning the names of the parties by whom I have been consulted, or disclosing the circumstances of their cases; but I can assure you that I have had frequent complaints made to me of conduct full as flagitious and dangerous as that which it became my duty on Tuesday last to submit to the Supreme Court.

"I have the honour to remain, &c.,
"LONGUEVILLE CLARKE."

"Sir:—While I cordially acknowledge the readiness and the frankness with which you replied to my former note, I must candidly confess that the reply has left involved, in as great obscurity as ever, the main points in which I feel most interested.

"It is altogether needless to enter into any abstract discussion respecting 'errors of judgment' and 'imprudent zeal;' for, in all probability, what would be so characterized by you and those who coincide with you in opinion, might be accounted exercises of sound judgment, and 'zeal according to knowledge,' by me and the thousands who think as I do. But when you refer to the *outward* acts of particular agents—these must certainly be held as more obviously cognizable by other men. The Great Author of Christianity himself has given his sanction to the rule: 'by their fruits ye shall know them.' Now, I have no desire to act the part of an inquisitor, to search officiously for the *names* of parties, or to pry into the details of specific cases. But, surely, when you charge missionaries with 'acts alike detrimental to the true interests of Christianity, and the extension of education,' and with conduct at once 'flagitious and dangerous,' you cannot regard me as exceeding the bounds of moderation, when I earnestly wish to know *something* of the *general nature* of such reprehensible conduct and acts. You cannot, I should suppose, have any hesitation in stating, in a *general way*, what *kind* of acts those have been which you so pointedly condemn, and what *sort* of conduct that has been which calls for the use of epithets of censure so unmeasured on your part. The charges are conveyed in terms sufficiently condemnatory, and yet in terms so vague and indefinite, that it is impossible to conjecture what they are designed to represent and hold up to public reprobation. All that I urge, then, is the reasonable request that you be kindly pleased to lift up the veil, even partially, and so far remove the mystery as to let us distinctly understand towards what portion of the doings of missionaries, you intend to evoke the disapprobation of Europeans and natives. You must allow that, tamely to lie under grievous charges that are either unknown or unproven, would indicate a destitution of moral feeling, and a degree of base cowardice, not less dishonourable that unchristian. Should you kindly comply, and I see no reason why you should decline complying, with my present moderate request, it will be in the power of those concerned, and of their friends, to judge how far the charges preferred are just or unjust. If the former, then must the missionaries acknowledge their error, and confess their guilt: if otherwise, they must be honourably acquitted as guiltless.

"Again; you exempt the Serampore missionaries from blame and animadversion. Now, though no one can yield to myself in admiration of the general conduct of the missionaries at Serampore, I cannot divine in what respect their proceedings towards the natives have essentially differed from those of their junior brethren in Calcutta. But, letting that pass, permit me to ask—Does your censure extend to *all* the missionaries of *every* denomination in Calcutta? If not, to what class or classes do you specially refer? Do you include me in the number of those who have been guilty of committing 'acts alike detrimental to the true interests of Christianity, and the extension of education,' and whose 'conduct has been at once flagitious and dangerous?'

"I have the honour to remain, &c.,
"ALEXANDER DUFF.
"19th July, 1833."

"Calcutta, 19th July, 1833.

"Rev. Sir:—I believe that the following is the sentence in my letter, of which you desire that I should give you an explanation:—'But I can assure you that I have had frequent complaints made to me of conduct as flagitious and dangerous as that which it became my duty on Tuesday last to submit to the Supreme Court.'

"What that conduct was, in this particular case, will appear from the affidavit made by the father of the boy, and the return to the *habeas-corpus* by the schoolmaster. What that conduct has been, in other instances, was described in my address to the court, namely, 'an invasion of the rights of Hindoo parents.'

"You have asked me if you are among the number to whom I allude? My reply is, that I spoke generally of a body of men, and that, as I have not pointed at any individual, the acknowledged usages of the world do not confer on you any right to call on me to be more specific.

"To the other matter contained in your letter I decline giving any reply.

"I have the honour to remain, &c.,
"LONGUEVILLE CLARKE."

"Sir:—As the charge preferred by you against the missionaries was brought forward in open court, and published in the public journals, I trust that you will have no objection to my giving a like publicity to your explanations, if I should deem it proper to do so.

"Your's respectfully,
"ALEXANDER DUFF.
"20th July, 1833."

"Calcutta, July 20, 1833.

"Rev. Sir:—You must be well aware that my answers to those letters which you have addressed to me were written on the spur of the moment, and without any notion that they were to be laid before the public. On this account, I am desirous of explaining one expression of which I have made use. I have charged the missionaries with an invasion of the rights of Hindoo fathers. Now the right to which I allude is, the right which every father possesses, of rearing up his child in the faith in which he himself conscientiously believes. The invasion of this right, with which I charge the missionaries, consists in their instructing the child in a religion different from his father's, while he is yet of that early age that the right of instruction is in the father alone.

"I have applied the words 'as flagitious' to the conduct of the missionaries, in allusion to cases similar to that which I brought before the Supreme Court, but the particulars of which cases I am not at liberty to detail; and I have also applied the word 'dangerous' to their conduct, because I have known instances of the natives having withdrawn their children from certain places of public education, when they found that instruction was the pretext, but that apostacy was the object, of the teachers.

"I have the honour to remain, &c.,
"LONGUEVILLE CLARKE."

Appended to this correspondence, is a letter from Mr. Duff to Mr. Clarke, described as "a few remarks," which is of such enormous length,—occupying six columns of a newspaper,—that we are thereby precluded from inserting it in full.

The writer expostulates, in pretty severe terms, with Mr. Clarke, especially for what he considers a subterfuge, in declining to say whether he included him (Mr. Duff) in the number of the accused, on the ground that he (Mr. Clarke) spoke generally of a body of men; observing: "According to your view of the case, it would appear that any one, who claims a pre-eminence in malice, may fearlessly calumniate 'a body of men.' If I should, in a fit of wicked folly, declare 'that L. Clarke, Esq., barrister, is a liar and extortioner,' he might, I presume, justly prosecute me for libel. But if, inured in 'the usages of the world,' I should cautiously assert 'that the barristers of the Supreme Court in Calcutta are liars and extortioners,' Mr. Clarke, as one of these, might lie under the foul and calumnious imputation, all the days of his life, without redress." The writer further complains of the injustice of adopting the *ex parte* statements of Hindus, without hearing the other side. "It may be," he remarks, "that you are under peculiar obligations to natives, and that these may have, in various ways, contributed much more to your 'worldly' comfort than humble missionaries, who preach the self-denying doctrines of the cross."

Mr. Duff examines the alleged right of fathers, in detail: "If the right exists at all, it must be either *natural* or *legal*. Now, I deny that there is any *separate* legal right. I am fully aware that the father is the guardian of his child, as to all civil rights, till the latter be of age: but I question how far the law confers the right of religious instruction on the father *alone*. Rather, I am prepared to deny that there is any such right conferred at all—else might the father prosecute the teacher of a religion, different from his own, for misdemeanour:—an absurdity from which British law, with all its anomalies, is honourably exempt.' Referring to the clause of the act of parliament giving permission to teachers of religion to settle in India, he observes, that "'religious and moral improvement' is as expressly contemplated and provided for, as 'the introduction of useful knowledge;'" and he argues, "from this, it is clear that our British legislators were prepared to anticipate any possible changes that might arise from the peaceable inculcation of 'religion and morals,' and to regard these as 'the accomplishment of benevolent designs.'" He denies that there is any exemption in favour of minors—"any insinuation that the teachers of 'religion and morals' are to confine their efforts exclusively to persons above age, or that the attempt to teach persons under age in 'religion and morals' is to be considered a violation of right, a breach of law: in other words, the law of the land evidently does not prohibit the instruction of persons under age, in religion and morals—and, consequently, does not consider such instruction as illegal. For if there be no law to forbid, there can be no law to violate: if there be no right legally conferred, there can be no right illegally infringed upon:" and he concludes that, in communicating religious knowledge to the children of Hindoos, the missionaries have not "invaded *legal* rights."

Mr. Duff acknowledges, *in limine*, the difficulty of discussing the question of *natural* right. He observes: "the question must then rest chiefly between those who loosely believe that *all* religions are alike expedient and alike pleasing in the sight of Heaven—and those who believe that *all* religions are inexpedient, and displeasing to God, *save* one, *i. e.* Christianity. If the advocates of the former branch of the alternative could establish their position, there would be no great difficulty in admitting, that it seemed to be the ordination of providence that the people of every country should inherit a *natural right* to the religious system prevalent amongst them, in the same way as they might be said to enjoy a natural right to the varied products of their respective soils. But this position has never been established to the satisfaction of any number of rational and enlightened men. And to proceed, without farther inquiry, to deduce inferences from it, as natural rights, were to build on a baseless assumption—were to resort to a plain 'begging of the question.' Widely different is the case with those who advocate the latter branch of the above alternative. They proceed on no assumption of the matter in dispute—they have recourse to no 'begging of the question.' The truth of Christianity having been demonstrated, times and ways without number, to the entire satisfaction of thousands and tens of thousands of the most rational and enlightened men that ever lived, its adherents have, as they think, an indisputable title to proceed on the admission of its truth. Believing, therefore, as they do, on grounds that have never been invalidated, that Christianity is true, they feel constrained to look upon every other religious system as erroneous—dishonourable to God, and destructive of the happiness of man. To be more specific—they would belie their reason and their conscience, did they not regard Hindooism as a system of error, and, as such, a system which does all that the impotency of human connivance can achieve to undeify the Deity, and all that the malice of the 'powers of darkness' can devise to infatuate and ruin man. Accordingly, they must deny, absolutely and without reserve, the existence of any *natural right* to teach and perpetuate a system of falsehood and delusion so loathsome and deadly. For, who has the power of conferring a natural right? The very expression imports that this is the sole and inalienable prorogative of the Great Author of Nature. One step more leads to the unanswerable query:—Is it possible, is it for a moment to be conceived, that the God of Truth, the pure and the holy God, who cannot look upon sin but with abhorrence, could have conferred on any of his creatures a natural right to inculcate Hindooism, *i. e.* to impart the knowledge of a system of hideous error?"

Leaving the abstract question, and coming to the practical one, Mr. Duff denies that, in any sense of the expression, the rights of Hindoo parents have been invaded by the missionaries. Granting, for the sake of argument, that Hindoo parents have a legal and a natural right to teach their children the religion in which they themselves believe, he asks in what way such supposed rights have actually been invaded. "If you could adduce one instance, in which a pledge was given to natives that no religious knowledge would be communicated, and one wherein it appeared that the pledge was afterwards violated, then, indeed, would you prove not so much the rights were invaded, as that there was a gross breach of faith, a base and dishonourable treachery. But you cannot establish a single instance of this sort. On the contrary, all the natives know, or ought to know, that Christian principles are instilled in missionary schools, as well as they know that Hindooism is taught in Sanscrit seminaries conducted by learned Brahmuns. They know it from universal report; they know it from perusing newspapers; they know it from inspecting the class-books employed; they know it from interrogating the pupils or masters; they know* it from visiting the schools and hearing the classes examined. Still, notwithstanding all this, do parents and guardians spontaneously bring their children and protegés to the superintendents of missionary schools; they are often importunate in their petitions for the admission of boys: they entreat, they beseech, they implore; and, after all, it not frequently happens that numbers of applications are rejected, for want of accommodation and other causes."

* "I have been informed, on the best authority, that the very father of Brijonauth Ghose was present at the last annual examination of the Mirzapore School, on which occasion the Lord Bishop expressly announced that the inculcation of Christian principles was the grand object of the conductors of the school."

In answer to Mr. Clarke's statement, that the effect of the "dangerous" conduct of the missionaries is to induce Hindu parents to withdraw their children from certain places of public instruction, Mr. Duff remarks that causes entirely unconnected with missionary conduct have produced that effect. "Causes of a more general and permanent nature are actively at work. A liberal education and pure Hinduism, as it is called, cannot possibly co-exist. This, the principal advocates of 'education without religion' must have all along known: the Hindoos, as a body, certainly did not. Accordingly, whenever the latter begin to make the important discovery, many of the more bigotted of them immediately withdraw their children from the Hindoo College and the School Society's schools;—and the severest censures have been poured on the heads of those who deluded them by the ensnaring profession: 'we do not wish to interfere in any degree with your religion.' Instances of this description are numerous. But not to go farther; have you not read the statement inserted in the *Chundrica*, and translated in the *Durpun*, by your late client, the father of the persecuted boy, Brijonauth Ghose? If not, for your edification, I shall here insert it. It is as follows: 'I sent my son to the Hindoo College to study English, and when he had risen to the fourth class, I thought he had made some progress in English knowledge. I therefore forbade his going to the college; for I have heard that the students in the higher classes of the college become *nastiks i. e.* infidels, or unbelievers in Hinduism.' Now, I ask, who are responsible for this system of instruction, which, leading, as it does, to the renunciation of Hinduism, induces parents to act like your client, and remove their children from the Hindoo College and School Society's schools? Plainly, not the missionaries, but the advocates of 'education apart from religion.'"

Mr. Duff concludes: "I come now to your last and most aggravated charge. You dare, with unblushing effrontery, to stigmatize the conduct of the missionaries as 'flagitious.' It is well, Sir, for you, that you have limited the application of this term as to the offence, and generalized it as to the offenders, else might you, in your turn, be summoned to the bar of the Supreme Court for libel. And even now I know not how far an individual is at liberty to employ a libellous expression, and, when called to task for the use of it, to mince and explain it away to such a degree, that it is made to convey a meaning totally different from what it bears in standard works and common discourse. I might maintain, without fear of contradiction, that the very case to which you have appealed, and it is the worst which

you could adduce, is not of such a nature as to deserve the appellation 'flagitious.' Neither reason, nor law, nor 'the usages of the world,' entitled you to apply to it so villainous a term. But not to insist any farther on this point, I now come forward, and, in my own name, and that of the Calcutta missionaries generally, deny, deny utterly, that there are any other cases in existence similar to that which you brought before the Supreme Court. And I call upon you, as in the presence of the Omniscient God, to come forward and substantiate your charge, or be accounted for ever the utterer and the writer of the basest untruth."

Mr. Clarke, in a brief reply to this letter, justifies himself against the accusation of being guilty of a subterfuge, stating that he had described the nature of the right which he said had been invaded, and he quotes Mr. Duff's acknowledgement, that "he had no desire to act the part of an inquisitor, to search officiously into the names of parties, or to pry into the details of specific cases," as a sufficient justification for withholding information as to the other cases. Mr. Clarke retorts on his adversary some of the hard words he had bestowed upon him, (particularly the terms "unblushing effrontery"), but with more temper, and in a tone rather of banter, "laughing at him, as at an angry man."

BURMESE IDOL.

The Burmese ambassador, previous to his quitting Calcutta, petitioned the Governor-general to restore to him a large Burmese idol, which, he said, was much venerated in his country, and which, having been captured in the late war, was placed in the Asiatic Society's room. His Lordship complied with the request, and the precious block accompanied the envoy to Ava.

MISSIONARY SCHOOLS.

It will be naturally asked, how happens it that Hindoo parents continue to send their children to our schools? The fact is, that the natives, notwithstanding their knowledge of our principles and motives, do not understand how a youth, that is sagacious and attached to his parents, can embrace Christianity. They know that no coercion is used to destroy the castes of their boys, and that, although our wish is that they be converted, we check, to the utmost of our power, such things as indiscriminate eating and drinking in them. They know that we prevent boys from doing any thing wantonly, and in an unprincipled manner, to wound the prejudices of their relations. They feel confident that, if a youth resolves to stand proof against the lessons of his instructor, he will never be converted; and as they are ignorant of the influence which truth has upon the mind, so they rest assured that no one can be made a Christian that keeps his resolution unshaken. Education being offered without price, they cheerfully send their children, trusting to their sagacity; and knowing, if they determine upon embracing Christianity, nothing can prevent them. Besides these, many parents, at the time of putting their children into a school, intend taking them away before they are promoted to the higher classes, and thus feel confident that no evil can come to pass. A large number are also actuated by the examples of others, and as, until very lately, there had not generally been instances of school-boys embracing Christianity, the parents had continued to hope that the missionaries would be ultimately defeated in their objects of converting their individual boys. The noise which the case of Brijonauth Ghose has made, and the conduct of many professing Christians, in levelling their fury against missionaries, have done some injury in alarming the natives; the *Chundrika* has in this matter given out that we forcibly carry away children to convert them, and this misrepresentation, more than any thing else, has done much mischief. As nothing is so serious a consideration with the natives as money, and as knowledge is given by the missionaries gratuitously, all their apprehensions are stifled by avarice. They think generally that there are few chances of a boy's becoming a Christian, and, without hesitation, avail themselves of the liberality of Christian teachers. When, under God's blessing, many instances of youths' embracing Christianity will be visible, it is impossible to say what the Hindoos then may do. Hitherto they had been considering our attempts to convert as fruitless, and their confidence had been strong.—*Enquirer.*

REVOLUTION IN SINDIAH'S STATE.

The *India Gazette* publishes the following letter from Gwalior:—"For the last four days, we have been in a state of alarm. A great revolution took place on the 10th July, but it has fortunately terminated without bloodshed. On the 8th, in the evening, the maharaja, on the plea of taking an airing, went over to Colonel Jacob's brigade, but the colonel immediately, on hearing of his highness's arrival, went off to the regent's deoree, directing his troops not to allow the maharaja entrance or protection. The maharaja, during the whole night, kept himself out of the palace, thinking that the troops (as they had privately declared in his favour) would join him; but his endeavours to dethrone the regent proving fruitless, he early on the next morning repaired to the residency. The resident, on receiving intelligence of his approach, retired to his assistant's bungalow, leaving instructions to communicate to the maharaja his having gone an airing. The maharaja, on his arrival, finding the resident absent, inquired if the doors of the residency were locked, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative, took a seat on the ground under a neem tree, situated near a pucka well, about the distance of an hundred yards from the house. The resident, in the mean time, went over to the Baee Sahib, thinking the maharaja, on being denied admittance into the residency, would follow him to the camp. But the maharaja declared his resolution to continue at the residency till he had an interview with the resident. The sun was very powerful, and he had no other protection from it but a Marhatta chut-tree: the tree being leafless, afforded little or no shade. His case was acknowledged by every individual to be very distressing; he had had no rest nor victuals during the preceding day and night. The resident returned from camp at 10 o'clock, A.M., and, at a proper distance, dismounted from his buggy, went up to his highness, and persuaded him to come into the residency, where they had a conversation for about an hour; after which his highness returned both hopeless and helpless to the palace, where, it is said, he entreated the regent to look over his conduct. On the morning, between two and three A.M of the 10th, a regiment belonging to Colonel Jacob's brigade repaired, *of their own accord*, to the palace, where they climbed by a ladder to the maharaja's apartment, brought him out, and took him direct to a garden called *Phoolbagh*, where they were shortly joined by the rest of the troops including the artillery. The regent, on hearing of the maharaja's departure, made her escape from the palace (where, had she continued a while longer, her person would have been seized) to her brother Hindoo Rao's dwelling, where Major Alexander with a regiment joined her. She was ultimately escorted by her brother, her son-in-law, Appa Sahib, a few other sirdars, one regiment of infantry, and about 600 Suwars, and was making her way to the residency, but when she was about the distance of half a coss from the residency, the maharaja's troops, who were deputed on purpose, obstructed her passage to the asylum she had sought, and the armies on both sides were ready for action. The resident, on receiving this intelligence, despatched two moonshees to prevent bloodshed. They succeeded in stopping them from immediate action, and in the meantime Lieut. Ross, assistant-resident, was despatched to the maharaja, and orders after a couple of hours reached ——to allow the regent to go wherever she pleased, and the troops to return to camp. Her highness then came to the residency, and tents were erected for her accommodation. On the 11th, the troops again rebelled, and resolved to take away and imprison the regent in the camp, for without that they thought they were unsafe. The resident, however, soon went over and satisfied them by placing the maharaja on the musnud, acknowledging him the sovereign of the Gwalior state, and promising at the same time to send her highness to Dholepore. She left this for Dholepore the day before yesterday, and the disorder in camp is now somewhat quelled. The residency was exposed to danger, particularly as the regent sought an asylum in it, but no violence was suffered. For the three days that the disturbance lasted, the sun continued so powerful that a number of individuals and cattle expired through the heat."

We learn from the *Bengal Chronicle* that the brigade, above referred to, which the reader might suppose to be British troops, are "Scindiah's own rabble;" that "Colonel Jacob," their commander, is *Yacoob Sahib*, an Armenian, and "Major Alexander" a Portuguese half-caste, named *Jozé Secunder*.

The *Mofussil Ukhbar* of July 27, adds the following particulars:—"The rajah, it is said, is merely a prisoner in the hands of the soldiery, who have imprisoned their officers, whether to avoid appearances or not we cannot state correctly. He has complained most feelingly to the resident, regarding the restraint he is under, and of his irksome situation, saying that he is extremely sorry for what has occurred, and would be most happy to have the Baza Baie back again."

THE RIGHTS OF JOTEDARS.

An old Brahmin family, named Banerjee, had possession of a Jote jumma, consisting of six villages, in pergunna Nuldee, from time immemorial. The Nuldee estate was purchased by the present proprietor's father, and on taking possession of it, he demanded from the Jotedars a considerable increase of rent. To this the Banerjees would not agree, alleging the regular possession of the Jote in the family for many generations at a certain fixed jumma, and denying the right of the new proprietors to assess their land at a higher rate than they had invariably paid. The zemindar, following the *dustoor* of all the rich baboos in Bengal, sent an armed body of men and violently dispossessed the Brahmin of all his lands, and after assessing the under-ryots according to rule, let out the villages in lease to sundry individuals, distinctly stating, in each pottah, that in the event of Banerjee establishing his claims in the courts, the pottah should be considered null and void.

The poor old Brahmin, destitute of money or friends, spent several years in endeavours to soften the heart of his lord, but of course without success, and at last he got some individuals to advance cash to enable him to lodge a complaint in the Jessore Court about the year 1822. In 1824, the Jessore Court passed a decree in his favour, and granted him possession of the lands in the Jessore district. The case was then carried to the Calcutta appeal court; the zemindar, however, finding he had got into a scrape, and fearing a heavy amount of damage, offered to settle the matter if the Brahmin would give up all claim to the back profits of the land; this of course the old man willingly agreed to, and received a new pottah from his zemindar and came back to his family, rejoicing in spirit. A plain man would now suppose that the case was at an end, but mark the result—the villages of the Jote were partly situated in Jessore and partly in Dacca Jelalpore, and it appears that the Jessore decision could only grant possession of the lands under its immediate jurisdiction; and an individual named Buxee, in possession of the largest village in the Dacca Jelalpore district, on the tenure of the pottah granted by the zemindar, when he forcibly dispossessed the old family, refused to abide by the Jessore decree. It then became necessary to recommence the original suit in the Feridpoor Court, which was done in 1825, grounding the claim on the Jessore decree and the new pottah granted by the zemindar in 1824. The Feridpore Court decreed the case in favour of the Brahmin in 1828; the Dacca Appeal Court confirmed the decree in 1830, and the case was appealed to the Sudder Dewannee, which court sustained the appeal and disannulled the pottah granted to Banerjee by the zemindar, and remitted the case to the inferior court, with instructions to try, first, whether Banerjee had an original right to the Jote (the question first decided in the Jessore Court); and, second, whether Buxee's pottah was a legal and good instrument? (the question decided in the Feridpore and Dacca courts); and if these questions are decided in the affirmative, then Banerjee is to get possession of the lands and to pay an increased rent to the Buxee of upwards of 500 per cent. This order was passed in February or March 1832, with the original pottah granted to Buxee before the court, in which it is distinctly specified, that in the event of Banerjee establishing his rights to the Jote, that pottah is to be considered null and void, and in the face of several decisions of the sudder in cases exactly similar to this one, originating in the same illegal acts from the same pergunna, in all of which the court held that the pottahs granted by the zemindar, to the prejudice of the old Jotedars, were unjust and illegal.—*Ind. Gaz.*

RUNJEET SINGH.

Lahore.—On the 9th May, the Maharaja arrived at Koolee, on his route to Cashmeer, to investigate the abuses in that province. The vakeel of Yar Mahomud Khan, the nabob of Peshawur, having waited on the Maharaja, received a present of Rs. 100, and the Maharaja inquired of him whether he was aware that Shah Shoojah-ol-Moolk intends proceeding towards Kabool, to recover his hereditary dominions, and wished to know if the ruler of Peshawur would give him a friendly reception, and swear fealty to him for that province, or be hostile to the Shah. The vakeel replied, Yar Mahomud Khan is making warlike preparations, and the nazims of Sindiah had collected a body of matchlock-men, together with some guns, and had proceeded to Shekarpoor, with the intention of opposing the Shah; therefore it is not probable that Shah Shoojah-ol-Moolk would regain his kingdom without a severe struggle. On this the Maharaja postponed his journey to Cashmeer, and ordered letters to be despatched to Yar Mahommud Khan at Peshawur, advising him to aid rather than resist Shah Shoojah-ol-Moolk in his endeavours to reconquer his realms. Letters were likewise despatched to Dost Mahommed Khan, the ruler of Mooltan, stating that Shah Shoojah intended proceeding to Bhawulpoor, and directing him to watch his motions, and transmit daily reports of his movements to the durbar. Lucka Sing, vakeel of Ajeeb Sing, the rajah of Alooleah, presented two hunting elephants and twenty-one trays of valuables, and requested permission to visit Cashmeer. The Maharaja ordered him to inform Raja Ajeeb Sing, that if he can obtain the permission of the British authorities at Amball to cross the Sutledge, he would be happy to see him, and make the tour of Cashmeer with him.—*Ayena Secunder.*

OUDE.

Lucknow.—His majesty, having given instructions to his prime minister, Nabab Roshen od Dowlah, regarding the management of his kingdom, has given himself up to the pleasure of his seraglio; but the prudent vizier, by his zeal and diligence, and other estimable qualities peculiar to his nature, is actively following the precepts of his royal master, with the most beneficial effects to himself and the people committed to his charge. Extortions, oppressions, and bribery are, it may verily be believed, things unknown in this faithful minister's administration; and all classes of the Oude subjects are beginning to form a goodly opinion of him.—*Native Ukhbar.*

Luckynarain, a native of Cashmeer, presented to his Majesty the King of Oude a Persian translation of the English Manual and Platoon Exercise, and was rewarded with a donation of Rs. 500.

DISTRESSED RYOTS.

About a week ago, some cultivators from the southward assembled *en masse* at the Government-house, uttering dolorous complaints; on an aide de-camp being sent to inquire into their grievances, they stated that the zemindars, whose lands they cultivate, have hitherto extorted from them Rs. 4 per bigga; oppressive as this was, they paid it hitherto *nolens volens*; but this year, owing to the devastation of the late gale, their crops had failed; yet the zemindars insisted on having the Rs. 4 per bigga this year also. His lordship, having taken down the names of the zemindars, ordered the complainants to pay but one rupee per bigga this year, and the next year some definite sum per bigga would be fixed for them to pay in future.—*Ayena Secunder.*

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

We are happy to inform our readers that it is buzzed about, in certain quarters, that government has resolved to appoint one deputy and two assistant collectors in each district; the pay of the deputy being Rs. 500 per month, and of the assistants Rs. 250 per month each, and under the session judges of Rs. 100 per month each. Assistants under the commissioners of revenue and circuit are likewise to be appointed, on salaries of Rs. 150 per month each. These situations are to be open to all natives, either Christians, Mahomedans, or Hindoos. There is a talk of increasing the pay of the zilla darogas to Rs. 100 per month each.—*Ibid.*

THE SHEIKAWATEES.

We have just received the following account of the deplorable and harassed state in which the country bordering on Sheikawatee continues:—

"The Sheikawatees continue their depredations on the Behraitch frontier. A few days ago, a party of these freebooters entered that territory, on a plundering excursion, and carried off fourteen camels from a village called Begneepoor, with which they were retreating to the Sheikawattee country when they were accidentally met by a party of the Behraitch sowars, who happened at the time to be going their usual rounds, and in the rencontre which took place, the ringleader of the gang was slain after he had wounded two of his adversaries. This individual was, it seems, a Joudhpoor thakoor, who having been expelled from that country for his delinquences, readily obtained an asylum from his marauding brethren in the Buteesee and Sheikawatee tracts, and having endeared himself to them by his daring character, it is apprehended that they will not allow his death to pass unrevenged. It is stated, indeed, that they are already assembling in considerable numbers for that purpose, and so fully is it anticipated that they will attempt to execute their designs, that the Nawab Fyz Mohummud Khan has detached a body of troops to oppose them, and restore confidence to the inhabitants of the villages along the border, who are represented to be in the greatest state of alarm, and to have commenced deserting their habitations in apprehension of the meditated incursion. This precautionary measure may possibly deter the marauders from carrying their intention into execution, but the Nawab's frontier adjoining the Sheikawatees and Buteesee tracts is so open and extended, that it is impossible for him to defend all points at once, and it is consequently to be feared that the threatened descent will be made in some quarter where no resistance can be offered to the invaders. It is truly surprising that this disgraceful system of plunder and outrage is still suffered to go on without any effectual measures being taken to suppress it."—*Delhi Gaz.*

With reference to a communication in our last paper respecting the inroads of the Sheikawatees, we are happy to state, on good authority, that reports of all the occurrences were promptly made to government, and that answers have been received, intimating an intention of adopting very decisive measures for obtaining redress.—*Ibid.*

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

We learn from Rungpore that on the 21st ult. two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at that station; each of the shocks it is said lasted for three or four minutes, accompanied by loud claps of thunder, a shower of rain, and a rumbling noise under ground like the bellowing of a bull. The earth, adds our informant, burst in three or four places, threw out flames and sulphurous smoke, and closed again. The inhabitants, and even the cattle, in affright, ran for safety and shelter in all directions. We are happy, however, to add that no lives were lost nor any serious injury occurred to any person or property.—*John Bull, July* 26.

It appears that another severe earthquake was felt at Rungpore on the 8th July.

USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

We understand that Mr. Wilkinson, the political agent at Kotah, has, at the request of the raj-rana, written to the committee

of the Agra College, for a teacher of the English tongue, and the supply of some elementary works in that language. It is considered probable, that the rao-rajah of Boondie will place some youths also under the English teacher. We have never ourselves thought the introduction of the use of the English language, as the medium of diplomatic intercourse, as in itself a question of importance in any way. Though of little use, it would be the cause of inconvenience. If it be intended, however, as part of an extensive and well-regulated plan, to diffuse the use of our tongue throughout the whole of this fine dependency of the British Crown, we shall hail it as another link in a chain which will bind, as by a bond of sympathy, the mother country to the land of her conquest. If it be an isolated measure, however, it will produce no permanent effect, and we should not wonder if it grew into disuse on the succession of a new Governor General. —*Mofussil Ukhbar.*

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we have to announce to our readers the active exertions that are at present making to educate the natives of this country. Some of the native chiefs have manifested a strong desire to learn the English language, and to establish English schools among their subjects, since the proposal of Lord William Bentinck to make that language the medium of communication between them and the British government. Letters have reached Calcutta from the Upper Provinces, requesting the selection of able and efficient teachers who are willing to be sent there, to take charge of English schools, as opportunities occur for establishing them. Lists of such persons are at present being prepared by individuals who take a deep interest in the cause of native education. This is certainly a gladdening prospect; but what is the British government doing for the fulfilment of this mighty object?—*Gyananneshun.*

We are happy to state that many of the native chiefs of respectability are manifesting a disposition to study the English; in fact the Marattas, Rajpoots, Sieks, Jauts, &c., had never made the Persian the medium of their state papers, and it was only introduced into their public state papers, in consequence of their correspondences with our government being in that language. But now that English has been proposed to them by the Governor General, in lieu of the Persian, they one and all gladly reject the Persian, and apply themselves to the English; the only exception being the raja of Alwar.—*Ayena Secunder.*

MR. BROOKE.

William Augustus Brooke, the venerable head of the civil service of Bengal, and agent of the Governor General at Benares, closed a long and highly meritorious career in death, on the 10th inst, at a very advanced age. It is not in our power to do justice to his exemplary character; and we will merely add, therefore, that Mr. Brooke was an honour to the service, to his country, and to mankind; leaving it to others more equal to the task, to commemorate the virtues and services which won for him universal esteem and respect.—*Beng. Hurk. July* 16.

INTENDED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The *Mofussil Ukhbar* states that "a marriage is on the *tapis*, between Mirza Unjum Shikoh, and Mirza Mohumud Tukee (two of the sons of Mirza Mohumud Shikoh, brother of the King of Delhi), and the two daughters of the late Allen Gardner, Esq., son of Colonel Gardner, of Khasgunge; it is rumoured, that the ceremony will take place on the 1st of August next."

IRON STEAMERS.

In addition to the two iron steam vessels, brought out by Captain Johnston, on the *Larkins*, six others have been contracted for, to follow in the course of six months. Captain Johnston is also stated to be accompanied by five engineers for the public service, and seven artificers.—*India Gaz.*

The plates of the two iron steamers will be put together in the compound of the old export warehouse, and it is expected they will be ready for launching in five or six months. Besides the two iron *flats* coming out to be used with these tugs, there are two more iron steamers, with an equal number of *flats*, in preparation, making in all four steam tugs and four vessels for cargo and accommodation. We have been surprised to learn that the whole cost of these eight iron vessels with the machinery, exclusive of freight to India, is but £25,000.—*Calcutta Courier.*

ETIQUETTE OF THE DURBAR.

The editor of the *Ayena Secunder* states that, at a late durbar of the Governor General, the native gentlemen in the habit of frequenting the durbar, petitioned, stating that they have been for those two or three weeks past in the habit of leaving their shoes at the outer door on their entering the council chamber, in compliance with an order communicated to them on this subject, they therefore petition for the abolition of this obnoxious order, and beg that they be permitted as usual to enter with shoes on.

FOSSIL SHELLS ON THE TABLE LAND OF CENTRAL INDIA.

"A circumstance which must prove highly interesting to all lovers of geology has lately been brought to light by the discovery of a bed of fossil shells (marine?) in a good state of preservation. Accident, as usual in discoveries of this kind, led to their detection. A well had been sunk some fourteen years ago by a native, half a mile distant from Saugor, beside the road leading to Jubbulpore, and with the stones turned out of it he erected a small hut for his workmen, little dreaming at the time he was piling up such geological treasures. A man the other day, seeing something unusual in a lump of the limestone of which the hut was built, dragged it out, and took it to his master, Mr. Fraser, who immediately recognized it as being a shell: so interesting a fact could not be lost sight of, and means were immediately taken to follow up the discovery; on searching the walls of the dwelling, several other stones equally rich in shells were detected, and the owner of the ground being questioned, stated, they came out of the well, about half way down; but ocular proof was not to be obtained, from the sides of the well being stoned up with large blocks of sandstone. To allow a point of so much interest to remain in doubt would have been highly culpable, and Dr. Spry immediately set about sinking a shaft parallel to the well, that the locale might be effectually set at rest. After sinking through basalt, both soft and hard, he came, I understand, upon a bed of soft fatty red soil containing nodules of lime, and presently reached the anxiously-sought limestone bed, from which he had the satisfaction of disentombing some rich specimens of shells. The bed is formed exactly seventeen feet below the present surface. The shells are univalved, of different sizes, some nearly as long as the hand, and all of them are what is termed *reversed* shells."—*Mofussil Ukbar, July* 20.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

In the *Calcutta Christian Observer* for August appears a letter from the Upper Provinces, containing a proposal of a learned and wealthy Brahmin for the propagation of Christianity in India:

"A Hindoo gentleman, who held until a short time back a respectable situation in the government service, has intentions of becoming converted to the Christian faith. All the rajas and chieftains of —— are in the habit of visiting him, and of paying great deference to his opinions, and he is consequently a very influential person. He is a Brahmin by caste, and a pundit. His words are, 'he is persuaded there has not been another person so truly free from sin, and so innocent, as Christ; and his doctrines inculcate truths and enforce virtues, to a degree of which history furnishes no parallel. He feels therefore convinced, that he must have been something above the common race of mankind, an emanation from the Deity. I am,' says he, 'anxious to be instructed in the ways prescribed by him, and will endeavour to the utmost of my abilities to convince my deluded countrymen of their error. I am certain to be able to convert all the chieftains, and then the common people will of course conform to the religion of their rulers.'

"His plan for the accomplishment of the object in his view is, to commence with the opening of a school for the tuition of youth. He recommends that an English and a Sanscrit branch be simultaneously commenced. He is possessed of some money. There is a fine pucka house, built by him, which he wishes to give up for the use of the school, and will erect other accommodations for the use of the teachers, &c. A fine tank is attached to the premises. The assistance he requires is that a European well versed in religion be sent up, and he will supply the pundits from Kashee. The pecuniary assistance he demands is the payment of these for eighteen months, or two years, after which he says he will be able to provide for them. He is an old man, and has I believe no children of his own, and says he has not long to live, and he is therefore the more anxious for the speedy accomplishment of his plan. A reference to the ancient Sanscrit writings, he says, will convince Hindoos, that Christ is superior to all human beings, and that there has been no Avatar like his."

THE KOHI NOOR DIAMOND.

A writer in the *Delhi Gazette* of August 3 gives the following account of how Runjeet Singh became possessed of the great Kohi Noor diamond:

In September 1812, the queens of Shah Sujah and Zeman Shah of Cabul took refuge from the troubles of their country, and were received in Lahore with every demonstration of respect. Sujah, the deposed king, having been treacherously seized, was conveyed by the governor of Attock to his brother, who then ruled Cashmere. Two grand objects of the Sikh chief's ambition and avarice, the possession of the celebrated valley, and of the *Hill of Light*, a very valuable diamond belonging to the fallen family, seeming now to be brought by circumstances within his grasp, he plotted industriously to make the attainment of the one a pretence for procuring the concession of the other. With this view, he gave the queen to understand that he was resolved to liberate her husband in the most chivalrous manner, and to bestow on him the fort of Rotas, with a territory sufficient to maintain his dignity. When the poor lady appeared overjoyed at this generous conduct in prospect, she received a hint from his highness's emissary that nothing was wanting to make him enter on the execution of these noble intentions but the *Kohi Noor*, on which he had somehow set his heart with the fondness of a lover. Her majesty,

evincing some skill in diplomacy, had no doubt that when her royal husband was at liberty, gratitude would induce him to concede any thing to so invaluable a friend in distress: but with respect to the diamond, it was in pawn at Candahar for two lacs of rupees. Runjeet, having satisfied himself that the prize, not so far off, was fairly in his power, and dreading its flight, threw the confidential servants of the queens into close confinement, and placed a cordon of sentries round their residence, with strict orders to search every person who went out from them. This severity having no effect, he tried what starvation could do, and actually deprived the ladies and their household of food and water for two days. The Waffe Begum, as Shah Sujah's wife was called, still holding out, the Sikh at length discontinued his shameless treatment, on getting her promise that the king would redeem the jewel, and make a present of it to his deliverer when put in possession of Rotas. Runjeet Singh now pretending unbounded friendship for Futty Khan the vizier, and of late principal ruler of Affghanistan, obtained an interview with him on the banks of the Jhelum, in which they agreed to send a joint force for the reduction of Cashmere, which had rebelled, and reclaim the person of Shah Sujah. The expedition succeeded, though many of the Sikhs perished in the snow; Futty Khan installed his brother in the Government of the valley, and Runjeet had, for the time, to be satisfied with the custody of the royal captive, who was conveyed to his family at Lahore.

This success furnished a fair pretext for renewing his inhospitable demand to have the great diamond. The king professed his willingness to confirm his wife's promise, when the acquisition of his expected territory should enable him to recover the precious *Koh-i Noor*. Such evasion would not do. The unhappy members of this family were once more incarcerated in separate apartments, threatened with perpetual imprisonment in Govindgurh, at Amritsir, and again denied provisions for several days. Shah Sujah at last negociated for a sum of money and a month's time, to redeem the article for which he suffered so much. He tried again to outwit his antagonist here, but proved no match for Runjeet, who knew the facility of giving money and taking it back from a prisoner without loss. Two lacs were therefore speedily advanced, and when the month expired, a day was appointed for surrendering the *Hill of Light* to the representative of the house of Sukerchukee.

The Shah and Runjeet Singh having been seated, face to face, with some interval between them, Sujah, summoning all the majesty of a race of kings into his dignified countenance, assayed to overawe the mean-looking and low-minded grandson of a thief, during an impressive silence which, says my authority, lasted one hour. But the Sikh, who could no more read royalty in the glances of a monarch than the *Granth* in the manuscript, grew impatient at this quakerly interruption to business, and desired one who spoke Persian to remind his majesty of the purpose for which they had met. The shah, without opening his lips, "spoke with his eyes" to an attendant, who retiring, soon returned, and placed a small parcel between the great men. Runjeet's itching fingers immediately unrolled numerous envelopes, when, to the consummation of his wishes, a large diamond appeared, which jewellers behind him, who had seen it, recognized as the *Koh-i Noor*.

Possessed of the treasure which he had incurred so much disgrace in acquiring, his next object was to recover the two lacs, or the value of them, from the wretched captives. After their separation and imprisonment, they had been graciously permitted to enjoy the fresh air in tents pitched for them in the garden called Shalimar. It would have been impolite to insinuate that the rupees had never left his majesty's coffers, so the noble host of kings and queens now directed a party of experienced officials to pay them a domiciliary visit, and to bring him all their jewels and money without reservation. To obey this mandate loyally, the plunderers made sure work by taking away not only all the ornaments used by women of rank, but rich dresses, and every sword, shield, or matchlock, that a particle of gold or silver could recommend to their master. What perhaps shews the want of nobility in the man's nature more than the barbarous act itself, his highness, when the last spoils of his pillaged guests were laid before him, sent back the things which he thought of no value, with an apology for having taken them. "Let me not get a bad name," said he to his courtiers "for such rubbish." The royal family were now completely fleeced, and could not be shorn of more by the most practised ingenuity. Runjeet therefore allowed the females to escape to Lodiana where they were, some time afterwards, rejoined by their husbands, on whom the British government settled 50,000 rupees a year, which they continue to enjoy.

TOLERATION.

The *Sumachar Durpun*, of August 3, contains the following letter from a native, highly eulogizing the conduct of Mr. R. C. Halkett, magistrate of Nuddea, in the following instance:

"Baboo Bamundas Mookhopadhya, of Oolagram, has for a long time been in the habit of celebrating the twelve festivals of his idol Juggunath. When he was engaged in cleaning and repairing the dancing-room, in anticipation of the great festival of the Ruth-jatra, his uncle, a man of eighty years of age, Radhanath Mookhopadhya, set himself to prevent the jatra, at which about 5,000 bramhuns and Vyshnubs are fed and clothed, and the praises of Huri are celebrated. Radhanath, in violent opposition to the thing, complained to the magistrate of the zilla; and his excellency, in great kindness and for upholding religion, having come to the house of the above baboo, heard the truth from the respectable zemindars and religious people of the place, and admirably deciding the case, ordered the dancing-room to be delivered up to Bamundas Baboo, that he might celebrate the festival."

ARMY RELIEF.

We have been favoured with the following memorandum of the relief ordered or intended for several of the different regiments in His Majesty's and the Company's service.

2d Local Horse,	to	Saugor.
3d do.	do.	Neemuch.
4th do.	do.	Bareilly.
H.M. 3d Buffs		Cawnpore.
—— 16th Foot		Meerut.
—— 26th	do.	Ghazeepore.
—— 38th	do.	Berhampore.
—— 44th	do.	Chinsurah.
2d Regt. N.I.		Saugor.
10th do.	do.	Barrackpore.
12th do.	do.	Allahabad.
14th do.	do.	Mooradabad and Shajehanpore.
15th do.	do.	Cawnpore.
20th do.	do.	Delhi.
48th do.	do.	Seetapore, to march 5th December.
58th do.	do.	Dinapore.
59th do.	do.	Lucknow.
62d do.	do.	Loodeeanah.

John Bull, July 22.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

From the half-yearly statement of disbursements and receipts of the assignees of the late firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co. from 10th January to 10th July, 1833, it appears that the receipts amounted to S. Rs. 10,16,699 (including S. Rs. 2,73,302 from debtors to the estate); that the disbursements amounted to S. Rs. 8,25,677 (including S. Rs. 30,133 for incidental charges for preserving of property and law charges, and Rs. 57,209, expenses of establishment, &c.); and that the balance was Rs. 1,91,022, including 1,87,000, deposited in the Union Bank, being an interest of four per cent. The advances to Indigo factories amounted to Rs. 4,89,147.

Mr. N. Alexander has made a proposition to the Insolvent Court, of considerable importance to the creditors of this estate. The proposition is to permit, under certain regulations, the debtors and creditors of the estate to enter into arrangement of accommodation with each other by assignment of debts in discharge of claims, which may relieve the estate of many heavy claims, without injustice to any other creditor; but, on the contrary, to the great benefit of all the [illegible]ents who remain. Mr. Alexander explains the grounds of the proposition—the difficulties that oppose the realization of debts due to the firm, arising out of the nature of these claims, or the impossibility of making those arrangements of compromise, which more prosperous times rendered practicable. The advantages which would result from the adoption of the proposition, will appear from a case which actually occurred. A creditor of the estate proposed to take, as a set-off against his claim, rupee for rupee, a debt which the assignees considered desperate. Being a friend of the debtor's, he was willing to assist him in this way, upon the mere collateral security of a life-assurance on a good life, which the assignees of course could not have kept up, as in that way the estate would never be brought to a close. The proposition is under the consideration of the court.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The Steam Committee waited this morning upon the Governor-general, for the purpose of requesting the loan of the *Hugh Lindsay*, to be run for a year at the expense of the fund. They were received very graciously by his lordship, and obtained much more than they asked for, being offered the *Hugh Lindsay* for one voyage, at the charge of Government, to start on the 1st February next, so as to allow intermediate arrangements in the Mediterranean. But the most gratifying of his lordship's communication is yet to be mentioned, that Government is disposed to offer a premium of *twenty thousand pounds sterling* to any joint stock company or mercantile contractor in India, who will engage to make four voyages with two steamers annually to Cosseir, besides leaving them all the benefit derivable from passengers and letter-carriage. Heartily do we congratulate the public upon the assurance it gives them that this grand and glorious enterprise will succeed.—*Cal. Cour. Aug.* 26.

We must correct an erroneous impression which we set the example of creating, and distinctly point out, that what fell from his lordship should only have been considered as a private intimation, and not a matter for public speculation, being merely suggestions which he might bring before the council, and which, if there approved, must be referred to Bombay, and afterwards to the home authorities, before any definitive order could be passed upon the subject.—*Ibid. Aug.* 27.

We have been informed that Captain Johnstone offered at once to undertake the contract: but his Lordship thought it better that it should be made known at home, and this liberal bonus offered to invite the competition of all England. There can be no manner of doubt now,

therefore, that the communication will be established on a permanent basis. There will be hundreds of capitalists in England ready to engage in the speculation. Under these circumstances, we should no longer object to the running the *Hugh Lindsay*, meanwhile, and with such a prospect we incline to think that the Bombay Committee will be equally ready to wave all objections to the plan.—*Beng. Hurk., Aug.* 27.

The Calcutta fund (including the Meerut and Delhi contributions) amount to about 90,000 rupees; those of Madras and Bombay amount to about 85,000 rupees; so that, including the balance of the old fund, there may be now about two lacs subscribed. The list of subscribers at Bombay include the following:—Maharajah Runjeet Sing, 5,000; governor and inhabitants of Damaun, 1,500; the rao of Cutch, 1,000; the nizam, 2,000; rajah Chandoo Lal, 1,000; rajah Bulwunt Sing, Bahadoor of Rutlam, 1,000; Nawab Ghoze Mahomed Khan, 1,000; Cazy Mooshib Ally, 100; Shaik Ally Azim, 100.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. WOLFF.

It is rumoured that the lord Bishop of Calcutta has issued his mandate to the clergy at this presidency to refuse Mr. Wolff the use of any of the churches under their control. If this report has any foundation, it is not so difficult to imagine his lordship's motive for the step he has deemed it necessary to take as some are inclined to make it appear. It is not, we are convinced, merely because Mr. Wolff has not been regularly ordained, or that he has not been especially brought up to the Church of England. The reasons may be found in Mr. Wolff's confessions of, and defence to, the charges advanced against him by Lieutenant Burnes. He has written quite enough to prove that his opinions go a step further than mere singularity; and so long as he is unable to bring forward a more sufficient refutation, it must be presumed that he prefers silence to controversy, when his character, not only as a missionary, but as a man, is questioned and attacked.—*Madras Gaz. July* 20.

FORGERIES.

We understand that several forgeries of notes have lately been detected at the Government Bank. From all accounts it would appear to be almost impossible to detect the forgeries, committed as they are with the most exquisite skill and ingenuity. The amount alone, we are informed, is erased by a chemical process, and a larger sum substituted in its place. The water-marks of course remain, and these being almost the only criteria recognized by the natives, they have, we hear, been the only sufferers. We trust, however, that the perpetrators of these forgeries will not escape detection, and that they will find it impossible to evade the strong arm of the law.—*Ibid. June* 19.

DISTRESS AMONGST THE NATIVES.

It is almost impossible to conceive the distress which our correspondent mentions as being prevalent at Vellore. Rice is there sold at four and a-half measures the rupee, gram at eight, and inferior grain is dear in proportion. The poor are actually starving; and will it be believed when we state, on the most undoubted authority, that at Vellore, on the 4th instant, hundreds witnessed the horrible and disgusting sight of a dead infant, about a year old, partly devoured by its own mother! This unhappy woman had been for several days without any sustenance whatever, and when death relieved her babe from misery, satisfied the cravings of hunger by preying upon her lifeless child!—*Mad. Gaz. Aug* 10.

It would appear that Government has, at the request of certain members of the native community, at last consented to deepen and repair the several tanks and wells in Madras, which have become dry and useless from the long-continued drought which has prevailed, and been cause of much and serious distress throughout the country. It is to be regretted that something of this kind was not done months ago, or at least when first publicly noticed; still more is it to be regretted that, in the interior, reservoirs for water had not been made of sufficient extent to admit of a portion of the earth being irrigated and prepared for cultivation; it would have contributed in a great measure to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, and to check the progress of that distress and wretchedness which every where abound, and which is daily committing sad havock upon human life.—*Mad. Cour. Aug.* 20.

We hear, but do not vouch for its correctness, that Government have resolved on removing a great portion of those natives who have come from the interior, and are dependent on the Monegar Choultry, from the vicinity of Madras; some to the places from whence they came, where care will be taken of them, and others to places where they may be taken care of at, it may be, less expense, certainly less inconvenience and danger, than is likely to follow their remaining at Madras.—*Ibid, Aug.* 23.

By private letters received from Bangalore, it would appear that a considerable fall of rain had taken place, and that the appearance of the weather indicated a plentiful supply; similar accounts have also been received from other quarters; indeed, the fall of rain at Madras the past three days has been considerable, and we are happy to say its continuance seems pretty certain. The change has, as might be expected, removed much alarm and fear from the minds of many, and we doubt not has had a good effect upon the rice-merchants, who, although they have not as yet reduced the price of grain, are evidently less inclined to restrict the sale than they were a few days ago. The bazars are now freely supplied, and the necessity for a guard to protect the venders being removed, the four companies of sepoys ordered for this duty have returned to Palavaram. It does not appear that the merchants sustained any serious loss on Monday, or that the starving multitude which attacked the bazars and godowns sought other plunder than grain, or that more or other violence was committed than was necessary to obtain it; nor have we heard, and it is with pleasure we record it, that, neither at Triplicane or elsewhere, had the congregated mass of people sustained any injury from the military called upon to disperse them.—*Ibid.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The steam committee at this presidency have addressed a letter to that at Bombay, in which they state:—

"Your committee will have observed from the resolutions passed at that meeting, that our society do not profess to engage in the actual prosecution of the important undertaking in question. The principle, on which the subscription in this presidency has been raised, has been that of assisting your committee in your efforts to accomplish the object by the contribution of a pecuniary fund. Acting on that principle, the Madras Committee desire to place the subscriptions raised frankly at the disposal of your committee; in the confidence that, from the character and quality of the members of it, the best possible arrangements will be made to bring your task to a successful issue. They repose in you a trust that, as far as circumstances admit, your committee will consult the convenience and interests of the public of this presidency; but they at the same time consider, that their interests, in common with those of the public at large, cannot fail to be essentially promoted by any effectual accomplishment of the views of your committee. The only stipulation, therefore, which the Madras committee are disposed to make, is, that your committee should be pleased to communicate an account of the disbursement of the fund about to be placed in their hands."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS OF SHOTTON AND CO.

The first quarterly meeting of the creditors of this firm was held on the 24th August; Mr. Wm. Newnham in the chair.

The trust-deed was laid before the meeting, when it appeared that of the creditors in India, whose claims amount to about Rs. 8,32,000, 126 had signed it, whose claims amounted together to the sum of Rs. 5,68,027.

A statement of the disbursements and receipts was submitted to the meeting by the executive trustee:—The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,00,184.

STEAM-SUBSCRIPTION.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following extract of a letter from Capt. Wade, political agent at Loodianah:

"The sum of Sonat Rs. 606 has been raised here and remitted to Calcutta, the greatest part of which the secretary to the new Calcutta steam-fund has been individually requested to appropriate to your fund; and I have the satisfaction to inform you that Maharajah Runjeet Sing, the ruler of the Punjab, has subscribed Rs. 5,000 towards the same undertaking, in connexion with the Bombay fund."

We have also the pleasure of stating that the very handsome sum of Rs. 1,545 has been forwarded by his Excellency the Governor of Demaun to the steam-committee here. These subscriptions make the Bombay fund amount to rather more than Rs. 70,000.—*Bomb. Cour. Aug.* 31.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera, we regret to say, is committing great ravages in Girgaum, Byculla, and the neighbourhood, especially amongst the native inhabitants, who are dying off at the rate of forty or fifty a day. The poor, including the labouring classes, who are most exposed to the influence of the weather, appear to be the principal sufferers. Of those, however, who are surrounded by all the comforts of life, and are able to command prompt medical aid, not a few have fallen victims to this dreadful scourge within the last fortnight.

We regret much to hear that, since the rain set in at Poona, the cholera has made its appearance, and carried off numbers of the inhabitants. Our latest accounts state that it is still raging there with great fury; while Nassuck, Punderpoor, and other large towns have also suffered severely from its ravages during the last month.—*Durpun, July* 5.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

We noticed only the other day that several mamlutdars and other revenue officers

of the Poonah zillah, have been suspended from their offices with charges of malversation hanging over them. Since then, we have learnt that Balajee Ram Bhavey, mamlutdar, Deenker Ramchunder and Babjee Casseenath, shekdars, and Sewram Bapoojee, mahal moonshee, of the Indapoor pergunnah, have been convicted of peculation and extortion, and dismissed from their situations. The trial of Sadeshwur Shastree, the sheristadar, or head native officer of the late revenue survey and assessment in the Deccan, and some of his native assistants, has been concluded: but we have not received authentic information of the result. From their continuing in confinement, however, we infer that it has not terminated in their favour.

Major Robertson, the principal collector of Poona, appears to have set about in earnest to rid his district establishment of the dishonest characters who have contrived to prey upon the substance of the people, and who by their extortions and other bad practices have added so much to the sufferings of the ryots. All persons, including those in public employ, who have had opportunities of judging, concur in representing the establishments in the Deccan, especially those in the Poona and Ahmednuggur districts, as the least honest, and most clever in eluding detection of their malpractices, of all the native servants of government. The determination with which Major Robertson has entered upon the task of purifying his establishment, and the qualifications which he has brought to bear upon this object, afford ground for hope that he will accomplish much that will entitle him to the thanks of government, and the gratitude of the people.—We hear it is in contemplation to introduce the employment of natives of Guzerat, and other provinces, into the native portion of the fiscal establishments in the Deccan, which are at present almost exclusively composed of brahmins of the Deccan and Concan, an arrangement which we are convinced will be attended with the best results. The different classes will operate as a mutual check upon each other, as has been found to be the case in Guzerat, where the plan of employing people from other countries, along with the natives, has been acted upon with the greatest success. In the Deccan, under the present system, combinations among native officers are, for obvious reasons, of very frequent occurrence; and it is a melancholy fact, that, where combinations do not exist, there is a greater disposition, on the part of those servants, to conceal, than to bring to the notice of their superiors, the malpractices which come to their knowledge.—*Ibid.*

DEARTH AND DISTRESS.

The greatest misery now prevails in the fine country about Oomrawuttee and Ellichpoor, and throughout the valley of Berar. The failure of last year's rain has been followed by an inadequate supply during the present season; and the consequent distress, instead of being alleviated by any measure of the Nizam's government, is rendered much worse by the rapacity of the minister Chundoo Lal, and the unparalleled tyranny and oppression of a wretch named Kishun Bishun, who by fraud and intrigue has usurped the place of his betters. Ryots have been driven from their villages, and forced to assume predatory habits. Great numbers have emigrated into Khandeish and the Nagpoor country. Those who are supposed to have property are marked for plunder; and wretched parents sell or give their starving offspring to whoever will take them away.

The state of the weather and prospects of the season, we are most happy to state, have greatly improved, during the last fortnight, in most parts of the Deccan and Guzerat. In the Ahmedabad zillah, the supply of rain has as yet been very scanty, and the consequent rise in the price of provisions has caused a great deal of suffering amongst the poor classes; but the showers which have recently fallen in the Broach and Kaira districts, as well as in Kattywar, are represented as sufficient for all the present purposes of cultivation. A good deal of rain fell in some of the Surat purgunnahs about the same time; but in others, which were not so favoured, the young crops are already drooping. In the Deccan, refreshing showers have revived such of the crops as were yet young and healthy, particularly in the neighbourhood of Poonah. The Sholapoor districts, where so much distress prevailed, have received a plentiful supply of rain, which we earnestly hope will mitigate the sufferings of the poor inhabitants. Our last advices from Dharwar are very gratifying: on the 14th and 15th inst., that and the adjacent districts were blessed with abundant showers.

The gloomy apprehensions, for which there was lately but too much reason, have given place, in most parts of the country, to very favourable anticipations—and we find, in the cause of the change in our prospects, abundant cause for the deepest gratitude to Providence for mercifully averting from the land the horrors of famine, with which it was threatened.—*Bomb. Durpun, Aug.* 30.

THE OPIUM-DEALERS OF KOTAH.

Extract of a letter, dated "Kotah, 1st July: "—"Bahadur Mullshet, the great opium merchant of Kotah, indeed the Rothschild of Malwa and Rajasthan, wishes to follow my example, and give his mite to the encouragement of steam-navigation. The enclosed is a hoondee for Rs. 100. He is a most enterprising man, and the prince of merchants of Hindoostan. He yearly sends some ten or twelve lacks of rupees' worth of opium to China, and pays nearly two lacks to us in the shape of duty upon it. This year he has sent two of his servants—Marwarees—to Canton. He had some difficulty in inducing them to undertake the sea voyage, but '*sacra fames auri, quæ non mortalia pectora cogis.*' He fancied the European agency-houses at Canton were not fair in their dealings, and had determined on sending his own confidential servants. They yielded to his persuasions, at length, and are now perhaps watering on the golden shores of Sunka.—These are the men who afford the easiest admission to truth and enlarged views. Though so far removed from the light of your presidency-schools and colleges, his extensive dealings with so many different parts of the world have served vastly to enlighten his mind. He now talks of purchasing a ship of his own to take his opium cargoes to Canton, and will do so, I expect, before long. I have no doubt that we shall see his young son, Danjee, sailing in his own steam-boat from Dwarca to Budreenath, *via* the Sutlej, as far as will serve his turn."

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF CORPS.

The following changes, we understand, are to take place in the army this year:—

H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals are to go from Bombay to Poona.
H.M. 40th, from Poona to Bombay.
1st Regt. Lt. Cav., from Sholapoor to Rajkote and Hursole.
2d Regt. Lt. Cav., from Deesa to Sholapoor.
3d do. do., from Rajkote and Hursole to Deesa.
4th Regt. N.I., from Bombay to Hursole.
8th do. do., from Ahmednugger to Kulladghee.
21st do. do., from Deesa to Bombay.
22d do. do., from Ahmedabad to Ahmednugger.
25th do. do., from Hursole to Deesa.
26th do. do., from Kulladghee to Ahmedabad.

Bomb. Cour., Aug. 17.

STEAM-NAVIGATION IN THE RED SEA.

"In Captain Wilson's pamphlet on steam-navigation, he thus considers and negatives the proposal "that fast sailing vessels should perform the stage from Bombay to Mocha, and from thence be towed up to Suez by steam-tugs."

"From what has been said, it is presumed the reader will understand the difficulty steamers would frequently have in dragging *themselves* up the sea, which would render towing another vessel at times impossible; the variation in the strength of the N. E. monsoon, between Bombay and Mocha, would, in five cases out of six, prevent a sailing vessel doing it so quickly as a steamer; thus destroying all regularity—while it must have completely escaped the projector, that the passage back, from Mocha to Bombay, during the months of November, December, January, February, and sometimes March, cannot be made by a sailing vessel in less than six weeks:—the writer has seen many instances in which fine fast sailing American vessels have been unable to work through the streights, being obliged to bear up for Mocha and wait there many days for a lull; and could cite various instances of vessels being two months on the passage. Now, supposing the fast sailing vessels were to do improbabilities and *always* make the passage from Mocha to Bombay in a month; even in that case, they would be longer making that one stage, than a steamer would to go the whole way from Suez to Bombay; but still, did not the difficulty exist of getting back from Mocha to Bombay, not to mention the improbability of a steamer towing a sailing-vessel from the parallel of Judda to Mocha, during the strong southerly winds which prevail in the above months,—where is the *use* of sailing vessels? for it must be clear to every one, that it would only be going to the double expense of steamers and sailing-vessels, to do that which would be better done by steamers alone. Sufficient has doubtless been said to show the utter impracticability of this plan; and its having ever been suggested by an intelligent and otherwise experienced seamen, is a striking proof of the delusions that may exist on steam subjects, where practical experience in the express case is wanting."

"In deciding on the class of vessels best suited for our purpose," he remarks, "the great expense of coal, however supplied, renders it imperative to adopt the smallest, capable of contending with the weather to be experienced, and at the same time of sufficient power; and for this reason a vessel of 270 tons with two forty-horse engines, has been proposed, as combining the greatest practicable economy in coal, with safety, certainty, and celerity in making the passage."

NATIVE EDUCATION.

From the seventh annual report of the Bombay Native Education Society, it appears that the schools under the society generally, and more especially the *Native* central schools at Bombay, are in a very flourishing condition, and that the number of boys who attend them has recently continued steadily to increase, which the committee justly consider "a sure proof that a conviction of the advantages of education, and a desire that their children should enjoy those advantages, is widely spreading among the native population." In the *English* central school, the society's endeavours have not proved so successful. Its condition, it is however expected, will be greatly improved by certain arrangements which have lately been carried into effect. No boy is, in future, to be admit-

ted into the English class who has not attained a certain degree of proficiency in arithmetic and the grammar of his own language; and a rule has been passed that those who are irregular in their attendance shall be dismissed.

The number of boys, in the society's schools on the island of Bombay, is stated to be 517, of whom 73 are in the English school.

SUTTEE.

A suttee burnt herself on the pile of her deceased husband, at Muttra, on the 13th of last month. The deceased's brother, and two of his nephews (sons of that brother), have been arrested, and committed to gaol, to take their trial, for urging the widow to become a suttee, and threatening to kill her when she showed signs of disinclination to act up to the resolution which she had been persuaded to take.—*Durpun, June 7.*

THE COORG RAJAH.

The *Bombay Gazette* contains a letter from Mr. Wm. Jeaffreson, who has resided at the court of the Coorg Rajah, in defence of his highness against the terrible accusations against him (see last vol. p. 173). It would seem that he has been confounded with his late father, who was in the habit of practising the horrid barbarities ascribed to the son.

COINAGE IN THE DEPENDENT STATES.

We understand that the government has lately intimated to Angria, Hubsee and several (we believe all) of the chiefs and rajahs on this side of India, that they are no longer to coin silver and copper money in their capitals as heretofore, but must receive supplies, in such quantities as they require, from the Bombay mint, paying a valuation for the same.—*Bomb. Gaz. July 10.*

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORIES.

"Hydrabad presents scenes of misery, anarchy, and infamy, which human nature shudders to contemplate, unparalleled in any province in India. From the prolonged drought, thousands of the wretched peasantry have been compelled to flee from their villages and to seek refuge and a precarious living in the capital towns. The city has the appearance of being in a state of siege. Every man bears arms, many in a most preposterous manner, having sword and shield, dagger and loaded horse-pistols; even boys may be seen fastened to swords and wearing daggers in their girdles. Nor are those turbulent people at all idle with them; daily, nay hourly, contests take place between the partizans of different noblemen, or the native and Arab portion of the population. Every rich man has his portion of troops, besides numbers of the superfluous population, in pay; these he uses at his own discretion, either to avenge his private animosities, or to administer to his pleasures. The nizam's own troops are in the town; but such skeleton-looking fellows I never beheld in any nation, many of them hardly bigger than the muskets they carry; in fact, it is a pity to load them with the latter, as only serving to encumber their flight. The Arab portion of the population are particularly conspicuous in these riots, and the most trivial circumstance occasions uproar and bloodshed. The collectors of the revenue are another riotous class, ever at drawn-daggers with each other, and, like other thieves, quarrelling about the division of the booty; two only out of many were living at the time I left, the rest had met with violent deaths: murders, in fact, are too common to deserve notice, and I firmly believe that there is not one crime in the catalogue of infamy but is here unblushingly committed.

"But the misery of the capital is trifling in comparison to that of the country; from Hydrabad to the banks of the Beemah, at Ponderpoor, I counted between 2 and 300 villages in part or wholly deserted, and in a desolate and ruinous condition. Many of these villages, without one single inhabitant, were tottering to decay, house-wall and turret mingling in one common ruin; and nearly all were covered with the bones of cattle, victims to the prolonged drought, to the griping avarice of land-owners, or to the idleness and carelessness of the villagers themselves, in not keeping their tanks in proper order. But alas! for them, what encouragement have they either for repairs or improvements, under the present iniquitous mode of government. As I stood gazing upon the wild scene around me, I have often fancied I beheld the track of the wild Pindary, as he swept the country before him: many a group I beheld around the dying buffalo, the staff of some poor family; many a thin cheek and sunken eye has arrested my attention, as the drooping owner begged a morsel of food; and in one place I beheld them eagerly bearing away the flesh from the carcase of some poor traveller's horse, that had died from disease. Few showers had fallen up to the middle of August, and these only partial, sufficient indeed where they fell to save the remainder of the cattle from perishing. The Sattarah provinces in the line of route were much the same, and it was only on entering the Company's territories I again had the unspeakable pleasure of beholding green fields, purling streams, and nature in her loveliest dress."—*Corresp. Bomb. Cour. Sept. 7.*

CONDITION OF THE DECCAN.

The most favourable accounts, we are happy to state, continue to be received from the Deccan. At Solapoor, there has been an abundant fall, but high prices were still kept up by the grain-dealers, and the sufferings of the poor were very distressing. At Poona, and in the surrounding country, a great deal of rain has fallen since the 29th of last month, and the husbandman has resumed with cheerful industry the labours which he had despondingly abandoned. Many parts of the Dharwar zilla also have been blessed with showers, which are supposed to be sufficient to save the crops which had begun to droop, and to admit of the seed being put into fields which had not been sown. Our advices from Kattywar are highly gratifying, and mention that, of the coarse grains, an abundant harvest is confidently looked for. Letters from Guzerat, however, give a melancholy description of some parts of the country. The crops in several districts of the Kaira and Ahmedabad zillahs have been totally destroyed and the continued absence of rain precludes their being renewed. The cultivators are in despair; and the coolees, with the other predatory tribes, it was feared, would take advantage of the calamity, to commit the excesses to which they are so prone. The ryots were therefore leaving their villages, and flocking into the large towns for protection; and amongst the inhabitants generally, such a degree of excitement prevailed, that the magistrate has considered it necessary to send his assistants into the districts with detachments of the disciplined police, to preserve the tranquillity of the country. The Surat collectorate has received a partial supply of rain. In several of the purgunnahs, however, the fields have been either burnt up by the drought, or destroyed by swarms of black worms, called "*Kal e Yale*," which consume even the grass wherever they appear. These calamities, however, it is some consolation to know, extend over but a small portion of the Bombay territories—and that in the rest, by the blessing of God, a famine appears to be no longer apprehended. The price of grain in Bombay continues to decrease.—*Durpun, Sept. 6.*

PREDATORY CHIEF.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from the Deccan, giving an account of the destruction of a Ramoossee leader, for whose apprehension the local authorities have long been anxious.

"The Ramoossee Naik, Bhoojajee, has at last been killed. This is the man who has so long evaded every attempt to seize him, and who, after the execution of Oomajee Naik, a year ago, became the principal leader of the Ramoossees, that some time since infested the Deccan, but whose depredations were effectively put down last year by the active and persevering measures pursued against them. The circumstances attending the seizure of Bhoojajee were these. A party of eleven men of the auxiliary horse returned in the morning of the 3d inst. to Pareecha, after an unsuccessful march after him; but, about noon the same day, they received fresh intelligence, and were conducted to his place of retreat, in a deep ravine close to the Sewra-hill. He had only four men with him. The Sewars called on him to make his party throw down their arms, to which he replied, 'only with our lives.' Two of the Sewars then descended into the ravine, wishing to take the Naik alive, when some skirmishing ensued, in which the sword of one of the Sewars was broken, one of the Ramoossees wounded, and one of the horses wounded in two places. Two of the Ramoossees upon this fled up the side of the ravine, and the remaining Sewars, in order to intimidate the Naik and take him alive, fired some shots over his head, but without the desired effect. The Naik, however, and his two remaining companions being likely to get away, the Sewars fired at them, and Bhoojajee and one of his companions fell badly wounded, and with the other, who was not wounded, were brought to Sassoor, where he soon after expired. The other wounded man died near Poona."—*Bomb. Cour. Sept. 14.*

GANG-ROBBERY BY SEPOYS.

Another large gang-robbery occurred on the night of the 19th, in the bazar, near the lines of the 11th regiment, involving consequences of the most serious nature. The amount of property carried off did not exceed some 3,000 rupees; but from the boldness of the robbery, the hour it was made, and the circumstances which subsequently took place, there can be no doubt a formidable combination exists, against which no ordinary precautions will suffice. It appears that between eight and nine o'clock, the magistrates were informed that the house of a Banian had been attacked by forty or fifty people well armed, upon which they proceeded with a considerable body of the constabulary force to the spot; that, upon arriving there, they learned that the robbers were supposed to be sepoys belonging to the native regiments stationed in the island. The magistrates proceeded in that direction, and on their way a sepoy was found, under suspicious circumstances, and seized by one of the auxiliary horse employed in the police. They then repaired to the lines of the 11th regiment, and, accompanied by the adjutant, mustered the men, upon which some of them were found to be absent. Two of these returned shortly afterwards, and were taken into custody, and the police were placed in position round the lines to watch the approach of the absentees. While on this duty, the

men of the 11th made a general attack upon them with stones, using at the same time the most violent and abusive language. The stones were thrown in showers, and one of them broke the arm of a hammal, who was with the magistrates; Mr. Gray was also hit, and most of the men received severe contusions. During this attack, the auxiliary horse were with difficulty prevented from breaking into the lines, where, being completely armed, they would probably have caused a considerable loss of life. They were, however, in a high state of discipline, and obeyed the orders given to remain quiet, until the magistrates, with great prudence, withdrew the police, considering it better to abandon the object they had in view than to risk the loss of life.

It is much to be regretted that both the commanding-officer and quarter-master of the 11th were absent at Poona upon the occasion, as their presence might have had the effect of keeping the men of their regiment in a little more order. But, be this as it may, the circumstances that have been brought to light by this affair, when taken with those that lately occurred with regard to the 6th regiment N. I., are quite sufficient to show the danger to which person and property in the island will be exposed, as long as native troops are quartered in the present manner. It is well known that most of the gang-robberies in the island have been attributed to them; and though the charge has been scouted by some, we imagine few will now be found to deny that it rests upon something more than mere prejudice. It is full time, therefore, that something were done to remove the danger to which the inhabitants are exposed under the present state of things.—*Bomb. Cour. Sept.* 21.

Ceylon.

Abolition of compulsory services.

Speech of the Right Hon. the Governor, addressed to the Kandyan Chiefs and Headman—At the Hall of Audience, Kandy, 24th Jan. 1833.

"You are aware that I received from his Majesty's secretary of state, an order of his Majesty in Council, bearing date the 12th day of April 1832, and that the effect of this order has been to put an end at once to the system of compulsory labour, which has so long existed in this country. The effect of this repeal will, of course, deprive you of the services of those official retinues which have hitherto been attached to you as chiefs in office. You do not require to be convinced that the repeal of compulsory labour in the island of Ceylon has been benevolently decided upon by his gracious Majesty the king of England, for the purpose of improving the condition of the mass of his subjects in this island. You are also aware, that his Majesty has on the present occasion surrendered those rights which he himself inherited on the capture of this colony. Notwithstanding this surrender on his Majesty's part, you would, I understand, consider your case as a hard one, were your official retinues to be abolished, without an equitable principle of compensation being afforded to you. It is true that the duties which you have been in the habit of performing will be materially diminished by this measure, but I shall feel it my duty to represent to the secretary of state, for the information of his Majesty, that I consider you have a claim for adequate and equitable compensation. Before, however, I enter into details of this compensation, which I propose to extend to you, I shall proceed to explain that this important change in the system of the Kandyan government makes it absolutely necessary to have an efficient class of chiefs actually resident in the provinces to which they are appointed.

"Of eighteen paid chiefs, resident in one or other of the fourteen provinces, contiguous to the central province of Kandy, only six at the present time perform provincial duties (one chief combining two districts), thus leaving seven districts without a chief.

"The districts which have resident chiefs are

The four Corles	Wallapana
Matele and	Kotmale
Newrakalawa	Oudabulatgame
Oudapalata.	

"The provinces which have hitherto been exclusively managed by petty headmen are those of

Oudanawera	Egoda tihe
Yattinowera	Harispattoo
Doombera	Tumpany.
Megodda tihe	

"The other eleven chiefs have been employed as assessors in the judicial courts, in departmental duties, and in attending national and religious ceremonies. You will understand, the spirit of this arrangement, is to assign local provincial duties to all paid chiefs, residence, as already explained, being an indispensable condition; but, at the same time, they will retain their present honorary appointments, and continue to execute the duties attached to them, as long as the people, of their own voluntary act, resort to Kandy for the purpose of attending those national ceremonies.

"It is, however, provided in the order in council, that 'nothing therein contained shall be construed to affect the services which tenants of lands in any other villages in the Kandyan provinces, not being temple villages, may be bound to render to the proprietors of such villages, so long as they continue tenants of such lands.' This, you will not fail to observe, is a material reservation in your favour, and one which his Majesty has not reserved in his own instance, no power remaining with his Majesty's representative here, to enforce any sort of labour, except in the special and limited case of the royal villages, from tenants holding lands *directly* from the crown.

"I have further to observe that a necessary consequence of the king's order in council will be, the diminution of the number and duties of the petty headmen.—The extent of this reduction is yet to be considered; but although their number will be diminished, the class itself will be raised in respectability and emolument. Those headmen will be retained on improved emolument, who have shewn the greatest zeal and qualifications in the exercise of their public duties.

"You are aware that at the same period that these changes are directed to take place, with respect to your attendants, similar changes have been directed, affecting the governor and council and civil servants of his Majesty in this island.

"I have now only to express my conviction, that you will all of you appreciate the benevolent motives of his Majesty, and acquiesce in a change not only intended, but calculated, to produce a great sum of public benefit. I am persuaded that your acquiescence will not be of a passive character, but that you will zealously co-operate in carrying the new measures consequent upon this change, into the most full and beneficial effect. Above all, I trust, that the mass of the people, who have been thus exempted from compulsory labour, will prove that they know how to value the boon that has been granted them, by increased industry on their own account, which will equally produce benefit to themselves, and to their country."

Dunnuwille Dassave, on behalf of the assembled chiefs, replied to his excellency's address in Singhalese. The following is the translation of that reply:

"The speech which his excellency the governor has made to us, the chiefs here at present assembled, has been comprehended by all of us, and we rejoice at the alleviation which, through affection for the people of this country, has been accorded to them by his Majesty, our present British sovereign.

"We, the chiefs, who at present hold the superior offices, are exceedingly few in number, but our relations and friends who are not in office, are very numerous, and they having had to perform personal service for their lands, in common with the rest of the inhabitants, did as well as them endure much distress and annoyance.

"But now his Majesty the king of England, our illustrious sovereign, having in the plenitude of his benevolence felt commiseration towards us all, has delivered us and all the other inhabitants of our country, from this species of *Rajakarea* service, for which we render thanks, and have resolved to continue permanently faithful and loyal to his Majesty.

"Moreover, we, the chiefs at present in office, &c. and the members of our respective families, have always followed the examples of our ancestors, and lived as became those who were eligible to fill superior offices in the state, and have not engaged in agriculture, commerce, &c. as the means of livelihood. It was with the view of ensuring the maintenance of our Buddhist religion, which has subsisted in this country from ancient times, and of securing to ourselves a progressive augmentation of our appropriate honours and advantages, that we the chiefs at the late conjuncture voluntarily submitted to the English government, and brought this the Kandyan country in subjection thereto, and therefore we look forward with hope that the motives which actuated us on that occasion will not be disappointed hereafter, but that we shall continue to receive the support of government.

"Further; our Buddhist religion, which has subsisted from the time of Devene Pac Tissa, a king who reigned in this island upwards of 2,100 years ago, has always been maintained chiefly by the exercise of the sovereign authority, and not alone by the exertions of the inhabitants of this country, and neither would the chiefs nor the people at present feel the least regret if this illustrious government should, authoritatively or otherwise, cause all of us to celebrate the different religious festivals, and to perform the rites of our national religion, and therefore we all trust that government itself will still continue to enforce the observance of these institutions according to ancient usage.

"We all offer thanks for the favours we have received."

The governor expressed his warm approbation of the good feeling and sound sense which generally dictated the reply of the Kandyan chiefs. His excellency assured them that every reasonable and practicable facility would be afforded for the celebration and observance of the national festivals and ceremonies, on the part of government, and of the executive servants of government. He had understood that it had been a source of repeated complaints from the chiefs and priests, that the due observance of those ceremonials had heretofore been materially obstructed by the demands of Government on the people for personal service and labour. If these complaints were well founded, the abolition of the power of exacting those services would of itself remove the ground of the complaint. It would be so obvious an infraction both of the spirit and the letter

of his Majesty's order to apply compulsion in any case, and more especially so, regarding matters of conscience and religious observances. The vested rights of the national church were guardedly preserved by that order from violation, and courts of law would assure the requisite protection; and, in point of fact, if the people were so disposed to attend the religious ceremonies, as to acquiesce in an authority enforcing that attendance being issued by the governor, the fact of acquiescence, as stated by the chief, proved the uselessness of any such measure.

A file of Ceylon papers to the end of August has been received. The governor and suite had returned from his visit to Candy, where, as well as throughout the whole of his journey, he was very well received. The first adigar gave a splendid fête to the governor on the occasion, which was attended by all the principal natives of Candy. The health of the king and queen of England, and prosperity to the British nation, &c. were given by the adigar, who prefaced each with an appropriate speech, and expressed himself, it is said, with as much eloquence and good taste, as would have done credit to any European. He alluded to the increase of social intercourse between the English and the natives, and said he augured from it many valuable political consequences. He delivered his addresses in his native tongue, but an interpreter made them known to the company present.

Singapore.

PIRACY.

Our readers may recollect, that, in consequence of the representations of the Chinese merchants on the extent and frequency of piracies on the east coast of the Malayan peninsula, the governor despatched the H.C. schooner *Zephyr*, in May last, to that quarter, to ascertain the correctness of the accounts which prevailed, relative to the subject. On the return of the vessel, the commander, we find, made an official report, stating that, having carefully examined all the islands along the coast, he was not able to discover any thing in the shape of a pirate prow, with the exception of a few fishing boats at the mouth of the rivers Pahang, Tringanu and Calantan. He inquired of several of these regarding the numerous fleet of pirates which was said to infest the coast and islands, and the only answer he could obtain was, that they had seen none, and if such existed, they themselves durst not venture out. A small fleet of Lingin pirate-prows had been along the coast, but the general report was, that it had proceeded up the gulf of Siam.

There were then two sampan-pucats at Tringanu, three at Calantan, and one at Pahang. On examining the naquodahs of these vessels, in the presence of some of the officials at each state, all declared they had been paid for the goods they had sold, and that none of the merchants residing in the several places owed them a single dollar. The head-men, in defending themselves from the charge of being concerned in piracy, complained that the naquodahs of the pucats are notorious gambiers, and that they have been known to lose large sums of money by gambling, and it is difficult to say what reports they may carry to their creditors at Singapore.

We have no reason to doubt the correctness of this report, and we admit that, as far as it goes, it tends to prove that the naquodahs of the trading pucats have indulged in exaggeration much more than became their character or interest. But having taken the matter into due consideration, and having inquired minutely of those native merchants who are deeply and personally concerned in the trade with the east coast, we are fully persuaded that piracy has existed in that quarter of late to an unusual extent. At the least, two or three atrocious piratical acts have occurred, attended with loss of lives and property, to which the survivors made depositions on oath before the magistrates here.—*Sing. Chron. July* 18.

NAVAL ETIQUETTE.

The barque *Elizabeth*, on passing H.M. sloop-of-war *Wolf*, lately in the Straits, had a large shot fired at her from the latter vessel, for no other reason than that the captain did not understand (by instinct, we suppose,) that he is obliged to lower a royal-sail, on passing a king's vessel. The shot luckily fell short of the barque. More recently, the H.C.S. *Duke of Susser*, on passing the *Harrier*, in the Straits likewise, had a musket ball fired into her deck, because the commanding officer refused to lower an upper sail; and it was only when the *Harrier* yawed round, and opened her ports, ostensibly for the purpose of pouring in a broadside, that the sturdy and independent Indiaman condescended to make obeisance!

We noticed, in a late number, the order referred to, as having been issued by Admiral Gore, to the captains and commanders of H.M. ships and vessels on the East-Indian station. It orders that—"in the event of any merchant vessel passing one of H.M. ships without paying the customary mark of respect, by lowering her upper sails, an officer is to be sent on board to take the name of the ship, the master and the pilot, in order to their being proceeded against according to law. At the same time, the mark of respect to the king's flag must be enforced on all occasions."—*Sing. Chron. Aug.* 8.

Mauritius.

Private accounts from Port Louis represent, that, notwithstanding the formidable and threatening position which the volunteer corps had assumed, its entire disbandment had been effected, and the removal of its chief from the island determined upon by the Government. This act, arbitrary as it may be considered by some, the peace and future well-being of the island appears to have rendered necessary, and we anticipate the beneficial effects of the measure, arbitrary as it may appear, have been felt before this. A French bark, with arms on board, had been seized by the naval authorities on the station, and it was supposed would be condemned. That the arms were destined for the use of the volunteer corps and its adherents, there appears to be but one opinion, which, if well-founded, and can be established, will itself proclaim the design of the volunteer corps, and the importance to be attached to its suppression.

The violence of the *Cernéen*, a Mauritius periodical, has led to restrictions being imposed on the press at that island, and a law being enacted, which renders a license necessary to authorize the publication of any newspaper or political journal. Such a law, however it may be modified by an assurance that the license will not be withdrawn until after conviction before the police correctionnelle, speaks little in favour of the authority from whence it emanated, and after all may produce different results to those contemplated. A smothered fire may do more mischief by its undermining action than if permitted to exhaust itself in its own burning. Other orders, it would appear, have been promulgated under the authority of Government, such as declaring persons ineligible to any office under the government who cannot speak and write English, &c., which are more calculated to add to the numbers of the disaffected, than to conciliate the good-will of the evil-disposed.—*Mad. Cour. Aug.* 23.

The press-regulation referred to is published in the *Gov. Gazette* of June 22d. It enacts that no person shall be a printer or publisher without a license; and that no political journal shall be published without the authority of government, on pain of imprisonment from one to six months, and a fine of from £10 to £60.

Netherlands India.

It appears that the Dutch government in Java has at length become so much alarmed about the state of its possessions in Sumatra, and even for the fate of Padang itself, that it has forwarded a reinforcement of 1,600 European troops to that place; and it is estimated that this force will be no more than adequate to maintain possession of the territories they now hold, and by no means equal to the accomplishment of the ambitious view of territorial acquisition which the Dutch government are known to cherish, and which extend to the overthrow of every independent chief on the island. Their attempts at conquest have already imminently endangered their possessions in Sumatra; and if the accounts we hear of the state of Java are correct, they do not repose on a bed of roses there: but the lessons of experience seem to be lost on the Dutch government in the East, and the spirit of the age influences not its councils.—*Bengal Hurk., Aug.* 10.

Late letters inform us that affairs in Java remain quiet, but not so at Padang, to which place the commissioner general, Vander Bosch, proceeded on the 10th inst., on board H. N. M. corvette *Amphitrite*, with the intention of bringing the greater part of Sumatra under the rule of the Dutch, and of establishing a governor and several residents there. It remains to be seen whether the presence of "the great man" (who, we hear, carries Alli Bassa with him as aid-de-camp) will prove more effective in forwarding the ambitious views of the Dutch, with regard to Sumatra; or whether the sturdy Padries, who are now offering such a strenuous and successful opposition to the encroachments of their invaders, will suddenly become more submissive, and tamely succumb to the frowns and dictates of General Vander Bosch.

We are informed, on private authority, that, on a very recent occasion, matters were so bad, that, had not timely succours arrived from Java, Padang itself would have fallen into the hands of the natives, as the troops had been surrounded, and could render the town no assistance. We fear the Dutch, with their limited resources, will find the subjugation of Sumatra a ruinous, if not a hopeless, undertaking.

We are informed by letters also, that disturbances have taken place lately at Jambie, near Palembang, whither troops have been sent. The following paragraph is translated from the *Java Courant* of the 21st July:

"Intelligence has been to-day received that the chief of Jambi, supported by some discontented and runaway natives of Palembang, had undertaken to make an

inroad into the district of Rawas, belonging to the residency of Palembang, and had already approached to within a distance of four days' journey up the river, and one and a-half days' journey down. The resident had already taken the necessary measures to repel this unexpected attack, which is the more strange, as this Jambi chief, the former year, had, in a very urgent manner, requested the aid of government to protect him against the pirates, who had made themselves masters of the mouth of the river Jambi; to do which of himself, he declared, he did not possess the necessary means. In consequence of this request, four vessels of war, with the *Amphitrite*, were sent there, on whose approach the pirates fled. The squadron then returned, and since that time the greatest harmony had prevailed between the government of Palembang and the Jambi chief." — *Sing. Chron., Aug.* 22.

Pashalik of Bagdad.

Extract of a letter from Bassadore, dated 19th July.—"I have just received a letter from Bussorah, stating that the Montifique Shaik made an attack on that town on the 5th inst., and was repulsed with the loss of several killed and wounded. The Turks had only three killed and four wounded; but it is reported that the town has since been carried by the Montifique tribe. The latter have also stopped the communication to and from Bussorah, and the Pasha of Bagdad has marched 5,000 men under the command of Mohamed Pasha, to force them to open the passage. Some assert, that in a narrow part of the river a chain has been carried across, and the boats are consequently all detained."

Colonel Taylor, our resident at Bagdad, has been fined by the local authorities about £400 sterling, in consequence of one of his servants having beaten a Mussulman, who was bathing in the river opposite the colonel's window. The servant was sent to drive the fellow away, and a scuffle ensued, in which the servant came off second best. A popular tumult was got up, and the colonel was obliged to blockade himself in his house until it subsided. He has appealed to Constantinople to have the fine remitted.

Arabia.

By the *Palinurus*, which arrived yesterday, we learn that Toorkee Bilmas, the rebel fugitive from Jedda, who, after seizing the Pasha's ships and taking Loheia, Khodeida, and Mocha, was preparing to advance for the capture of Mecca itself, in conjunction with Ali bin Majittul, a powerful Bedouin chief, has been deserted by the latter, and retired from Camfidia to Mocha. Mehemed Ali has purchased four vessels, with which he has already captured Massowra, and is preparing to attack Bilmas, and retake from him, for his own retention, all those ports which the latter seized from the Iman of Senna. All these circumstances confirm the supposition that peace has been concluded with his more powerful opponent.—*Bombay Paper, Aug.* 7.

Persia.

A courier from Persia arrived at Constantinople on the 12th December, at the English consul's, announcing the death of the hereditary Prince Abbas Mirza. A very severe epidemic is now raging in Persia; it has committed most awful ravages, being fatal in almost every case. The shah, on the courier's departure, was so ill that his life had been despaired of. The greatest consternation prevailed throughout Persia.

Siam.

An anonymous writer, in the *Singapore Chronicle*, gives the following details of a visit to the capital of Siam, and of an interview with the king:—

"Having arrived a little above the palace, the party were received by Radsethie, an officer of the household, and joined by some naquodahs, who were also proceeding to the audience. They were not taken in a straight direction to the palace, but by a circuitous way, through narrow, dirty streets, until at length they came to a large shed or room, outside the inner palace wall, where they were requested to sit down and arrange the presents intended for the king.

"The party at length were ordered into the presence of his majesty. Arriving at the door of the hall, there is, inside, about two feet, a China painted glass screen, past which one person only at a time can pass, the screen preventing persons outside from seeing the king. When Radsethie, the port captain, and others, arrived at the door, they, as is usual with all natives, went down on their knees, made three salaams outside, and then crept in on their knees and elbows or hands. When they arrive in the presence of his majesty, they join their hands, and make three grand salaams, nearly touching the floor with their foreheads each time. The writer walked in bolt upright, made

his majesty a bow, after the European fashion, and stepping about five feet in advance of the screen, sat down on the floor with his feet placed behind him; he then joined his hands together, held them up before his face, and gave them three shakes in the air by way of salaam. This done, and Phya Chulia having read a list of his presents, he was obliged to lift up his hands again and give another shake, in doing which he was nearly measuring the floor with his length. The naquodahs remained on their knees and elbows all the time, like the Siamese; they seemed to be in an easy position, sitting on their legs and feet, and leaning on their arms and elbows.

"The king inquired, through Phya Chulia, the cause of the writer's not having gone to Europe. The answer was, that business did not then permit of it. The king next asked if he had made much profit in Siam; to which he replied, that formerly he was doing pretty well, but had been losing for the two last years. Phya Chulia said he durst not report this answer to the king, and in lieu of it responded, that formerly there was much profit, but now not much. The king then asked why the Americans did not come to trade? The answer was, that sugar could now be had cheaper in other countries. Phya Chulia would not give in this reply, but said the writer did not know the cause. His majesty inquired where the Americans went to trade? Answer, all over the world. He then asked if any more Englishmen were coming to reside in Siam, or if the writer only was permitted to do so? The latter replied, that if there were abundance of profit, many would come. This answer was not reported to the king, but in lieu of it Phya Chulia, as formerly, said, the writer did not know. His majesty next inquired what Europeans thought of Cochin China, and whether it was a large country? Answer, the general opinion is, that it is a large country, but not a powerful one. He then asked whether the Cochin Chinese or the Burmese were the stronger nation? Answer, the Burmese; and by inference, the Siamese. The king lastly asked why the English did not trade with Cochin China? To which the writer replied, that he did not know, but he supposed the produce of that country did not answer the English market: the French generally traded there.

"The writer had a good view of the audience hall. At the head or upper end, was a large throne, raised about twenty feet high, wide at the foot and tapering to the top. In front is another throne, of a smaller size, but of the same shape; and about one-third of the way down the hall is a small gilt table, three feet high, covered with velvet cushions, on which sat, or rather laid, the king. At a side-door to the feet of his majesty was Chow Fa; and opposite were one or two other princes, all lying down. Well down the hall, was the head minister, in the same position; and after him the other ministers, according to their rank. The presents were placed in the middle, and the visitors immediately behind them. The hall was crowded with petty officers. The king, during the audience, ate heartily of seeree and betel, washing his mouth occasionally with tea. A little behind, numerous servants were in attendance, mostly all boys. There were two or three on each side fanning his majesty with a gold fan. On both sides, also, were several tiers of white umbrellas; and on a cushion beside the king were the sword of state, a gold spittoon, and a gold betel box.

"His majesty is low in stature, very corpulent, but of fair complexion. He was clothed in a paltry silk Siam dress, with a small bit of crape, of a light brownish colour, around him. When he rose, he took the sword of state in his hand, and walked off, stopping a few seconds to speak to Chow Fa; and when he turned his back to make his exit at a door behind the large throne, all gave three grand salaams; after which they began chatting aloud.

"Most of the time spent in the audience was occupied by giving the king his titles. At every question and every answer there were three salaams: then followed the titles, and then the question or answer, which made the matter rather tedious at last.

"The hall is a spacious building, and the walls and pillars are painted to imitate papering. The length may be 90 or 100 feet. The pillars supporting the roof are very large, being square, about five feet each way. From the roof several paltry China glass chandeliers and some old-fashioned ornaments were hanging. On the walls between each pillar were several portraits (or daubs) on glass, representing European men and women.

"The place outside is pretty clean, the ground being paved with large flag-stones. The palace covers a large space, and consists of several detached buildings. After an audience, it is usual to shew strangers the curiosities kept within the range. The first is the white elephant. He is generally brought out with a gold cloth, like a saddle-cloth, on his back, and a gold net over his forehead. He is called the White Elephant, but he literally is a dun one, the colour being light dun, resembling a white buffalo-colour. His size is not large, being about ten to eleven feet high; his tusks are small and very old. Outside were numerous black elephants, some of immense size, probably fourteen feet high, with tusks of six or seven feet long,

and ornamented with gold or gilt rings. A great many convicts are employed in cutting grass for these animals, and this is considered a great degradation in Siam. When a person does wrong, it is usual to say, he should be sent to cut grass for the elephants.

"It was formerly the custom, on entering the audience-hall, to take off one's shoes; this Mr. Crawfurd submitted to in 1822, but he omitted to state when he put his shoes on again. The fact is, some one either hid or stole his shoes during the audience, and this was the more annoying, as a shower of rain had fallen, and he was obliged to walk in his silk stocking-soles to see the white elephant, pagoda, &c.

"The next curiosities are two or three white monkies; they are very white and pretty, and are kept in the elephant-sheds with a large white-headed elephant, which is shortly expected to turn white altogether, from age.

"On leaving the palace, the writer observed some petty officers torturing a man, in order to make him confess something of which he declared total ignorance. The unfortunate wretch was placed between two bamboos, like the legs of a compass opened out, with his neck towards the end which was tied close; the open ends were then pulled together, so as to squeeze the neck dreadfully. A small instrument of the same description was on one of his fingers. His feet were then stretched and tied to one angle, while a rope fastened round his middle was drawn tight to the opposite angle, so as to pull him almost in halves. Rattans were lying ready to flog him with. At length they put an instrument, like a nut-cracker, consisting of two pieces of wood fastened at one end, and having in the middle a small piece of wood, of the size of a betel-nut, projecting, just above the ear of the man, and pulled it close; he shivered from head to foot, and the excessive pain he endured seemed too much for human nature to bear.

"On visiting Prince Crom-ma-Chebet, the writer was well received, and treated with tea, sweetmeats, and fruits. This prince is very childish in his manner, and any little curiosity pleases him much. His audience-hall is fitted up like a doctor's shop, with bottles and medicines in small drawers and cases. He had a medicine chest made up under his own eye, and according to his own fancy. There is a great quantity of glassware at one end of the hall, and a large glass throne for his god Budh. The hall is hung with chandeliers, one of which in particular is valuable and handsome.

"Luc-noi-nam, or the swimming child, is a little girl of three years old; she could swim at the age of one year, and never seems happy but when in the water. When put into it, she goes through many evolutions, but does not swim like other human beings; she rolls herself round and round, apparently without the least exertion to keep herself afloat, and seems as light as cork. When taken out of the water she is very cross, cries, and strives with all her strength to regain it. When placed in it, she is very playful, and tumbles and rolls herself in it with evident pleasure. She can neither speak nor walk; the only sound she emits is a kind of gargling noise in the throat, like a person choaking. The mother is a good-looking woman, and has had four children, two boys and two girls, of whom the two former are dead, and the elder girl is now seven or eight years old. She is generally swimming with or watching her sister, to give her a new direction, in case of accident from a boat or the bank. The swimming child is likewise defective in her sight, and has not yet tasted any other food than her mother's milk."

China.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

The following is a narrative of the voyage of this vessel:—

Notwithstanding the strong northerly and easterly breeze, which prevails at the season when she took her departure, she reached the Shan-tung promontory within the space of a month. Thence we stretched over to the coast of Manchoo Tartary, where we arrived on the 24th of November, in a large bay. The weather had hitherto been tolerable, and this was the first day we felt a little cold. Many junks were here at an anchor, laden with the produce of these fertile regions, on their return to Keang nan, Shan tung and Fuh këen. We had long conversations with several captains, who unanimously dissuaded us from going higher up, because, they said, we would meet with ice. But this could not frighten Europeans, who are accustomed to cold from their youth. If we even came to extremes, we could very soon run down to the south, and easily escape the danger of being frozen up in the gulph of Leaou-tung. With this determination we went as far as Kae-choo, a very large trading place. After many inquiries, we concluded that it was unadvisable to anchor here at this season of the year, because the water was too shoal, and the prevailing northerly winds might have driven us upon a bank.

We left, therefore, the Kae choo roads for Kin choo, and bore away from the coast in order to get into deeper water. A fair breeze favoured us, we had all sails

set, and anticipated the pleasure of very soon seeing the Great Wall. We had dined, and were looking forward to the pleasure of recreating our health by passing a winter month in those regions. All on a sudden, we heard the cry that the ship is on shore! and very soon felt that this really was the case, for she gave very hard thumps. However, finding two fathoms of water alongside, we flattered ourselves with the hope, that we might get off at high-water. Alas! we were mistaken, it was high-water, and the flood carried us with irresistible power further upon the bank. We tried to back her off, the wind having shifted to the N.E., but all to no purpose. When we sent the cutter to sound, we found eleven feet in very direction. We began therefore to throw the kentledge and a part of the cargo overboard, to lighten her astern. Meanwhile the water fell to eight feet, the knocking ceased, the ship being hard and fast; and thus we passed a night between hope and fear. Trusting to the interposition of a kind Providence, we commended ourselves to the care of the Almighty.

How little, however, were our hopes realized on the following day! A northerly breeze had blown very fresh throughout the night. The water decreased in consequence to an alarming degree—we had only six feet left. To render our situation the more wretched, we felt the effects of the cold; the lascars were unable to move, and we had to trust to a handful of Europeans. At the flood-tide we succeeded in getting her head round and forced her to the S.E., having ten or eleven feet along-side. She gave many a heavy knock, which was truly appalling, and we surely believed that she would spring a-leak or lose her rudder. But, at the ebb-tide, our consternation was greater; the ship laid gradually over until she touched her beam ends, and thus settled in the sand. What had we now to expect, if the north wind continued! If the cold increased and the water decreased! With what a feverish anxiety we looked to find out, whether she went further over; and how we calculated, whether she could stand much longer the northerly gale, which blew upon her broadside! The gunner sounded and reported that there was three and a-half feet water alongside. Though we found three or four fathoms a mile distant from us, we were unable to move the ship in order to get into deeper water. The flood tide returned, she righted a little, but remained immovably fixed in the sand. Unless God changed the wind we were lost men. Our situation became hourly more dangerous; the ice made its appearance in large lumps; the lascars lost all energy and gave themselves up to despair. Could we save ourselves by swimming? The shore was twenty-five or thirty miles distant; the water was excessively cold. At the same time the sea was running very high, and we had reason to fear that our boats would be swamped before we reached the shore. But what to do with the poor lascars, who were perfectly helpless? Having given up the vessel for lost, we finally resolved to go on shore, in order to procure some assistance, and to save a certain number of the native crew.

It was on the 29th of November, that our party, consisting of eight Europeans and thirteen sick lascars, set out for Kae choo. The thermometer was at twenty-three in the cabin. The wind blew fresh, and many a spray swept along, coating our boat with ice and wetting our clothes, but the same ice secured us from the piercing cold. The sufferings of the lascars were very severe, their piercing cries rent our hearts; but what availed our compassion, when we could lend them no effectual assistance? "We die, we die!" was their general outcry. After having stowed one upon the other, and given them as much of our clothing as we could spare, we left them to their lot. Their cries died away, some no longer moved, and others seemed to have fallen into a state of stupor. Thus, after many vain attempts, we reached the shore in the afternoon in the most wretched condition. The place where we landed was barren, and we saw only a few fishermen's hovels and several fishing boats hauled upon the beach. Thus forsaken, we ascended the hills, some carrying the provisions we had brought with us and others transporting the lascars. We were very soon met by fishermen, who, astonished at our wretched condition, gave a heavy sigh, and hastened down to the boat. We did not implore their aid, but they set immediately to work, assisting us to bring up our baggage, and opened their hovels for our reception. Here we found beds, with a fleece under them, heated. We put the lascars upon them, some of whom were senseless, but the heat was not sufficient to thaw their limbs. They cried "fire, fire!" and these humane fishermen lighted one to satisfy their urgent demand, though it was perhaps the last fuel they possessed. We began now to take off our icy coat, and to make ourselves comfortable in this new lodging. A short conversation with our hosts shewed us that we had to do with very poor people, whose delight it was to assist their suffering fellow creatures. "We have often been in similar circumstances," they said, "and can fully sympathize with you. Our boats, yea our lives, are at your service; we will depart with you as soon as the tide is in our

favour, and request you to shew us the place where the ship has gotten aground." We went upon an eminence and pointed it out to them; they took the bearings of the compass, shrugged up their shoulders, saying, "it is very dangerous; but no matter, we will try." An intelligent man came afterwards to us; we conversed with him upon the subject; he assured us of the readiness wherewith they would hasten to the ship, but I regret, he added, that you must first get us permission from the mandarins. This acted like a thunder clap upon us. Well aware that humanity was excluded from the breast of a mandarin, we considered our application futile. The time we went up to Kae choo, which was still ten miles distant, the ship might be dashed to pieces or fall over; but there was no alternative; we could not persuade those men.

Meanwhile, one of the lascars had expired, another had fallen into fits, and those who were conscious surrounded a straw fire. We were soon driven out by the smoke, and sought for other quarters in a temple built upon a hill. Here we met a priest, who with his cook refused us admittance. We told him, that all men between the four seas were brethren, and it ought to be a matter of joy to him, when a friend came from a distant country. These classical quotations from Confucius appeased his anger: we cited a few maxims upon hospitality, and he permitted us to enter, apologized for his rudeness, and spread a table. There was a company of well-dressed Shan tung men present, all of whom showed themselves interested in our fate, and tried to console us. After having shewn them a watch and a musical box, their curiosity and admiration were greatly excited. They conceived a great idea of a nation so ingenious. Here we were very comfortable; though there seemed to be a great many guests, we got a place to lay down upon a hot bed, and suffered very little cold during the night. The weather was clear, the cold intense: we drew our long-boat upon the beach, wherein the fishermen greatly assisted us.

The next morning, three of the party set out for Kae choo, in order to implore the help of the mandarins. They had taken a guide, who walked so very slow as greatly to increase their regret for the loss of time to their unfortunate companions on board the ship. Our way led through many a fertile field: we saw fine farms, and a thriving, wealthy population, so that we were strongly reminded of home, from which we were now so far. A proclamation stuck up, in both the Manchoo and Chinese languages, was strong evidence of the paternal care of the government for the patrimony of the imperial-family. It enforced the cultivation of the waste country, relieved the people from heavy taxes, and encouraged them in the pursuit of agriculture. The country is undulated, interspersed with groves, and watered by several creeks.

It was a very fine day, and we should have enjoyed the scenery, if we had not been so strongly reminded of our helpless condition. The people we met were startled by our sudden appearance; but after some desultory questions about our native country and our errand, they withdrew. After having passed many a hamlet, the high walls of Kae choo rose in our view: the population became numerous, and the houses were better built. Hitherto we had not seen one Tartar; all the men we met were Shang tung colonists; but as soon as we passed the gates, we very soon saw that we were not far from them.

Kae choo is a very large place, surrounded by a new, very high wall, and is the principal emporium of Tartary. The houses are low, no buildings of any importance were to be seen; but the mercantile bustle in the streets, and well-furnished shops, convinced us that it was the emporium, whence annually two thousand junks departed.

Our guide had on a sudden withdrawn; we were left to feel the way ourselves, till we met with a police runner. He conducted us into an open court, gave us some slips of paper, and requested that we would write down what we wanted. After having satisfied their curiosity, we insisted upon having immediately an interview with the principal mandarin of the district. The more urgent we were in our request to be immediately admitted to an audience, the more indifferent our conductors shewed themselves. In the meanwhile, the people had become very numerous; anxious to get a sight of us; they had posted themselves on a declivity along the wall; their number increased with every moment. In general they were well dressed, and many had broad-cloth jackets. They took a great interest in us, made incessant inquiries, and were very importunate to have a full look in our faces.

A considerable time had elapsed in the fruitless attempt to interest the mandarins in our favour. We began to despond, when we were called into a room, where an examination about our affairs began. We very soon satisfied them as far as regarded the ship. The conversation was carried on upon slips of paper: we evaded all unnecessary questions, but hurt their feelings by not giving them the full names and sirnames of the crew. The visitors were very numerous, some of them seemed to be very intelligent. A sparing dinner had been brought into the room; of this we partook

with reluctance. From the tenor of the conversation, we saw that the mandarins had lost sight of our ship; they could form no idea of our danger, and therefore we resolved to leave them immediately. However, we wished to try one experiment, and ordered water poured into a large bowl to be brought into the room. Taking a cup, which floated so as to touch occasionally the bottom, we gave them an ocular demonstration of our situation; then knocking the cup very hard against the bowl, we convinced them that our ship must go to pieces. When this was reported to them, they wrote on a chit, "we understand your danger, and will help you." After this, they sent a military Manchoo mandarin into the room; he was the forerunner of two literary mandarins, who asked us, whether our nation sent, at stated times, a tribute-bearer to Peking. We informed them, that we had sent an ambassador, but never a tribute-bearer. "Well," he said, "this amounts to the same. We will be off with you immediately." They packed us accordingly into two carts, and drove away under a military escort to Ma-tow, the harbour of Kae-choo. When, after a tormenting jolting upon these miserable roads, we reached this place, a number of Fuh-keen men surrounded us, and recognized one of the party as their countryman. "How glad we will be," they said, "to hasten to your assistance; only get the permission and we will start." Their lighters were at this time of the year hauled upon the shore, and were thickly coated with ice. However, a southerly breeze, which had blown during the day, had thawed the ice, and they had some prospect of getting them into the open sea. Whilst we were deliberating upon the best plan to effect this purpose, two Fuh-keen captains, the owners of these craft, were called before the chief magistrate, and received the strictest orders to get immediately ready for sea. They hesitated at first, knelt down, and requested to be allowed time to ponder upon this matter; but the mandarin threatened them with severe punishment, and they agreed to sail immediately at the peril of their lives. Delighted at our success, we were about to take leave of the mandarins, when all on a sudden their tone was changed. They had held a short consultation, and resolved not to send assistance before they had reported the case to their superiors. We asked them, if, in the mean time, all the lives were lost, "what will you do? From this moment you become responsible for the lives of eighty persons: if they are lost, the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, will require them from you." To this we received no answer; they hurried away, and we, ourselves, were again packed into carts, and sent under a more numerous escort to the temple to join our companions. Our situation was now desperate. We could neither help ourselves nor our friends, and gloomy forebodings filled our breasts. Only the hope upon the Almighty God, who would never forsake us, gave us courage, and, notwithstanding our forlorn state, we hoped and believed that he would save us by the single interposition of his power. Under such feelings, we reached the temple. The evening was serene, and the firmament glittered in all its majesty and splendour: our prayers were directed to Him who rules the sky.

Meantime, our friends in the temple had been busy to procure some water, to send it on board. They had spent a day of anxiety, and hailed us with joyful exclamations. But how dejected were they when they heard the result of our endeavours! Mr. R. addressed, therefore, the following letter to the chief authority at Kae-choo, which was sent away the same night:

"The English Captain Lo and the others respectfully inform the chief magistrate of Kae-choo district, that their vessel has gotten upon a bank and cannot float; and they apprehend, that, if the vessel is not yet lost, she will very soon go to pieces, according to the report we gave previously. Notwithstanding our earnest entreaties to send the Fuh-keen lighters alongside to save the lives of the crew, your honour has refused permission, and thus you are responsible for the lives which will be lost.

"The inhabitants of the middle kingdom cherish humanity in their bosoms: the Great Emperor evinces humanity towards distant foreigners, and by no means suffers to see them drowned like beasts. We hope that your honour will imitate this pattern. Yet, if you slight eighty lives, and all are lost, you will have to answer for it. The rulers of our country will be anxious to inquire after them. We therefore humbly hope your honour will examine the case, and grant our petition.

"12th year of Taou-kwang, 10th moon, 9th day."

Our humane priest was highly upbraided for having received us into the temple, and so generously relieved our wants. He however turned towards the mandarins, and said, "If humanity is banished from your bosoms, kill by heartless cruelty forlorn strangers; but I will and can never deny to them my hospitable roof." This resolute answer put them to silence, and they withdrew. Our apartments were now filled with Man-choo soldiers, and a great number of strangers, who had thronged thither during all the day.

Before we went to sleep, we resolved to send the long-boat back to the ship, to save what she could, and leave the other things.

The next morning dawned, and Mr. R. wrote a letter to the captain, wherein he requested him to use his utmost endeavours to get her off, and to persevere till she had become so leaky as to preclude all hope of fitting her out for the voyage back. The letter, dictated by despair, was sent off immediately, whilst two of us staid behind in order to try again whether we could influence the mandarins. Those who remained were just going to talk with the mandarin in the adjoining room, that he might supply them with provisions, for which they paid down the money. All on a sudden, we saw our companions return with the joyful exclamation, "Our ship is safely riding at anchor! we have seen her from the hill." This circumstance filled us with utter joy; whilst the mandarins were struck with terror. The same man, who treated us shortly before with haughty insolence, became now all politeness; he made apologies, and besought us to forget the insult offered to us. We now paid our generous host; but the mandarin wanted to take from him the present. Such an outrageous behaviour roused our indignation, and we expostulated very loudly, and the consequence was, that the things were returned to him. Now we took with a light heart our departure, leaving the lascars behind.

On board the ship we learnt, that the day previous, at 7 A. M., the ship had righted, all sails were set on the foremast to pay her head off to the east. As she struck very hard, it was found that she strained a good deal during the night, so that the bolt-ends on the starboard side cracked. The S.S.W. breeze continued; at eleven, the captain set all sail; the ship's head was E.S.E. The southerly breeze had increased the water; she deepened suddenly from two to four and six fathoms, and thus, after many a hard knock, escaped unhurt. Praise be to our Almighty deliverer!

On the 2d of December, we went on shore to fetch the lascars. It blew from the south; there was a heavy swell and drizzling rain. The ice was floating in large detached pieces from the shore towards the sea. It was towards evening when we reached our former landing-place. Using the utmost dispatch, we sent the lascars into the boat, and inquired about the provisions, which had been promised. The joyful fishermen, who had exulted at our unexpected deliverance, met us with congratulation. We were going to embark, being disappointed in getting the provisions, of which we had delivered a list, when a large number of troops came down the hill. We went up to the commanding officer and requested him most earnestly to withdraw them, in order to prevent our having recourse to arms. They first hesitated; but perceiving a sailor with a pair of pistols in his pockets, they did it in great haste, and were very soon out of sight. The commander-in-chief, however, had come down in a cabriolet, and posted himself upon a hill, in order to inspect our motions better. He sent down two officers, who besought us in the most humble terms to come up to their commander, a great man, and a relation to the emperor. We found in him an old, decrepit Tartar, with a light blue button, wearing a peacock feather. He spoke broken Chinese, and had an interpreter with him. We addressed him in short and energetic terms, painting in glowing language the cruel behaviour of the magistrate at Kae-choo in not affording us assistance when we wanted it most. He promised to report it to the emperor. We then took leave: he repeated several times, "Supreme heaven has saved you; may he speed your voyage, and grant success!" Thus we parted, after having taken an affectionate leave of the fisherman and the priest, who were sent down on purpose to conciliate our good-will. On our return we had very boisterous weather, and the boat was in considerable danger. The lascars again suffered very severely. Dec. 3d we left those dreary regions. The ship was, on the outside and inside, coated with solid ice; we had a very heavy sea on, and every spray congealed. Had we stayed longer, we should have been frozen in. The consequences of this severe frost on board the ship were dreadful; and if it had not been for the European sailors, we should have been unable to work the ship. The bank is in lat. 40° 34′ N. lat. 121° 48′ E.

FORMOSA.

The rebellion rages as fiercely as ever, and with the most determined resolution. The substance of our information is as follows:

"After the supposed tranquillity, the colonists from Canton province enlisted as soldiers to revenge themselves on the Fo-këen men, and were, on that account, supported by the mandarins. At first they proved successful, and cut off many thousand heads, after having been joined by the garrisons; but the Fo-këen men, all at once, enraged at the loss of so many of their friends, retaliated upon the aggressors, and killed many thousands. The carnage is going on without cessation, but is confined to the interior. The Fo-këen men have resolved to fight to the last, till they have revenged the blood of their countrymen."

The supply of grain for Fo këen province is thus still checked; the consequences to that province in case of failure of the crops this year may be dreadful.—*Canton Reg., June* 15.

ABORIGINAL CHINESE.

We had an opportunity, a few days since, of seeing a number of the aboriginal Chinese, who dwell in the adjoining province, and in certain districts elsewhere, quite separate from the Chinese who have adopted the Tartar customs. These persons, who were strong and well-built men, had but little resemblance to the Chinese of this province, their countenances approaching more to that of the Malay. The head was not shaved, as is usual here, but the hair gathered up in a roll on the top of the head, over which a cloth was worn, something in the manner of a turban. They were accompanied by interpreters, and came down in two peculiar boats, having on board petty mandarins on business at Canton. They excited some curiosity among the Chinese, and we even heard one of them call the strangers "*Pun te fan-kwei*," *i.e.* "Chinese foreign devils!"—*Chinese Courier, June* 1.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.

Estimate of Quantity and Total Value of Indian Opium consumed in China during the last Six Years.

Years.	Patna.	Benares.	Malwa.	Total.	
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Amount.
					S.Rs.
1827-28	4,006	1,128	4,401	9,535	10,425,075
1828-29	4,831	1,130	7,171	13,132	12,533,215
1829-30	5,564	1,579	6,857	14,000	12,057,157
1830-31	5,085	1,575	12,100	18,760	12,904,263
1831-32	4,442	1,518	8,265	14,225	11,501,584
1832-33	6,410	1,880	15,403½	23,683½	15,352,429

NEW ANCHORAGE FOR THE LINTIN FLEET.

A new station has lately been selected for the Lintin fleet of opium ships, which will render their position more secure against cruisers in case of war, and less liable to damage in the heavy gales of autumn. The small harbour called Machow, on the right shore of the river, a few miles above Lintin, has been surveyed, and found perfectly safe and sufficiently commodious, and thither the fleet has accordingly removed. This arrangement is much approved, and even should there be no war to require extraordinary caution in the ships of the fleet, it is thought the new station will be found so much more convenient than those of Lintin and the Capsing-moon, that it will be adopted in future as the rendezvous of the opium ships.—*Chinese Courier, June* 1.

IMPORTATION OF RICE.

An edict, of which the following are extracts, has been issued by the governor, lieut. governor, and hoppo, to the hong merchants, encouraging the import of rice:

"The local government, which cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, has implored the holy favour (imperial favour) to grant to the barbarian ships of all nations, that if they come without any other cargo but rice to the port of Canton, as formerly, they shall not pay the enter-port duties. Let the hong merchants report how much rice they have brought, store it up in their hongs, and sell it according to the market price. After having disposed of it, allow these ships to take in an export cargo, and levy the export duties according to the same laws as upon the other barbarian ships. This will benefit the revenues, suit the people, and bring foreign business upon a firm footing, and all parties will be equally benefited.

"We have with profound respect received the imperial pleasure upon this subject; the matter is granted; and we have issued accordingly our explicit commands, that they may be obeyed, as is upon record. Barbarian merchants, who bring rice to the port of Canton, will thus have an equal profit upon their return cargoes. These barbarian merchants may therefore leap for joy, and go incessantly backwards and forwards. But the number of barbarian rice vessels which repaired this year to the port of Canton are not very considerable, and the whole amount of their imports is scarcely a tenth part of the rice which came from the west.

"We fear that the custom-house servants, and the boatmen of the revenue-boats, exercise extortions, under some pretence, beyond the legal duties which are to be levied, and thus prevent the barbarians from trading.

"It is plain that the barbarian merchants come a very long way to sell their rice at Canton according to the ancient laws, which lessen the duties. There has since also been granted to them, upon representation, leave to return with a cargo to their country, not solely to procure subsistence for the inhabitants of the metropolis, but also to show superabundant compassion towards distant foreigners:—how can you expect under any name, or in any way, more than what the customary duties and fees amount to? At the present moment, we give our explicit orders to those in office, in regard to the duties and fees which ought to be

levied upon rice-ships;—all which are not in the tariff are strictly forbidden, and beyond this no extortions are permitted. In entering the port, the expenses are lessened, and on going out of the port they have not to pay very much. As soon as they have arrived here, they can dispose of their cargo, and quickly come back, and those barbarian merchants will make a very great profit."

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

The following is an approximation to the amount of the British trade with Canton for the past year.

Imports.		
Cotton, Bombay	Peculs,	331,654
Do., Bengal	do.	85,695
Do., Madras	do.	10,739
Broad Cloth	Pieces,	47,000
Camblets	do.	7,300
Long Ells	do.	151,000
Cotton Piece Goods	do.	54,000
Cotton Yarn	Peculs,	3,100
Iron	do.	31,500
Lead	do.	26,500
Tin	do.	6,000
Steel	do.	1,000
Pepper	do.	17,500
Rattans	do.	15,000
Betel Nut	do.	47,000
Cutch	do.	800
Putchuck	do.	3,300
Sandalwood	do.	2,300
Olibanum	do.	4,600
Cochineal	do.	46
Ivory	do.	380
Rice	do.	79,000
Saltpetre	do.	1,600
Tin-plates	Boxes,	760
Skins	Pieces,	10,000
Sharks' Fins and Fish-maws, in value	Sp. Drs.	175,000
Printed Cottons, Muslins, and Fancy Goods	do.	106,000
Coral Beads	do.	50,000
Pearls and Diamonds	do.	358,000
Cornelians	do.	40,000
Exports.		
Nankin Silk	Peculs,	4,400
Canton ditto	do.	2,200
Nankin Cloth	Pieces,	121,000
Cotton Twist	Peculs,	1,275
Sugar Candy	do.	14,000
Soft Sugar	do.	13,500
Cassia Lignea	do.	14,000
Do. Buds	do.	350
Camphor	do.	5,000
Alum	do.	6,000
Rhubarb	do.	1,400
Cochineal	do.	100
South American Copper	do.	10,700
Tin	do.	1,100
Mother-o-pearl Shells	do.	350
Vermillion	Boxes,	1,500
Bullion to London	Sp. Drs.	2,132,936
Do. to Calcutta	do.	1,074,553
Do. to Bombay	do.	1,479,250
Do. to sundry places	do.	140,016
	Sp. Drs.	4,826,755

THE CHIN-CHOO OR FO-KEEN MEN.

No Chinese tribe is so widely spread on the coast of China and Man-choo Tartary, as that of the Chin-choo men, as we call them. They designate themselves Fo-kien-lang—Ho-kien men—because they are natives of that province. The principal districts, from whence they come are Chang-choo-foo, Tung-gan-heen, Tseun-choo-foo, and Hing-kwa-foo, all situated in the south eastern part of Fuh-keen province, between 24° and 26° of N. lat. As the inhabitants of the east coast of Canton province differ very little, both in language and manners, from those of Fo-kien-lang, we generally comprise them under the name of Chin-choo men. Almost all the emigrants to the Indian Archipelago, Cochin China and Siam, &c. belong to one or other of these races: the latter are the more numerous, the former the wealthier part of the community. Both Formosa and Hae-nan have been colonised by them; even the barren Piscadores or Pang-hoo islands number thousands of inhabitants belonging to their tribe. We may judge of the prolific extent of this race, when we trace their settlements all along the coast of Chekeang up to Ning-po. All the sea-ports of the empire swarm with Fo-kien-lang, who are the soul of every trade and enterprise. They are a haughty, stubborn race, often cruel and violent, yet there is a great deal of generosity and sense of honour in their breast. As such, they are shunned by their northern countrymen, whom they despise and not unfrequently insult. The poorest amongst them thinks himself ennobled by the title of *Ho-kien-lang*, and is offended whenever another name is applied to him. They are superstitious and given to idolatry; hundreds of temples, dedicated to the queen of heaven, their country-woman; and numerous high-towering pagodas, are erected by their subscriptions, and thousands of lazy Budhu priests are maintained by their hard earnings. It is needless to dwell upon their skill in navigation: if they were disciplined after the European manner, and had ships like our own, they would very soon sail round the Cape of Good Hope, or go in search of the dollar country. We have been a passenger on board a brig, of which a Ho-kien-lang was the commander, who took the sun, and was by no means a bad sailor. If government would grant them permission, they would doubtless improve upon their vessels, yet they are strictly confined to the model of a shoe; and woe unto him who changes the fashion. If by mischance the vessels built in Siam, and in other parts, deviate a little from this form, they have to pay a very high duty as soon as they make their appearance in any Chinese port, and would be prohibited from entering the northern ones.

Every Ho-kien-lang is by nature a merchant, and he trades, from as soon as he can lisp, till he sinks into the grave.

Though they are superior to all their countrymen in navigation, they are extremely deficient in mechanical arts; even in their own districts, a great part of the mechanics are emigrants from other provinces. Neither do they much excel in agriculture. Their native districts are barren and stony; to raise the supplies for a moderate family is a very arduous undertaking, and therefore they leave just as many hands as are indispensably necessary for the cultivation of the ground, and betake themselves to the sea and to other countries, in order to supply their wants. It is a notorious fact, that they kill more female children, immediately after their birth, than the Chinese in other provinces. They pretend to do this in order to raise the value of the surviving part, for otherwise their education would be disadvantageous, as long as the male population emigrates in such great number.

Their partiality for intercourse with strangers, gives us hope that they will be the means of promoting our commercial interests with the northern ports. Our possessions in the Indian Archipelago are the frequent topic of their conversation. They admire such a liberal government, which grants them so many privileges in its own dominions that are utterly denied to the English nation in Fo-kien province.

The large sums of money annually remitted by the Fo-kien-lang in our settlements to their families and friends at home, speak volumes in favour of our administration and nation.

A few remarks upon their language will not be amiss. Some have considered it as a *patois* jargon, or local dialect. We may here observe, that it is spoken by at least twenty millions of people, though with some variations, but intelligible to all parties. They have their own national dictionary, which is a very well digested work, and though not large, very explicit. Their language varies considerably from the mandarin, nor is it easy for Fo-kien-lang to speak that tongue fluently. The sounds are harsh, but more distinguishable to a European ear. The system of intonation is carried to the greatest nicety; the practised tongue of a Ho-kien-lang will never blunder in this point, nor can he understand a foreigner who does not pay attention to it. It has several initials, which the mandarin does not possess, and a greater number of final consonants. They read the character in a different way, and they express the idea which it conveys by different words. *Fin* is man in the reading, and *lang* in the language of conversation. In the spoken language there is a great poverty of particles; even the most necessary conjunctions and prepositions are often left out. —*Canton Reg. June* 17.

The following is an extract of a letter from Canton, dated July 13, 1833, by way of New York:—

"Canton raw silk is not procurable, and the inundations in this and the next provinces have destroyed the mulberry-tree completely. Nankin silk must be substituted for local use, and although the crop there is stated to be good, we anticipate a moderate export next season. The teas in the Woping district, which supplies much of inferior qualities, have been materially hurt by the rise of the river, and also the rice crops. This city has been partially under water for many days, but is now almost free."

By the *Peking Gazette* of the 27th March, we learn that another son has been born to the Emperor, who is to be named Yih-hin, "Great and continued joy."

Australasia.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Papers have been received from Hobart Town to the 6th of September. The legislative assembly was opened, on the 28th of August, by a speech from the lieut.-governor, Col. Arthur, who, after adverting to the progressive improvement in every department, and the flourishing state of the colony, says:—"The exports of the colony, which on my arrival, in the year 1824, amounted to £14,500 currency, now exceed £157,907 sterling; and the revenue derived from indirect taxation, which in 1823 amounted to no more than £27,000, and in the first half-year of 1824, in the words of my very able predecessor, 'declined almost to a total failure, with,' as appeared to him, 'little prospect of much or early improvement,' may now be quoted at £75,000, independent of a very large extraordinary revenue, which the crown has derived from the sale of lands." He further stated the determination of the government to facilitate institutions for education and religious worship throughout the colony, and for the making and improvement of roads.

The total estimated value of imports to Hobart Town, during the quarter ending the 5th of July last, was £40,632. 18s. 4d. The duties levied upon the importation of these amounted to £9,259. 13s. 3d.; exports during the same period from Hobart Town, £26,522. 12s. The imports and exports of Launceston were not included in the above.

As an instance of the rise in the value of land in the colony, we find that two acres, which were bought two years ago for £80 (considered then a very high price), had lately been sold by auction for £320. Another allotment of an acre and a-half, disposed of eighteen months previous for the sum of £40, was, at the same time as the above, sold by auction for £300.

On the 29th August, Mr. Gellard, of

the *Colonist*, was sentenced by Judge Montagu to twelve months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine to the king of £100, for a libel on his Majesty's government.

Cape of Good Hope.

The accounts from this colony reach to the 16th of November.

The farmers on the north frontier having sustained considerable losses from the continual inroads of banditti, who for some time past had been scouring the Bechuana country, and the whole of the borders of the Orange River, the government had sent a party against them, who had pursued them into the districts where they usually congregated, and it was hoped that they would soon be entirely exterminated. A great deal of stolen cattle had been recaptured.

Egypt.

We learn by letters from Alexandria that the affairs of Candia have been settled, and recent occurrences on the Red Sea have taken a most favourable turn. The flotilla of Mehemet Ali had triumphed every where. There is now a reasonable hope of a lasting peace, by means of which agriculture may be attended to, and the prosperity of Egypt promoted. A slight revolt had taken place at Hedjaz, on the frontier of Yemen, but it was soon put down, and the chief has fled.—*French paper.*

Extract of a letter, dated Nov. 16:—"The pasha has taken every precaution for meeting the dearth, and other ill effects to be expected from the failure of the annual overflowing of the Nile. He has been to Cairo, and issued an interdiction against the exportation of corn, and taken other measures to insure the sustenance of the population at large, without interrupting the regular course of commerce; thus showing himself an excellent economist, and obtaining general eulogiums. Ibrahim Pasha is engaged in draining the marshes of Syria, forming roads, and canals, and taking every measure for rendering the communications more easy and less expensive; thus laying the basis for the future prosperity of that country. The government is also erecting large manufactories for working the produce of Egypt. It is just announced also, that mines of coal have been discovered in that country, which will greatly facilitate the execution of these projects."—*Ibid.*

The *Moniteur Egyptien* contains a statistical article on Alexandria, from which it appears that the population of the city amounts to between 36,000 and 40,000 individuals; of whom 3,000 are English, Maltese, and Ionians, 300 French, 40 Germans, 30 Italians, 10 Swiss, 10 Algerines, 20 natives of the Levant, 400 Greeks, 500 Tuscans, 296 Austrians, 150 Neapolitans, 70 Sardinians, and 60 Spaniards; in all 4,896 foreigners.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

We have no papers from India of a later date than have been extracted in the preceding pages.

The comments, which appear in the *liberal* Calcutta papers, upon the ministerial India project, evince an incipient hostility to it. We subjoin an extract from the *Bengal Chronicle* of August 17th:

"India is, then, hereafter, to place every year, in London, £630,000 for proprietors' dividends. This will require 63 lacs of rupees to be sent home, *plus* 63 lacs of pence, which the transporting and transmuting will cost, so long as the exchange continues against this country (a state of things not likely soon to alter). The cost of the yearly operation to India will thus be more than 65½ lacs of rupees. If we compare this with the cost of the remittances for which India is *now* liable, on account of interest upon the 6 per cents., we shall find that the new or substituted system of paying proprietors' dividends (which will cost 65½ lacs as above) requires a larger slice out of the Indian revenues by almost 17 lacs of rupees! For: 6 per cent. interest on 7½ crore=45 lacs; but, for each rupee 25 pence have to be placed in London, or £468,750; to which add expense of so placing the above sum, at 23 pence per rupee; and the operation costs India in all, above 48½ lacs. The difference is not less than 16 or 17 lacs against the dwindling revenues and unfortunate people of India, by the new arrangement. Whence is this frightful *hiatus* to be filled up? There will no longer be a China monopoly to make it good; and if there should possibly be a million or two of surplus 'commercial assets,' on winding-up, and after completing the arrangements detailed in the early part of this article, still the interest of that, when laid out at 3 or 4 per cent. in England, would probably not cover half the new deficit of 17 lacs. A trifle more might be saved in remittance by withdrawing the indulgence of interest bills from every English holder of Indian government securities. But what are all these among so many? The great and staring deficiency will remain, considerably exceeding, we imagine, half a million sterling!"

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

RELIEF OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 1, 1833.—With the sanction of Government, the following relief and movement of corps will take place, at the periods, and in the order specified:

Light Cavalry.

2d Regt., from Neemuch to Saugor; right wing on the 10th Nov.; left wing when relieved by the right wing of the 3d regt.

3d Regt., from Bareilly to Neemuch; right wing on the 10th Nov.; left wing when relieved by the right wing of the 4th regt.

4th Regt., from Saugor to Bareilly; right wing on the 10th Nov.; left wing when relieved by the right wing of the 2d regt.

Native Infantry.

2d Regt., from Dinapore to Saugor, when relieved by the 56th regt.

10th Regt., from Cawnpore to Barrackpore, on the 1st of December.

12th Regt., from Lucknow to Allahabad, on the 1st of November.

14th Regt., from Loodianah to Moradabad and Shajehanpore, when relieved by the 62d regt.

15th Regt., from Moradabad and Shajehanpore to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 14th regt.

20th Regt., from Seetapore to Delhi, when relieved by the 48th regt.

48th Regt., from Barrackpore to Seetapore, on the 1st of December.

56th Regt., from Saugor to Dinapore, on the 10th of November.

59th Regt., from Allahabad to Lucknow, when relieved by the 12th regt.

62d Regt., from Delhi to Loodianah, on the 1st of December.

A wing of the 43d regt. will proceed from Secrore to Lucknow, as a temporary arrangement.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Aug. 2. Mr. William Gorton to be agent to Governor-general at Benares.

General Department.

Aug. 5. Mr. C. T. Davidson to be assistant to salt agent and superintendent of salt chokies at Bullooah and Chittagong.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Aug. 5. Mr. M. W. Caruthers to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 15th or Dacca division.

Mr. C. B. Quinton to be ditto under ditto of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. R. Hampton to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Beauleah division.

Financial Department.

July 29. Mr. T. Bruce to officiate as civil auditor during absence of Mr. Wynch.

Mr. H. St. G. Tucker has been reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 25, 1833.—Assist.Surg. Alex. C. Duncan, M.D., to be medical storekeeper at Neemuch, v. Babington proceeded on furlough.

60th N.I. Lieut. C. H. Cobbe to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. R. Browne to be lieut., from 12th July 1833, in suc. to C. B. McKenly dec.

55th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. John Graham brought on effective strength of regt., v. P. J. Fleming dec., 22d July 1833.

The following acting ensigns and cadet to be ensigns, to fill vacancies in Infantry on this establishment:—George Ramsay, from 18th June 1833, in suc. to Capt. H. Dwyer dec.; Wm. M. Roberts, 21st June 1833, in suc. to Lieut. R. Riddell resigned; F. B. Bosanquet, do., in suc. to Ens. C. Thorold resigned; H. P. Budd, do., in suc. to Lieut. Col. J. C. B. Parke retired; Wm. Dinely Goodyar, do., in suc. to Lieut. Col. J. Ward retired; J. D. Fergusson, do., in suc. to Lieut. H. Wilkinson struck off; George Verner, 22d June 1833, in suc. to Lieut. J. A. Wood dec.; Walter Hore, 24th June 1833, in suc. to Capt. J. Frederick dec.

Aug. 2.—The following officers to have rank of captain by brevet:—Lieut. Andrew Spens, 74th N.I., from 15th July 1833; Lieut. R. D. White, 69th N.I., from 18th July 1833; Lieut. the Hon. P. C. Sinclair, 70th N.I., from 18th July 1833; 1st-Lieut. R. G. Roberts, artil. regt., from 20th July 1833.

Assist.-Surg. Wm. Mitchelson to be surgeon, from 23d July 1833, v. J. Browne, dec.

Head-Quarters, July 9, 1833.—The following presidency division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. H. W. Waugh to do duty with a detachment proceeding to Benares with treasure, under command of Capt. A. Wilson, 64th N.I.; date 23d June.—Assist. Surg. C. Newton to assume medical charge of 3d tr. 1st brig. and detachment 5th bat. artillery at Dum Dum, v. Barber app. a civil assist. surgeon; date 23d June.

Surg. W. Panton to join and do duty with 9th N.I. at Agra, until further orders.

Capt. J. W. H. Turner, invalid estab., permitted to reside and receive his allowances at Barrackpore.

July 10.—The following division orders confirmed:—Capt. G. R. Crommelin, 1st L.C., to do duty with Lieut. Col. Paker's detachment of artillery, proceeding from presidency by water to Cawnpore; date 26th June.—Assist. Surg. B. Bell, 10th N.I., to perform medical duties of civil station of Cawnpore, during absence of Assist. Surg. Chalmers, M.D.; date 2d July.—Lieut. W. H. Balders to act as adj. to 16th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Evans; date 24th June.

July 11.—The following removals and appointments made in medical department:—Surgs. S. Ludlow (on furl.) to 52d N.I.; J. Hall (on furl.) from 10th to 16th do.; B. Bell (new prom.) to 10th do.—Assist. Surgs. W. Warlow (on furl.) from 31st to 19th N.I.; H. Sill, from 35th to 42d do.; W. S. Dicken (on furl.) from 54th to 35th do.; A. C. Spurgeon (on furl.) from 52d to 1st do.; H. A. Bruce, M.D., from 24th to European regt.; R. J. Brassey to do duty under superintending surg. at Allahabad; A. Mackean, to do duty under superintending surgeon at Cawnpore; H. M. Green to do duty with H.M. 16th regt.; J. H. W. Waugh to do duty under superintending surgeon at Agra;

F. C. Henderson, M.D., to join and do duty with 10th L.C.

July 12 and 13.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. C. S. Guthrie to resume duties of acting adj. of engineers; date 27th June.—Assist. Surg. R. Foley, to proceed to Chinsurah, and do duty with H.M. 16th Foot: date 30th June.

July 16.—Lieut. E. T. Spry, 24th N.I., having been pronounced by examiners of College of Fort William fully qualified for appointment of interpreter, accordingly exempted from future examination in native languages.

61st N.I. Lieut. P. P. Turner to be adj., v. Cumine prom.—Ens. J. C. Innes to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Turner app. adj.

July 17.—Major Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay to command Meerut division of army, from 1st Aug. 1833.

July 20.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. T. C. Wilton to act as adj. to 38th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Scott; date 5th July.

July 22.—The following removals and postings made:—Lieut. Gen. G. Prole (on furl., from 46th to 14th N.I.; Col. J. Robertson (new prom.) to 46th do.; Lieut. Col. W. Kennedy from 41st to 46th do.; Lieut. Col. B. Sissmore (new prom.) to 41st do.

July 23.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. C. Y. Bazett to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 9th L.C. during absence of Lieut. Turker; date 7th July.—Lieut. J. L. Revell to act as adj. to 7th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Boland; date 10th July.

July 25.—Lieut. J. C. Sage, invalid estab., permitted to reside and draw his allowances at presidency.

Fort William, Aug. 6.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. W. C. Baddely, C.B., to be col., v. T. Shuldham dec., with rank from 14th June 1833, v. E. P. Wilson dec.—Major Henry Hall to be lieut.-col., from 14th June 1833, v. Baddely prom.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d-Lieut. Geo. Larkins to be 1st-lieut., from 25th July 1833, v. W. T. Garratt dec.

33d N.I. Capt. C. D'O. Aplin to be major, Lieut. George Irwin to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. James Macadam to be lieut., from 14th June 1833, in suc. to H. Hall prom.

Col. John Tombs, of Cavalry, to command Rajpootana field force, with rank of brigadier, v. Brigadier Wilson dec.

Surg. David Woodburn to be garrison surgeon and medical storekeeper at Agra, v. Surg. Green app. a presidency surg.

Lieut. J. L. Revell, 7th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 6th Aug. 1833.

The following Acting Ensigns to be Ensigns to fill vacancies in Infantry on this Establishment: H. D. Van Homrigh, from 2d July 1833, in suc. to Capt. J. S. Pitts dec.; and J. C. Phillips, from 4th July 1833, in suc. to Lieut. J. J. Kinloch resigned.

Ens. F. W. Horne, of Infantry, at his own request, permitted to resign service of Hon. Company.

Assist. Surg. James Pagan to officiate at civil station of Rungpore, during continued absence of Assist. Surg. John Jackson.

Head-Quarters, July 29.—The following orders confirmed: Cadet W. H. Tombs to do duty with 31st N.I., at Barrackpore; date 11th July.—Ens. G. M. Hill to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 17th N.I.; date 20th July.

The following removals and postings made:—Brig. Gen. J. O'Halloran, C.B., from 25th to 30th N.I.; Capt. W. H. Wood (new prom.) to 25th do.; Col. C. S. Fagan, C.B., from 61st to 37th do.; Col. J. A. P. Macgregor, from 37th to 61st do.; Lieut. Col. J. Dun (on furl.) from 37th to 25th do.; Lieut. Col. T. A. Cobbe (new prom.) to 37th do.

Lieut. J. W. Robertson, of Engineers, to join sappers and miners at Delhi, when relieved from his duties at Mhow.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Aug. 2. 1st Lieut. R. W. Willis, corps of engineers.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 2. Lieut. George Urquhart, 65th N.I., on private affairs.

To Singapore.—Aug. 8. Capt. W. P. Welland, 55th N.I., for 18 months, for health (eventually to Van Diemen's Land).

To Isle of France.—July 31. Lieut. Col. T. A. Cobbe, agent to Governor-general at Moorshedabad, for five months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JULY 28. *Alison*, Smith, from Port Louis and Ceylon.—29. H. M. S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, from Madras; and *Nelson Wood*, Ball, from Liverpool, Mauritius, and Coringa.—30. *Emma*, Hudson, from London and Madeira.—31. *Fanny*, Sherwood, from London, N. S. Wales, and Singapore.—AUG. 1. *La Seine*, Marie, from Havre de Grace and Pondicherry; *Victoire et Lise*, Cartier, from Bourbon and ditto; and *Thetis*, Boothby, from Mauritius and Madras.—3. *Penelope*, Hutchinson, from Mauritius; and *Merope*, Pollock, from Madras, &c.—6. *Mount Vernon*, Whitney, from Boston.—7. *Clorinda*, Antram, from London and Mauritius.—9. *Memnon*, Enkin, from Liverpool.—12. *Princess Victoria*, Hart, from Liverpool.—13. *Hull*, Hughes, and *Elizabeth*, Blenkinsop, both from Bombay.—15. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, from London and Madras.—18. *Capricorn*, Smith, from Liverpool and Ceylon.

Departures from Calcutta.

JULY 25. *Exporter*, Anwyl, for Mauritius.—AUG. 4. *Bahamian*, Pearce, for Mauritius and Liverpool; *Renown*, McLeod, *Indian Oak*, Worthington, and *Onyx*, Chambers, all for Mauritius; and *Cavendish Bentinck*, Roe, for Bombay.—5. *Cervantes*, Hughes, for Mauritius; and *Corvo*, Towne, for Boston.—7. *Robert*, Blyth, for Liverpool; and *Fifeshire*, Allport, for China.—8. *Judith*, Ager, and *Industry*, Combes, both for Mauritius.—9. *Galatea*, Tayt, for Mauritius.—10. *General Gascoyne*, Fisher, for Madras.—14. *Falcon*, Ovenstone, for China; *Research*, Ogilvie, for Madras; and *William Wilson*, Miller, for Mauritius.—18. *Sylph*, Wallace, for China.—21. *Arab*, Sparkes, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

AUG. 14. H. C. Ships *Warren Hastings*, Sandys, and *Kellie Castle*, Pattullo, both for China.—18. H. C. S. *Vansittart*, Scott, for China.

Freight to London (Aug. 19.)—£4. 4*s.* to £6 per ton; Bullion, ¼ per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 1. At Silchar, the lady of Capt. T. Fisher, A. G. G. Agent, of a daughter.

7. At Neemuch, the lady of G. C. Ponsonby, Esq. 2d Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

15. At Patna, the lady of the Rev. Thomas N. Stevens, of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Hill, of a son.

24. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. C. H. Cobbe, 60th N.I. of a daughter.

25. At Hooghly, the lady of D. Carmichael Smyth, Esq. of a daughter.

30. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Capt. Orr, 58th N.I. of a son (since dead).

— At Akrah Farm, the lady of J. M. De Verinne, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 5. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Sewell, of a daughter.

— At Simla, the lady of Capt. T. R. Fell, aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir J. W. Adams, K.C.B., of a son.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of the Hon. C. R. Lindsay, civil service, of a daughter (since dead).

MARRIAGES.

July 25. At Cawnpore, Mr. J. T. Bonny, jun. of Lucknow, an assistant in the residency office, to Miss Margaret Goldrick.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Clarke, branch pilot, H. C. Marine, to Miss Catherine Harris, niece of the Rev. G. Gogerly of Calcutta.

— At Calcutta, at the Union chapel, the Rev. J. W. Buyers, of the Benares London Missionary Society, to Miss E. A. Walker, of Aberdeen.

Aug. 12. At Calcutta, George Alexander, Esq. of the civil service, to Rebecca, third daughter of William Molloy, Esq. of Rock Valley, in the county of Tipperary.

14. At Calcutta, Henry Robert Alexander, Esq. H. C. China civil service, to Elizabeth Charlotte, second daughter of James Young, Esq. of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

June 8. At Seetapoor Oude, Capt. H. James, 20th regt. N.I.

26. Capt. Hugh McLatchie of H. M. 26th regt. of Foot.

July 4. At Sultanpore, Benares, Lieut. Edmund Stuart, of H. M. 44th regt.

13. At Cawnpore, Alex. Mackenzie, Esq. officiating judge and session judge.

17. At Saugor, Mr. Wm. Dow, assistant surgeon of the H.C.S. *Inglis*.

23. At Delhi, Margaret, wife of Capt. David Bruce, Bengal army, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Duncan, minister of Ratho, Scotland.

— At Calcutta, of spasmodic cholera, Mr. Alexander Horsburgh.

— At Cuttack, John Brown, Esq., third member of the Medical Board, aged 63.

25. At Futtyghur, Lieut. W. T. Garrett, of the artillery.

26. At Doorgapore, in Kishnaghur, Alexander Mac Donald, Esq., aged 42.

28. At Calcutta, Ann Frances, wife of Mr. W. C. Breen, aged 25.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Reid, wife of Mr. J. Reid, H. C. Marine.

30. At Bulliah Indigo Factory, Shahabad, Mr. Henry Innis, aged 28.

Aug. 1. At Calcutta, aged 28, William Plumer Willson, Esq. universally esteemed and regretted.

4. At Calcutta, Capt. F. A. Callot, commander of the French bark *L'Elise*, aged 34.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Champion, chief officer of the late H.C.Ch.S. *Lord Amherst*.

7. At Baboogurh, neer Meerut, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. John Mackenzie, superintendent Hon. Company's stud.

8. At Garden Reach, Caroline Mary, wife of Henry Paulin, Esq. solicitor to the Hon. Company, in her 37th year.

— At Chowringhee, Hannah Maria, wife of William Bradden, Esq. civil service, in her 43d year.

10. Francis Holden Spencer, Esq., assistant to the salt agent, Barripore, aged 34.

13. At Calcutta, Vardon Gasper, Esq., late of Madras, aged 85.

253

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 27, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following movements:—

The 19th N.I. to march from Palaveram to Vellore, and to be there stationed.

The 4th Regt. N.I. to march from Vellore to Bangalore on being relieved by the 19th regt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 27. Frederick Hall, Esq., to act as special assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

R. Cathcart, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore.

G. Sparkes, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madura.

T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to act as an assistant to accountant general.

Commander Guy, of the Indian navy, to be master attendant at Calicut.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Aug. 23, 1833.—Surg. Thomas Williams, to be garrison surgeon at Trichinopoly, from 14th Aug. 1833, v. Currie prom.

Aug. 30.—*4th L. C.* Lieut. Alfred Borradaile to be Capt., from 12th March, v. O'Brien prom.

6th L.C. Cornet M. S. Ottley, to be lieut. from 31st May 1833, v. Sandys prom.

39th N. I. Ens. A. F. Beavan, to be lieut. from 31st July, v. Dyce dec.

45th N. I. Capt. Angus McPherson to be major, and Lieut. P. Fletcher to be capt., v. Blake dec.; date of coms. 24th Aug. 1833.

Cadets of Infantry G. J. Purvis and A. G Young admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Sept. 3.—*41st N. I.* Ens. John Merritt to be lieut., v. Evelyn dec.; date of com. 22d Aug. 1833.

Cadets of Infantry J. F. Stevens and W. H. Wapshare admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. David Trail admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and directed to do duty under medical officer in charge of general hospital at presidency.

Cadet of Cavalry J. F. Rose admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 21.—Assist. Surg. Thomas Willy to afford medical aid to sappers and miners and paupers employed on Northern road.

Aug. 28.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Purvis, from 14th regt., to take medical charge of detachment of artillery at Masulipatam.

Aug. 29.—Lieut. George Balfour, 4th bat. artillery, having passed prescribed examination in Hindoostanee language, deemed by Com.-in-Chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Aug. 31.—Ensigns G. J. Purvis, J. F. Stevens, and A. G. Young to do duty with 5th N. I.

Sept. 2.—Lieut. T. A. C. Godfrey brought on effective strength of horse brigade of artillery, v. Croft returned to Europe, and removed to 4th bat.—Lieut. G. S. Cotter brought on effective strength of ditto ditto, during absence of Lieut. Geils employed on other duty.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 30. Lieut. H. Gordon.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 27. Lieut. Thomas Maynor, 26th N. I., for health.—Sept. 3. Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 41st N. I., for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 23. Lieut. W. K. Worster, 3d bat. artil., until 1st Jan. 1834, for health.—Sept. 3. Lieut. W. Cuppage, 21st N. I., until 30th June 1834, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 3. Capt. F. H. Fly, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., centre division, until 1st March 1835, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

AUG. 26. *Sir Charles Malcolm*, Tudor, from Bombay.—25. *Lady McNaghten*, Faith, from London and Isle of France; and *Drongan*, Mackenzie, from Isle of France and Pondicherry.—27. *L'Antoinette*, Colin, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—29. H. M. S. *Melville*, Hart, (with Admiral's flag), from Trincomallee.—31. *Ruby*, Hill, from Port Louis, &c.; *Protector*, Buttanshaw, from London and Cape; and *David Barclay*, Fewson, from Sunderland, Torbay, and Madeira.—SEPT. 1. *Copernicus*, May, from Mauritius,

Colombo, &c.—3. *General Gascoyne*, Fisher, from Calcutta; and *Courier de Bourbon*, Lacroix, from Bourbon.—4. *Royal William*, Ireland, from London.—6. *Grecian*, Smith, from Madeira and Colombo.

Departures.

Aug. 27. *Sir Charles Malcolm*, Tudor, for Calcutta.—Sept. 1. H. M. S. *Alligator*, Lambert, on a cruise; *David Barclay*, Fewson, for Calcutta; *Ruby*, Hill, for Covelong; and *L'Antoinette*, Ballet, for Pondicherry.—2. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, for Calcutta.—4. *L'Amile*, Ducom, for Calcutta; and *Courier de Bourbon*, Lacroix, for Coringa.—6. *Lady M'Naghten*, Faith, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 5. At Moulmein, the lady of Capt. Cochran, H.M. 41st regt., of a daughter.

June 12. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Henry Lee, 11th N.I., of a son.

— On board the ship *Thalia*, the lady of Dr. Hopkins, of a daughter.

13. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. R. Alexander, assist. qu. mast. general, of a daughter.

16. At Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Meadows Taylor, H.H. the Nizam's service, of a son.

18. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Claud Currie, Esq., garrison surgeon, of a son.

19. At Nungumbaucum, the lady of L. Cooper, Esq., of a son.

21. At Ootacamund, the wife of the Rev. B. Schmid, of a son.

— At Tanjore, the wife of the Rev. G. Sperschneider, of a daughter.

— At Coimbatoor, Mrs. Addis, of a son.

22. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. D. Stretell, 20th N.I., of a daughter.

— In camp at Shikarpoor, the lady of Capt. Dowker, 2d regt., of a daughter.

24. At Pondicherry, the lady of Thos. Defries, Esq., of a son.

26. At Royapett, Mrs. C. Joseph, of a son.

27. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut.-Col. S. I. Hodgson, 48th regt., of a son.

29. At Pondicherry, the lady of John Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Fort St. George, the lady of Capt. John Dickinson, of a daughter.

July 2. At the residency, the lady of Capt. Archibald Douglas, British resident at the court of H.H. the Rajah of Tanjore, of a daughter.

4. At Negapatam, the lady of N. W. Kindersley, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. Montague Perreau, 1st N.I., of a son.

— Mrs. Caleb Forster, of a daughter.

13. At Cochin, the lady of Capt. Evans, 51st N.I., of a daughter.

14. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Miller, deputy commissary, of a daughter.

15. At Bangalore, the lady of Major E. G. Taylor, H.M. 13th L.Drags., of a daughter.

17. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. W. S. Mitchell, 22d regt., of a son.

20. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Wynter, 11th regt., of a son.

22. At Kamptee, the lady of Edw. A. Langley, Esq., 3d L.C., of a daughter.

24. At Vepery, the lady of Major F. Haleman, 15th N.I., of a son.

— Mrs. A. Willard, of a son.

25. At Vizagapatam, the lady of H. Colbeck, Esq., 4th N.I., of a daughter.

27. At Madras, the lady of T. G. Taylor, Esq., H. C. astronomer, of a son.

— Mrs. Thos. Druem, of a daughter.

— At Shikarpoor, the lady of Capt. A. H. Jeffries, 2d N. I., of a son, which survived its birth only two hours.

28. At Bowenpilly, near Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. Donald Macleod, 4th L.C., of a daughter.

— At Bolarum, the lady of D. S. Young, Esq., of a son.

29. At Bowenpilly, the lady of Capt. Anderson, 4th L.C., of a daughter.

30. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. J. C. Coffin, paymaster N. S. F., of a son.

Aug. 1. At Poonamallee, the lady of Dr. Campbell, of a son.

4. At Bolarum, the lady of Capt. A. Mottet, Nizam's service, of a daughter.

— At Tanjore, the lady of Lieut. W. Gompertz, 44th N.I., of a son.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Litchfield, of a daughter.

6. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Foss, 15th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Nellore, Mrs. D. Ross, of a daughter.

7. At Nellore, the lady of T. L. Johnson, Esq., of a son.

— At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. W. T. Stubs, H.M. 48th regt., of a son.

14. At Palghautcherry, the lady of Assist. Surg. George Edgcome, 51st N. I. of a daughter.

16. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Chas. Mac Evers Palmer, 14th N. I. of a son.

20. At Cuddalore, the lady of John Dent, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Lately. At Bolarum, near Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Wilson, 2d Nizam's infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 22. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. and Adj. W. E. L. Evelyn, of the 41st regt. N. I.

24. At Madras, Major Benjamin Blake, of the 45th regt. N. I.

—At Fort St. George, James Hennen, Esq., assistant surgeon H. M. 57th regt., son of the late Dr. John Hennen, inspector of hospitals, aged 23.

31. Mrs. Thomas Dashwood, aged 20.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SUPERINTENDING OFFICER OF CADETS.

Bombay Castle, July 11, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve the officer commanding the marine battalion from the duties of superintending officer of cadets, and to direct that all expenses connected therewith be immediately discontinued.

2d. The town major will, on the arrival of ships from England, send the requisite communication on board, and cause the attendance of all cadets at his office, from whence they will be transferred to the adjutant-general of the army, to be disposed as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may direct.

HORSE ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, July 20, 1833.—With reference to the G. O. dated the 31st May 1832, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, in addition to the officers therein enumerated, and in furtherance of the principle of assimilation with the Bengal establishment, to permit the judge advocate general of the army to draw an allowance for two horses, such being enjoyed by the judge advocate general of the Bengal army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Aug. 14. Mr. Anderson to act as senior puisne judge, and Mr. Baillie as second puisne judge of courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut, during absence of Mr. Ironside.

20. Mr. Willis to act as magistrate of centre division, and Mr. J. Williams as magistrate of Ma-

him division and in Court of Requests, during employment of Mr. Gray, on special duty.

Sept. 25. G. W. Anderson, Esq., to be judicial commissioner for Deccan and Kandeish, in consequence of new arrangements made under Reg. VIII. of 1833.

E. H. Baillie, Esq., to be judicial commissioner for Guzerat and the Conkan, ditto ditto.

J. Henderson, Esq., to be judicial commissioner for Southern Mahratta country, Ruthagherry, and Sholapore, ditto ditto.

Political Department.

Sept. 25. Mr. Capel Arthur Hanbury Tracy, to be acting assistant to Resident in Cutch.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 17. Mr. J. Vibart to be principal collector of Surat.

Mr. E. B. Mills to be collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. Stubbs to be collector of Kaira.

General Department.

Aug. 13. Charles Norris, Esq., chief secretary to government, to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor.

John Bax and L. R. Reid, Esqs., to conduct Mr. Norris's duties in Secret, Political, and Military Departments.

Sept. 9. John Mill, Esq., to resume charge of his office of assessor to Court of Petty Sessions, consequent on arrival of A. S. Lemessurier, Esq., appointed to office of advocate-general.

Separate Department.

Aug. 22. Mr. E. W. Burton to proceed to Tannah, to prosecute his studies in Hindoostanee language.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Senior Merchants.—Henry Young, Edward H. Townsend, William C. Andrews, John W. Langford, Frederick J. H. Reeves, Nugent Kirkland, William W. Malet, James Seton, The Hon. Musgrave A. H. Harris, William Clerk, Alexander N. Shaw, Charles Sims, Walter J. Hunter, Henry G. Barnett, Robert C. Money, Richard G. Chambers, Henry B. Morris, Charles Prescott, and Wm. Richardson; date of rank 15th Aug. 1833.

To be Junior Merchants.—Edward G. Fawcett, William G. Clarke, Henry Reeves, Arthur Malet, Robert D. Luard, and Arthur Hornby; date of rank 6th June 1833.

To be Factors.—John Gordon, Henry Liddle, John Webb, William H. Dyke, George A. E. Campbell, William Courtney, George Malcolm, Gilbert J. Blane, Richard Spooner, John S. Law, William Dent, Godfrey Lee Farrant, Archibald A. N. Campbell, and Charles Price; date of rank 1st June 1833.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 3.—The following removal sanctioned:—The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A., from Sholapoor to Southern Concan, for performance of divine service every Sunday at Severndroog and Dapoolie.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 1, 1833.—Lieut. E. A. Guerin, 14th N.I., admitted on effective strength, from 29th Sept. 1831, v. Stuart prom.

Aug. 8.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Superintending Surg. F. C. Trash to act as third member of Medical Board during absence of Surg. Kemball, on leave at Calcutta.—Surg. J. Orton to act as superintending surg. to Poona division of army, during absence of Superintend. Surg. Trash.

Aug. 10.—*18th N.I.* Ens. and Qu. Mast. and Interp. R. Wallace to be adj., v. James prom.; and Lieut. D. Davidson to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Wallace; date of app. 21st July 1833.

26th N.I. Ens. R. J. Holmes to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Wilson proceeding to Europe; date 26th July 1833.

Aug. 13.—*2d Gr. N.I.* Ens. J. C. Hartley to be lieut., v. Bowater dec.; date of rank 5th Aug. 1833.

Ens. M. F. Gordon to rank from 5th Aug. 1833, and to be posted to 2d Gr. N.I., v. Hartley prom.

Aug. 17.—The following temporary appointments confirmed:—Lieut. A. Thomas to perform duties of adj. to 8th N.I., from 21st to 31st July.—Lieut. F. Cristall to act as adj. to 8th N.I., from 1st Aug., during absence of Lieut. Morse.

Aug. 19. Lieut. J. D. Smyth, 4th N.I., to take charge of office of barrack-master at Bombay until further orders.

Aug. 23.—Mr. David Clark admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Aug. 28.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Surg. J. P. Weeks to act as superintending surgeon Poona division of army, from departure of Surg. Trash until arrival of Surg. J. Orton from Surat.—Surg. D. C. Bell to act as garrison surgeon at Surat retaining medical charge of 20th N.I., from date of Surg. Orton's departure from that station.

Aug. 30.—Cadet of Engineers G. B. Munbee admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Mr. H. M. Felix admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

8th N.I.—Lieut. F. Cristall to be adj., v. Morse proceeding to Europe; date 20th Aug. 1833.

Aug. 31.—*Infantry.* Major R. Campbell to be lieut.-col., v. Pearson dec.; date 10th July 1833.

7th N.I. Lieut. J. R. Hibbert admitted on effective strength from 18th April 1833.

21st N.I. Capt. R. W. Gillum to be major, and Lieut. V. F. Kennett to be capt., in suc. to Campbell prom.; date 10th July 1833.—Supernum. Lieut. S. J. Stevens admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Kennett prom.

Ens. G. H. Robertson to take rank from 24th Aug. 1833, and posted to 5th N.I., v. H. S. Hutchison, dec.

The following temporary arrangements to have effect from date of departure of Capt. M. Willoughby to Cape of Good Hope:—Deputy Assist. Qu. Mast. Gen. N. Campbell to act as assist. qu. mast. general of army.—Lieut. E. P. Del'Hoste, the adj. at Dapoolie, to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. general of army.

Sept. 3.—Capt. W. Jacob having returned to presidency, to resume charge of his duties as ordnance assistant to commandant of artillery.

Sept. 4.—Capt. C. H. Johnson to command at Akulcote, v. Jameson.

Lieut. G. J. Jameson to be second assistant to military auditor general, v. Johnson.

Sept. 6.—Lieut. H. Stamford, horse artil., to act in charge of ordnance store department at Sholapore, during absence of 2d-Lieut Kirkpatrick, on leave to Poona.

Sept. 7.—Lieut. F. Farrant, 3d L.C., and Lieut. Sidney Powell, H.M. 40th Foot, placed at disposal of Major Pasmore, from date of that officer's arrival at Bombay, for employment in Persia. The app. of Lieut. Powell subject to sanction of Com.-in-Chief in India.

Lieut. S. Powell to be an extra alde-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, subject to sanction of Com.-in-Chief in India.

Lieut. D. E. Mills, 19th regt., to be acting second assist. com. general at Deesa, in room of Lieut. Farrant, placed at disposal of Major Pasmore.

Sept. 12.—Cadet of Engineers Robert Leech admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Messrs. David Campbell, John Keith, and Robert Williams, admitted on establishment as assist. surgeons.

Assist. Surg. Stedman relieved from duty in Indian Navy.

Sept. 17.—*1st Bat. Artillery.* Lieut. J. M. Glesse to be adj., v. Bailey resigned; date 3d Sept. 1833.—2d-Lieut. John Pottinger to act as adj. until further orders.

2d Gr. N.I. Lieut. W. C. Freeman to be capt., v. Riddell dec., with rank from 9th Sept. 1832.—Lieut. R. Hudson admitted on effective strength from 30th June 1831, v. Campbell retired.—Ens. P. W. Clarke to be lieut., v. Bowater dec.; date 5th Aug. 1833.

Ens. Henry Cracroft to rank from 24th Aug. 1833, and posted to 2d Gr. N.I., v. Clarke prom.

Sept. 19.—Assist. Surg. D. Clark placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 30. Lieut. Thos. Dickson, 13th N.I.—Sept. 12. Capt. W. Maunsell, 6th N.I.—Lieut. A. S. Hawkins, 8th N.I.—Lieut. C. T. Whitehead, 12th N.I.—Assist. Surg. W. Leggett.—Assist. Surg. B. P. Rooke.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 19. Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th N.I., for health.—31. Col. R. Whish, regt. of artil. (to proceed after 1st Dec.)—Sept. 3. Lieut. G. F. Sympson, European regt., for health.—20. Lieut. F. D. Bagshawe, 5th N.I., for health (to embark from Goa).—21. Ens. F. Twynam, 4th N.I., for twelve months, on private affairs.—23. Ens. A. Welstead, 6th N.I., for health.

To Hyderabad.—Aug. 17. Lieut. C. Giberne, 16th N.I., for four months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 16. Capt. T. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C., barrack master of presidency, for twelve months, for health.—23. Capt. E. M. Willoughby, 18th N.I., assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, for ditto, ditto.—Sept. 20. Major J. Little, left wing Europ. Regt., on private affairs (eventually to Europe).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 16, 1833.—The following promotions sanctioned in Indian Navy, consequent upon Capt. Tanner's retirement, and Commander McDowall's being invalided:—

Commander G. B. Brucks to be capt., v. Tanner retired; date 31st Jan. 1833.

Lieut. R. Moresby to be commander, v. Brucks prom., date 31st Jan. 1833.

Lieut. Richard Lloyd to be commander, v. McDowall invalided; date 13th May 1833.

Mr. Midshipman T. P. Webb to be lieut., v. Moresby prom.; date 31st Jan. 1833.

Mr. Midshipman Griffiths Jenkins to be lieut., v. Lloyd prom.; date 13th May 1833.

Sept. 18.—Lieut. Wybard Indian navy, confirmed in situation of interpreter to senior officer in Persian Gulf.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—Aug. 17. Lieut. H. B. Lynch, Indian Navy, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 16. *General Hewitt*, Bankier, from London; and *John Taylor*, Crawford, from Liverpool.—17. *Kent*, Coulro, from Liverpool.—21. *Intrepid*, Robinson, from Rio de Janeiro; and *New Grove*, Brown, from London and Scilly.—26. *Calcutta*, Grundy, from Liverpool.—28. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, Denton, from Persian Gulf.—Sept. 2. *Huddersfield*, Noakes, from Liverpool.—4. *Boyne*, Brown, from London.—10. *Waverley*, Kinsman, from Mocha.—22. *Bounty Hall*, Harding, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Aug. 13. *Sultana*, M'Gregor, for Calcutta.—18. H.M.S. *Lowther Castle*, Harris, for China.—Sept. 2. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, for Cape and London.—5. *Surrey*, Kemp, for London.—8. *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, for Calcutta.—12. *Spence*, Hardie, for Port Glasgow.—16. *Intrepid*, Robinson, for Calcutta.—19. *General Hewitt*, Bankier, for Ceylon.—22. *Resource*, Clark, for Calcutta.—24. *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, for London; and *Rupee*, Lewis, for Boston (America).—26. *New Grove*, Brown, for Calcutta; and H.C. surveying brig *Palinurus*, Haines, for Bassadore and Arabian Gulf.—27. *Kent*, Coulro, for London.—28. *John Taylor*, Crawford, for Liverpool.

Freight to Great Britain (Sept. 21).—Entirely nominal at £3. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 20. At Byculla, Mrs. Newell, of a son.
July 27. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Col. Wilsh, commanding N. D. of the army, of a son.
Aug. 2. At Satara, the lady of Capt. H. Lyons, 23d regt., of a son.
— At Ahmedabad, the lady of the Rev. R. Y. Keays, chaplain, of a son.
5. At Byculla, Mrs. A. McAulay, of a daughter.
— At Colaba, Mrs. J. M. Burton, of a son.
8. At Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, assistant resident, of a daughter.
10. At Surat, Mrs. M. Kelly, of a daughter.
23. At Bombay, the lady of Major Manson, C.B., regt. of artillery, of a daughter.
— At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Oakley, H.M. 20th regt., of a daughter.
25. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. McGillivray, of engineers, of a daughter.
26. At Bombay, the lady of John Williams, Esq., civil service, of a son (since dead).
31. At Bombay, the lady of Alex. Bell, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
Sept. 2. At Colabah, the lady of Capt. Beyts, of a son.
3. At Rajcote, the lady of Capt. D. Shaw, 20th N.I., of a son.
11. At Ahmednugger, the lady of Capt. J. Swanson, acting military paymaster at the presidency, of a daughter.
13. At Bombay, the lady of J. S. Unwin, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Poona, Mrs. G. B. Smith, of a son.
16. At Byculla, Mrs. P. Cowley, of a daughter.
19. In the fort, Mrs. J. Mullaly, of son.
24. At Girgaum, the lady of H.F. Boaden, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 3. At Bombay, Mr. John Corlett, Indian Navy, to Miss Maria Horton.
18. At Poona, C. A. H. Tracy, Esq., of the civil service, fourth son of C. H. Tracy, Esq., M.P., of Toddington Park, Gloucestershire, and grandson of the late Viscount Tracy, to Eliza Anna Crickitt, daughter of the late Major Tyler, Royal Artillery, and step-daughter of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B. and G.C.H., Commander-in-chief.
— At Ahmedabad, William Warden Bell, Esq., of the civil service, to Anne Richardson, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Thatcher.
23. At Bombay, H. Gibb, Esq., of the medical establishment, to Mary Charlotte, relict of the late Lieut. T. Brown, Bombay army.

DEATHS.

Aug. 4. At Sholapore, Lieut. J. C. Bowater, of the 23d grenadier regt. N.I.
9. At Bombay, Mr. Robert Bishop, aged 24.
17. At Surat, Mrs. Scott, in her 39th year.
Sept. 4. At Colaba, Fanny Myrah, wife of Wm. G. Jolliffe, Esq., deputy I.N. storekeeper, aged 27.
6. At Mazagon, Maltilda, wife of Mr. Wm. East, in her 20th year.
7. At Kirkee, J. Brady, Esq., surgeon Queen's Royals.
10. At Kavel, Mr. Wm. Gordon, Supreme Court keeper, aged 48.
15. At Mazagon, Joze Antonio Xavier de Silva, a captain in the late Peishwa's service, in the 60th year of his age.
Sept. 3. At Landaur, of fever, Lieut. James Stephen, 19th regt. Bengal N.I.
Lately. Of cholera morbus, Ramjee Moverjee, one of the principal native clerks in the office of the Company's solicitor, aged 65. He had served in the same office for nearly forty years.
— Drowned, off Lamoo, by the upsetting of a boat, Capt. Webster, of the American brig *Rupee*; also, Mr. Richard Richardson, second officer.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.

June 13. *Bencoolen*, Powell, from Liverpool.—*July* 31. *Iris*, Mackwood, from London.—*Aug.* 4. *Copernicus*, May, from London and Mauritius.—17. *Grecian*, Smith, from London.

BIRTHS.

April 20. At Colombo, the wife of Mr. G. P. Mack, of a daughter.
June 9. The lady of John Heyliger, Esq., of a daughter.
11. At Colombo, Mrs. J. Ball, of a daughter.
16. At St. Sebastian's, Mrs. G. H. Boyd, of a son.
30. At Colombo, the lady of Col. Hamilton, C.B., 97th regt., of a daughter.
July 19. At Colombo, Mrs. C. W. Hoffman, of a son.
24. At Jaffna, the lady of Robert Atherton, Esq., of a daughter.
Aug. 15. At Grand Pass, the lady of Capt. Schneider, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 14. At Jaffna, Mr. H. J. Kriekenbeek to Maria, eldest daughter of C. H. Leembruggen, Esq.
Aug. 20. At Kandy, Wm. Lucas, Esq., assist. surgeon Ceylon rifle regt., to Ann, fifth daughter of the late Rev. N. Garstin, colonial chaplain.

DEATH.

Aug. 2. At Calpentyn, Gabriel Casie Chitty, moodeliar, aged 54. He had served the British Government as moodeliar of Putlam and Calpentyn for a period of twenty years.

Penang.

BIRTH.

May 27. The lady of Capt. Philip Blair, of the Dutch bark *Batavia*, of a daughter.

Singapore.

BIRTHS.

July 11. The lady of Mr. Jordon Johannes, of a daughter.
Aug. 4. The lady of T. O. Crane, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

Lately. Drowned at sea, on the passage from China, Mr. Marshall, in temporary command of the bark *Red Rover*.

Van Diemen's Land.

BIRTHS.

July 12. The wife of Mr. Henry Wilkinson, assistant surveyor, of a son.
21. At Tolosa, the lady of George Hull, Esq., of a son.
Aug. 2. At Bagdad, Mrs. Felix Wakefield, of a son.
16. The lady of Mr. D. Smith, of Cashmere, Ross Bridge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 2. At New Norfolk, Wm. H. Dixon, Esq., to Sarah Christian, daughter of John Kerr, Esq., Bushy-park.
Aug. 23. At Hobart Town, John Grant Smith, Esq., audit office, to Charlotte, daughter of Hugh Macdonald, Esq., Boisdale, South Uist.

DEATHS.

Feb. 22. Drowned, in attempting to ford the Derwent, at a spot almost impracticable, Dr. Robertson, of the Macquarie district, aged about 32 years. He was a native of Dundee.
March 27. Drowned at Launceston, aged 13, Frederick Walter, son of Mr. Westcote, of Clifton, and nephew of Lieut. Langdon, commander of the ship *Thomas Laurie*.
July 5. At Glen Esk, in her 32d year, Jane, wife of Mr. James Aitken, and eldest daughter of Marcus Synnot, Esq., of Ballymogue Lodge, county of Armagh, Ireland.
7. At Hobart Town, Mr. J. Y. Pasmore, of the customs.
— Mary, wife of Lieut. Dyball, R.N., of Norfolk Plains.
11. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Parker, Esq., of Norfolk Plains, and mother of the late Mrs. Dyball.
16. At Hobart Town, Mr. Ewen Allan, of the firm of Sutherland and Allan, merchants.
19. At Vicu, the residence of her daughter, aged 58, Anne, wife of James Fletcher, Esq.
— At his residence, Mt. Norfolk, George Thompson, Esq., a magistrate of the colony.
22. George Turnley, Esq., merchant.
Aug. 7. Mrs. Field, of Brown's River, widow of the late Capt. Field.
23. Suddenly, of apoplexy, Russell Roberts, Esq., of the Survey Office, third and youngest son of Wm. Roberts, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey.
Lately. Mrs. Thomas, lady of Dr. Thomas, of Richmond. She poisoned herself in a fit of temporary insanity.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. J. Spyker to be third minister on establishment of Cape Town.—The Rev. W. Robertson to be minister of Swellendam.—The Rev. J. C. La Febre Morrees to be minister of Malmesbury.—The Rev. E. H. F. de Roubaix to be minister of Clanwilliam.—The Rev. J. J. Beck, to be minister at Tygerberg.

BIRTH.

Oct. 22. The lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1. At Swellendam, Mr. C. H. Gaisbrook to Maria Theodora, second daughter of J. F. Bam, Esq., clerk of the peace, &c. &c. for the abovementioned district.
4. At Rondebosch, Lieut. J. H. Smith, 62d regt. Bengal N.I., to Julia Anne, eldest daughter of Maj. C. C. Michell, H.M. surveyor-general and civil engineer to this colony.
— At Cape Town, the Rev. James Cameron to Miss Margaret Allison.
12. At Cape Town, Peter Latouche, Esq., captain Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Ellen Maria Johanna, only daughter of C. Bestandig, Esq.
Oct. 15. At Cape Town, the Rev. William Robertson, A.M., minister of Swellendam, to Elizabeth Henrietta, third daughter of P. J. Truter, Esq., civil commissioner of Worcester.
18. Mr. Ford, jun., to Geertruyda, second daughter of G. H. Muntingh, Esq.
— At Cape Town, John Maitland, Esq., lieut. 54th regt. Madras L.C., to Aletta Francina, youngest daughter of the late John Andriaan van Schoor, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 31. Mrs. Dorothea Thornhill, wife of Christopher Thornhill, Esq., late of Thornhill, in the county of Durham.
Sept. 29. Drowned, whilst bathing with a companion in the River Reiskenima, near Fort Wiltshire, Lieut. E. W. Blencowe, H.M. 75th regt., and son of R. W. Blencowe, Esq., Hayes, Middlesex.
Oct. 30. At Cape Town, Angelina, youngest daughter of Capt. Thomas Winter, aged 18 years.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, JUDICIAL COMMITTEE,
Jan. 4.

George James Gordon, Executor of Futteh Yab Khan, Appellant; *Khajeh Aboo Mahomed Khan and others*, Respondents. This is a suit connected with the celebrated "Patna Cause," referred to by Mr. Mill,* which involves property to an immense amount, and now came before this court on an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, at Calcutta.

The suit was commenced in 1817, in the Patna Provincial Court, by Futteh Yab Khan and Jafer Ali Khan, claiming one-fourth share (with mesne profits from 1777) of certain land-revenue, granted by the emperor of Delhi to Shahbaz Beg Khan, a Mahomedan adventurer of distinction at Patna, by an *altumgha* (perpetual) grant, and of which he died possessed in 1776, without issue; and this claim was founded on their rights as heirs of their great aunt, Nadira Begum, widow of Shahbaz Beg, and who, on his death, became, by the Mahomedan law, entitled to one-fourth of the estate.

Shahbaz Beg left a brother and a nephew, through whom the respondents, who are in possession, derive their title. Shortly after his death, disputes relative to the succession arose between the widow and the nephew, the widow at first claiming and taking possession of the whole estate, under deeds of *heba nama* and *eyra-i-aum*, which she alleged the deceased had executed in her favour. Buhadur Beg Khan, the nephew, in 1777, petitioned the Patna Council (exercising the judicial functions over the division), describing himself as the adopted son and heir of the deceased, and praying that his right might be ascertained. The council, according to practice in cases of disputed succession, directed its Mahomedan law-officer to take an account of the estate and effects, to allot shares of each claimant, according to the Musulman law of inheritance, and report their proceedings to the council. The law-officers reported that the deeds, on which the widow rested her claim, were spurious, and recommended that, exclusive of the *altumgha* (which, they stated, did not compose a part of the inheritance), the deceased's property should be divided into four shares, three to be given to Buhadur Khan (his father being the legal heir, and himself the adopted son), and the remaining share to the widow. Upon this report and opinion, the Patna Council (20th January 1777) adjudged that the property should be divided into twelve shares, three of which were the right of Nadira Begum, the widow, and nine of Aulum Beg (father of Buhadur Khan), the heir, and directed the law-officers to collect the property, and make over to the widow the three shares (one-fourth of the whole), and to Buhadur Beg Khan the nine shares, and that, as to the *altumgha* mehals, Buhadur Beg should hold them on the part of Aulum Beg, paying annually to the begum, "during her natural life," one-fourth of their produce. The council further directed a prosecution against certain persons implicated in the fabrication of the forged papers.

This decree showed, on the face of it, that the law-officers, appointed to advise the council, decided on questions of fact (a circumstance which attracted the attention and rebuke of Governor-general Hastings); but the council departed from the opinion of the law-officers on a question of law which it was in their province to expound, and dealt partially with the *altumgha*, as a portion of the deceased's property, though the futwa declared it "did not compose a part of the inheritance." This latter circumstance is explained by a reference to the nature of *altumgha* grants, which, though importing absolute gift in perpetuity, were, under the native governments, resumable by the state, and being generally the reward of military service, carried with them the obligation of military duty, which was inconsistent with the rule of succession, whereby women were entitled to a share; in fact, this very grant, when recognized by the Company's government in 1785, was treated as a species of male feud, descendable only to males.

Nadira Begum resisted this decree to the utmost of her power, in spite of measures of coercion, which were strongly animadverted upon in the subsequent sentence of the Supreme Court. She is said to have been driven from her husband's home, by Buhadur Khan, and the law-officers, "turned into the public streets and bazaars, without bedding, covering, or friend," and compelled to seek refuge in the monument of Shah Azum (carrying with her the *altumgha* grants, and female slaves of the deceased), where she remained for several months, receiving food and protection from the faqueers, being watched by hircarrahs and sepoys. The division and allotment of the property, meanwhile, took place; but it is alleged that the begum received no part of her portion.

To set aside the order of the Patna Council, the begum should have proceeded in the Suddder Dewanny Adawlut, which exercised an appellate jurisdiction over

* Hist. of British India, book v. c. 6.

that Council. But during the well-known disputes between the government and the Supreme Court, upon the question of co-ordinate jurisdiction, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut had suspended its sittings, in May 1775, and does not appear to have been in the exercise of its functions till early in 1779: Sir Elijah Impey, chief justice of the Supreme Court assumed the office of chief judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in October 1780. The begum made no appeal to this court, but sought redress in the court of Mahomed Reza Khan, the Naib Subah, where she obtained a judgment, affirming her claim to the entirety of the property, which judgment was wholly disregarded. She however brought an action in the Supreme Court against three members of the Patna Council, in respect of their acts, and obtained a verdict for 15,000 rupees; but this judgment was reversed by the Privy Council, as the acts done by the defendants were done in their judicial office. She also, in November 1777, brought an action in the Supreme Court against the Patna law-officers and Buhadur Beg, for assault, battery, false imprisonment, and asportation of her effects which was defended by the Company. The defendants pleaded to the jurisdiction, which was over-ruled, and the Supreme Court, which had no appellate jurisdiction over the Patna Council, nevertheless assumed the right of inquiring into its judicial proceedings; and applying the maxim of the English law, *delegatus non potest delegare*, held (Feb. 1779) that the decree of the Patna Council was void, as founded on the result of the inquiry of its law-officers, and that all acts done by those officers and Buhadur Beg, in execution of the decree, were illegal; it recognized the deeds of gift set up by the begum as good and valid; and awarded to the begum 3,00,000 rupees, as damages for loss of property and personal injuries. On this judgment the defendants were taken in execution; one (the cauzee) died in the journey to Calcutta; Buhadur Beg and the two muftees were committed to the common jail of Calcutta, where they remained till liberated under the act 21 Geo. III. cap. 70 (1781), passed for settling the question of jurisdiction, and which contained a special enactment for their case, and allowed them liberty to appeal, in May 1783, of which they did not avail themselves. The begum, in consequence, instituted an action in the Supreme Court, in December 1790, to enforce the security (5,23,000 rupees), given by the Company on behalf of Buhadur Beg and the two muftees, to prosecute the appeal. The Supreme Court (in Equity), in March 1792, restrained further proceedings against the Company, upon payment to the begum of the difference between the sum levied under the execution (47,574 rupees), and a fourth part of the personal estate of Shahbaz Beg Khan, estimated at 62,408 rupees. This decision entirely set aside the deeds of gift, confirmed the Patna order, and annulled the judgment of the Supreme Court in the action. The government, in April 1793, directed that the claims of the begum on Buhadur Beg Khan should be received by the judge of Patna, without the usual *russoom*, or per-centage.

The widow accordingly claimed, in the Patna City Court, the accumulated amount of proceeds from the mehals since 1777, which she represented at Rs. 1,66,914, and prayed that the *altumgha* might be divided, and that she might receive her one-fourth. In November 1796 this suit was dismissed with costs, on the ground that the begum's claim was of more than twelve years' standing, and therefore barred by the regulations; the decree of the Patna Council having been made in 1776, and the begum never having sued out execution, but proceeded against it. No appeal was made to the Patna Provincial Court.

Nadira Begum died in May 1798, having a short time survived Buhadur Beg Khan. Her rights descended to Roshun Begum, her sister and heir. She died in 1803, and her rights descended to her two grandsons, Futteh Yab Khan and Jafer Ali Khan, then young and poor. In September 1817, they commenced, in the Provincial Court of Patna, a suit (out of which the present appeal has arisen), in which they claimed from the respondents, possessions of the *altumgha* lands, one-fourth part, with mesne profits, and interest since 1777, making in the whole a sum of Rs. 19,52,000. In November 1819, the suit was dismissed by the Provincial Court, on the ground of lapse of time, and that the suit had been dismissed by the City Court. The plaintiffs appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which annulled the decision of the Patna Provincial Court, and directed the suit to be entertained. The Provincial Court accordingly resumed the suit, and in April 1822, the officiating judge (Mr. Elliot) decided that the proceedings of the Patna Council, in 1777, had judicially decided that Nadira Begum was entitled to only a life-interest in the produce of the lands, and he dismissed the suit with costs. From this decison, Futteh Yab Khan alone appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and in June 1825, the officiating judge (Mr. Courtney Smith) sustained the appeal, being of opinion that the right and interest of a widow could not be confined to her natural life (and was so stated in the *futwa*), but that her share devolved to her heirs; that the lands are without the jurisdiction of the Patna City Court, and that its decision was of no force. Another

[illegible] the execution of it in detail, because,

dge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Ir. C. T. Sealy) was of opinion, that e appeal should be dismissed with costs, the ground that the words "during her tural life" were in the decree of the atna Council, which was not appealed m, and could not now be questioned. he chief judge (Mr. Leycester) was of inion, that the reasons assigned by the rovincial Court for dismissing the suit ere sufficient; that is was contrary to e regulations to re-hear a case decided 1796; that, whether decided or not, pse of time barred the suit; and that, nder the former judgment, the widow as only entitled to a life-interest in her are. The fourth judge (Mr. Dorin) incided with the chief judge, adding at there was in fact no discordance etween the *futwa* and the decree of the atna Council, inasmuch as the *altumgha* nds were, in the opinion of the lawyers, istinct from the other property. The dgment of the court was that, as the ecree of 1776 and 1796 precluded it from ntering into the merits of the case, nd the plaintiff was barred by lapse of me, the appeal should be dismissed, he decision of the Patna Provincial Court firmed, and the costs of both courts be aid by the appellant.

From the decision, Futteh Yab Khan ppealed to the King in Council; but ying afterwards, the appeal was prose-uted by the present appellant, an En-lish gentleman at Calcutta, as executor f Futteh Yab Khan. The grounds of ppeal were the following:—First, that he plaintiff's claims were not barred by he proceedings of the Patna Council, be-ause the order made in 1777 does not profess to decide the rights now in uestion, and if it did, cannot be available for that purpose, being void, *ex facie*, as involving a departure from a known rule of Mahomedan law, with respect to a widow's claim; secondly, that the plain-tiff's claims are not barred by the decision of the Patna City Court in 1796, which was void for want of jurisdiction, or did not affect the present claim, which was for lands, or was founded on a misconception in point of law; and thirdly, that the claims are not barred by a lapse of time, which, according to the opinion of the Musulman doctors, cannot nullify a civil right; and the government regulation of 1793 does not recognize time alone as a bar.

The *Vice-Chancellor*. In this case, their lordships are of opinion that it is not necessary to hear counsel for the respon-dents, for they have all agreed that, in any way of putting the case, the appellants are barred by length of time, according to the terms of the regulations of the government of Bengal. If the appellants think that they can rest their claim on the Mahomedan law of inheritance, independently of the arguments that have been drawn from the construction attempted to be put on the words of the decree of 1777, then it appears that Nadira Begum died in the year 1798; and there is no reason what-ever why her heirs might not have brought their suit prior to the year 1817. But if they put their case on the ground that, by the decree of 1777, she is to be con-sidered as having acquired a right to the fourth part of the inheritance of her hus-band, we must look at the terms of that decree. Now the decree of 1777, as it is set out in the printed papers, directs "that as to the Altumgha mehals, Buhadur Khan shall, on the part of Aulum Beg, hold and keep possession and occupation of them, and shall annually give to Mussum-maut Nadira Begum, during her natural life, three shares of twelve, as aforesaid, from the produce of them;" and it is re-markable that, on looking at the case re-ferred to by the counsel for the appellants, in Macnaghten's *Adawlut Reports*,* between "Omar Khan and Moohummud Khan and others," which was a cause between the heirs of Aulum Beg, there seems to be a translation from the Persian of that very decree of 1777, which represents that the Altumgha, according to custom, was to be delivered over to the charge of Buhadur Khan, who was to allow the widow one-fourth of the produce for her maintenance.

Their lordships are therefore of opi-nion, that, upon the true construction of the decree of 1777, Buhadur Khan was to be considered as only the depositary or agent of Aulum Beg, who was the heir of the deceased husband of Nadira Be-gum, liable to the obligation to pay to her, for her life only, the produce of one-fourth of the inheritance; and it is plain, upon looking at what took place in the case of the dispute between the heirs of Aulum Beg, that the right of her heirs to inherit, after the expiration of her life, never was in any way acknowledged. Their lordships are of opinion, that the regulation of 1793 directly applies to this case; and it is impossible to bring this case within the fourth section of the re-gulation of 1805, because it cannot be truly said that Buhadur Khan was mort-gagee or depositary for Nadira Begum, otherwise than as he was subject to pay to her one-fourth of the proceeds during her life; and this being their lordships' opinion, the consequence is, that the decree of the court below must be af-firmed. As it appears, however, that there was some variance in the opinions

* 3d Macnaghten, 198. The extracts from the proceedings of the Patna Provincial Council, on the occasion in question, are set out *verbatim* in the above case, from a copy furnished from the Record-Office at Calcutta by the secretary to government.

of the judges of the court below, and of the reasons upon which the judgment ap-pealed against was ultimately given, we are of opinion that it should be affirmed without costs.

Mr. *Sergt. Spankie* observed, that as the suit had been carried on by the East-India Company, on the part of the re-spondents, at the suggestion of the Privy Council, they ought to recover their costs from the respondents. A doubt might exist on the subject, as they had under-taken this suit before the passing of the last Privy Council Act.

The court recommended a petition to be presented on the subject.

January 6th.

Raja Haimun Chull Sing, Appellant; *Koomer Gunsheam Sing (heir to Raja Koo-sul Sing and Ranee Bhuddorun)*, Respon-dent. This was an appeal from the Sud-der Dewanny Adawlut, in Bengal. The subject of the suit is the right to the zemin-dary or talook of Rohroh Kullaun, in the Oude ceded territory. Rajah Koosul Sing (a Rajpoot), the late zemindar or talook-dar, died in 1775, without male issue. He had six wives, two of whom survived him, Ranee Chunder Bunse and Ranee Bhuddorun. The appellant was adopted by the senior widow (Chunder Bunse), with the privity of the junior, and became heir to the zemindary. In 1801, the terri-tory, in which Rohroh was included, was ceded to the Company, about which time Ranee Chunder Bunse died. When a new settlement took place in 1804-5, Ranee Bhuddorun laid claim to the zemindary, and in collusion with Koomer Suddun Sing, the appellant's agent, got it entered in her name and granted an under-lease of it to Koomer Chundun Sing, Koomer Suddun Sing's son. The appellant peti-tioned the revenue board to be reinstated, and in 1808 obtained a judgment in his favour, in a suit instituted by the ranee, in May 1810; but being still kept out of possession, the appellant was compelled to proceed *in formâ pauperis*, in the Provin-cial Court of Bareilly, against the ranee and Koomer Chundun Sing, to recover possession. The defendants' answer to the suit, pleaded that the adoption of the ap-pellant was not regular and legal; that the *nankar* allowances of government were made to the defendants, the appellant being the manager only of the estate, the collections of which he embezzled, so that the ranee was obliged to take the estate under her own name. Amongst the evi-dence, were the answers of the pundits of the Zillah Court of Bareilly, to the ques-tions as to the nature of a *raj* as well as a zemindary; whether they are divisible on the death of the possessor; whether they are devisable, and what is the line of suc-cession. The answers are too voluminous to be cited. The Provincial Court, in 1813, dismissed the claim of the plaintiff (appellant), on the ground that his adop-tion was not regular and legal, for if it had been, he would have obtained posses-sion at first of the whole raj, which is not subject to partition, whereas, he entered into the Rohroh talook only. The ap-pellant appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. During the protracted inquiry of this court, relative to a forgery dis-covered amongst the proceedings and an abstraction of documents, the ranee died, when three claims were made to her suc-cession, one by the appellant, one by the respondent, and the other by one Ruttun Sing: the respondent claimed on the ground of a lawful marriage between Koosul Sing, the late raja, and Ranee Bhuddorun (a Rajpootni of the Geblote tribe) after the Gundarva form. This introduced another question, whether, should the appellant's claim by adoption fail, the respondent's mother's marriage was good. The Sudder Dewanny Adaw-lut, after taking the opinion of pundits and genealogists, in August 1817, con-firmed the decision of the Provincial Court of Appeal, disallowing the claims of the appellant, and adjudged the right of suc-cession to the property of Raja Koosul Sing and Ranee Bhuddorun to the respon-dent. From this decision the appellant appealed to the King in Council, on the ground that no sufficient authority has been produced to show that his adoption was invalid; that his claim is corroborated by the conduct of the ranee and her agents in respect to the forged papers and by the opinion of the zemindars, and that there is a defect in the respondent's proof of his mother's marriage.

The argument commenced on the 1st and ended on the 3d January.

Sir *Jas. Parke*, this day, delivered their lordships' judgment. The two parts of the decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adaw-lut required a distinct consideration. As to the first, the only question was, whether the appellant had established a right to the zemindary as against the ranee, and in deciding that question, the alleged title of the now respondent must be omitted: it had never been proved, as a fact in the cause, that the deceased raja had a child, the present respondent. The whole ques-tion turned on the alleged adoption and its validity.

Their lordships did not question the doctrine contended for by the appellant, that uninterrupted and undisputed pos-session, for a long period of time, con-stituted sufficient *primâ facie* evidence of title. Whether such a possession had been proved in this case, on the part of Haimun Chull Sing, was very doubtful; but their lordships thought it unnecessary to ex-amine the evidence of it in detail, because,

assuming that the possession was proved, it was perfectly clear, upon the plaintiff's own shewing, that such possession was referrable to his alleged title by adoption, and to that alone: if there was no such title, the possession availed nothing.

Of the fact of an adoption by the senior widow, there could be no doubt, and therefore the question, on this branch of the case, was reduced to the simple point, whether it was a valid one. It might here be admitted, on the assumption of proof of long possession, that any presumption of fact should be in favour of its validity, and that the *onus* of proving its invalidity ought to lie on the other side.

Their lordships had to decide this point with the means of information they could obtain from the native authorities in the court below and the text-books cited in the argument: and they were bound not to advise the reversal of the decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, unless they were satisfied it was wrong, especially as the judge of that court must necessarily have more information on the subject than most of their lordships. Upon a full consideration of the authorities, their lordships were of opinion that they could not come to the conclusion that the decision of the court below was wrong. Without pretending to decide what is the law in other districts of India, their lordships felt bound to say that, in this particular district, upon the authorities brought forward in this particular case, they must pronounce that the law required the direction of the husband in order to the validity of an adoption: at all events, they could not say that it did not, which they must do in order to reverse the judgment.

It was clear from the evidence, that no such authority was given by the husband in this case: no one pleading or document, in any stage of the case, suggested that such an authority was given. Their lordships, therefore, thought, upon this view of the law, that the adoption was invalid, and therefore that the title which rested on that adoption, and was the foundation of the present suit, was invalid; and that so much of the decree of the court below must be affirmed.

The second part of the decree, which established the right of the respondent to the zemindary, could not, in their lordships' judgment, be supported. It was contended that the appellant had no interest in that part of the decision, and could not be heard to complain of it; but in truth he had, at least it was not clear that he had not, some interest. if he had acquired no right to the possession, subsequent to that right upon which he founded his plaint, he could perhaps have had no ground to complain of a decision which, after negativing his claim, affirmed that of another. But as he acquired a possession of some sort, by lawful authority, that title should not have been disturbed by the decree of the Sudder Court establishing the right of another, who was not, for this purpose, a party to the cause; but the appellant should have been allowed to retain possession as far as that court was concerned, and the executive government should have been allowed to continue or take away the title which it had given. The court below had not the right to determine the question of title of a third person, for it was not the question in the cause; that part of their decree, which had that effect, must therefore be reversed, and the executive government would deal with the possession as it thought fit.

The decree was partly affirmed and partly reversed without costs.

January 7th.

The Bank of Bengal, Appellants, *the East-India Company*, Respondents. This was an appeal from a nonsuit given in June 1831, in the Supreme Court, Calcutta.* The plaint was originally filed in December 1829, and the cause was tried in February 1830, when a verdict was found for the plaintiffs on certain counts, with leave for defendants to move for a nonsuit or a new trial. The court, with consent of parties, afterwards set aside the verdict, and a new trial was granted, with leave for plaintiffs to amend their plaint, defendants agreeing to admit a demand and refusal of interest on the three promissory notes in question, which were forged Company's paper paid into the bank of Bengal, a corporation existing under a charter granted, with the authority of Parliament, by the Governor General in Council, in 1823, and in which the Company are large shareholders. The declaration contains counts upon the several promissory notes (which are transferrable by endorsement), alleging them to be such; that the plaintiffs were endorsees, and alleging promises to pay the interest; together with counts for money had and received. The fact of the forgeries was clearly proved, but the appellants endeavoured to fix upon the respondents a distinct liability to pay the interest upon the notes, on the ground that they had been authenticated and pronounced to be genuine by an officer of the respondents; and that the appellants had advanced their money upon the notes, and had become the endorsees, upon the faith of that representation. As the minute details of the case are so fully given in the reports referred to in the note, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

The appellants sought a reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and that the rule for entering a

* See vols. iv. p. 177; v. pp. 163, 186.

verdict for the plaintiffs, should be made absolute, for the following reasons: because, in the case of an individual trader, a statement made by him to a party who advances money on the faith of that statement, that a negociable instrument, purporting to be made by his authority, was so made, is as binding as an original authority to the maker of the instrument would have been, and renders it wholly immaterial whether such original authority existed or not; secondly, because the matters in evidence amount to such a statement of the defendants, that the notes in question were made by their authority: lastly, because the Company have no privilege, by act of Parliament or otherwise, to resist the performance of obligations, which, in law and good faith, would be binding on the individual trader.

The reasons assigned by the respondents, in support of the order of the Supreme Court, are these: first, that the notes were proved to be forgeries, and the alleged authentication or acknowledgment of their genuineness, by Mr. Oxborough, was not binding upon the respondents, inasmuch as he acted without authority; secondly, that the notes, assuming them to be valid, do not constitute a legal contract with all the remedies incident thereto, but debentures acknowledging an obligation to the holder by the state, being issued for the public service, upon the public credit of the government, and concern the respondents in their political capacity only, in which they are not amenable to the Supreme Court; lastly, that if the appellants should obtain a verdict and sue out execution, process must be executed upon the revenues of India, or the commercial property of the Company; whereas, the notes having been issued for political objects, the Company's commercial effects are not liable thereto, and process cannot go against the revenues of India, by reason of the public inconvenience thence accruing, and because it would interfere with the specific appropriation of those revenues by law.

The argument commenced on the 5th, and ended on the 7th January, when

The Right Hon. *Thomas Erskine* delivered the judgment of their lordships.

He observed that the appellants' claim rested upon the assumption that the respondents had, through Mr. Oxborough as their agent, admitted that the notes were issued by them, and it was conceded in the argument that, without such acknowledgment, the appellants made out no case at the trial. But their lordships were of opinion that Mr. Oxborough's authority had not been sufficiently proved, and therefore forbore to call upon the respondents to support their objections. The notes purported to have been issued on behalf of the respondents by the Governor General in Council, and to have been signed by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, as government secretary, which appeared to have been the invariable form of all promissory notes issued by the Company in India. Without discussing the question, whether it was competent for the Company to have made such a contract through the agency of any other persons, it was sufficient that there was no evidence of their having ever exercised such a power; and, therefore, looking at the respondents in the light in which they have been viewed by the counsel for the appellant, simply as a commercial firm, the Governor General in Council must be considered as the only agent authorized to make and issue promissory notes on behalf of the Company in India, and the secretary to the Government as the only agent appointed to sign them, until some express authority to others be proved.

It had been assumed, however, that the Company had delegated to other and inferior officers the duty and power of ascertaining and certifying the authenticity of such notes, and that they thereby indirectly authorized another department to pledge the Company's responsibility upon notes not originally made and issued by the Governor General in Council. Conceding, for the sake of argument, that it was competent for them to do so, it required clear and cogent evidence to prove the improbable fact, that they had reposed in an inferior officer the power of involving them in unlimited responsibility, not only by a fraudulent misrepresentation but by an honest mistake, or careless inaccuracy, when they had guarded the original issue of the notes by such high and formal sanctions. To try the truth of this assumption, the time when, and the circumstances under which, this authority was supposed to have been conferred, were to be considered, and the evidence adduced to prove it. Mr. Oxborough professed to have derived it through Mr. Wood, the accountant-general, in 1824. But it was impossible, from the evidence, to believe that Mr. Wood intended by his instructions that his clerk should, by affixing his initials to these notes, do more than certify that, upon comparison, they corresponded with the entries in the register, which, it was not suspected, at the time, would not afford a sufficient test; and, although from the discovery of fabricated notes, a closer inspection was subsequently found necessary, it was not pretended that Mr. Oxborough received any more extensive general authority from Mr. Wood. It appeared to their lordships, from the

whole evidence, that the only authority given, or intended to be given, to Mr. Oxborough by Mr. Wood, was to certify that the notes corresponded with the entries in the register. If any doubt remained, it would be removed by reference to the correspondence between Mr. Wood and the Government, which clearly pointed to this as the only duty contemplated by Mr. Wood or sanctioned by the Governor General.

But it had been contended that, although Mr. Wood may never have intended to give Mr. Oxborough the power he supposes to have been conferred upon him, he in fact exercised it, and therefore the Company must be responsible for the acts of their agent. But considering Mr. Oxborough's situation and duties in the office,—to search the register,—the argument derived from the practice lost all weight. A copy of the letter authorizing the fee, which was hung up in the office, would have satisfied any person for what purpose the fee was required, and no instance had been proved of the Company's having recognized Mr. Oxborough's authority, by acting on his certificate, without further scrutiny.

Their lordship's were, therefore, of opinion, that no authority was in fact given to Mr. Oxborough, and that the Company were not responsible for any erroneous opinion formed by him or by the Bank of Bengal, as to the extent of his authority; and they affirmed the judgment of the court below; but, in deference to the opinion of the learned judge who dissented from that judgment, they affirmed it without costs.

January 8th.

Gopee Mohun Thakoor and others, Appellants; *Raja Radhanat*, Respondent.—This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in Bengal. The respondent, in 1780, succeeded to the zemindary of Dinagepore, in the province of Benares. Being a minor, his mother, the widow of the preceding zemindar, was required by the government, as usual, to nominate a dewan, or manager, on behalf of her son. She appointed her elder brother, Janikiram Sing, dewan, and authorized Sudanund Sircar to continue in his capacity of chief vakeel at Calcutta; which appointments were confirmed by government in 1780. In 1785, the assessment due from the zemindary falling into arrear, to avoid a sale of the zemindary, the dewan and vakeel obtained from Narain Thakoor and Banarassey Ghose, moneylenders at Calcutta, a loan of Sa. Rs. 70,000, at twelve per cent., for which a bond was given, to be discharged in four months. The obligor being unable to discharge the bond at the end of twelve months, a fresh bond, with the interest which had accrued, was granted by the dewan and vakeel (the respondent being still a minor), to a Mr. Ledlie, a trustee for the original lenders (he having, it is alleged, no interest in the same), it being thought that the remedy on the bond would be thereby facilitated. The bond being undischarged in 1796, a suit was instituted in the Zillah Court of Dinagepore against the respondent by the appellants, sons and representatives of Narain Thakoor and Banarassey Ghose, to recover principal and interest, which was dismissed with costs, on the grounds that the bond contained no reference to the zemindary or the defendant; that the plaintiffs had sued other parties, who are responsible, and that the defendant was a minor. The appellants appealed to the Provincial Court of Moorshedabad, which, in 1798, reversed the decree of the Zillah Court, considering that, as the money was paid into the treasury of the zemindary, it was liable; and ordered the respondent to pay to the appellants 60,300 rupees of principal, with interest and costs. The respondent thereupon appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which, upon the same evidence, in December 1799, reversed the decree of the Provincial Court, and confirmed that of the Zillah Court, on the ground that the appellants were estopped from recovering the money by Jud. Reg. of 5th July 1781, which requires the previous sanction of the committee of revenue to legalize such a transaction, and prohibits any such engagement between a zemindar and a European, and then was in force. From this decision the appellants appealed to the King in Council, on the grounds that the regulation of 1781 has not application to the subject of this suit, and that it was repealed in 1790.

The argument commenced on the 4th, and ended on the 5th January.

Sir *John Bosanquet*, this day, delivered judgment. Their lordships were of opinion, that the evidence laid before the Provincial Court sufficiently established, that the sum of 60,000 rupees was advanced by the persons whom the appellants represent, and received into the treasury of the government on account of the *kist* due from the zemindary of Raja Radhanat, and that this sum must be taken to have been advanced not to Janikiram and Sudanund Sircar, in their individual capacity, but as manager and vakeel of the zemindary; and, consequently, according to the native law of India, became the subject of demand upon the zemindar. If the money advanced in 1785 was advanced on account of the zemindary, the joint and several bond given in the ensuing year would not vary the nature of the loan or discharge the liability of the zemindar. If it be, therefore, established that the money was borrowed on account of the zemindary, and paid to the government on that account, the bond given by Sudanund Sircar to a purchaser for the lenders in the English form, for the purpose of enabling them to enforce the personal engagement of the vakeel in the Supreme Court, would not deprive the lenders of their right to sue the zemindar in the Mofussil courts.

The remaining point was, whether the regulations of 1781 and 1787, deprived the appellants of their right to sue the respondent in 1796. There was nothing in either regulation, which, either in their terms or spirit, appeared to their lordships to make it illegal for a zemindar to contract a debt, or for any other native to take an obligation from a zemindar, without the consent of the officers of revenue: such an obligation, if it proceeded on a valuable consideration, would be binding upon the conscience of the zemindar, and the demand and payment would be equally legal, as if such consent had been obtained and registered, though no court of justice might have jurisdiction to enforce the right: whatever may have been the notions of public policy upon which the native courts were for some time restrained from taking cognizance of such transactions, these notions had not been deemed well-founded, since the articles of the regulations had been expressly rescinded in 1796.

Their lordships were of opinion, that the decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut should be reversed, and that court be directed to affirm the decision of the Provincial Court; but as a difference of opinion had prevailed amongst the courts below, each party should bear his own costs of appeal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABOLITION OF THE PILGRIM-TAX.

The Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge contains the following passage:—

"Another obstacle to the progress of the Gospel in India is now about to be removed. Last year the Society memorialized the East-India Company respecting the encouragement given to idolatry in its most disgusting forms, by the pilgrim-tax, and by the countenance otherwise given to it by the authorities in India. All, therefore, who took an interest in that memorial, and who feel anxious that our oriental empire should be freed from the thraldom of a degrading superstition, will rejoice to hear that the Court of Directors have sent out an order to suppress the pilgrim-tax, and to prevent in future all encouragement of idolatry by the government.

"The concluding part of the order sent out by the Court of Directors, will show what are the points to which the attention of the Indian government is to be directed; and it is highly honourable to the body from whom it emanated.

"1. That the interference of British functionaries in the interior manangement of the native temples, in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their priests and attendants; in the arrangement of their ceremonies, rites, and festivals, generally in the conduct of their interior economy, shall cease.

'2. *That the Pilgrim-Tax shall everywhere be abolished.*

"3. That fines and offerings shall no longer be considered as sources of revenue by the British government, and they shall, consequently, no longer be collected or received by the servants of the East-India Company.

"4. That no servant of the East India Company shall hereafter be engaged in the collection, or management, or custody of monies in the nature of fines or offerings, under whatsoever name they may be known, or in whatever manner obtained, or whether furnished in cash or in kind.

"5. That no servant of the East India Company shall hereafter derive any emolument resulting from the above-mentioned or any similar sources.

"6. That, in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely to themselves.

"That in every case in which it has been found necessary to form and keep up a police force, specially with a view to the peace and security of the pilgrims or the worshippers, such police shall hereafter be maintained and made available out of the general revenues of the country.

"Much caution and many gradations may be necessary in acting on the conclusions at which we have arrived. Among other concomitant measures, such explanations should be given to the natives as shall satisfy them that, so far from abandoning the principles of a just toleration, the British Government is resolved to apply them with more scrupulous accuracy than ever, and that this proceeding is, in truth, no more than a recurrence to that state of real neutrality, from which we ought never to have departed. Nor, in enjoining only a gradual approach to the desired end, do we exclude from our view the possible expediency of commenc-

263

ing with some one of the great superstitious establishments, and of extending the improvement to the rest, only in the event of the complete success of the first experiment. All this process, however, we leave to be regulated by the judgment and experience of our Governor-general in Council, who, we are persuaded, will carry our views into effect with all prudent and practicable expedition."

FOURTH MEMBER OF COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

On the 8th January, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when T. B. Macaulay, Esq., M.P., was sworn in as fourth ordinary member of the council of India. Mr. Macaulay afterwards dined with the Directors at the City of London Tavern.

FREE TRADE IN GODS.

A few days since certain eminent manufacturers of figures, in St. Paul's Church-yard, shipped off for India and the Ganges no less than 500 newly-manufactured idols (false gods) for sale. The profits expected from this pious fraud are supposed to be sufficient to make the Christian merchants happy for the remainder of their days. Two missionaries go out in the ship which is to convey the idols to the place of destination. Thus the miserable natives of India will receive their "bane and antidote."—*Morning Herald.*

CARNATIC STOCK.

East-India House, Dec. 30, 1833.—The Court of Directors have given notice that the Four per Cent. Carnatic Stock, registered in London, will be discharged at this house on the 5th of July next, from which day the interest thereon will cease; and that the aggregate of principal and interest of such stock that will become due on the said 5th of July will be discounted at the rate of three per cent. per annum to the parties entitled to it, upon their making application for that purpose at the Auditor's office in this house, between the 5th of January and the 1st of March next.

ST. HELENA.

A report has been in circulation, that on account of some informality in the new India Bill, his Majesty's Government are not prepared to take possession of the island; and that in consequence some overtures have been made to the East-India Company to retain it under their management for a year longer, notwithstanding the latter had given notice that they would not make any further contracts for the service of the island.—*London Paper.*

MR. MACQUEEN.

Mr. Thomas Potter Macqueen, late M.P. for Bedfordshire, has purchased an extensive lot of land in New South Wales, on which he has gone to reside, for the purpose of cultivating the same, and also to assist in the establishment of a whale-fishery in that part of the world.—*London Paper.*

DUTY ON BRITISH VESSELS TRADING TO CHINA.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the Master-Mariners' Society, at North Shields, on the 20th January, Mr. M. Bell, M. P., the chairman, observed: "I have been informed that memorials from Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Tynemouth have been forwarded to the Board of Trade with reference to the 8th clause of the China Trade Act, whereby his Majesty is empowered to levy certain duties on vessels trading to China, for the purpose of defraying the expense of consular establishments there If this impost is to be levied for that purpose, and in the manner specified by the act, I would ask any rational man if it can be said that the China trade is thrown open? if a boon is conferred on the British trade? I would rather say the contrary, and that additional advantages have been thus thrown into the hands of foreign competitors."

THE "EVANGELIST AND MISCELLANEA SINICA."

In consequence of representations made by the Catholic clergy of Macao to the Portuguese government, the authority of the Select Committee at Canton was invoked to suppress the publication called the *Evangelist and Miscellanea Sinica*, and orders are said to have been issued to forbid the appearance of any more numbers at Macao.

THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

The Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge contains the following particulars respecting the Armenian church in India:

"Another circumstance connected with Bishop's College has occurred, which is likely to be attended with important results, in the renewal of that friendly correspondence with the Armenian church, which was interrupted by the death of Bishop Heber. That lamented prelate admitted, as foreign theological student, a deacon of the Armenian church, named Mesrop David, who had come from Mount Ararat to India, in attendance upon one of the bishops of his church. This young ecclesiastic pursued his studies with diligence and success, and obtained both from Bishop Heber and Principal Mill strong testimonies of approbation. Before he left the college, he completed a translation of the English liturgy into the Armenian language, which is now in the press. After leaving India he went into Persia, and established a flourishing school at Iulpha, near Ispahan, but being annoyed by the Persians he removed into Armenia, and settled at the celebrated monastery of Etchmiazin, where he has been appointed Professor of Arts in the college, and Vice Secretary to the Armenian Patriarch. A correspondence has now been entered into with him, which is likely to open a beneficial communication between the society and the Armenian and other Oriental churches. He is engaged in translating into his native language such works as are likely to promote Christian knowledge among his countrymen, and to maintain the independence of his church against the encroachments of the See of Rome. In these labours the Society will no doubt be prepared to aid him with its means and influence: and thus may hope to assist in rekindling dormant zeal, and in reflecting back some portion of that pure gospel-light which originally beamed upon our own church from the ancient churches of the East."

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Cornet W. B. Hinde to be lieut. by purch., v. Villiers who retires; and H. W. Knight to be cornet, v. Hinde (both 27 Dec. 33).

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. Wm. Roebuck to be capt. by purch., v. Handley who retires; Cornet Alex. Walker to be lieut. by purch., v. Roebuck; and R. M. Darnell to be cornet by purch., v. Walker (all 31 Dec. 33).

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Cornet G. J. Walker to be lieut. by purch., v. Benson who retires; and T. B. Jackson to be cornet by purch., v. Walker (both 10th Jan. 34).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). G. T. W. Pipon to be cornet by purch., v. Ellis prom. (10 Jan. 34).

3d Foot. (in Bengal). Ens. R. N. Magrath to be lieut. by purch., v. Eustace who retires; and A. J. Cameron to be ens. by purch., v. Magrath (both 24 Dec. 33).—Staff Assist. Surg. D. Dyce, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. A. Gibson whose app. has not taken place (10 Jan. 34).

4th Foot (in New South Wales). Geo. Kennedy to be ens. by purch., v. Elton who retires (24 Dec. 33).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Surg. D. Murray, M.D., from 46th F., to be surg., v. Paterson who exch. (2 June 33).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. R. L. Bennett to be lieut. by purch., v. Kennedy who retires; and H. A. Molony to be ens. by purch., v. Bennett (both 24 Dec. 33).

26th Foot. (in Bengal). Capt. James Paterson, from 12th F., to be capt., v. Senhouse who exchanges. (31 Dec. 33).

29th Foot. (at Mauritius). Ens. H. M. Turnor to be lieut. by purch., v. Foskey who retires; and Geo. Brown to be ens. by purch., v. Turnor (both 31 Dec. 33).

45th Foot. (at Madras.) W. G. Bace, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Campbell prom. in 55th F. (27 Dec. 33).

49th Foot. (in Bengal). Hugh Pearson to be ens. by purch., v. Baker who retires (13th July 33).—Capt. Wm. Elliott, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. Wm. Pitman, who exch., rec. dif. (10 Jan. 34.)—Capt. C. Gregory, from h. p. 35th regt., to be capt., v. Elliott app. to 37th regt. (17 do.)

55th Foot. (at Madras). Assist. Surg. John Campbell, M.D., from 45th F., to be surg., v. Routledge dec. (27 Dec. 33).—Lieut. V. Browne, from h. p. 13th F., to be lieut., v. Webster, whose app. has not taken place (31 do.)

57th Foot. (at Madras). Lieut. James Patullo, from h.p. 92d regt., to be lieut., v. Cumming, whose app. has not taken place (31 Dec. 33); P. Nicolson, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Hennen dec. (31 do).

58th Foot. (in Ceylon). Gen. Fred. Maitland, from Ceylon Regt., to be col., v. Lieut. Gen. Sir Kenneth Douglas, dec. (11 Dec. 33).

97th Foot. (in Ceylon). Robert Colville to be ens. by purch., v. O'Malley, app. to 3d Dr. Guards (27th Dec. 33).

98th Foot. (at Cape of Good Hope). Lieut. Q. Wolfe to be capt., v. Peach dec.; and Serj. Maj. S. Busby to be adj. with rank of ens., v. Wolfe (both 10 Dec. 33).

Capt. Robe, 87th Fusileers, is appointed Military Secretary on the Staff of Maj. Gen. Sir W. Nicolay at the Mauritius.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 28. *Robert*, Blyth, from Bengal 15th Aug., and Cape 30th Oct.; and *Ripley*, Lloyd, from Bengal 10th Aug.; both at Liverpool.—29. *Britannia*, Ferris, from Cape 24th Oct.; at Deal.—29. *Calcutta*, Bowman, from Bengal 29th July; and *Marmora*, Sampson, from Batavia 18th Sept.; both at Cowes.—31. *Brian Boru*, M'Cleverty, from Manilla 22d June; at Liverpool.—Jan. 1, 1834. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, from Bombay 2d Sept., and Cape 7th Nov.; at Deal.—1. *Salacia*, Addison, from Mauritius 25th Sept.; off Dover.—2. *Peru*, Rutter, from Mauritius 29th Sept.; at Deal.—6. *Orissa*, Todd, from Singapore 28th Aug.; and *Adelaide*, Clarke, from Van Diemen's Land 9th Sept.; both at Gravesend.—6. *Vistula*, Christian, from Mauritius 14th Sept.; in the Clyde.—12. *Doncaster*, Surflen, from Ceylon 1st Sept.; at Gravesend.—12. *Surrey*, Kemp, from Bombay 6th Sept.; off Margate.—13. *Lady Feversham* Ellerby, from Bombay 24th Sept., and Cape 20th Nov.; off Margate.—20. *Andromeda*, Gales, from Batavia 17th Aug., and Cape 12th

Nov.; at Portsmouth.—20. *Kniphausen Rian*, Fleming, from Batavia 12th Oct., and Cape 24th Nov.; off the Wight.—23. *Arab*, Sparkes, from Bengal 26th Aug.; at Deal.—24. *John Taylor*, Crawford, from Bombay 28th Sept.; at Liverpool.—25. *Kent*, Coulro, from Bombay 27th Sept.; at Deal.—26. H.M.S. *Undaunted*, Harvie, from Colombo 2d Aug., Madras 15th Sept., Mauritius 14th Nov., and Cape; at Portsmouth.—26. *Lion*, Bathie, from Singapore and Batavia; at Cowes.—26. *Galatea*, Tait, from Mauritius 26th Oct.; at Liverpool.—27. *Warblington*, Crosby, from Mauritius 5th Oct.; at Deal.

Departures.

DEC. 26. *Mary*, Morton, for Bombay; from Liverpool. — 28. *Muffatt*, Cromartie, for N.S. Wales; from Torbay.—JAN. 4, 1834. *Neptune*, Lamson, for Sumatra; from Ramsgate.—6. *North Briton*, Morison, for Cape, V.D. Land, and N.S. Wales; from Leith.—6. *Mona*, Gill, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *King William*, Stewart, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—9. *Vestal*, Taylor, for Van Diemen's Land; and *John Stamp*, Young, for Rio and Bombay; both from Liverpool.—10. *Bengal*, Ritchie, for Bengal; from Greenock.—12. *Spartan*, Lumsden, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Charles Kerr, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Pearson; Mrs. Brodie; Mrs. Adam; Miss Pearson; Miss Ross; George Adam, Esq.; Master Joliffe; five servants.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby; Capt. Hamilton).

Per Robert, from Bengal: Mr. Dry; Mr. Wilkinson; Mr. Somerville.

Per Ripley, from Bengal; Lieut. Rock.

Per Mary and Jane, from Mauritius: Mr. Reynolds; two Masters Davies.

Per Lady Feversham, from Bombay: Mrs. Little; Mrs. Twynam; Mrs. Jenkins; Major Little, European Regt.; Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th N.I.; Lieut. F. Sympson, European Regt.; Ens. F. Twynam, 4th N.I.

Per Hero, from Bombay: Lieut. Wilson, 26th N.I.; Assist.Surg. Grey, Bombay establishment.

Per Arab, from Bengal: Capt. John Hicks, late of the *Lord Amherst*; W. H. Pinder, Esq.

Per John Craig, from the Mauritius: Capt. Oldes; Mr. Stenks.

Expected.

Per Spence, from Bombay: Mr. W. Tudor.

Per Gentoo, from Bengal: Capt. C. Ingram, late of the *Ganges*; Capt. G. R. Douthwaite, late of the *Circassian*.

Per Hercules, from Bengal: Mrs. Smith; Mr. Smith, civil service; Lieut. Boulton; Mr. Carlow.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Duke of Roxburgh, for Bombay: Mrs. Hadley and three children; Mrs. Miller; Miss Gordon; Miss Kays; Lieut. Hadley; Lieut. Miller; Ens. Renwick; Mr. Thompson; Mr. McKenzie; Mr. Winchester, surgeon; Mr. Richards.

Per Claudine, for Madras: Mr. Bird and family; Mr. Legget; Mr. Hilliard; Mr. Blagrave; Mr. Mandeville; Mr. Bird; Mr. Lancaster; Mr. Ludlow.

Per James Pattison, for Swan River: Governor Sir James Stirling, R.N., and family.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Cæsar*, Surflen, from London to Bengal, in going into the Mauritius for water on the night of the 9th Oct., grounded on the reef of the Grand River, bilged, and filled with water. Crew and passengers saved, and the greater part of the cargo and stores saved in a damaged state.

The *Eudora*, Mackie, from Bengal to Mauritius, was wrecked at Cuttack in August last.

The *Industry*, Combes, from Calcutta to Mauritius, was totally lost with her cargo (grain) on the Mizen Sand, 16th August.

The *Samuel Brown*, Harding, from Bengal to Liverpool, put into the Mauritius on the 8th Oct. nearly a complete wreck, having experienced dreadful weather off the Cape early in September; was obliged to cut away main and mizzen masts (a sea having swept her decks), and made a quantity of water. The greater part of the cargo damaged: two of the crew drowned. The vessel is repairing.

The *Grecian*, Salisbury, from Liverpool for Cape and Algoa Bay, was lost near the mouth of the Mersey 31st Dec., and all hands perished.

The *Eamont*, Nash, which was driven on shore near Calcutta in May last and sold, has been got off.

The *York*, Spratley, from Singapore to London, which put into the Mauritius in distress on the 3d Oct., has been condemned.

The wreck of the *Duke of York*, Company's ship, has been sold at Calcutta for 16,100 rupees.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 9, 1833. The lady of Wm. Thos. Hooper, Esq., of the East-India House, of a son.

27. At Edinburgh, the lady of Colonel Mayne, C.B., of a son.

Jan. 2, 1834. At Hillhouse Cottage, North Britain, the lady of the Rev. Dr. George Lawrie, Madras, of a daughter.

3. At Cork, the lady of Lieut. W. L. O'Halloran, H.M. 38th Foot, of a son.

7. At Kensington, the lady of Major Thornton, late of the 13th L. Drags., of a son.

8. At Leamington, the lady of C. S. Hadow, Esq., of a son.

9. In Baker Street, the lady of James Bannerman, Esq., of a daughter.

17. In Harley Street, the lady of John Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Spithead, on board the *James Pattison*, the lady of Sir James Stirling, R.N., governor of Swan River, of a son.

23. At Camelford House, Mrs. Charles Mills, of a daughter.

24. At Clapham Common, the lady of Andrew Grote, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1, 1834. At Landlivery, Capt. Thomas Rose Winter, Bombay army, to Anne, third daughter of the late Rev. Charles Kendall, Vicar of Talland, and sister to Nicholas Kendall, Esq., of Pelyn, Cornwall.

3. At Edinburgh, James Ker, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, Madras establishment, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart.

6. At Kirkaldy, William Bogie, M.D., assistant surgeon Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment, to Barbara, eldest daughter of the ate Mr. Robert Rutherford, Kirkaldy.

— At the chapel of the British Embassy at Paris, Arthur Freese, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Eliza Charlotte, eldest daughter of Wm. G. Burn, Esq., captain late 3d Lt. Dragoons, and of Byrhleigh-house, Devon.

11. At Dublin, Nicholas Arthur Goslin, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Martha Sophia, daughter of George Darling, Esq., of North Gloucester-street.

14. At Lyme Regis, Colonel Mosson Boyd, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Charlotte, relict of Capt. I. M. A. Lucas, of the Bengal establishment.

21. At Newport, Isle of Wight, William Spencer, second son of the late George Spawforth, Esq., to Jane, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Foster, of the Bengal establishment.

23. At St. Mary's, Paddington, John Thomas Williams, Esq., second son of the late William Williams, Esq., of Pas-y-Ward, Denbighshire, to Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Ottley, late Chief Justice of Ceylon.

— Mr. Edward Archer, of Altamont and Roxford, Western River, Van Diemen's Land, to Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Moore, of the City Road.

Lately. John Connel O'Mara., Esq., eldest son of P. O'Mara, Esq., of Manus, county of Limerick, Ireland, and nephew of Capt. O'Connell, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Honora, fourth daughter of James O'Brien, Esq., of Ballingoola, in said county.

— Wm. Thomas Christopher, Esq., of Great Coram Street, to Harriett, widow of the late George James Taylor, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

DEATHS.

Dec. 22. Capt. Hoppner, R.N. This officer's name has been frequently before the public. His intimacy with Madera, one of the principal personages at Loo Choo, forms an agreeable and interesting episode in the account of those islands; and the skill with which he conveyed Lord Amherst and his suite to Batavia in the boats of the *Alceste*, after the loss of that vessel, and his opportune return on board of the *Lion* Indiaman to the assistance of his comrades, must be remembered by every one acquainted with the particulars of their perilous situation. He was employed in all the recent expeditions fitted out by Government to explore the Polar Seas, in the last of which he commanded H.M. ship *Fury*, which it unfortunately became necessary to abandon among the ice.

28. At Edinburgh, the infant son of Colonel Mayne, C.B.

30. In London, Samuel Richardson, Esq., commander in the Indian Navy.

Jan. 8, 1834. At Devonport, suddenly, of apoplexy, Colonel Littlejohn, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

11. At Newport, Isle of Wight, Capt. Henry Gill, of the 50th or Queen's own regt. (on the eve of embarking for New South Wales), aged 28.

13. George Mordaunt, Esq., formerly of the East-India House, in his 80th year.

24. At Bath, Mr. Edward Upham, late of Dawlish, Devon, well known to the literary world by his Oriental and other publications.

Lately. Deeply regretted by his family and friends, at Somerton, Capt. Edward Stephenson, retired officer of the H. C. Indian Navy, aged 68. His loss will be severely felt by the poor of the neighbourhood of his residence. He died as a pious Christian, in charity with all men.

— At sea, on board the *Lady Feversham*, on the passage from Bombay, A. Morgan, Esq.

— In Persia, of fever, Dr. Cormack, a very old and respected resident at the court of Abbas Mirza.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa.Rupees* B. *mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct.Rupees* F. *mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, August 8, 1833.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Anchors ..... Sa.Rs. cwt.	16	0	@	22	0
Bottles 100	10	0			
Coals ..... B. md.	0	6	—	0	7
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	34	4	—	34	12
—— Brasiers', ... do.	33	0	—	33	4
—— Thick sheets ..... do.					
—— Old Gross ..... do.	31	10	—	31	12
—— Bolt ..... do.	32	4	—	32	6
—— Tile ..... do.	30	8	—	31	4
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	28	0	—	29	0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct.Rs. do.	33	0			
—— Russia ..... Sa.Rs. do.					
Copperas ..... do.	1	4	—	1	5
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.					
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1	4	—	12	0
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor.	0	4½	—	0	7½
—— do., ... do.					
Cutlery, fine ..... 10A.					
Glass ..... 10D.					
Hardware ..... 25D.					
Hosiery, cotton ..... 10D. & P.C.					

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa.Rs. F. md.	3	13	@	3	14
—— —— flat ..... do.	3	12	—	3	13
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2	2	—	2	3
—— —— flat ..... do.	2	0	—	2	1
—— Bolt ..... do.	2	10	—	2	12
—— Sheet ..... do.	4	14	—	5	2
—— Nails ..... cwt.	8	0	—	13	0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	2	12	—	3	0
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	0	12	—	0	14
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	4	8	—	4	9
—— Sheet ..... do.	4	12	—		
Millinery ..... 10 D.					
Shot, patent ..... bag					
Spelter ..... Ct.Rs. F. md.	4	5	—	4	6
Stationery ..... 25D.					
Steel, English ..... Ct.Rs. F. md	7	8	—	8	0
—— Swedish ..... do.	6	12	—	6	14
Tin Plates ..... Sa.Rs. box	20	0	—	20	4
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3	0	—	8	4
—— —— coarse and middling	1	4	—	2	4
—— Flannel fine	1	4	—	1	6

MADRAS, August 21, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	220	—	230
—— Cakes ..... do.	225	—	230
—— Old ..... do.	215	—	230
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	5A.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth, fine	10A.	—	15 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	—	15 A.
Hardware	10D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	15A.	—	20 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	19	—	20
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	19	—	20

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	22	@	25
—— Nails ..... do.			
Lead, Pig ..... do.	45	—	52
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
Millinery	30A.	—	35 A.
Shot, patent	25A.	—	30 A.
Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30
Stationery	15A.	—	20 A.
Steel, English ..... candy	60	—	70
—— Swedish ..... do.	105	—	110
Tin Plates ..... box	22	—	23
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	10 Nom
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 Nom
—— Flannel, fine	20 A.		

BOMBAY, September 21, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	18	@	
Bottles ..... doz.	1½		
Coals ..... ton.	10		
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	54		
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	60		
—— Plate ..... do.	60		
—— Tile ..... do.	51		
Cottons, Chintz			
—— Longcloths			
—— Muslins			
—— Other goods			
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 ..... lb.	0.13		
Cutlery, table	P.C.		
Glass and Earthenware	25 D.		
Hardware	25 A.		
Hosiery	P.C.		

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	52	@	
—— English, do. ..... do.	22.8		
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	31		
—— Nails ..... do.	5		
—— Sheet ..... do.	6		
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	21		
—— do. for nails ..... do.	31		
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8		
—— Sheet ..... do.	9		
Millinery	P.C.		
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	12		
Spelter ..... do.	6.4		
Stationery	10D.		
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	10		
Tin Plates ..... box	16		
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—	5
—— —— coarse	1.4	—	1.12
—— Flannel, fine	1		

CANTON, July 1, 1833.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	2½	@	4½
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	5	—	6½
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds ..... do.	1½	—	1½
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1½	—	2½
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 36 ..... pecul	38	—	44
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1.75	—	2
—— Rod ..... do.	2.75	—	3
Lead ..... do.	4		—

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	20	@	60
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	5		—
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.50	—	1.70
—— Camlets ..... pce.	20	—	22
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	28	—	30
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7½	—	7½
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15½	—	16
Tin Plates ..... box	8	—	—

SINGAPORE, August 22, 1833.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	10	@	12
Bottles 100	3½	—	4
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	35	—	40
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	1½	—	3
—— Imit. Irish 25 36	do.	2½	— 2½
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 36-37	do.	3½	— 6
—— —— do. do. 38-40	do.	4	— 6½
—— —— do. do. 44	do.	5	— 8
—— —— 50	do.	6	— 8
—— —— 54	do.	6	— 8
—— —— 60	do.	10	— 12
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2½	— 3
—— —— 9-8.	do.	3	— 5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in. ..	do.	1½	— 2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46	do.	1½	— 4
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 44	do.	1½	— 2

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. corge	5	@	6½
—— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	2½	—	3
—— Twist, 16 to 70 ..... pecul	38	—	60
Hardware, assort. ..... (over stocked)	N. D.		
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	5	—	5½
—— English ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Nails ..... do.	3	—	3½
Lead, Pig ..... do.	5	—	5½
—— Sheet ..... do.	5½	—	6
Shot, patent ..... bag	1	—	2
Spelter ..... (none) .... pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish ..... do.	6	—	10
—— English ..... do.	N D.		
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets ..... do.	25	—	32
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet) ..... yd.	1½	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Aug 8, 1833.—There was a considerable degree of activity y sterday in Piece Goods, and although the sales were not large, the disposition to buy was so evident, that we have no doubt we shall be able to report a good week's business in our next number. White Twist has been firm, with moderate sales. Red Twist rather looking up. Woollens without demand. Copper, of all sorts, has advanced, and sales of some particular kinds have been made at comparatively high rates. In other metals, no change.—*Exch. Pr. Current.*

Madras, Aug. 21, 1833.—Europe Goods continue in low request. The market is abundantly supplied with every description of British and French produce, and we have not heard of any invoices having been sold in the whole to advantage. Metals, saleable in small quantities at our quotations. Beer is quite out of inquiry, and not saleable even at public auction.

Canton, June 15, 1833.—For Longcloths, Woollens, and Camlets, there is a demand; but Chintzes and Handkerchiefs (with the exception of a few of a particular description) are not saleable, but at prices that expose the shippers to a considerable loss.—*July* 10. We have no variation of consequence to notice in Woollen and Cotton goods; Broadcloths, Scarlet Long Ells, and White Cotton cloths, continue in fair demand, and there is some inquiry for Dutch cloths.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 7, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 33 0	Remittable	32 0 Prem.
2 4	1st, or Old 5. p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class	2 12
2 4	.... Ditto .... 2 do.	1 2
1 4	.... Ditto .... 3 do.	0 12
Par	.... Ditto .... 4 do.	0 0
none	.... Ditto .... 5 do.	none
Par	New 5 per Cent. from No. 1 to 250 ..... }	Par
Prem. 5 0	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	0 8 Prem.
4 8	3d, or New ditto	4 0
Disc. 0 6	4 per cent. Loan dis. ..	0 12 disc.

000 Bank of Bengal Shares—4,500.

Bank of Bengal Rates—*Aug.* 8.

Discount on private bills ..... 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 4 0 do.

Rate of Exchange—*Aug.* 8.

On London, 12 months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d. to 1s 10¼d.; to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d. Sa. R.

Madras, Aug. 27, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 34 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106, Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 32 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 1 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem

Bombay, Sept. 28, 1833.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 9d. per Rs.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 144 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 107 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, July 1, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—4s. 4d.; per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 209 to 210 per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 1 per cent. prem.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 11 *February*—*Prompt* 9 *May*.—Saltpetre, Company's, 500 tons.

For Sale 24 *February*—*Prompt* 13 *June*.—Bengal Raw Silk, Company's, 2,600 bales.

For Sale 3 *March*—*Prompt* 30 *May*.—Tea, Bohea, 1,500,000lb; Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,800,000lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,400,000lb; Hyson, 300,000lb.—Total, being all Company's, 9,000,000lb.

For Sale 11 *March*—*Prompt* 6 *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.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1834.	*Kath. Stuart Forbes*	500	Aaron Chapman	John Anderson	W. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-st.
Madras & Bengal	*Feb.* 8	*Recovery*	493	John Chapman & Co.	Thos. Wellbank	E. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co. [Leadenhall-st.
Madras, Bengal, & China	10	*Asia*	1020	Thomas Heath	George K. Bathie	E. I. Docks	T. Heath, Fenchurch-st. & T. Haviside & Co.
	Mar. 1	*Orwell*	1300	R. M. Isacke	Jas. Dalrymple	E. I. Docks	{ Alex. G. Milne & Co. George-yd. & Domett, Young, & Co. George-yd.
	Feb. 26	*Amelia Thompson*	498	John Pirie	William Pigott	St. Kt. Docks	{ Cockerell & Co. Austin-friars, J. Pirie & Co. Freeman's-ct. [Coffee ho.
	Portsm.						John Pirie & Co. & Capt. Harfield, Jerusalem
	Mar. 12	*Hackney*	550	Henry Templer	Joseph Harfield	St. Kt. Docks	[Coffee-ho.
	Do.	*Africa*	368	William Tindall	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	Buckles & Co. Mark-la. & John Lyney.
	Feb. 26						{ F. & C. E. Mangles, Cornhill, J. Thacker, & Ed. Read. [Birchin-la.
Madras & Bengal	*Mar.* 15	*Neptune*	650	John Thacker	J. G. Foster Pigott	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co. & Wm. Abercrombie.
	10	*Exmouth*	700	George Graham	Daniel Warren	E. I. Docks	{ Denny, Clarke, & Co. Adam's-ct. & Alves [Hilliter-sq.
	25	*Georgiana*	422	Denny, Clark & Co.	Thomas Thoms	Lon. Docks	& Steel.
	31	*Hibernia*	560	John Jacob and Sons	Robert Gillies	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Lyall, Wylie, & Co.
						E. I. Docks	{ Mr. Gilmore, Jerusalem Coffee-house & Joseph Heathorn, Birchin-la.
Madras, Bengal & China	Graves.	*David Scott*	773	Mungo Gilmore	H. Hutchinson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co.
	Feb. 22						
Madras & Bengal	Portsm.	*Ld. Wm. Bentinck*	564	Henry Hutchinson	C. B. Tarbutt	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark-la.
	Mar. 31	*Juliana*	600	Gledstanes & Co.	Alfred Chapman	W. I. Docks	Tredenhall-st.
	May 1	*Brotherneburg*	751	Alfred Chapman	R. L. Laws	W. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co. & Thos. Haviside & Co.
Bengal	Graves.	*Dunvegan Castle*	446	R. L. Laws	Thomas Johnson	Lon. Docks	Lyall, Wylie, & Co. & Thos. Haviside and Co.
Bombay	*Feb.* 10	*Mermaid*	472	Ingram Chapman	James S. Biles	E. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co.
	Portsm.	*Carnatic*	650	Richard Green	Alexander Nairne	W. I. Docks	John Thacker & John Pirie & Co.
Bombay and China	15	*Anna Robertson*	530	Small and Co.	H. L. Ligh Thomas	E. I. Docks	{ Domett & Co. George-yd., & Barber, Neate & Co. Fenchurch-st.
	18	*Bevanickshire*	1300	St. Marjoribanks & Co.	John Brodie	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co. & Henry Beveridge, Jerus.
	Graves.	*Charles Kerr*	463	John Brodie	Stephenson Ellerby	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co. [Coffee-ho.
	Mar. 1	*Lady Peterham*	500	John Barry	Peter Goldie	Lon. Docks	Thomas Haviside and Co.
Bombay	*Apr.* 20	*Buckinghamshire*	281	Hamlin & Co.		W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside and Co.
Batavia & Singapore	*Mar.* 15	*Java*	538	Heathorn and Groves		W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn.
China	*Feb.* 15	*Eliza*	400	John Masson	Charles Monro	W. I. Docks	William Abercrombie.
Manilla	*Apr.* 25	*Governor Harcourt*	343	John Chapman & Co.	James Swinton	W. I. Docks	John Masson.
Cape, Mauritius, & Ceylon	*Mar.* 10	*Valleyfield*	394	Curling, Young, & Co.	George Johnston	Deptford	John Chapman & Co.
	Feb. 15	*Henry Wellesley*	250	Richard Watkins	Richard Watkins	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-la.
	Portsm.	*Africanus*	403	Samuel Moates	George Binnie	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie [man's-fields.
	5	*Arab*	572	Thomas Ward		Portsmouth	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod, Alie-st. Good-
Van Diemen's Land	15	*Susan*	313	William Lockerby	John Rowe	Sheerness	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
New South Wales	30	*William Lockerby*				St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
Hobart Town, V. D. L.	*Mar.* 1	*Thomas Laurie*	390	George Bishop	William Langdon	St. Kt. Docks	George Bishop, Jewry-st.
New South Wales	—	*Rosamilde*	390		John Ware	Lon. Docks	Thomas Haviside and Co.
New So. Wales & China	Weym.	*Prince Regent*	389	Buckles and Co.	John Aiken	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	*Feb.* 15	*James*	388	Robt. & Thos. Brown	Thomas Brown	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Mar. 1	*Britomart*	242	Somes and Co.	William Vaughan	Lon. Docks	Tomlin, Man, and Co.
	—	*Ellen*	500	B. A. Mac Ghie	George Dixon	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin and Lee.
	25						

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	— —	@	— —
Coffee, Java	2 18 0	—	3 3 0
—— Cheribon	3 4 0	—	3 9 0
—— Sumatra and Samarang	2 8 0	—	2 18 0
—— Ceylon	2 19 0	—	3 0 0
—— Mocha	3 12 0	—	6 0 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 7
—— Madras	0 0 6½	—	0 0 7¼
—— Bengal	0 0 5½	—	0 0 6½
—— Bourbon	none		— —
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
Anniseeds, Star	3 10 0		— —
Borax, Refined	4 0 0	—	4 5 0
—— Unrefined	4 0 0		— —
Camphire, in tub	6 0 0	—	6 10 0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 2 9	—	0 3 0
—— Ceylon	0 1 10		— —
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	4 0 0	—	4 4 0
—— Lignea	3 14 0	—	3 18 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 9	—	0 1 6
China Root ..... cwt.	35 0 0		— —
Cubebs	3 5 0	—	4 0 0
Dragon's Blood.	2 0 0	—	20 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	6 0 0	—	7 0 0
—— Arabic	1 15 0	—	3 0 0
—— Assafœtida	2 0 0	—	7 10 0
—— Benjamin, 3d Sort ..	4 10 0	—	12 0 0
—— Animi	5 0 0	—	10 0 0
—— Gambogium	7 10 0	—	19 0 0
—— Myrrh	2 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Olibanum	1 5 0	—	3 5 0
Kino	13 0 0	—	13 10 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 0
—— Dye	0 2 2		— —
—— Shell ..... cwt.	4 16 0	—	4 18 0
—— Stick	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 10 0	—	1 7 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	1 2 0		— —
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 6½	—	0 0 7½
—— Cinnamon	0 3 0	—	0 5 0
—— Cocoa-nut	1 18 0		— —
—— Cajaputa	0 0 5	—	0 0 10
—— Mace	0 0 2½		— —
—— Nutmegs	0 0 10	—	0 1 3
Opium	none		— —
Rhubarb	0 2 0	—	0 2 6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	none		— —
Senna ..... lb	0 0 4	—	0 1 6
Turmeric, Java ..... cwt.	0 16 0	—	1 1 0
—— Bengal	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
—— China	1 2 0	—	1 10 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 5 0	—	3 10 0
——, Blue	4 5 0		— —
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb			
—— Ox and Cow			
Indigo, Blue			
—— Blue and Violet			
—— Purple and Violet ..			
—— Fine Violet			
—— Mid. to good Violet ..			
—— Violet and Copper			
—— Copper			
—— Consuming, mid. to fine			
—— Do. ord. and low			
—— Dust			
—— Madras, mid. to good			
—— Do. Kurpah			

See Sale—next page.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3 12 0	@	4 5 0
Nankeens ..... piece	— —		— —
Rattans 100	— —		— —
Rice, Benga White .... cwt.	0 12 0	—	0 15 0
—— Patna	0 15 0	—	0 16 0
—— Java	0 8 6	—	0 10 0
Safflower	4 0 0	—	11 0 0
Sago	0 10 0	—	0 13 6
—— Pearl	0 15 0	—	1 8 0
Saltpetre	1 13 0	—	1 16 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	— —		— —
—— Novi	0 16 0	—	1 2 0
—— Ditto White	— —		— —
—— China	0 17 6	—	0 18 0
—— Bengal Privilege	1 0 0	—	1 2 0
—— Organzine	1 4 0	—	1 5 6
Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	—	0 10 6
—— Cloves	0 1 0	—	0 1 6
—— Mace	0 5 6	—	0 7 6
—— Nutmegs	0 4 0	—	0 7 6
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	1 14 0	—	1 16 0
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 3½		0 0 5
—— —— White	0 0 5½	—	0 0 10
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 2 0	—	1 10 0
—— Siam and China	1 0 0	—	1 6 0
—— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 6 0	—	2 19 0
—— Manilla and Java	1 1 0	—	1 7 9
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 10	—	0 1 11
—— Congou	0 1 11	—	0 2 10
—— Souchong	0 2 5½	—	0 3 11½
—— Campoi	refused		— —
—— Twankay	0 2 0½	—	0 2 5
—— Pekoe (orange)	0 2 4½	—	0 2 4½
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 0½	—	0 2 7
—— Hyson	0 3 1½	—	0 5 1
—— Young Hyson	none		— —
—— Gunpowder	none		— —
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 3 0
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	1 10 0	—	2 15 0
Vermilion ..... lb	0 2 9		— —
Wax ..... cwt.	4 15 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	14 0 0	—	16 0 0
—— Ebony	8 0 0	—	10 0 0
—— Sapan	12 0 0	—	20 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 0 5	—	0 0 7
Oil, Fish ..... tun	22 10 0		— —
Whalefins ..... ton	90 0 0	—	100 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*			
Best ..... lb	0 3 6	—	0 5 4
Inferior	0 2 3	—	0 3 10
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*			
Best	0 2 6	—	0 2 11
Inferior	0 1 0	—	0 2 1

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes ..... cwt.	1 16 0	—	2 0 0
Ostrich Feathers, und .... lb	— —		— —
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	1 5 0	—	1 10 0
Hides, Dry ..... lb	0 0 5	—	0 0 8
—— Salted	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	1 12 0		— —
Raisins	2 0 0		— —
Wax	5 10 0	—	5 15 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best .. pipe	16 0 0	—	18 0 0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality ...	14 0 0	—	15 0 0
Wood, Teak ..... load	6 10 0	—	7 10 0
Wool ..... lb.	0 1 0	—	0 1 11

PRICES OF SHARES, January 25, 1834.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East India ..... (Stock)	43	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	55	2½ p. cent	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	60	2½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	105	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	102½	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India ..... (Stock)	93	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	21½	—	10,000	100	25½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	—	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	7½	—	10,000	100	15	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 25, *Change Alley*.

Asiatic Intelligence,

Sugar.—The market is steady: Mauritius and East-India sugars go off with briskness.

Coffee.—There has been a great quantity of coffee sold this week; Ceylon and Mocha rather lower; other sorts have maintained their prices.

Cotton.—The cotton market remains quiet; the sales are limited.

"The imports of cotton have been larger last year than any year previous: this increase is not to be attributed to an extension of growth, but to the usual consequence of a considerable rise in prices, that of hurrying to market the stocks which, with moderate prices, would have remained at the places of growth. We estimate the quantity of new cotton imported into the kingdom, at the end of last year, at 50,000 bales, which is nearly double the largest amount received in any previous year. The exports have been nearly the same as last year. The home consumption has been evidently on the increase. The deliveries from the ports have been very uneven, being at the rate of 18,680 bags per week during the first eight months of the year, but after August, prices being then rapidly declining, the consumption was materially checked, and the average, during the three following months, was reduced to 10,250 bags weekly; from the end of November, the stocks in the interior being then almost exhausted, and prices having fallen to nearly what they were when the advance first took place, the consumption went on with renewed vigour, and the deliveries during December amounted to 118,000 bags. In average, the weekly consumption last year has been 18,900 bags (of 300lbs.) against 17,100 in 1832, 16,500 in 1831, and 15,000 in 1830. The stock in the ports is 30,000 bales less than at this time last year, and the smallest held in any one year since 1817. The stock in the interior is estimated generally to be the same as it was at the beginning of the year."—*Patry and Pasteur's Report.*

Indigo.—The sale commenced on the 21st; it consisted of 4,359 chests, of which about 600 have been withdrawn: in the first two days the home consuming qualities went off freely at the former sale prices; all other descriptions sold at a reduction of 4d. to 6d. per lb. Fourth day—4,108 chests (including 687 chests withdrawn) have now passed the sale, leaving 251 chests for sale. Accounts having been received from Calcutta, dated 2d Sept., stating that the crops had been materially injured in the month of August by very heavy rains, and was not likely to exceed 60,000 maunds, proprietors gave additional support to their marks, and bought in freely, in many instances at fully last sale's prices; this gave some confidence to the buyers, and biddings became more animated.

"Soon after the commencement of the past year, the advices from Calcutta led to the opinion that a very considerable reduction was about to take place in the production of indigo, in consequence of the failure of two of the houses of agency, and the inability of some of the others to extend the usual advances to the planters at the period of the first sowings; under this impression, an extensive speculation was entered into, chiefly by one party, which however, did not produce any material alteration in prices; but about the middle of May, these advices being confirmed, and the same favourable view of the article being taken by others, the speculation became general, a very rapid advance ensued, which in the short space of two months reached 2s. 3d. per lb."—*Patry and Pasteur's Report.*

Tea.—There is but little doing. Congous are selling at a discount of ¼ to 1½d, and some at cost price. Boheas, large chests, 2s. 7d. per lb. The Company have declared a larger quantity for March sale than usual, which occasions a complete stagnation, and as the future sales will rest with Ministers, their plans, as to time of sale, quantity, and prices at which the Tea will be put up, are all necessarily in a crude and undigested state; the buyers will be slow to purchase at the sale, unless assured as to future sales and probable taxed or upset prices. An application from the Tea Trade has been made to the Government on the subject of the future sales of Tea, after the March sale; the reply of the Government is, that, previously to the sale, the intentions of the Government respecting future sales will be fully explained.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from December 23 to January 23, 1834.*

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
23	—	88⅜89	Shut	97¼97¾	Shut	17 1/16	Shut	103¼3½	20 22p	43 45p
24	211½	89 89½	—	97½98¼	—	17 1/16 17 3/16	—	103⅜3¼	21 23p	45 46p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	212 212½	88⅞89⅛	—	97⅜97⅞	—	17 1/16	—	103⅜3½	22 24p	45 46p
27	211½212	88⅞89	—	97½97¾	—	17 1/16	—	103¼3⅜	22 24p	45 46p
28	211½	88⅞89	—	97¼97⅜	—	17 17⅛	—	103 3¼	24p	45 46p
30	—	88⅜88⅞	—	97⅜97⅝	—	17 17 1/16	—	102⅝3⅜	23 25p	45 46p
31	211	88⅜89	—	97⅜97½	—	17 17 1/16	—	102⅝3	23 25p	45 46p
Jan.										
1	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	212	88⅞89⅛	—	97½97¾	—	17 17 1/16	—	102⅝3	23 25p	45 46p
3	211½212½	88⅞89⅛	—	97½97⅝	—	—	—	102⅝3	23 25p	45 47p
4	212	89⅛89¼	—	97¾	—	17 17⅛	—	102½2⅞	23 25p	46 47p
6	—	89⅛89⅜	88⅜88⅞	97⅜97⅝	96⅞97⅛	17⅛	243¾	103	24 25p	46 48p
7	213 213½	89⅛89⅝	88⅜88⅞	97⅜97⅞	96⅞	17⅛	243¼	102⅝2⅞	23 25p	46 47p
8	212	88⅞89⅛	88⅛88⅝	97⅛97¾	96⅛97	17 1/16 17⅛	—	102⅞	24 26p	47 48p
9	—	88⅛89	88 88⅜	96⅞97⅜	96 96⅝	17	—	103 3½	23 25p	47 48p
10	—	88⅜89⅛	88⅛88⅝	97⅛97½	96⅛96⅝	17 17 1/16	—	103	23 25p	47 48p
11	—	88⅞89	88⅛88½	97¼97⅜	96⅜96½	17 17 1/16	—	—	23 25p	47 49p
13	212 213	88⅞89	88⅛88⅜	97 97⅛	96⅛96⅜	17 17 1/16	—	103	24 26p	48 49p
14	212 213	88⅝89	88⅛88⅜	97 97¼	96⅜96⅝	17 17 1/16	242½3	103	23 25p	47 49p
15	212	88⅜88⅞	88 88⅛	96⅞97	95⅞96⅛	17 17 1/16	—	103 3⅛	23 25p	47 48p
16	211½212½	88⅛88⅜	87⅞88⅛	96⅛96⅜	95⅝95⅞	17 17 1/16	—	103¼	23 25p	47 48p
17	211½212	88⅛88½	87⅛87⅜	96⅜96⅝	95⅝95¾	16 15/16 17	240¾	103 3⅜	23 25p	45 48p
18	211 212	88⅜	87⅝87⅞	96⅛96⅝	95⅛95¾	16 15/16 17	—	103⅜3⅝	22 24p	45 46p
20	212 212½	88⅝89	88 88⅜	96¾96⅞	95⅜96	17 17 1/16	241½3	103½3¾	22 24p	45 46p
21	212½213	88⅜89	88⅛88⅜	96⅞97	95⅝96⅛	17 17 1/16	242½4¼	103½3¾	23 24p	45 46p
22	212½213	88⅜89	88⅛88⅜	96⅜97	95⅞96⅛	17 17⅛	—	103½3¾	24 26p	45 46p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL, 273

FOR

MARCH, 1834.

CONTENTS.

	Page
MOFUSSIL STATIONS.—No. X. Arrah	141
ORIGIN OF THE MILITARY TRIBES OF NÉPAL	151
THE LADIES OF BOKHARA	154
MR. AUBER ON BRITISH INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA	155
ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE, No. V.—Scan. Mag.	162
MR. FRASER'S HISTORY OF PERSIA	173
AFFINITY OF THE ZEND WITH THE GERMANIC DIALECTS	179
REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM FOR BRITISH INDIA	182
MR. ROYLE'S "BOTANY OF THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS"	184
EDUCATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS	187
ANALYSIS OF THE PURÁNAS—THE VÁYU PURÁNA	203
ALEXANDER AND CO.'S ESTATE	209
MISCELLANIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECT:	
Royal Asiatic Society	210
Royal Asiatic Society of Calcutta	213
Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta	216
South African Literary and Scientific Institution	*ib.*
CRITICAL NOTICES:	
Martin's History of the British Colonies	218
Akerman's descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins	219
An Historical View of the Progress of the Physical and Mathematical Sciences	220
Revived Thoughts on the foundation of a great Great National Institution intended more especially for the reception of Orphan Children of the Officers of the British Army	*ib.*
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE	*ib.*
Asiatic Intelligence,	

CONTENTS—(*continued*).

Page

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.—Insolvent Court (In the Matter of Alexander and Co.—of John Palmer—of G. A. Prinsep,—of Mackintosh and Co.)—Steam-Communication with Europe—Land-Revenue—Civil Service Annuity Fund—Native Medical Education—Fair at Simlah—Native Reports—Sickness—Indigo—Drought in Alwar—Property of the late Mr. Brooke—Campaign in the Jungle Mehals—Obstruction of Justice—Abolition of the Persian Language—Loan of 1825-26—Bank of Bengal—Agra College—Projected Settlement in Australia—Sir Wm. Rumbold—Shikarpoor—Prevented Suttee—Forged Notes—Revolution in Sindiah's State—Arrears in the Mofussil Courts—Change of Zemindaree to Ryotwar Settlement—Mutiny at Moorshedabad—Importation of Ice—Pleading in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut—Responsibility of Collectors—Cashmere—Infanticide at Bhurtpore—Murder of Children—Dr. Gerard—Sale of Children, and effects of the May Gale—Earthquakes—Runjeet Sing's conduct towards Cashmere and Cabool... 141

Madras.—Supreme Court (Native Grand Jurors—Trial of Suravanah—Actions in the Petty Court)—The distressed Natives—The Weather and Price of Grain—Assassination of Col. Coombs—Military Retiring Fund—Conduct of the Troops in Vizagapatam—Outrage at Negapatam—The Press—Bridge over the Vennar—Cholera 161

Bombay.—Baptism of a Fakeer—Attack on the Bazar by Sepoys—Coco-nut Festival—The Native Press—Reductions in the Merchant Service—The Hill-fort of Singhur—The Weather and Crops—Transit Duties—Committal of Witnesses—Effects of Famine—Steam-communication..... 156

Ceylon.—Vice-Admiralty Court (In the Matter of the barque *Batavia*)—New Commission and Charter—New Road—Antiquities—Nuwera Elia..... 168

Mauritius 172

Persian Gulf 173

Cape of Good Hope.—Expedition into the Interior 174

Netherlands India ..... *ib.*

Siam.—Political State—American Treaty—Scarcity—Curious Ordeal—The Khon Paa 175

Page

China.—Voyage of the *Sylph*—Trade with the N. E. Coast—Serious affray with Chinese officers—Cancellation of Licenses—Inundation—Peking Gazette—Scarcity—The Hong Merchants—The Hoppo Chung—Residence at Canton—Dreadful gale 178

Cochin-China.—Insurrection—Visit of the *Peacock* 183

New Zealand 184

Society Islands 186

Australasia 188

Egypt..... 192

SUPPLEMENT to Asiatic Intelligence..... 193, 223

REGISTER.

Calcutta.—Government Orders—(Medical charge of Civil Stations—Higher Grade of Native Medical Officers—Dress of Artillery Officers)—Court-Martial on Capt. N. Stewart—Court of Enquiry on Ens. Vickers—Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Appointments—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 197

Madras.—Government Orders (Reductions—Medical Attendance—Movements of Corps)—Courts Martial on Capts. Macleod and Anderson—Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Appointments—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 206

Bombay.—Government Order (Establishment on the Neelgherry Hills)—Civil and Military Appointments—Shipping—Births... 211

Penang, Singapore, and Malacca.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths... 212

Netherlands India—China—New South Wales—Mauritius—Cape of Good Hope ..... *ib.*

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Privy Council, Judicial Committee (Benee Suhae and Madhoo Suhae, *v.* Hurkishen Doss—Mercer and others, *v.* Plowden Ulruk Sing, *v.* Beny Persad—Raja Row Vencata Niladry Row, *v.* Enoogoonty Sooriah and Ramaniah)—China Trade—New Regulations respecting the Tea Trade—Promotions and Changes in His Majesty's Forces serving in the East—India Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths...

PRICES of EUROPEAN GOODS in the EAST.

INDIA SECURITIES and EXCHANGES.

SHIP LIST, London Price Current, Prices of Stocks, &c. &c.

MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. X.—Arrah.

THE beauties of the province of Behar have become extensively known from numerous drawings and lithographs, by the pencil of Sir Charles D'Oyley, whose views of this part of India and of Dacca are in possession of all who have the means of gratifying a taste for the splendid scenery of our Indian territories. River-travellers have little opportunity of judging of the richness and fertility of this fine tract of country, since its aspect towards the Ganges is less luxuriant than that of the greener shores of its neighbour, Bengal; but, in penetrating a little into the interior, every step is fraught with objects replete with interest. The province is not destitute of hills, and the whole surface is sufficiently undulated to give variety and picturesqueness to the views, which are distinguished by a quiet kind of beauty exceedingly delightful to the eye. Numerous mosques and pagodas, perched on rocky eminences or embosomed in trees, form the principal features, diversified occasionally by fine old Moosulmaun tombs in equally happy situations.

Arrah, a small, and, as it is technically termed, "civil" station, five-and-thirty miles west from Patna, is one of the prettiest places of the kind in India. The society is very limited, seldom consisting of more than five families: those of the judge and the collector, their respective assistants, and a surgeon. Not many European stations are without indigo-factories in their immediate vicinity; but where they are few in number, a variety of circumstances may occur to prevent their contributing their quota to the society of the place. The owners are not always resident, and where there are no ladies in the family, in those seasons of the year in which the planter is wholly occupied by the process of manufacturing the indigo, there can be little communication between him and his neighbours. Sometimes the station is nearly deserted, the judge and the collector betaking themselves to the woods, and making the circuit of the district in pursuance of their official duties.

It was at one of these periods that I paid my first visit to this beautiful spot, and though it could scarcely be dignified by the name of an adventure, it formed one of the most interesting and romantic incidents of a journey of seven hundred miles, undertaken alone, and with so limited a knowledge of the language as scarcely to permit me to boast of any acquaintance with it at all. Arrah had been mentioned by the post-master at Benares (from which station, after a rest of a few days, my journey had been continued) as a convenient halting-place for twenty-four hours, since, before I reached it, passing the hot period of each day at Ghazeepore and Buxar, I must be three nights upon the road: a prospect threatening considerable fatigue, with the few chances of obtaining any thing save broken and restless slumbers offered by a palanquin. On my arrival at Buxar, where I had expected to be furnished with letters of introduction to one of the principal families, I learned that all the married people were absent from

their homes. The unbounded hospitality exercised all over India rendered this information immaterial, as far as my comfort was concerned; I could have no hesitation in entering the house of an European in the absence of its owners, as I felt assured that it would not, when reported to them, be considered an intrusion; but that, on the contrary, they would only regret that they had not been at home to receive me. I felt anxious, however, to obtain some sort of credentials to supply the want of oral communication, and was therefore furnished by the post-master with a letter, written in Persian, and addressed to the servant in charge of the house belonging to the judge.

I left a dinner-party at Buxar (which I had reached in the morning) about eleven at night, and in consequence of a mistake in the directions given to the bearers, who were not in attendance at the end of the first stage, did not arrive at Arrah until eight in the morning. The mansion of the *Burra Saib* was easily found, and in going up to the principal entrance, the worthy old sirdar-bearer aroused himself from a very comfortable repose, which he was enjoying in the verandah, to do the honours of the house. It was very evident that he could not read a word of the letter, which he twisted about in his hands with a hopeless countenance; but, nevertheless, he was quite prepared to render me every service in his power, and as we could not comprehend a single word which we addressed to each other, he very judiciously made my arrival known to the only Europeans in the place, two young gentlemen, assistants to the magistrate and civil surgeon. Previous to the arrival of these visitors, he led the way to the apartments he had destined for my use, and I had excellent reason to be delighted with the splendour of my accommodation. Whilst perambulating the numerous chambers of this spacious mansion, under the superintendence of my dusky esquire, by a very slight stretch of the imagination, I could fancy myself in the situation of a heroine of a fairy tale, following the guidance of a strange conductor through the labyrinths of some enchanted castle. I certainly had never expected to see so perfect a realization of my youthful visions of the splendid retreat of the White Cat, the solitary palace of the King of the Black Island, or the domicile of that most gracious of beasts, the interesting Azor. Long suites of lofty and beautifully-furnished apartments extended on every side; in the verandahs hung numerous cages filled with brilliantly-plumed birds, from the ranges of Nepaul, rare even in their neighbouring plains; an immense chamelion had taken up its abode in a tree planted in a large tub, and enclosed with lattice-work, and many other objects equally curious met my gaze; but I deferred a nearer inspection until I had changed my attire, and after crossing several handsome rooms, reached a bedchamber, which opened into a boudoir and bathing-room, the prettiest of their kind which I had yet seen in India. A sort of terraced verandah, shut in by a ballustrade, and leading down by a flight of stone steps into a beautiful garden, stretched along one side of these delightful chambers; the prospect from this balcony was loveliness itself; beyond the bright parterres of flowers, a

Treaty—Scarcity—Curious Ordeal—The Khon Paa ..... 175 | Ship List, London Price Current, Prices of Stocks, &c. &c.

small lakelet spread its calm and silvery waters, while the back-ground was filled up gloriously with masses of forest-trees, bearing the richest luxuriance of foliage.

Weary, and a wanderer, as I sat down amidst all this pomp of scenery, and surveyed the luxuries of the habitation which had become my temporary abode, I could not repress the vain wish that I had arrived at the end of my pilgrimage, and that I was destined to pass the remainder of my life in a retreat so well adapted to my taste, and presenting so many objects of attraction—books, pictures, flowers, and birds—to a mind already shrinking from the turmoils and troubles of the world. And now, when involved in cares and anxieties, struggling against difficulties, and perplexed by the perverse accidents of life, I cannot refrain from casting wistful glances back to that beautiful spot, sighing, as fancy tells me how calmly and tranquilly existence would have worn out in scenes so congenial to a wearied spirit. My toilette was speedily completed, and notwithstanding my raptures, breakfast being now a subject of considerable importance, I established myself in a splendid drawing-room, which, amongst its other embellishments, boasted a very excellent collection of books, ranged in chiffoniers, which stood between large pannels in the walls, filled up with oil paintings from the pencil of the accomplished master of the house: decorations rather unusual in India, where it is so difficult to cultivate a taste for the fine arts, and where so many active enemies are at work to destroy the external appearance of volumes, generally worm-eaten and moth-eaten, if not wholly destroyed by white ants.

I had almost forgotten, over a new novel, my vexation at the obtuseness of the sirdar-bearer, who was at once the civilest and the stupidest of men, and who could not be made to understand that I required a bottle of tea, which I had brought with me, to be warmed for my morning's repast, when my studies were interrupted by the arrival of the two gentlemen beforementioned, who hastened to pay their respects to the stranger, and to offer refreshment. My wish, it appeared, had been anticipated, for my visitors were speedily followed by their servants, who spread a very excellent breakfast on the table, brought from the hospitable residence of my new friends, and which explained the unwillingness of the old sirdar to exert the powers of his art upon my humble bottle of tea: he knew that there was better provision at hand, and he was also fully aware of the breakfasting propensity of Anglo-Indians. The natives of Hindoostan, though able to support long fasts, are by no means partial to abstinence from food beyond the usual hour for their meal, and readily enter into the feelings of Europeans, where eating is concerned. The common bearers, on a dák journey, will suggest the necessity of the traveller's taking some refreshment, and will readily exert themselves in procuring and preparing any thing that a village bazaar may afford.

The rage of hunger being repressed, I entered into conversation with the gentlemen who were at once my entertainers and my guests, and learned from them some very interesting particulars relative to the state of the pro-

vince. On passing along the road leading to the house of the judge, which is situated at the end of the village, I was struck with the similitude between the scenery of this far and foreign land with that which so frequently occurs in England. It looked like the approach to some populous hamlet, clustered with the houses and grounds of country gentlemen. The mansions of the European residents were too completely embosomed in trees to betray their Asiatic air; a small pagoda or two easily passed as a fantastic porter's lodge, and a large open forge, together with a yard closely resembling that of a wheelwright, completed the illusion. The village, whose outskirts had already attracted my attention, became indelibly engraved upon my memory by the narrative of some exceedingly shocking events which had lately occurred in it.

During a long series of years, the domestic quietude of Arrah had not been disturbed by brawls or bloodshed; its inhabitants appeared to be a quiet, inoffensive, industrious race, removed from all temptation to commit outrages on the persons or purses of their fellow-creatures. In the midst of this tranquillity, the judge was surprised by the sudden appearance of a peasant, who, with looks betokening the most direful alarm, informed him, that in ploughing a field in the close vicinity of the village, he had turned up the earth which covered the corse of a newly-murdered man. The judge immediately proceeded in person to the spot, attended by the cutwal of the place, and other officials. The body had been stripped, but by some accident, the knife, with which its hasty sepulture had been effected, had dropped into the grave. Upon farther search, a vast number of human remains, in various stages of decomposition, were discovered; the field, indeed, appeared to be a perfect Golgotha, and as no one had been missed from the neighbourhood, it followed that the victims must be strangers. The horrible system of Thuggy had not, at that period, been fully developed, nor was it supposed to be practised in any part of this well-governed province, which had as yet escaped the infamous celebrity acquired by so many of its neighbours. The only clue to the perpetrator of these fearful murders was afforded by the knife, for suspicion failed to rest upon any inhabitant of the quiet village, where it appeared no man distrusted his neighbour. Yet, as it was scarcely possible that professional banditti could exist so close to a populous place without the knowledge of the police, the slaughter was deemed to be the work of a single assassin, living in the heart of a well-regulated community, and outwardly conforming to its simple and harmless practices. Farther investigation established the truth of this conjecture. The knife was acknowledged at once by the blacksmith of the village to be his own workmanship; he had manufactured many such; but a difficulty remained in tracing it to the purchaser. The owner of a toddy-shop, the only person who was in the habit of offering accommodation to travellers and way-farers—the class to which the unfortunate victims evidently belonged—was well-known as a customer, and his apprehension led to a disclosure of the frightful details of his infamous calling.

Dissipated and profligate characters alone, in India, indulge in the per-

Treaty—Scarcity—Curious Ordeal—The Khon Paa ..... 175 | SHIP LIST, London Price Current, Prices of Stocks, &c. &c.

nicious habit of drinking fermented liquors; travellers of this description, allured by the intoxicating beverage offered by the owner of the toddy-shop, were induced to take up their quarters for the night under his roof. They were readily stupified by the effects of this potent spirit, and in that helpless condition easily became the prey of their treacherous host. It was his custom to strangle the unfortunate wretches who fell into his toils, and, after stripping, to bury them in a convenient field. Usually, he made the graves too deep for any ordinary accident to reveal their hideous secrets; but, upon the last occasion, some unforeseen circumstance retarded the perpetration of the murder to so late an hour, that he had not time to take the proper precautions, and the whole mystery of his abominable occupation was laid open to his shuddering neighbours. The confession of the assassin placed the matter beyond all doubt, and his execution restored the quiet village of Arrah to its usual character of innocence and peace. Thugs are generally gregarious, but this monster, though evidently belonging to the tribe designated by that name, who, under the mask of hospitality, securely possess themselves of the lives and property of guileless persons, too apt to trust to specious appearances, pursued his dreadful trade alone.

One of the relators of the foregoing incidents remarked, that he had the authority of a very respectable native for believing that practised murderers frequently prowl about the roads and villages in disguise, apparently in so helpless a condition as to disarm the suspicions of travellers, who, strong, active, and courageous, entertain no apprehension from the sinister designs of withered, wretched-looking objects, whom they could annihilate at once with a blow. "The narrator of the following incident," continued my kind entertainer, "was proceeding homeward from Lucknow, together with some others of his friends who resided near his abode; before they had quitted the Oude frontier they fell in with a Mussulman faqueer, who was apparently travelling in the same direction. As is often the case with native travellers (and the custom, by the way, affords great facilities to Thugs), a proposal was made that they should join company; this was agreed to, and the party proceeded forward. A little farther on they met another person, whose abject and scarcely human appearance excited disgust as well as compassion. He begged piteously for alms, and represented himself to be in a starving condition. The narrator, a Rohilla Patan, of some blood, felt indignant at the intrusion of this squalid stranger, who, not content with asking charity, demanded to be allowed to travel on in company: the rest of the party, except the faqueer, who was not so scrupulous, objected also. The faqueer, however, assured the new comer of his protection, and gave him some rice, which he had got ready-cooked; and with this disagreeable addition to their number, the company proceeded. Towards the evening of that day, the whole of the travellers arrived near a village, in which it was proposed to rest during the night: to this all except the faqueer agreed; but he had some vow to perform, which obliged him to take up his quarters under a tree, and, having selected one for the purpose, he pulled out his *narial*, or smoking apparatus, spread his carpet, and asked the mendicant,

to whom he had shown so much kindness, to go into the village and get him a piece of lighted charcoal. The main body, after exchanging compliments, parted, and went on towards the village; but they had scarcely proceeded four hundred yards before they heard a cry coming from the direction of the place where they had left their late companions. Running back with all haste, they found the faqueer and his miserable-looking guest struggling on the ground, but before they could reach the combatants, the former had got the better of his adversary, whom he was holding down. A knife and a divided noose were lying on the ground. The faqueer explained the circumstances in which he had been discovered in the following manner: his faithless messenger had pretended to go upon the errand to the village, but, instead of proceeding thither, had hidden himself beneath some bushes, and, watching his opportunity, while the faqueer was busy about his smoking materials, stole softly behind him, and contrived to throw a noose over his head. The attack would have been rendered instantaneously fatal, had not the faqueer, while ignorant of his danger, put his hand to his throat, and luckily got his fingers entangled in the cord, which prevented it from being so closely and tightly-drawn as is usual in similar attempts. More providentially still, he had a knife in his girdle; this he drew, and having severed the noose, he threw himself on the villainous Thug, who, now compelled to trust to personal strength alone, was speedily worsted in the conflict. The assassin being secured, it was proposed that he should suffer death upon the spot, a punishment he justly merited, but which, notwithstanding the abundance of proof, would not perhaps be inflicted by the judicial authorities of a country so ill-governed as that of Oude, where the greatest criminals are frequently allowed to escape; but the faqueer again interceded in behalf of the ungrateful wretch, and, at his earnest persuasion, the rest of the party agreed to let him go. The faqueer was not, however, inclined to suffer his prisoner to escape altogether without receiving some punishment for his misdoings; he said that he could not part with him without giving him a token in remembrance of his late adventure, and, sharpening his knife, he cut off the Thug's nose, and then gathering his effects together, pursued his journey with great coolness and composure. Knowing the narrator of this story," continued my new friend, "to be a man of respectable character and undoubted veracity, as he assured me that he was an eye-witness of the whole affair, I have no doubt whatever that the incident actually occurred. From another intelligent native, with whom I conversed on the subject of those numerous hordes of banditti which, during so many ages, have been supposed to infest various parts of Hindoostan, I learned that there existed a tradition which imputed the massacre of three thousand Thugs to the emperor Shah Jehan, who pursued these wretches with a secret but unremitting enmity, in consequence of the murder of one of his officers. The story is thus told, and, though not so well authenticated as many of a similar description, there being no direct evidence of the facts related, is generally believed by those who have handed it down from their forefathers.

"An officer of high repute as well as great personal courage, was sent by

the emperor on a confidential mission to Bengal. Having fulfilled his instructions, he set out on his return to the capital, and while upon the road, fell in with a considerable body of Thugs. Being of a wary and circumspect disposition, and, moreover, well-acquainted with the habits and manners of this description of robbers, he was upon his guard, and as they dared not make an open attack, he knew that he was only in danger from stratagem. Completely alive to all the devices of his enemies, the first party, who tracked his route to a considerable distance, were unable to take him at disadvantage, and being at length weary of the pursuit, they made him over for a sum of money to a fresh band, who were easily incited by the report of the rich effects, which he carried about with him, to attempt to possess themselves of them. These villains were as unsuccessful as their predecessors; they found the murder beset with too many difficulties to be accomplished, and meeting with another set of their associates, who were buoyed up with inflated notions of their own cleverness, they made the same bargain with them which had formerly appeared so promising to themselves. The officer continued to be so strictly upon his guard, that these new assailants had not a single opportunity of approaching his person, until he had nearly reached the end of his journey. The traveller's horse becoming quite exhausted, while in the midst of a wide plain, it was absolutely necessary to afford the wearied animal a short respite; and directing the syce to clean his charge and then to keep watch until he should awake, he laid himself down with his bundle of valuables by his side. The syce cleaned his master's horse, but, as it might be expected from a Hindoo domestic, neglected the latter part of the command, and soon, weary of acting as sentinel, lay down and fell asleep. A Thug, who was on the reconnoitre, crept slowly and stealthily through the grass, and succeeded in flinging a noose over the bundle, which was too heavy for him to carry off without assistance; he then retreated, but the officer, who only counterfeited sleep, aware of the whole proceeding, disengaged his property from the snare and fastened the noose round the leg of his less vigilant syce. In consequence of this manœuvre, when two or three of the confederates began to draw in the line, instead of securing the prize they sought, they got nothing but the astonished and half-stupified syce. The officer, with a laugh, mounted his horse, and rode onward until he entered the capital. Here he considered himself safe, and rejoicing at having escaped so many and such dangerous enemies, entered, as he began to feel hungry, the house of a person who kept a cook-shop, and ordered a *kubáb*, or dish of roast-meat, for his regale. He was shewn into an upper apartment furnished for the reception of visitors, and was soon supplied with what he required. A short time afterwards, a second guest appeared, who was ushered into the same room and entertained in a similar manner. Some time elapsed, every thing remained quiet in the travellers' apartment, who did not make their re-appearance, as the man of the house had expected them to do when they had finished their meal. Somewhat surprized, he ran up stairs, and was horror-struck by the sight of a strangled corpse lying on the floor. He recognized in the murdered

man the person of the first traveller; his assassin had effected his escape through a small window. Overwhelmed as he was by this shocking catastrophe, the cook had sense enough to know that, unless he could give an explanation of the business sufficiently clear to satisfy the cutwal, he should not escape death and perhaps not even then. After some consultation with his wife and servant, he determined on concealing the affair altogether; he therefore put the body into a large wide-mouthed jar, and tying some heavy stones about it, flung it into the river. Murder, they say, will out; and this case proved one in point, for the cook's artifice did not succeed; the waters, refusing to conceal this foul deed, cast up the jar, which rose to the surface of the stream. It chanced that his majesty the emperor was sitting in an open balcony of his palace, and beheld the jar swimming down the river. Curiosity, or some undefinable motive, caused him to determine to see what fortune had sent in this adventure; his commands to that effect were speedily obeyed, the jar was fished out of the water and the dreadful nature of its burthen made manifest. The king, enraged beyond all bounds by the discovery that such fearful acts were perpetrated close to his own residence, sent for the cutwal, and told him that he should lose his head unless he brought the murderer to punishment within a given time. The cutwal, stimulated by the fear of death, made strict inquiry, but for a considerable period without success; at length, he summoned all the potters of the city, and placing the jar before them, it was recognized by the manufacturers and traced to the owner of the cook-shop. The poor wretch loudly protested his innocence, and the king consented to spare his life on condition of his bringing the real offender to justice. The cook's wits were sharpened by the danger in which he stood, and, calling to mind the person of the second traveller, he succeeded, after some time, in pointing him out to the police. A ring, which was identified as belonging to the murdered officer, being found amongst the garments of the prisoner, placed the matter beyond a doubt, and Shah Jehan having examined him privately, and thus made himself acquainted with the frightful nature of the practices, and the extensive combinations, of the Thugs, dissembled deeply, and, pardoning the offender, rendered him the instrument of a more signal act of justice. Through the agency of this person, he succeeded in persuading great numbers of professional Thugs to enter his service; it is said by some that he formed them into a distinct corps, but this was only a snare to ensure their destruction; for he turned their own arts upon them, and at a feast to which they were solemnly invited, he surrounded the miscreants with his guards and they were all cut to pieces."

These narratives, and the discussions they produced wore away the morning; stories of murdered travellers, however frequently told, are always invested with a strange charm, and in the last adventure the introduction of the jar afforded a pleasing illustration of the popular tale of *The Forty Thieves:* to a lover of those agreeable fictions which go under the name of the *Arabian Nights*, some of the most delightful circumstances attendant upon travelling in India, proceed from the recognition of curious things

mentioned in the wild and wonderful legends, which have beguiled so many hours of our youth. The first time I saw one of the earthen-ware jars, in common use in Hindoostan, fully capable of containing a man, standing in the small yard of a respectable native's house, the midnight sally of Morgiana recurred to my mind, with all the freshness and vividness made by the perusal of her courageous exploit, in years long numbered with the past.

The sun being on the decline, I was tempted by the extreme beauty of the surrounding pleasure-grounds to walk abroad, and, attended by the two gentlemen, entered a flower-garden, in which, in addition to the blossoming plants common to India, a great variety of European exotics bloomed. With the exception of balsams, single althæas and roses, very few of the out-of-door flowers of English growth are to be seen in the gardens of Hindoostan; even the mignionette, though a native of Arabia, is not common, but will thrive, like many others, if a succession of fresh seeds can be procured: for unless the cultivators of distant places exchange their seeds with each other, foreign productions soon dwindle and die away. This lovely garden led to the banks of a large tank, or rather lake, one of the most beautiful of those pieces of artificial water with which the cultivated parts of India are so profusely embellished. In the centre, an island covered with lustrous flowering shrubs, formed a nest for innumerable small white herons, with snowy crests and feet of shivered topazes: glancing in and out of the dark green foliage, skimming along the surface of the water, or bending into it from the golden sands sloping from their flowery abode, these delicate creatures recalled to the mind the fanciful creations with which painters delight to people their enchanted islands and haunts of fairies. At every step, I was reminded of the magic touches of Stanfield's pencil, so exquisitely depicting the scenery in *Oberon*, or of the still more magnificent delineations of paradise by Martin. Opposite to a ghaut, or flight of steps, a superb tree spread its lofty and umbrageous canopy over a well. This monarch of the forest being held in great reverence by the Hindoo population of the place, groupes of natives were gathered under it, filling their water-pots, or proceeding to and fro laden with those graceful vessels, which add such a picturesque effect to the finely-moulded forms and becoming garments of Indians of all castes. The crimson splendours of a setting-sun threw a rich glow upon every object, and lit up the whole scene with hues divine. I have subsequently met with many persons, to whom this glorious landscape was familiar, and who spoke of it with indifference; but even under the influence of weak health and considerable bodily fatigue, it appeared to me one of the loveliest spots of earth on which my eyes had ever rested.

My companions pointed to a small tope, which fringed the border of the tank, and told me that it had been for many years the abode of a faqueer, whose story was somewhat romantic. A former proprietor of this beautiful domain, in a promenade through his grounds, stumbled over a strange unsightly object, which lay huddled up under a tree. On questioning this unfortunate remnant of humanity, the miserable wretch told

him that he for a long time had not had any other shelter than that which the boughs of the trees afforded, or any food excepting the wild roots and berries of the wood. He said that he had never been molested by the former owner of the estate, and that he hoped he should not now be driven out from the rude asylum for which he had conceived a strong attachment. The early part of his life had been spent with credit in the Company's military service, but, unhappily, smitten with a loathsome disease, on procuring his discharge, his wife and family refused to receive him and thrust him from the door, and he was compelled to wander about at a distance fellow-men, who abjured companionship with a leper. The extreme misery of his existence rendered him totally regardless of life, or the means of supporting it, and abandoning himself to fate, he lay down at night at the foot of a tree, without any security from the attacks of wild animals, and exposed to the ravages of the jackalls, so bold as to gnaw the dead flesh from his hands and feet as they prowled around him: the bones in many places were laid bare. But the sufferings of this unfortunate had now reached their climax,—he had met with a benefactor at last. His mental and bodily sufferings were soothed and alleviated by the compassionate kindness of his new friend, and the poor outcast leper found that, under the guardianship of a faithful follower of the divine precepts of the Christian religion, life had still many comforts and much happiness in store. Mr. G—— lost no time in building a commodious hut, in which the maimed object of his bounty would be effectually sheltered from the inclemencies of the weather, and the incursions of wild beasts. The next acquisition of the faqueer, after his establishment in this habitation, was rather a singular one: he was provided with a tattoo, or country pony, which had free liberty to graze on the adjacent pastures. A beggar on horseback is frequently talked about, but seldom seen, yet the exhibition is not very uncommon in India, where mendicity is a trade, and where pretenders to sanctity ask alms while they are carried about in palankeens. The state of the poor leper's feet rendered some conveyance necessary, and he had, in consequence of the various comforts lavished upon him by his kind protector, become sufficiently attached to existence to make an effort to preserve it; accordingly, mounted on his pony, he took his daily rounds through the village, and those who had shunned him while lying deserted on the bare earth, now, that he had shaken off a portion of his wretchedness, and basked under the favour of a great man, crowded around him with gifts. He obtained an ample supply of food and garments from the stores of the villagers, and began to accumulate money; though formerly so reckless of life and limb as to remain at the mercy of savage beasts, when possessed of an establishment of his own, he became rather particular respecting its arrangements, and not liking the way in which it had been thatched, ordered a new roof at his own expense: so true it is, that one acquisition always leads to the desire of others. The faqueer, in all probability, died a rich man; for, although left to perish at the period in which, disgusted with the cruelty of the world, he had abandoned himself to the most abject wretchedness, no one was deaf to the solicitations of a person who had, through the hands of a gentleman in universal estimation, received so many marks of the favour of an overruling providence.

On my return to the house, I found dinner prepared, and the founders of the feast, taking leave, left me to the enjoyment of my repast, and I again, while seated alone in an illuminated apartment, and attended by strange domestics, who did their spiriting silently, might fancy myself in the castle of some enchanter. Nor was the illusion dispelled until I had quitted the mansion and was upon my road to Dinapore; for, in exploring the different chambers which led to the one in which I was to repose for the night, it was impossible to banish the recollection of those numerous errant dames in white muslin, whose adventures, in long galleries and interminable suites of deserted rooms, had charmed my fancy in days long past. Unlike the ladies of romance, however, I enjoyed profound repose, and rather unwillingly obeyed the summons of the old sirdar, who knocked at my door, to acquaint me that it was time to rise. I quitted Arrah with an indelible impression on my mind; but can never hope to convey to my readers the effect produced by its wild tales and gorgeous scenery.

ORIGIN OF THE MILITARY TRIBES OF NÉPAL.

BY B. H. HODGSON, ESQ.

The great aboriginal stock of the inhabitants of these mountains, east of the river Kâli, or in Nêpál, is *Mongol*. The fact is inscribed, in characters so plain, upon their faces, forms, and languages, that we may well dispense with the superfluous and vain attempt to trace it historically in the meagre chronicles of barbarians.

But from the twelfth century downwards, the tide of Mussulmán conquest and bigotry continued to sweep multitudes of the Brahmans of the plains from Hindústán into the proximate hills, which now compose the western territories of the kingdom of Nêpál. There the Brahmans soon located themselves. They found the natives illiterate, and without faith, but fierce and proud.

Their object was to make them converts to Hindúism, and so to confirm the fleeting influence derived from their learning and politeness. They saw that the barbarians had vacant minds, ready to receive their doctrines, but spirits not apt to stoop to degradation; and they acted accordingly. To the earliest and most distinguished of their converts they communicated, in defiance of the creed they taught, the lofty rank and honours of the Kshatriya order. But the Brahmans had sensual passions to gratify, as well as ambition. They found the native females—even the most distinguished—nothing loath; but still of a temper, like that of the males, prompt to repel indignities. These females would, indeed, welcome the polished Brahmans to their embraces: but their offspring must not be stigmatised as the infamous progeny of a Brahman and a Mléchha—must, on the contrary, be raised to eminence in the new order of things introduced by their fathers. To this progeny also, then, the Brahmans, in still greater defiance of their creed, communicated the rank of the second order of Hindúism; and from these two roots, mainly, sprung the now numerous, predominant, and extensively ramified, tribe of the *Khás*—

originally the name of a small clan of creedless barbarians, now the proud title of the *Kshatriya*, or military order of the kingdom of Nêpál. The offspring of original Khás females and of Brahmans, with the honours and rank of the second order of Hindúism, got the patronymic titles of the first order; and hence the key to the anomalous nomenclature of so many stirpes of the military tribes of Nêpál is to be sought in the nomenclature of the sacred order. It may be added, as remarkably illustrative of the lofty spirit of the Parbattiahs, that, in spite of the yearly increasing sway of Hindúism in Nêpál, and of the various attempts of the Brahmans in high office, to procure the abolition of a custom so radically opposed to the creed both parties now profess, the Khás still insist that the fruit of commerce (marriage is out of the question) between their females and males of the sacred order shall be ranked as Kshatriyas, wear the thread, and assume the patronymic title.

The original Khás, thus favoured by it, became soon and entirely devoted to the Brahmanical system.* The progress of Islám below daily poured fresh refugees among them. They availed themselves of the superior knowledge of the strangers to subdue the neighbouring tribes of aborigines, were successful beyond their hopes, and in such a career, continued for ages, gradually merged the greater part of their own habits, ideas, and language (but not physiognomy) in those of the Hindús. The Khás language became a corrupt dialect of Hindi, retaining not many palpable traces (except to curious eyes) of primitive barbarism.

The *Ekthariahs* are the descendants, more or less pure, of Rájpúts and other Kshatriyas of the plains, who sought refuge in these mountains from the Moslem, or merely military service, as adventurers. With fewer aims of policy and readier means in their bright swords of requiting the protection afforded them than had the Brahmans, they had less motive to mix their proud blood with that of the vile aborigines than the Brahmans felt the impulse of, and they did mix it less. Hence, to this hour, they claim a vague superiority over the Khás, notwithstanding that the pressure of the great tide of events around them has, long since, confounded the two races in all essentials. Those among the Kshatriyas of the plains, who were more lax, and allied themselves with the Khás females in concubinage, were permitted to give to their children, so begotten, the patronymic title only, not the rank. But their children again, if they married for two generations into the Khás, became pure Khás, or real Kshatriyas in point of privilege and rank, though no longer so in name! They were Khás, not Kshatriyas; and yet they bore the proud cognomina of the martial order of the Hindús, and were, in the land of their nativity, entitled to every prerogative which Kshatriya birth confers in Hindústán! Such is the third and less fruitful root of the Khás race. The Ekthariahs speak the Khás language, and they speak no other.

The *Thákuris* differ from the Ekthariahs only by the accidental circumstance of their lineage being royal. At some former period, and in some little state or other, their progenitors were princes. The Sahí are the present royal family.

The remaining military tribes of the Parbattiahs are the *Magar* and *Gúrúng*, who now supply the greater numbers of the soldiers of this state. From lend-

* That is, they agreed to put away their old gods, and to take the new; to have Brahmans for Gúrús; and not to kill the cow: for the rest, they made and still make sufficiently light of the ceremonial law in whatever respects food and sexual gratification. Their active habits and vigorous character could not brook the restraints of the ritual law; and they had the example of licentious Brahmans to warrant their neglect of it. The few prejudices of the Khás are useful rather than otherwise, inasmuch as they favour sobriety and cleanliness.

ing themselves less early and heartily to Brahmanical influence than the Khás, they have retained, in vivid freshness, their original languages, physiognomy, and, in a less degree, habits. To their own untaught ears, their languages differ entirely the one from the other; but, in very truth, only as remote dialects of one great tongue, the type of which is the language of Tibet. Their physiognomies, too, have peculiarities proper to each, but with the general Calmuk caste and character in both. The Gúrúngs are less generally and more recently redeemed from Lámáism and primitive impurity than the Magars.

But, though both Gúrúngs and Magars still maintain their own vernacular tongues, Tartar faces, and careless manners, yet, what with military service for several generations, under the predominant Khás, and what with the commerce of Khás males with their females,* they have acquired the Khás language, though not to the oblivion of their own; and the Khás habits and sentiments, but with sundry reservations in favour of pristine liberty. As they have, however, with such grace as they could muster, submitted themselves to the ceremonial law of purity, and to Brahman supremacy, they have been adopted as Hindús. But partly owing to the licenses above glanced at, and partly by reason of the necessity of distinctions of caste to Hindúism, they have been denied the thread, and constituted a doubtful order below it, and yet not Vaisya nor Sudra, but a something superior to both the latter, what, I fancy, it might puzzle the Shástris to explain on Hindú principles.

The *Brahmans* of Nêpál are much less generally addicted to arms than those of the plains; and they do not therefore properly belong to our present subject. The enumeration of the Brahmans is nevertheless necessary, as serving to elucidate the lineage and connexions of the military tribes, and especially of the Khás.

The martial classes of Nêpál are, then, the Khás, Magar, and Gúrúng; each comprising a very numerous clan or race, variously ramified and subdivided.

The original seat of the Khás is ordinarily said to be Gorkhá, because it was thence immediately that they issued, seventy years ago, under the guidance of Prithvi Narayan, to acquire the fame and dominion achieved by him and his successors of the Gorkháli dynasty. But the Khás were, long previously to the age of Prithvi Narayan, extensively spread over the whole of the Choubísya; and they are now found in every part of the existing kingdom of Nêpál. The Khás are rather more devoted to the house of Gorkhá, as well as more liable to Brahmanical prejudices than the Magars or Gúrúngs; and, on both accounts, are somewhat less desirable as soldiers for our service than the latter tribes. I say somewhat, because it is a mere question of degree; the Khás having, certainly, no religious prejudices, nor probably any national partialities, which would prevent their making excellent and faithful servants in arms; and they possess pre-eminently that masculine energy of character and love of enterprise which distinguish so advantageously all the military races of Nêpál. The original seat of the Magars is the Bára Mangránth, or Satahung, Payung, Bhirkot, Dhor, Garahung, Rising, Ghiring, Gúlmi, Argha, Khachi, Musikot, and Isma; in other words, most of the central and lower parts of the mountains between the Bhêrí and Marsyándí† rivers. The attachment of the Magars to the house of Gorkhá is but recent, and of no extraordinary or inti-

* Here, as in the cases of the Brahman and Khás, and Kshatriya and Khás, there can be no marriage. The offspring of a Khás with a Magarin or Gurúngni is a titular Khás and real Magar or Gúrúng. The descendants fall into the rank of their mothers, and retain only the patronymic.

† The Marichangdi of our maps.

mate nature. Still less so is that of the Gûrûngs, whose native seats occupy a line of country parallel to that of the Magars, to the north of it, and extending to the snows in that direction. Modern events have spread the Magars and Gúrûngs over most part of the present kingdom of Nêpál.. The Gúrûngs and Magars are, in the main, Hindús, only because it is the fashion; and the Hindúism of the Khás, in all practical and soldierly respects, is free of disqualifying punctilio.

These highland soldiers, who despatch their meal in half an hour, and satisfy the ceremonial law by merely washing their hands and face, and taking off their turbans before cooking, laugh at the pharisaical rigour of our sipáhís, who must bathe from head to foot, and make *púja*, ere they begin to dress their dinner, must eat nearly naked in the coldest weather, and cannot be in marching trim again in less than three hours. In war, the former readily carry several days' provisions on their backs; the latter would deem such an act intolerably degrading. The former see in foreign service nothing but the prospect of glory and spoil: the latter can discover in it nothing but pollution and peril from unclean men and terrible wizards, goblins, and evil spirits. In masses, the former have all that indomitable confidence, each in all, which grows out of national integrity and success: the latter can have no idea of this sentiment, which maintains the union and resolution of multitudes in peril, better than all other human bonds whatever.

I calculate that there are at this time in Nêpál no less than 30,000 *Dákhriahs*, or soldiers off the roll by rotation, belonging to the above three tribes. I am not sure that there exists any insuperable obstacle to our obtaining, in one form or other, the services of a large body of these men; and such are their energy of character, love of enterprise, and freedom from the shackles of caste, that I am well assured their services, if obtained, would soon come to be most highly prized.

In my humble opinion, they are by far the best soldiers in India; and if they were made participators of our renown in arms, I conceive that their gallant spirit and unadulterated military habits might be relied on for fidelity; and that our good and regular pay and noble pension-establishment would serve to counterpoise the influence of nationality, especially in the Magars and Gúrûngs.*

THE LADIES OF BOKHARA.

Lieut. Burnes gives us the following glance at the Ladies of Bokhara:—"The house in which we lodged was exceedingly small, and overlooked on every side; but we could not regret it, since it presented an opportunity of seeing a Túrkí beauty, a most handsome young lady, who promenaded one of the surrounding balconies, and *wished to think* she was not seen. A *pretended flight* was not even neglected by this fair one, whose curiosity often prompted her to steal a glance at the Feringís. Since we had a fair exchange, she was anything but an intruder, though unfortunately too distant for us to indulge in the 'sweet music of speech.' The ladies of Bokhara stain their teeth quite black; they plait their hair and allow it to hang in tresses down their shoulders. On the head they wear large white turbans, but a veil covers the face, and many a lovely countenance wastes its fragrance beneath this netting."

* From the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

MR. AUBER ON BRITISH INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.*

THE important change which has been made in our commercial relations with the Chinese empire naturally excites, in those who intend to avail themselves of the change, a desire for information upon all points connected with those relations. The British public could not look to a better source for such information than to a gentleman whose official situation and experience have afforded him the best means of acquiring extensive knowledge of the various topics relating to British intercourse with China, and whose talents, diligence, and accuracy are well ascertained by the valuable details contained in his evidence before the East-India Committees, and especially by his excellent *Analysis of the East-India Company*,—a work, the utility of which has been universally felt and not rarely acknowledged.

Mr. Auber states, that his attention having been directed to the political branch of the Company's relations with China, he collected memoranda upon the subject, which might be useful in the future conduct of their affairs; and now that the trade with China is to be thrown open, and inquiry being made for definite information regarding the principles upon which the Company have managed their intercourse with the Canton authorities, he has thrown the memoranda into the form of a connected outline, showing the nature of the government with which the Company's agents have had to deal, and the attempts made by foreign nations to establish by formal treaty a regular intercourse with China.

In a preliminary chapter, Mr. Auber has given a rapid sketch of the history of modern European commerce with Asia, and of the policy adopted by England with respect to its Eastern traffic. He points out some of the most material changes in our principles of commercial policy in recent times, particularly with relation to the currency. He then touches upon the several questions connected with the agriculture of this country, the effects produced upon it by the Restriction Act, the Corn Laws, and taxation. The alteration of the navigation laws, the relaxations of the restrictions on the India trade and the colonial trade, are severally noticed; these various departures from the ancient system of commercial policy shewed, as Mr. Auber remarks, "the gradual but certain, nay, almost inevitable, progress which was making towards the still further changes that have since, although not perhaps to the whole extent, been made in the system under which our eastern commerce had been carried on."

With respect to the open trade with China, he observes that it will be entered upon under circumstances widely differing from those which attended the same experiment with India:

In the latter country the British authority was paramount. Protection as well as redress were extended, or if withheld, were attainable by appeals to the established tribunals at each presidency. The British trader was met by

* China. An Outline of its Government, Laws, and Policy; and of the British and Foreign Embassies to, and Intercourse with, that Empire. By PETER AUBER, Secretary to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. London, 1834. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

similarity of manners, language, and habits, on the part of his countrymen who had been long settled in India, and through whom he found no difficulty of communication with the natives. The governments were enabled to enforce obedience to the laws of the presidency, and to visit, if necessary, with summary penalties those who transgressed them.

As regards China, we resort to a country in which we have not a foot of ground, and where we are confined to one port, at which our permanent residence is doubtful. The habits, manners, and customs are quite foreign to our own. The laws of China have been compared to a collection of consecutive mathematical problems, with this additional circumstance of perplexity, that a just and entire comprehension of each section individually requires a general knowledge of those that follow, no less than those which precede. Such laws are also frequently violated by those who are their administrators and guardians; where their treatment of foreigners is proverbially contemptuous; and in their commercial dealings they have no scruple at imposition, if circumstances favour the practice. Such is the character of the people with whom we seek to maintain an intercourse.

Erroneous as we may think the principles upon which the system of government is based in China; barbarous and ill-digested as we may deem her laws, and earnestly as we may desire to open a more extended intercourse, from motives not merely of commercial gain, but of higher considerations, we must not forget that each nation has a right to be governed as she may think proper. No state has a right to interfere with another as independent as herself, or to set herself up as a judge of the conduct of the sovereign, or to constrain him to alter such conduct because it may not accord with the views of those who voluntarily resort to his dominions. A nation may permit another to trade with her under such conditions only as she may think proper; and where no treaty exists, nothing prevents her at any time she pleases from withdrawing, restraining, or modifying such permission.

In the next chapter, Mr. Auber has furnished a succinct history of China, its religion, government, and laws; its dislike of and contempt for foreigners, which is shewn to have existed from the earliest period of European intercourse with China; its internal and external policy, and a brief description of some of the countries adjoining China.

The very multifarious official duties of Mr. Auber are, of course, quite incompatible with a minute acquaintance with Chinese literature; it will, therefore, be no disparagement to the rest of the work to say, that this chapter, the details of which are mostly derived from authors who wrote when China was much less known than at present, would admit of material improvement in a future edition of the work.

The third chapter contains a history of missions to and from China, and of treaties with it. The details given of the embassies are curious.

The succeeding chapters are devoted to "British Intercourse with China," or the rise and progress of the commercial system which enabled the East-India Company to obtain for England the pre-emption of the market at Canton.

When the presidency at Bantam, in 1622, unfolded to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company their views as to the opening a trade with China, they observed:

"Concerning the trade of China, three things are especially made known unto the world.

"The one is, the abundant trade it affordeth.

"The second is, that they admit no stranger into their country.

"The third is, that trade is as life unto the vulgar, which in remote parts they will seek and accommodate with hazard of all they have.

"In these three considerations, it is easily conceived, how and where intercourse with that nation is to be expected; for it requireth no more care than to plant in some convenient place whither they may come, and then to give them knowledge that you are planted.

The first English ship that visited Macao, with a view of opening a trade at Canton, arrived there in July 1635. The result of the voyage, it is stated, "was by no means such as to encourage any hope, at this period, of securing an opening at Canton." The troubles in China and the civil wars at home checked the Company's endeavours to establish an intercourse with China. In 1644, another attempt was made, but "the difficulties and embarrassments were such as to preclude all hope of trade being successfully persevered in, and the supra-cargoes re-embarked and returned to Bantam." A narrative of an attempt to open a trade with Tonquin, in 1672, is given by Mr. Auber, which appears to be new. The experiment afforded "but a sorry prospect of commercial dealings." A factory was, however, maintained at Tonquin till 1697, "when the trade was found to be so unprofitable, and the difficulty of prosecuting it so great, that all further intercourse was abandoned."

In 1681, the Company determined to employ in the China (as well as India) trade ships direct from England; the China trade had hitherto been carried on in country vessels. Amoy, where the trade appears to have been profitable, being taken by the Tartars, the vessels proceeded to Macao.

At the period of the union of the two Companies, in 1702, the trade to China was not confined to one port; but one ship was sent to Limpo or Chusan and Bengal, and if unable to reach Chusan, to Amoy or Canton; another to Condore and Amoy, or to Canton and Surat; another to Condore, Amoy, and Mocha. This year, an attempt was made by the Chinese authorities to confine the whole commerce of Canton to one individual, termed "the emperor's merchant," who paid a considerable sum for the exclusive privilege of trading with Europeans. The incapacity of this "new monster," as the supracargoes designated him, led to a strong remonstrance from the English, and to a relaxation of his privilege.

In 1715, the intercourse with China had assumed the character of a regular trade. The ships were despatched at stated seasons, and supracargoes were appointed, who met and *consulted* on the Company's affairs: hence the title of "consultations" given to the records of the proceedings of the factory. At this period, it was the practice for the supracargoes to stipulate with the hoppo for (amongst other things) free trade with all people without restriction; that they might entertain what Chinese servants they pleased; that the Chinese were not to punish any of their English servants; and

that the hoppo should protect them from all [illegible] of the common people and mandarins.

In 1720, the co-hong was formed, which was such a grievance to the supracargoes, that they represented it to the viceroy, who informed the Chinese merchants, that "if they did not dissolve the co-hong, he should find means to compel them." Next year, the accidental death of the hoppo's officer led to the seizure of some Europeans, upon which the supracargoes, in a strong representation to the hoppo, threatened to recommend the Company to remove their trade from Canton to some other port. "The apprehension of the local authorities that they might lose the trade," it is said, "produced a good effect." The Chinese officer, who was the occasion of this misunderstanding, was punished.

In 1727, the vexatious impositions of the local authorities induced the supracargoes to intimate their intention to trade no more at Canton, but to proceed to Amoy; upon which the hoppo agreed to the points urged by the supracargoes, namely, that no more duties should be exacted than was set down in the emperor's book. In 1728, however, an additional duty was imposed; upon which the supracargoes and other merchants applied to the viceroy, and although they were stopped at the city-gates, they saw the viceroy, who read their petition. Another instance occurred the same year, in which they broke through the guard at the city-gates: and proceeded to the viceroy. In neither case did they obtain substantial redress; and in the latter they were censured for passing the gates; and when they remarked that the Company might be compelled to abandon the trade at Canton, the chung-ya, *locum tenens* of the viceroy, told them "they might go if they pleased."

The supracargoes in vain attempted, by representations to Peking and interviews with the viceroy, to procure the repeal of the ten per cent. duty, which was not abolished till 1736, on the accession of Këen Lung.

The vexations and interruptions of trade still continued; and the attempt to trade with Amoy being unpropitious, the Court, in 1753, endeavoured to re-open a trade at Limpo. In the following year, a discussion took place with the viceroy respecting the practice of naming security-merchants (hong) for each ship, which, it appears, had then existed about twenty years. No relief, however, was obtained.

In the year 1757, the emperor confined the foreign trade to Canton, not only prohibiting Europeans from resorting to Chusan, Limpo, or Amoy, but imposing double duty at each of those places. Previously to this order reaching England, the Court of Directors had made arrangements for attempting a more regular trade with Chusan and Limpo, a project which met with strong opposition from the viceroy of Canton, the local officers at this port being sensible of the advantages they derived from the foreign trade, and anxious to monopolize it. The experiment at Limpo, however, failed, and Mr. Flint, who was employed in the affair, was punished by the local authorities. When he returned from Limpo, in 1759, the viceroy desired to see him. Mr. Flint went to the palace, accompanied by the supracargoes, who claimed a right to be present at the interview. After some altercation, this was conceded. On coming to the gate of the inner court of the palace, their swords were taken from them, they were hurried (even forced) on to the viceroy's presence, and, under pretence of compelling them to pay homage, after the Chinese custom, they were thrown down; when the viceroy, seeing the supracargoes determined not to submit to this humiliation, ordered his people to desist. He then shewed Mr. Flint an imperial edict for his banishment to Macao for three years, at the expiration of which he was to leave China and never return. This punishment was inflicted upon him for going to Limpo, after the emperor had positively interdicted trade there. In spite of the protest of all the European merchants at Canton against the viceroy's unwarrantable treatment of the supracargoes, Mr. Flint was kept in close confinement by the Chinese till 1762.

The Court of Directors, upon hearing of these transactions, sent Captain Skottowe,* commander of one of their ships, with a letter to the viceroy, in which the Court requested the liberation of Mr. Flint, and, after expressing their mortification at their exclusion from Limpo, they pointed out the grievances which they desired to be redressed. These were four:—the impost of 1,950 taels, the six per cent. on imports and the two per cent. on silver, the hong, and the interdiction of a direct appeal to the viceroy. The result of this mission was unsatisfactory; not one of the points was conceded.

It is a curious fact, worthy of notice, that, at this period (1762), the Court, at the instance of the Royal Society, "sent out some queries, for the purpose of ascertaining the affinity between the Egyptian and Chinese writing, it being conceived that they were, in fact, the same writing." Some papers, in which this hypothesis is asserted and discussed, may be found in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

In 1764, an occurrence happened, which is of some importance as a precedent. His Majesty's ship *Argo* having arrived in China with treasure, the mandarins insisted upon measuring her, which the supracargoes stated the commander would not consent to, adding that they had no power over a King's ship. The commander, Captain Affleck, remonstrated with the viceroy, who declared that if the ship was not measured the supracargoes should leave the country. In the course of the discussions, it was alleged that Commodore Anson's ship, the *Centurion*, which arrived in 1741, was not measured; but the Chinese remarked that Commodore Anson's ship was driven in by stress of weather; "one amongst the numerous instances," Mr. Auber remarks, "in which occurrences that have taken place years preceding have been again brought forward, showing the minuteness with which the Chinese attend to events, however remote, connected with any branch of their regulations." After four months' discussion, Captain Affleck acceded, and the King's ship was actually measured.

* It is stated that he was to be called *Mr.* not *Captain*, and it was to be given out that he was the brother of the King's under-secretary of state: Captain Skottowe had a brother employed under Government.

In 1770, the Court of Directors resolved that the supracargoes should reside permanently in China. Next year the co-hong was dissolved.

The unfortunate affair of the gunner of the *Lady Hughes* took place in 1784, who was delivered over to the local authorities, and strangled; upon which occasion the gentlemen of the different nations at Canton were summoned to attend the mandarins, and were informed that the emperor was greatly displeased at their having so long delayed giving the man up, and that "the government had been extremely moderate in demanding the life of one foreigner for the lives of two of his subjects who had been lost by accident." Next year, an English sailor having been killed by a Chinese, the latter was strangled by the emperor's order, showing "the equal administration of the sanguinary laws of that extraordinary people." The same year, the viceroy visited the factory, being the first instance of that officer's entering a European house.

We have brought our epitome of the most material transactions between the British traders and the Chinese to the epoch of Lord Macartney's embassy. Mr. Auber, previously to noticing this important occurrence, observes:—

> It will have been apparent from the detail already given, that the Chinese, instead of relaxing in their conduct towards the English since their first intercourse with Canton, in consequence of the supposed increased value of their commerce and the length of their connexion with China, only inflicted additional impositions upon the trade, and as the supracargoes justly stated, acted as if they were "aware that the importance we attached to its continuance induced us to submit to almost every indignity." The feeling of distrust and apprehension manifested towards British subjects was, in some degree, traced to the impression occasioned by the extension of our arms and possessions in India, and to the opinion which the Chinese entertained of our character for encroachment, where we once obtained a footing. This remark acquires strength from the facts developed in the progress of the first embassy from Great Britain to Pekin, which is the next point to be noticed in our transactions with the Chinese empire.

From the period of this embassy, in 1792, the history of our intercourse with China becomes more familiar to the general reader. The details given by Mr. Auber, however, after, as well as previous to, this event, bear the impress of authenticity, and are, therefore, highly acceptable, as supplying facts which afford the means of forming a correct judgment respecting the character and policy of the Chinese.

The considerations which led to this embassy are well stated by Mr. Auber; its objects were to ascertain whether the evils complained of in our intercourse with China "had arisen from any settled policy of the imperial government, or from any ill-founded jealousy of our national influence; or whether they were created merely by the corruption and abuses of a distant provincial administration, and to endeavour to obtain a remedy for them." It is well known that the embassy failed; the letter of the emperor to the King of England stated, that "the proposals of the ambassador went to change the whole system of European commerce so long established at Canton, which could not be allowed, and his consent could by no means be given for resort to Limpo, Chusan, Tien Sing, or any northern ports, nor could he allow of a British resident at Pekin." It further intimated, that any attempt to trade with other places than Canton would be resisted by force. Of this letter, a record is no doubt preserved in one of the imperial *bureaux*.

The subsequent transactions, which are treated more at length, and brought down to the month of June 1833, comprehend details of various collisions, altercations, and stoppages of trade, an analysis of which would require more space than we can afford for it. They are given with a fullness and impartiality which enhance the value of the narrative, as a record of facts.

The embassy of Lord Amherst was considered by himself, as well as by the Court of Directors, almost conclusive against the efficacy of embassies to Peking. The Court of Directors, in their remarks upon the result of that embassy, express sentiments which distinctly negative the disposition imputed to that body of encouraging a servile subserviency and crouching behaviour towards the Chinese authorities. They observe:—

> "When we directed that your intercourse with the Chinese should be conducted in a mild and conciliatory temper, it by no means follows that we are in any degree inclined to surrender or abandon the immunities and privileges hitherto enjoyed by our factory, and to which the imperial edicts have recognized our just claims. We no more entertain the opinion that the real interests of British commerce are to be preserved by a servile and abject submission on the part of those to whose hands such interests are entrusted, than we expect that our particular commerce with China will be best upheld and maintained by the use of strong and threatening language in your intercourse with the officers of the government. Allowance should at all times be made for the known habits of the Chinese in their official correspondence.
>
> "Whenever you recur to remonstrance or complaint, the cause should be first well weighed, and the necessity for the measure clearly established; and when, after due deliberation, you may determine on an address to the local authorities, all harshness of expression should be avoided, and great care taken that no personal feeling be suffered to mix itself with the expression of official remonstrance or complaint."

The transactions between the factory and the local authorities, in 1830 and 1831, are detailed with minute fidelity and perfect temper and impartiality; as well as the extraordinary act of Mr. Innes, in April last year, who set fire to the hoppo's house, conceiving, by a very slight distortion of the views and principles which seem to govern the conduct of Europeans at Canton, that he was perfectly warranted in so doing.

We have thus completed our somewhat superficial notice of a work which cannot be subjected to a perfect analysis without a larger liberty with it than we are justified in taking merely with a view of enabling our readers to judge of its character. We can hardly add to the recommendation which it receives from the name it bears on the title-page.

Appended to the volume is a curious narrative, taken from original documents at the India House, of a voyage to Japan, performed in 1598.

ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE.

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Nothing could be more frightfully dull than Cawnpore at the period of which I write. A perfect stagnation had taken place in society. There was a sort of general strike amongst the ladies our balls were unattended, and our actors performed to empty benches. Our fair patronesses had wearied of making themselves amiable, and, for some offence, real or imaginary, were determined to withhold their smiles. We,—that is, the bachelorhood of the place,—were the most ill-used and innocent people in the world; at least we could accuse ourselves of nothing worse than peeping through the blinds of Miss Jemima Perkins' *palkee garree*, and toasting her at mess-parties as the beauty of the station. Miss Jemima Perkins was the daughter of a *sondagur* (shop-keeper); there lay the villainy:—she was not in society, and yet we presumed to admire her. Our ringleader on this occasion was an elderly and rather battered civilian, named Grimstone, who, having somewhat of the bruin in his composition, cared very little whether that portion of womankind claiming rank and precedence were pleased or displeased by his method of conducting himself; he was, therefore, as the phrase goes, "very sweet" upon Miss Perkins. I had my private reasons for believing that he would not succeed; but as I kept them to myself, it was the general opinion that the young lady would take the *pas* in the station. Though Grimstone was the chief offender, as we were supposed to aid and abet him in an act of open rebellion, we were all under a ban, and were upon the point of degenerating into mere smokers of cigars, handlers of cues, and drinkers of *brandy paanee*, when, at this critical moment, a new impulse was given to our flagging spirits.

On repairing to the course one evening, we were agreeably surprized by the appearance of a beautiful girl, a perfect stranger, who occupied a seat in the carriage of Mrs. Frampton, one of the leading ladies of the station. The *palkee garree*, which contained Miss Perkins, was deserted in an instant, and every horseman endeavoured to get up to the rival equipage. Mrs. Frampton surveyed her outriders with a malicious smile; she had ordered her *garree-wán* (coach-man) to drive so fast, that there was no possibility of speaking to her. It was a cruel revenge; we had dared to differ with her in opinion respecting the extent of Grimstone's turpitude in the projected elevation of a shop-keeper's daughter, and we were now made to repent in sackcloth and ashes: not a man of us would have the temerity to dispute her dicta again. Unfortunately, there were so few equipages on the course, that no stoppage occurred, and, after a single tour, our fair enemy ordered the horses home and left us to bewail the hour in which we had asserted our independance. Bursting in ignorance, we rode about, inquiring who the fair stranger could be, and, as a last resource, way-laid and arrested the post-master, a sturdy old bachelor, who, quite indifferent to female society, had no sympathy with the flatterers and spoilers of the sex. However, we made him tell us all he knew, and rated him furiously for not promulgating the information before.

The young lady, it appeared, travelled *dák*, and, by virtue of his office, he had been made acquainted with her arrival at least a week; she was a Miss Delaserre, an orphan, and, from a correspondence with her brother, an officer of infantry, whom she had come out to join, he farther knew that she was to remain at Cawnpore until the young lieutenant could come over to fetch her away. From the glance we had obtained of Miss Delaserre, her beauty

appeared to be of the most captivating description; delicately fair, with dark blue eyes and a profusion of rich brown hair; she wore a swan's-down round her throat, which was shamed by the lilies above.

Mrs. Frampton's gates were hermetically sealed for the evening; not one of us could presume to drop in, as in those happier times, when we submitted tamely to her caprices, and praised her most when she least deserved it; but we kept hovering about the compound. Presently, the sound of a piano was heard; a soft prelude, succeeded by a burst of vocal music, which enchained us to the spot. We scarcely dared to breathe, lest we should lose a single note; the syren had been quite fascinating enough before, and we felt we were all undone. Too soon that melodious voice ceased; we heard the phizzing in the lamps, betokening that the oil is consumed, and that the flame has reached the waters; out they went, one, by one, leaving the world "to darkness and to us:" so we returned home and consoled ourselves with burnt claret and projects for the morrow.

At an early hour, Mrs. Frampton's doors were beset; we were all admitted and most graciously received by the lady of the mansion; but she received us alone: the only glimpse we could obtain of her fair companion was abominably tantalizing; she was seated in an adjoining apartment, and partly screened from view by one of those panels of fluted silk, which fill up the centre of the doors in Anglo-Indian houses, leaving a chasm below and above for the transmission of air. One little foot was visible beneath this envious guard, exquisitely small, beautifully formed; it rested on a cushion and was clad in a stocking which seemed made of lace, and a fairy shoe which might have belonged to Cinderella, and whose very tie had something bewitching in it. Mrs. Frampton expressed herself highly flattered by our visits, especially as she said we must be aware she could not introduce any body to her charming guest, until the arrival of her brother, who might have plans for her which she should be sorry to interfere with. We were obliged to bear this without flinching, or, as the London newspapers, say without "flaring up." There was a lurking malice in Mrs. Frampton's eye, which revealed the delight she took in our discomfiture. However, we concealed our rage and mortification as well as we could, played the agreeable with all our might, flattered, coaxed, and laughed our wayward hostess into good humour, and took our leave, full of hope of better success on the ensuing day. We were, nevertheless, horribly provoked; and the more so, as the apartment, in which Miss Delaserre was seated, was a great deal too remote for any of the fine things and witty speeches, with which we had assailed Mrs. Frampton, to reach her lovely ears. None of us could fancy that, though unseen, we had made a favourable impression, and unless her offended hostess should relent, our morning would be totally lost.

We all began to inquire whether any body in the station was acquainted with Lieutenant Delaserre; but it appeared that he was very little known beyond his own corps, and, had not his name occurred in the army list, we might almost have doubted the existence of such a person. It was agreed, upon all sides, that he must be propitiated, and various schemes were suggested to procure his sanction to an introduction to his sister before he could make his appearance at Cawnpore. Nothing did we desire so much as a triumph over Mrs. Frampton, and, inspired with this expectation, we repaired to the course in excellent spirits.

The report of Miss Delaserre's charms had brought the whole of the population out, and the carriage in which she sate could not, therefore, hurry

along as upon the preceding evening; all the equestrians made a point of paying their respects to the lady by whom she was accompanied, and availed themselves of the opportunity to gaze upon one of the sweetest faces which it had ever been their lot to behold. I felt my heart to be in great jeopardy, but my bosom friend and counsellor, Beauchamp, was a lost man: he looked, and looked again, until "he looked his very soul away." There was a pretty consciousness about Miss Delaserre, which heightened her attractions; she seldom raised her eyes, and the blush deepened on her cheek as she felt herself to be the object of general admiration. When the carriage moved on, she seemed to experience a welcome relief, and ventured a few side-long glances at the crowd, but new gazers speedily obliged her to resume her downcast attitude, and darkness coming on, she vanished like a brilliant meteor from our sight.

Beauchamp and I returned home by different routes; riding down the road, from the lines of the King's dragoons, he passed through one of the native bazaars, and came up to Mrs. Frampton's carriage nearly at the moment that a heap of straw, suddenly igniting, blazed out, terrified the horses, threw the driver from his seat, and put the passengers into great peril. My friend dismounted, seized the reins, and was on the box in an instant. The horses, which had begun to kick and plunge at a frightful rate, were soon reduced to order; taking a circuit which conveyed them away from the alarming noise and glare, he brought the ladies safe to their own door. Frampton, who had heard of the accident, and was in a dreadful state of excitement, arrived at the same instant, and delighted Beauchamp with the warm expressions of his gratitude. Mrs. Frampton and her fair companion were taken out unhurt, but in a very pretty state of perturbation, and their gallant charioteer was, as a matter of course, invited in to dinner. He esteemed himself the most fortunate of men. Miss Delaserre sate opposite to him at table, and smiled upon him. Perfectly devoid of affectation, she made light of her past alarm, and after dinner professed herself to be so much recovered as to be able to sing. Beauchamp had the supreme felicity of handing her to the piano, and hanging over her enraptured as she warbled forth notes attuned to love. But this delectable state unhappily was of short duration. Mrs. Frampton, so long as her husband's anxiety and distress about her lasted, enjoyed a sweet serenity of temper; but when his fears began to abate, and, satisfied that she had not received the slightest injury, he forbore to whisper soft and sweet things into her ears, she discovered that she had been most shamefully neglected by Captain Beauchamp. My friend was too much occupied by his fair enslaver to perceive the turn which affairs had taken. Frampton, to make things worse, was called out upon some business, and his wife, left entirely to her own cogitations, grew more and more piqued and irritated, until at last her wrath exploded. She arose from her seat, approached the piano, and effectually disturbed the harmony reigning there, by accusing Beauchamp of having purposely frightened her horses in order to gain himself the credit of saving Miss Delaserre's life! Amazed at such a charge, he at first attempted to laugh it off, but the lady persisted, and shewed that she was at least in earnest in desiring to fasten a quarrel upon him. Futile were all his protestations and assurances; in vain did he humble himself to the dust before a person determined to find him guilty; she only grew the more enraged with every attempt to pacify her, and Frampton, on his return, found his fair partner exasperated beyond all previous experience of a temper, which mingled a considerable quantity of acid with its sweets. Beauchamp, as a last resource, appealed to

him; the poor bewildered husband could not help admitting the charge to be unjust: this produced a crisis, and off went the lady into hysterics. The party now broke up in most admired disorder; the half-distracted lover had not an opportunity of whispering a single word into Miss Delaserre's ear in exculpation of himself, for, terrified by the storm, and aware of the deference and attention exacted by her hostess, she had quitted his side immediately and was now busily employed in trying the effect of eau de cologne and other restoratives upon a fit of passion.

Poor Beauchamp, obliged to depart amid the screams of a lady whom he had so unwittingly exasperated, came to me in great distress of mind, and related all that had passed. It was plain that Frampton's doors would never be opened to him again, but a good opportunity offered itself to commence a correspondence with Miss Delaserre, to whom he was bound to justify himself, and as she would not remain very long under the roof of one of the most unreasonable women in the world, we might look forward to happier days and prosperous wooing.

But in such a place as Cawnpore, a fracas of this kind could scarcely fail to be attended with serious consequences. Aware ourselves of the simple nature of the case, we did not anticipate the conclusions which ignorant and malicious persons would draw. Before ten o'clock in the morning, the story had circulated throughout the cantonments, and in most instances it told very much against Beauchamp. Those who acquitted him of the diabolical part of the business, in setting fire to the bazaar, thought that he had behaved shamefully to Mrs. Frampton; sundry rude remarks and impertinent speeches were put into his mouth; they who indulged themselves in observations of the severest nature upon the manners and temper of the termagant in question, in imputing their own opinions to Beauchamp, protested that the utmost deference and delicacy were due to a lady, and deemed him unpardonable in having transgressed the rules of good breeding.

The letter was despatched to Miss Delaserre, but the only reply was a *salaam*;* a communication of a less agreeable nature followed immediately afterwards. Frampton wrote to require an apology for the language used towards his wife on the preceding evening; this led to a long correspondence; Beauchamp explained, but respectfully declined to apologize for expressions which he had never uttered; angry words ensued; vainly did I endeavour to heal the breach, and my friend was driven, at the last, to the necessity of calling Frampton out.

It was my private opinion that our fair tormentor had taken a fancy to widow's weeds, and was determined to give herself a chance of trying their effect upon some obdurate heart. We could not help indulging her, since Beauchamp, as the challenger, was compelled to fire; he did so, and wounded his opponent slightly in the arm. This made matters worse; if no blood had been shed, we might have made them friends upon the field; for, though Beauchamp was more than satisfied, Mrs. Frampton, it appeared, was not; the duel, as in most cases of duels, settled nothing, and society remained in as great a ferment as ever about the affair. A court-martial was talked of; some people busied themselves with trying to find out whether a charge of incendiarism could not be established; others thought that Capt. Beauchamp ought to demand an inquiry into his conduct, and the champions of the station averred that he must shoot half-a-dozen gentlemen before he could hope to retrieve his character.

* Equivalent to compliments.

My friend was no farther affected by this idle, though mischievous talk, than as it regarded the opinion which Miss Delaserre and her brother might form, and there being now no chance of getting either Frampton or his wife to listen to reason, he determined to meet Delaserre upon the road, and lay a true statement of the whole proceeding before him, as the only means of preventing his mind from being poisoned against the lover of his sister. I approved of this resolution, furnished him with my testimonials, and saw him off. As his second, I was not in the best odour with Mrs. Frampton, but Miss Delaserre looked graciously upon me, which I thought augured well for the success of my friend's suit.

Ladies have so long enjoyed the glorious privilege of changing their minds, without any assignable reason for so doing, that the alteration of Mrs. Frampton's system, regarding her fair guest, ought not to have excited either comment or surprize. Though formerly declaring that she had determined to consign Miss Delaserre over to her brother, with a hand and heart perfectly disengaged, it was rather hard upon her that her palpable endeavours to make up a match between the young lady, and our old but almost forgotten friend Grimstone, should have been imputed to any thing but feminine caprice. Who, in so censorious a world, can escape slander? Mrs. Frampton cherished all the love of her sex for those glittering gew-gaws with which women delight to adorn their persons. She was not content with no more diamonds than her eyes were made of, and no rubies save those which graced her lips. Aware of her *shoke*, as we Indians term any peculiar passion or hobby, Mr. Grimstone took the straight-forward way to propitiate a lady whom he had so grievously offended; at least, so said the scandalous chronicle. He had seen Miss Delaserre upon the course, had thought her infinitely handsomer than Miss Perkins, and accustomed to self-indulgence, and grudging no expense upon his own gratification, he had purchased a set of ornaments, which had been admired and coveted by every lady in Cawnpore, and presenting them to Mrs. Frampton, asked her to exert her influence in his favour. The jewels were graciously accepted, and proudly displayed; they not only set the wearer's fears at rest on the subject of Miss Perkins, but, as far as wealth and consequence were concerned, assured her of a formidable rivalship to Beauchamp.

Miss Delaserre could now no longer be kept in the back-ground, and at the parties which she graced with her presence, increased the favourable impression already made by the beauty of her person and the sweetness of her manners. Beauchamp had desired me to lose no opportunity which should offer to cultivate her acquaintance, and though to be proxy in a love-affair is a post of danger, I could not hesitate to accept it. I cannot pretend to say that I remained quite heart-whole during this perilous duty, or that I did not feel a secret desire to supplant my friend; but, in justice to myself, I am bound to say, that though "it were an easier task to pluck bright honour from the pale-faced moon, or dive into the bottom of the deep and drag up drowned honour," still, that law of kings ruled every word and action I spoke of; I pleaded for the absent, and was half-delighted and half-disappointed to perceive that, as far as Miss Delaserre's modesty would permit her to develope her sentiments, she shewed a favourable disposition towards my friend. Whether Mrs. Frampton thought my heart in danger, or was afraid of losing the *nuzzurs* (presents) Mr. Grimstone was in the habit of laying at her feet, I know not; but she put an effectual bar to any confidential communication between me and Miss Delaserre. I had little or no opportunity of speaking to her, and should

certainly have hit upon some expedient to defeat her jailor's malice, had I not felt that I was approaching too near a flame, and dreaded the catastrophe of the silly moth. Besides, I was not destitute of some alarm on the score of the lady. By this time, dear reader, you will have discovered that I am a modest man; but diffidence has its limits; I really was afraid that Beauchamp, on his return, might find his charmer more inclined to listen to one who had been accustomed to pour pleasing tales into her ear, than to a comparative stranger, much as he had dared and suffered in her cause. Of Grimstone I felt no apprehension whatsoever; he was one of the last men in the world calculated to win a woman of taste and sense; and as Mrs. Frampton's influence must soon be at an end, I rather enjoyed the break-up of his expectations, the melting away of those *Chateaux d'Espagne*, which were floating before his mind's eye. Grimstone, in the character of the lover of a girl of education and fashion, formed an amusing spectacle; neither King Croppart, nor Peruonto, nor the Yellow Dwarf, could be more ungainly; he had no conversational talents, never looked into a book, and had the reputation of beating his servants. It was evident to me that Miss Delaserre only endured the society of such a person out of respect to the Framptons; she appeared bored to death by his attentions, and disengaged herself from them whenever it was in her power.

I made a daily report to Beauchamp, who, in consequence of the detention of Delaserre at the head-quarters of his district, had been obliged to make a longer journey than he had expected. But his meeting with the brother of his beloved had been highly satisfactory; he had found him all that he could wish, a young man of spirit and talent, able to form a correct judgment for himself, and unlikely to be biassed or led away by the opinions and intrigues of others. They promised to become excellent friends, and, joining company, were marching to Cawnpore in the most agreeable manner together.

In the few opportunities which I found to converse with Miss Delaserre, she expressed the greatest anxiety for her brother's arrival. I could perceive that Mrs. Frampton had contrived to render her home exceedingly disagreeable to her fair guest, who, however, felt herself too much indebted to the hospitality offered to her, as a stranger (for only a very slight acquaintance subsisted between Delaserre and the family by whom she had been received), to make any open complaint. In the meantime, Grimstone assumed the air of an accepted suitor, talking confidently amongst his companions of his intended marriage. He was now seen to occupy the fourth corner of Mr. Frampton's barouche,—a suspicious circumstance, but from which, as I did not imagine that Miss Delaserre was a consenting party, I drew no inference in his favour. The station, however, seemed to think this incident conclusive; and at last I began to feel a little nervous about it myself, and to wish for the appearance of Beauchamp and Delaserre.

A long residence in India affords melancholy experience of the frightful instability of human life; but I know not that, on any former occasion, I experienced so great a degree of surprize and horror as at the intelligence which reached Cawnpore, that Delaserre was dead of jungle-fever, and his companion not expected to survive. Poor Marianne was now completely cast upon the world. I drove all over the station, in the hope of interesting some married lady in her situation, and procuring for her, in case of need, a more eligible asylum than that to which her evil fortune had consigned her. I did not succeed. The Anglo-Indian community have the reputation of possessing the kindest hearts in the world, and as the good deeds which they have per-

formed to orphans and widows, and all sorts of distressed persons, have been blazoned far and wide, they can afford occasionally to be extremely callous and calculating, without endangering a character so well established. Every body seemed to think Miss Delaserre a most fortunate person in having a home to shelter her, and a man with a good appointment ready to take her to wife, upon such an emergence; and it was evident that there was a general, though secret, congratulation that the trouble, responsibility, and care of a young lady had fallen upon Mrs. Frampton, who could better afford to take such a charge upon herself.

I returned home from my tour spiritless and discomfited, ready to divide myself and go to buffets, for not having boldly pleaded my own cause, and ousted Grimstone from the first. Marianne was far too sweet a girl to be thrown away upon such a fellow. I could not endure the idea of the sacrifice for a single instant; but as Beauchamp was not yet dead, I did not think that I should be justified in coming forward in my own person, and, without instructions from him, nothing could be done in his case. In this dilemma, I was fain to be content with writing a long letter to Miss Delaserre, in which I intreated her not to allow her own apprehensions, or the persuasions of others, to hurry her into precipitate measures, but to confide implicitly in the exertions of those friends, who would watch over her welfare with all the solicitude of the brother whom she had lost. A *salaam*, as usual, was the only reply to this epistle, and I felt by no means assured that it had been permitted to reach the hands for which it was designed; but I had no means of ascertaining this point; Miss Delaserre was not to be seen; I possessed no title to intrude upon her privacy, and, perhaps, had no right to be provoked at the better fortune of Grimstone, who was a privileged guest where I suffered under a bar of exclusion.

The poet assures us that "most implacable is woman's hate;" and, in the present instance, *malgré* my knight-errantry and championship for the sex, I was compelled to acknowledge that the charge was not destitute of foundation. Mrs. Frampton's anger against Beauchamp had assumed a deadly character, and the happiness of one of the most charming of created beings might be sacrificed to it; rather than either he or I should succeed, this most revengeful spirit would move heaven and earth to bring about a union, which must inevitably consign our sweet friend to a life of misery. Reports were rife at Cawnpore, that Delaserre had died deeply in debt,—no uncommon circumstance for a subaltern without a staff-appointment; his sister, cast upon the charity of strangers, could scarcely hope for any alternative except marriage, and if the hospitality of those who sheltered her should weary, no time for choice would be allowed: she must take the first offer, and become independent at the expense of every earthly prospect of felicity.

The accounts from Beauchamp, to whose assistance one of the garrison surgeons had been immediately despatched, were more favourable than I had ventured to anticipate; the immediate danger was over, and nothing now was to be apprehended should no relapse take place. The gratification I derived from this intelligence was miserably damped by the report of Grimstone's progress. Miss Delaserre, pale as death, and enveloped in black garments, appeared, not on the public drive, but in the neighbouring roads, and after a few evenings was seen with Grimstone alone in his carriage. Beauchamp arrived the day after; his disorder had taken a favourable turn, and he recovered rapidly. But what availed reviving health? Marianne appeared to be lost to him for ever; he was not permitted to exchange a word with her, and his abhorred rival, in

character of her betrothed, assumed the right of receiving the papers and other property entrusted to his care. Marianne's signature was affixed to the document, which enabled Grimstone to make this demand. Beauchamp, compelled to obey, reluctantly gave up his last hope, and the triumph of Mrs. Frampton seemed complete. There was a great stir amongst the box-wallahs of Cawnpore,—a calculating race, who, aware that there would be a demand for bridal finery, had sent down to Calcutta for investments. From the gossip of the place, we learned that Miss Delaserre had refused to marry until after the first period of mourning for her brother had expired, but the respite was only for six weeks. A second letter, which I had written, and one from Beauchamp, were returned upon our hands, and could we have been assured that they had been sent back with Marianne's knowledge and consent, we might have submitted with a good grace, or at least made an effort to do so. But the woe-begone looks and wasting form of the fair victim told a different tale. It was very clear that Grimstone's assiduities did not console her for the loss she had sustained. My friend and myself consulted together upon the propriety of putting him out of the way with a pistol-ball; and, after long deliberation, having come to the conclusion that Miss Delaserre might be prevented by the outcry of society from marrying the man who had killed her affianced husband, the task of shooting him devolved upon me, and, with a generosity which I can never forget, I devoted myself to the service. But there was no getting Grimstone to fight; vainly did I strive to irritate and annoy him when we met, which was rarely, away from female society, and Marianne's imploring looks always arrested my purpose whenever I made the attempt in her presence.

Success did not render Mrs. Frampton careless; she guarded her young friend as sedulously as ever from the approach of any person likely to overthrow her plans. Marianne had no female confidants in the station, for there was too great a probability of her becoming burthensome to render the ladies anxious to make themselves the depositaries of her sorrows; and not speaking a single word of Hindoostanee, we could not open a communication with her through the medium of the servants. Mrs. Frampton saw all this, and exulted; she was in the happiest temper imaginable: so kind and obliging to her husband, so courteous to his friends, so agreeable to the select circle admitted to her table, that her past exploits were forgotten by all save Beauchamp and myself, and perchance Marianne, who moved about like the ghost of her former self. More than once was I on the point of wishing that it was valiant to beat a woman, and my anxiety to foil our common enemy at her own weapons increased with the malicious display of her success.

Grimstone, though exceedingly lavish of his money whenever he had a point to gain which required a profuse expenditure, nevertheless possessed the organ of acquisitiveness in no common degree. He had shown himself to be a legacy-hunter of the keenest avidity, and, in more than one instance, had been very successful in procuring the insertion of his name in the last will and testament of an acquaintance. Facetiously boasting of considerable expectations from a rich indigo-planter near Patna, who was under great obligations to him, a stratagem occurred to me, by which I hoped not only to get him out of the way for a time, but also to involve him in a scrape with Mrs. Frampton and Miss Delaserre, from which extrication would be difficult. I did not communicate my plan to Beauchamp, determined to take the merit as well as the peril upon myself. I happened to be acquainted with some domestic secrets in Mr. Blenkinsop's, the indigo-planter's, family, and I availed myself of this knowledge in the execution of my scheme. Grimstone received a letter, in

Hindoostanee, which he supposed to be written by a creature of his own, informing him that the old man was in a dying state, and as yet had made no disposition of his property. This was true. Next came an insinuation that the presence of the saib would be very desirable to prevent the so-often-threatened-to-be-disinherited-nephew from making his peace with his uncle.

The fish was hooked. Greatly to Mrs. Frampton's displeasure, Grimstone declared that official duties would take him away from Cawnpore; his fair colleague was of opinion that secret instructions, public orders, regulations of the service, and all such minor considerations, should succumb to her will and pleasure, and could not be convinced that the measure was one of necessity. It behoved Grimstone to take precautions to prevent the real cause of his journey from being known, and he made arrangements which he thought would secure this object. He laid a private *dák*, that is, he sent his own people forward to engage bearers, in order that the postmaster might not be able to "prate of his whereabout;" and, stealing away without entrusting an individual with his secret, he trusted that it was quite safe. The next morning, a young lady was missing from the station, no other than Miss Jemima Perkins, who had been so long and so shamefully neglected by her former admirer. The report went about, that being too deeply pledged to this fair damsel to retreat, in order to prevent prosecution for a breach of promise, he had gone off with her, and thereby avoided also an explanation with Mrs. Frampton. From the postmaster we ascertained, beyond a doubt, that Miss Perkins was gone by *dák* to Benares, and it was soon made clear that Mr. Grimstone had taken the same route and travelled in company. A glimpse of him had been caught at one of the public bungalows, and the desire which he manifested to conceal himself, coupled with the fact of his being in the train of a lady, to whom at one time it was reported that he was engaged, gave a very black appearance to the whole affair.

At Cawnpore, there is nothing too bad to be believed of any body; the most nefarious designs towards the weaker sex were attributed to Mr. Grimstone, whose character was gone, torn to pieces, not a shred of it left, before the day was over. One person, however, there was, at the station, who treated the accusations against Mr. Grimstone with scorn. Mrs. Perkins averred that, as far as her daughter was concerned, his addresses were of the most honourable nature. She could not, perhaps, defend his conduct with regard to other young ladies, who might have been most shamefully deceived for any thing she knew; but she had letters in her possession which put the matter beyond a doubt that he was now on his way to Benares to lead Miss Perkins to the altar. This was gall and wormwood to Mrs. Frampton; she tried for a long time to appear incredulous, but the thing was at last too plain and palpable; she could not even affect to disbelieve it; never was there a more ill-used gentlewoman. What was to become of her fine schemes respecting Miss Delaserre? It would be impossible to keep her young friend long in ignorance of the arts she had employed to induce her to consent to a marriage with a man whom she detested, nor would it be desirable to retain Marianne in the family, now that she had become so intimately acquainted with the temper and disposition of her hostess. Mrs. Frampton felt conscious that deception was at an end; the poor persecuted orphan-girl, who had been made to feel her power, never could forget the cruel treatment she had experienced at a period when her situation demanded so much tenderness, and, on reflecting upon these things, the lady was very angry, not with herself, but with the person whom she had injured. Her plans for Miss Delaserre being defeated, the only anxiety she now

felt was to get her off her hands; and she took her to a ball in the evening, careless of the consequences, content that even Beauchamp should renew his addresses rather than she should be longer burthened with a guest whose good opinion could only be recovered at too great a cost of self-denial.

Such an oportunity was not to be neglected. We were both at the ball, and learned from the lips of Miss Delaserre that she had never received the letters we had addressed to her. On the death of poor Delaserre, my friend, knowing that he should not be received on visiting terms by Mrs. Frampton, had written to his sister, who was married to a man of rank and fortune at Bareilly, to come over to Cawnpore, that she might be ready to receive Marianne in case she should desire to leave her present residence. Mrs. Hargrave, who was warmly attached to her brother, obeyed his summons as soon as it was in her power to do so, for though Miss Delaserre's engagement to Mr. Grimstone rendered the visit unnecessary on her account, Beauchamp's late alarming illness and present perturbed state of mind, were quite sufficient to induce his affectionate relative to undertake the journey. She had only arrived that morning, but she made her appearance at the ball, was introduced to Miss Delaserre, whom she cordially invited to take up her abode, for as long a time as she chose to remain in India, under her roof. Marianne gladly availed herself of the asylum so opportunely offered, and Mrs. Frampton made no attempt to conceal the pleasure which the arrangement afforded her. Not a word did she say in favour of the absent delinquent; on the contrary, attributing the lamentable figure which she made in the present position of affairs to his mismanagement of his flirtation with Miss Perkins, she entered the ranks amid the bitterest of his enemies. Now that the decided step had been taken, and that coolies were to be seen traversing Cawnpore with Miss Delaserre's *petarrahs* and trunks upon their heads, conveying her baggage from the banks of the river to the house of the nawáb, which he had lent to Mrs. Hargrave, during her sojourn at Cawnpore, I ventured to hint the possibility of our all being mistaken in the opinion we had formed of poor Grimstone's conduct. Mrs. Frampton would not hear a syllable in his defence; she insisted upon his being given over to general reprobation; he had acted in the most shameless, dishonourable, and atrocious manner, and the testimony of an angel would not convince her of his innocence. I was silenced; I had done my best to remove her prejudices, but could not oppose my poor judgment against that of a lady, especially one who was bound by all the ties of friendship to vindicate, if it were possible, the character of a man whom she had professed to esteem so highly, and had patronized in defiance of the opinion of all the station.

In the mean time, Grimstone proceeded on his journey, congratulating himself all the way upon his prospects, and the adroit manner in which he had contrived to mystify Mrs. Frampton. One unlucky accident occurred; his bearers had taken him to the public bungalow, and he had narrowly escaped being seen by one of the greatest tattlers of Cawnpore, but he flattered himself that he *had* escaped. Then there was another palanquin going the same road; that was awkward; but he kept his doors closely shut up; his fellow-traveller did the same, and the chances were very much in favour of their performing the whole journey without their knowing any thing of each other's names. On his arrival at Ghoosalwarra Gunge, the residence of old Blenkinsop, he was more astonished than pleased to find an enemy in possession, the identical nephew, George Grindstone, against whom sentence of banishment had been passed by his advice. It appeared, on inquiry, that the uncle had fallen into a state of idiotcy, and was quite incapable of managing his own

affairs. George, as nearest of kin and heir at law, was now completely master, and he had taken advantage of his independence to invite Miss Perkins over to Ghoosalwarra Gunge, where a license and a clergyman awaited her arrival, the mama being too seriously determined upon getting a civilian for a husband for her daughter to be consulted on the occasion. George Grindstone had long ago made me his confidante; I was well aware of the manœuvres of his adversary, and when called upon to assist in getting Miss Perkins away from Cawnpore, with the consent of both parties I contrived to associate Mr. Grimstone in her elopement. Had it not been for this delusion, Mrs. Perkins could easily have pursued and overtaken her daughter, whose acquaintance with George Grindstone had been kept a profound secret. The similarity between the names of the civilian and the assistant indigo-planter completely deceived Mrs. Perkins, who, having rummaged the young lady's desk, found letters, left purposely for her perusal, which held out the most flattering prospects of elevation; she was satisfied to let the affair take its course, and was first apprised of her mistake by an announcement in the Calcutta newspapers of the marriage of "George Grindstone, Esq., indigo-planter, of Ghoosalwarra factory, province of Behar, with Miss Jemima Perkins, of Cawnpore."

Grimstone, heartily ashamed of having suffered himself to be trepanned into so silly an expedition, did not like to return direct to his home, lest the object of his journey should transpire; he, therefore, took a wide circuit, pretending to be engaged upon a secret mission by the Governor-general, and striking terror into the hearts of men, who supposed that some farther reductions were in contemplation. When he did, at length, arrive at Cawnpore, he was utterly confounded by the advantage which had been taken of his absence: his character gone, ruined for ever, and Miss Delaserre upon the point of marriage with his rival! Nor was this all; Mrs. Perkins could never be brought to believe that he had not connived at her daughter's elopement; his connexion with the Blenkinsop family made the thing clear, and she threatened to indict him for a conspiracy in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Frampton, bewildered by conflicting accounts, and conscious of having given him over from the first to the malice of his enemies, thought it both wisest and safest to turn her back upon him. He was consequently informed that, after his extraordinary desertion of her very particular friend, he must never hope to be admitted into her presence again.

I subsequently had the supreme delight of proving incontrovertibly to Mrs. Frampton, that she had been outmanœuvred in this affair.

MR. FRASER'S HISTORY OF PERSIA.*

THIS volume of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library* will in no way be found inferior to its predecessors. It commences with a general description of Persia, in which the boundaries, the vast chains of mountains, the rivers, the salt deserts, and extensive plains, are graphically brought before the reader; and many visionary notions, as to the splendour of the Persian cities and nature of the soil, which have been induced by the misrepresentations of travellers, are carefully and judiciously corrected; for the author has had the advantage of having visited a great proportion of the tract which he describes, and of thus being enabled to separate the truth from error or falsehood in preceding accounts, and to convey, at the same time, into his pages, the impression which the scenes made upon his own mind.

After this general description, he enters into particulars, taking the order of the provinces, as far as the circumscribed nature of his task has permitted him. Here he compares the statements of travellers with each other, and with his own observations, not unfrequently contrasting the ancient with the modern condition of the principal cities. It may not be amiss, as an example, to notice his remarks upon the city of Shushter, supposed to have been the ancient Susa or Shushan, which he, in conjunction with others, conceives not to exhibit so strong claims to that identity as Shus, which is now a heap of ruins on the banks of the Karasu, "somewhat resembling those of Babylon, the whole being now a howling wilderness, the haunt of lions, hyenas, and other beasts of prey. In the midst of this desolation, at the foot of one of the largest piles, stands a small, and comparatively modern building, erected, it is said, on the spot where rest the bones of the Prophet Daniel. Such is the fallen state of the ancient Shushan!"

He observes of a dreary plain, on the road between Ispahan and Teheran, that the deception created by its uniform surface is so great, that objects at least twelve miles distant scarcely appear to the eye to be removed three; "in clear weather, it was difficult to imagine that a point, which was supposed to be almost within hail, should have proved the next halting-place, at least a score of miles in advance." But one of the most extraordinary things in Persia is the great Salt Lake of Urumeah, in Azerbijan, 300 miles in circumference. It contains salt to excess, and under the shallow water a perfect pavement of it may be seen: no fish is known to exist in it, and in many respects it appears similar to the lake Asphaltitis. For some years, the waters have decreased without any visible cause; for there is no current outward, and it is supplied by several large streams. It has long been known that Persia abounds with natural phenomena, many of which have not yet attracted European attention; and it is one of the recommendations to this publication, that those which have come within the author's notice are described, and those recorded by others or mentioned in the native histories are not past by.

* An Historical and Descriptive Account of Persia, from the earliest Ages to the present Time, &c. &c., including a Description of Afghanistan and Beloochistan. By JAMES B. FRASER, Esq. Edinburgh, 1834. Oliver and Boyd.

Nothing could be more admirably condensed than the account of the ancient history of Persia, in which the authority of Sir John Malcolm seems chiefly to have been followed. To every one who has attempted this task, the difficulty of synchronizing different dates of the same event, of attempting, even in a slight degree, to harmonize the varying statements of the Greek and Persian historians, and even of identifying many of the principal characters, must be apparent; but, besides these obstructions to a clear historical description of events, perhaps there is no country of equal importance in the ancient world, whose documents present such appalling *lacunæ*, and, even where some chain seems to be continued, which is overclouded by such silly and incredible traditions. When it is also considered, that, if regular annals had been preserved at any period, they were mostly destroyed by fanatics at the time of the Mohammedan invasion, and that there exists no one native work calculated to elucidate this dark inquiry, apparently of more historical verity than the *Shâh Nâmeh* of Firdausi, who has largely embellished with poetic fiction every record he could obtain, it will be evident, that an unbroken and authentic history of ancient Persia can never be expected, and that much praise is due to those who have succeeded in removing some of its difficulties.

The analysis of the ancient religion of Persia is equally deserving of commendation. In a small compass, the principal points of the *Zendavesta* are epitomized, and their claims to authenticity established: the work is correctly pronounced to be a mixture of Jewish and Hindu dogmata, superadded to the old Chaldean system. The writer's own words will, however, best explain his idea. "Of that faith, we shall only further remark, that its author has obviously drawn largely upon the systems both of the Jews and of the Hindoos, engrafting what he culled from each on the Chaldean stem, which he found ready flourishing, although overgrown by errors. The intricate ritual, the multiplication of ceremonies, and the adoption of the mysterious Honover, are clearly of Hebrew derivation. The greater part of the mythology, particularly the fable of the sacred bull, with many of the superstitions, and, above all, the Sanscrit origin of the Zend itself, proclaim their Hindoo extraction; while the whole of the cosmogony, together with the high rank assigned to the celestial bodies and planetary system, attest an Assyrian lineage."

In the chapter on antiquities, his own local remarks are also added to preceding observations and theories, either confirming or refuting the various hypotheses which have been offered on the ancient monuments of the country. In his account of Persepolis, he has condensed, in a wonderfully small space, the *substance* of the wordy discussions of travellers, and has added at the same time much that is novel and judicious. Nor has he forgotten to state all that is yet known of the cuneiform characters. We cannot, however, suppose, that all the sculptural and architectural remains of the Sassanian dynasty have been explored by Europeans; and may hope for further discoveries when more of civilization and less of superstition shall have pervaded this extensive empire. Could an inscription as valuable

as the Rosetta stone be found containing cuneiform and Greek, or even Pehlvi characters—a thing by no means impossible—what a flood of light would be poured on the dark parts of Persian history! how many fancies and errors would be corrected! how many unsuspected facts elicited! But, perhaps, no country in the world of equally historical importance has preserved so few remains of its former splendour, so few monumentary attestations of its greatest conquerors.

His chapters, "from the fall of the Sassanides to the rise of the Suffavean dynasty," and "from the rise of the Suffaveans to the present time," are, as we might naturally have expected from the confined limits of the volume, hasty epitomes. Throughout them, however, are scattered some curious and interesting anecdotes; but we are of opinion, that an entire volume should have been devoted to this branch of the subject, as very much has necessarily been omitted, which is important and indispensable to a perfect history of Persia. In making these remarks, we cannot sufficiently disapprove of the injudicious limits within which authors are too often restricted by their publishers, which we have frequently observed to be the decline of undertakings successfully begun: the chasms in the narrative, and the compressed manner in which the principal events are narrated, leave the reader dissatisfied, and necessarily drive him to consult other works on the subject. We must admit that, in this volume, the reigns of the more eminent monarchs are diffusely described, and often even to minute particularities.

We have now arrived at the most original portion of the book:—the resources and government of Persia. Mr. Fraser argues, that the country has been considerably over-rated; that, with perhaps one or two exceptions, the roads are in such a wretched state, that it is impossible for commerce to thrive, art not having been directed even to the improvement of the almost impermeable and dangerous passes over which the traveller is compelled to climb and descend his weary and hazardous way; that the population is far more scanty than has usually been described; that the commerce is limited; and that the financial receipts are comparatively small, and scarcely adequate to the expenses and outgoings, not greatly exceeding altogether a million and a-half sterling. After some observations on the military force and discipline, the nature of the government, and the character of the reigning monarch, in themselves too valuable to be mutilated by compression, he proceeds to the present state of religion, science, and literature. In this department, the doctrines of the Sheahs and Sufis are explained, and Mohammedanism is maintained to be on the decline, in consequence of the infidelity of which the various descriptions of Sufiism are cloaks; and the Persian devotion to astronomy, judicial astrology, metaphysics, logic, mathematics, and physic, is admirably displayed in its proper puerility; from which charge, however, the mathematical students may be partially exempted.

The opportunities which Mr. Fraser enjoyed of studying the influence of the government upon the people, whilst travelling in Persia, strongly recommend the remarks he has made upon this head. He observes:—

The officers of all despotic courts necessarily resemble each other, being moulded to the fashion of the government which employs them. Slaves to the caprice of the monarch whom they serve, their very existence depends on his favour, and hence their whole efforts are directed to secure that object. Dissimulation and flattery are their chief study: their minds are occupied with intrigue, and their time in amassing, by the most flagitious methods, that wealth which their extravagance requires, and to which they look as an ulterior means of safety, although it still oftener proves their ruin. Capriciously, haughtily, and cruelly dealt with themselves, they become capricious, haughty, and cruel to their inferiors; and thus the court and all who are attached to it are rendered, to the poor man, objects of terror and disgust.

Persons so educated can possess little virtue. They become skilful in business; are often well informed, acute, polished in manner, lively, mild, and courteous, and rarely give way to the expression of their feelings. But, under these specious appearances, they are deceitful, treacherous, and venal; and, where they can be so with impunity, arrogant and overbearing. Such, with few exceptions, is the character of the Persian court, its officials, and dependents; and the pernicious influence of the capital spreads corruption throughout every district of the empire.

The ministers of state are usually selected from the class called mirzas,—secretaries, that is, or, as the term may be aptly translated, men of business; for we have said that it has been the policy of kings to check the pride of the military nobles, by choosing many of the principal functionaries from the lowest ranks of life, as being more likely, from gratitude and feelings of dependence, to preserve their allegiance, than those who, at the call of ambition, might summon a powerful tribe to their assistance.

The mirzas are in general citizens, who have devoted themselves to duties which require a good education. They ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the rules and forms of epistolary correspondence, as well as of official business; though, as the situations to which they may be appointed are various, they are seldom sufficiently qualified. Such persons are generally free from the arrogance of chiefs or nobles; have a mild and subdued address; are often highly accomplished, but equally versed in deceit, and not very remarkable for strict morality. They rarely indulge in martial or athletic pursuits; nor do they in general assume much state. They do not wear a sword, and from the highest to the lowest of them are distinguished by carrying a culumdaun, or ink-stand, stuck in their girdle instead of a dagger.

The unceremonious manner in which the king exercises his absolute power over the ministers and courtiers, has already been illustrated, and to this danger the virtuous and corrupt are alike exposed; for besides the ebullitions of caprice, they are ever liable to the effects of intrigue and false accusation. Every individual can have access to the monarch, whose duty it is to listen to the grievances of his subjects; and even where there is no wish to redress an injury, his majesty and attendants treasure up complaints, that they may afterwards employ them to the accomplishment of their own objects. The provincial collectors of revenue, placed between rapacious masters and a populace reluctant to comply with even just demands, are so miserable, that an old courtier, when asked by the Prince of Shiraz what penalty should be inflicted on a very notorious thief, replied, "Make him manager of a district in Fars; I can conceive no crime for which that appointment would not be an adequate punishment." Yet, although office is attended with extreme danger, it is sought with avidity. A certain influence, and often great wealth, accompany

the risk; and it seems to be the genius of this people to seize the passing good, with reckless indifference to the future.

Notwithstanding the extortion of government, not only do the ministers, the nobles, and all persons in the public service, appear to live in affluence, but the exactions of their superiors have so little subdued the spirit of the people in general, that they loudly announce their grievances before the highest tribunals. It may be added that, while few are in actual want, many, particularly among the merchants and principal landholders, amass considerable fortunes. Industry and frugality may go far to account for this seeming contradiction, as regards the lower orders; and falsehood, which always keeps pace with tyranny, enables those above them to elude, to a certain extent at least, the demands of rapacity. "Every one complains of poverty; but this complaint as often proceeds from a desire to avoid oppression as from its actual privations." "Poverty and misery," said the mehmandar of the British mission to Teheran, in conversing with the author of these pages, "pervade every class of society; and the retainers of the court are as badly off as their neighbours. I myself have nominally a salary of 150 tomans a-year; but it is wretchedly ill-paid; and I am forced to borrow on future prospects to support my family and preserve appearances. Years pass on; debts accumulate; and, like most in my own, and many in far higher stations, I am a ruined man." The case was the same in the time of Chardin: "They are," says he, "the greatest spendthrifts in the world; they cannot keep their money,—let them receive ever so much, it is immediately spent. Let the king, for example, give one of them 50,000 or 100,000 livres, in fifteen days it will all be disposed of. He buys slaves of either sex,—seeks out for mistresses,—sets up a grand establishment,—dresses and furnishes sumptuously,—and expends at a rate which, unless other means present themselves, renders him speedily pennyless. In less than two months we see our gentleman commencing to get quit of all his finery: his horses go first,—then his supernumerary servants,—then his mistresses,—then, one by one, his slaves,—and finally, piece by piece, his clothes."

Nothing more strikingly illustrates the demoralizing influence of the system of government in Persia, than the insensibility to disgrace which it produces among all classes of the people,—a callousness that is most remarkable among courtiers. A minister or governor offends the king, or is made the object of accusation, justly or unjustly. He is condemned, perhaps unheard; his property is confiscated, his slaves are given to others, his family and wives are insulted, perhaps delivered over to the brutality of grooms and feroshys, and his person is maltreated with blows or mutilated by the executioner's knife. Nothing can be imagined more complete than such a degradation; nothing, one would imagine, could be more poignant than his anguish, or more deep and deadly than his hatred and thirst for revenge. Yet these reverses are considered merely as among the casualties of service, as clouds obscuring for a while the splendour of courtly fortune, but which will soon pass away, and permit the sun of prosperity to shine again in its fullest lustre; and experience proves that these calculations are correct, for the storm often blows by as rapidly as it comes on. Royal caprice receives the sufferer again into favour; his family is sent back to him, with such of his slaves as can be recovered; and his property, pruned of all dangerous exuberance, is returned. A bath mollifies his bruised feet,—a cap conceals his cropt ears,—a khelut covers the multitude of sins and stains, and proves a sovereign remedy for all misfor-

* Malcolm's Persia, vol. ii. p. 494.

tunes,—and the whitewashed culprit is often reinstated in the very government he had lost, perhaps carrying with him a sentence of disgrace to his successor, to whose intrigues he owed his temporary fall. It is indeed surprising to see how improvidently the king and his ministers bestow situations of confidence on strangers, or on men who, from having been the objects of such injustice as we have described, might be dreaded as their bitterest enemies; yet the management of a conquered state is frequently intrusted to the khan or prince who before possessed it in his own right; the pardoned rebel of one province is appointed to the supreme command in another; and the disgraced noble or governor is sent to take charge of a district where the utmost fidelity and zeal are required.

The description and character of the people are pourtrayed with the same skill which pervades the volume, and it may not be amiss to cite some of the anecdotes. In speaking of the knaveries and extortions of the ecclesiastical body, he records the following:—

A man having bought a fine-looking bunch of grapes from a person who sat behind a window, paid his money and laid hold of the end to pull it towards him; but every one of the grapes, which had been artificially fastened on, fell in the inside, leaving him nothing but the bare stalk. "Oh, Seyed! oh, Mollah! oh, Hajji!" exclaimed the disappointed purchaser. "You know me, then," said the seller, opening his door and coming out. "I never saw you in my life before," returned the other, "but I was quite convinced that no one could have played me such a trick who had not a right to all these holy titles."

This anecdote, which is extracted from Malcolm's Persia, is somewhat relieved by one of a better description:—

An individual once complained to Mollah Ahmed, mooshtehed of Ardebil, that Abbas the Great had taken away his sister, and shut her up by force in his harem. The holy man immediately gave him a note for the king, to the following effect: "Brother Abbas, restore to the bearer his sister." The monarch commanded the woman immediately to be given up, and showing his courtiers the note, said aloud, "Let this be put into my shroud, for in the day of judgment, having been called 'brother' by Mollah Ahmed will avail me more than all the actions of my life."

An account of Afghanistan and of the natural history of Persia concludes the work. In taking our leave of it, we regret our inability to be more copious in our extracts and remarks, and feel convinced that the reader will arise from its perusal with the same favourable impressions as we have received from it. Its only defect we imagine to be its brevity; but this (as we have observed) is probably rather the fault of the publisher than the plan of the author. As long as the rule of "*multum in parvo*" prevails, in this species of literary task-work, no other result can reasonably be expected: it reminds us of the story of the Irishman who averred that he had compressed five bushels into a four-bushel sack. And we will do Mr. Fraser the justice to declare, that if he has not fully equalled the Hibernian, he has proved himself to possess compressing powers of no ordinary quality.

AFFINITY OF THE ZEND WITH THE GERMANIC DIALECTS.

BY M. EUGENE BURNOUF.

One of the most important results for comparative philology, and which must diffuse a light upon the study of the ancient dialect of Persia, is the affinity which is observed between it and the family of the Germanic dialects. The Zend, the study of which possesses so much interest, by reason of its general analogy with the Sanscrit, the Greek and the Latin, acquires additional value when we compare it with the Germanic dialects, and remark that, besides its resemblance to the three former languages, it is, in many points, more intimately allied with the family of the latter. This peculiar affinity is placed beyond all doubt by some very characteristic facts; from whence it results, that, in those particulars, wherein the Germanic dialects recede from the Greek and Latin, they approximate to the Zend, and that, at the same time, this reciprocity belongs to the Sanscrit, the forms of which are, in general, more like those of the Latin and Greek. The Zend and the Sanscrit are thus, in some points at least, placed at the head of two systems of tongues belonging to the same stock, but which, for a long time past, have been developed under different influences: the Latin and Greek, on one side; the Gothic and the Germanic dialects, on the other. This circumstance does not prevent the Zend from offering some curious analogies with the Sanscrit, and especially with the language of the *Védas*, some very important instances of which have been pointed out by M. Lassen and Dr. Rosen. We are content to say, that the analogy between the Zend and the Gothic is sufficiently marked to account, in a satisfactory manner, for certain peculiarities which distinguish the latter language from the Latin and Greek: peculiarities which did not escape the sagacity of the celebrated Grimm, but the cause of which is unknown if we rest satisfied with seeking it in a comparison of the Greek and Sanscrit with the Gothic.

The tables drawn up by Grimm of the consonants of the Gothic and ancient German, compared with those of the Greek and Latin, are well-known.* The soft, the middle, and the aspirated are, in these tables, very systematically arranged; and, for example, where the Gothic and ancient High German have *f* and *b*, which are equivalent to *v*, the Greek has *p* (*π*); and, reciprocally, where the Greek has *f* (*φ*), the Gothic and ancient High German have *b* and *p*. This law prevails with astonishing regularity in the two orders of dentals and gutturals.

Now, what Grimm has done for two Germanic dialects compared with the Greek, we can apply to the Zend in its relation with the Sanscrit; insomuch, that the Zend will follow the law of the Gothic dialects and recede from the Sanscrit to which the Greek will approximate. Further; in those instances, wherein the Zend language discovers this curious relation, we can always furnish an explanation of it; and this explanation, if we are not mistaken, should likewise furnish a reason for the same thing in Gothic, wherever it appears under circumstances exactly similar. The following are examples of the presence of the aspirate of the order of labials and dentals, in Zend and Gothic, whilst the Greek, with the Latin and Sanscrit, have the soft:

Sanscrit.	*Latin.*	*Greek.*	*Zend.*	*Gothic.*
Pra	pro	πρὸ	fra	fra†
Prathama	primus	πρῶτος	frathema	fruma

* Deutsch. Gramm. i. 584.

† Compare all the prepositions, of which *fr* forms the radical in the Germanic dialects, collected by Grimm, iii. 256.

Sanscrit.	*Latin.*	*Greek.*	*Zend.*	*Gothic.*
Svapna	sopnus*	ὕπνος	qafna†	sviĕfen ‡
Prasna	precor §	—	frasna	frailan
Priya	—	—	frya ‖	fraithva ¶
Tvam	tu	τὺ	thwam	thu
Tri	tres	τρεῖς	thri	threis

This table suffices to establish the law, of which we have spoken, on positive grounds: namely, that the Zend, like the Gothic, or generally one or other of the Germanic dialects, places an aspiration where the Sanscrit has a soft consonant of the same order. Whence can this difference arise? A comparison of a vast number of Zend words with the corresponding terms in Sanscrit authorizes me to think that the presence of the aspirate, in Zend, is owing to the action of the consonant which follows the dental or labial. Thus in the following list:

Zend.	*Sanscrit.*	*English.*
Thrátá	trátá	protector
Puthra	putra	son
Mithra	mitra	sun
Manthra	mantra	word
Chôithra	kshetra	country
Zaothra	hotra	sacrifice
Yathra	yatra	where
Fríti	príti	pleasure
Ferman**	pramána	authority
Ughra	ugra	terrible
Aghra	agra	commencement
Chakhra	chakra	wheel
Pathní	patní	spouse, &c.

It may be remarked, that *th*, *f* (*ph*), *gh*, *kh* are attracted by *r*, which, like the Greek *ῥ*,†† contains virtually an aspiration, which, in Zend, reflects upon the preceding consonant, provided it be not itself preceded by another consonant. The letters which, in Sanscrit grammar, we call semi-vowels, namely, *v* and *y*, have the same influence; *y*, indeed, less frequently than *v*; it is equally observable in the sifilant *s* (or *sh*),* in the nasal *n*, sometimes even in *m*.† Now, if this law is incontestable in Zend (and I shall have occasion, presently, to furnish very distinct proofs of this), may we not apply it likewise to the Germanic dialects, and explain, by the presence of *r*, or at least, by an intimate analogy with the Zend, the aspiration of the *p* in *fra*, and in other words?‡

There is, however, a word which forms a remarkable exception to this principle of the aspiration of the consonant preceding the letter *r*; it is that which, in the Germanic tongues, answers to the Latin *frater*. In these dialects, this word has no aspirate; it has sometimes the soft, sometimes the middle of the order of the labials; but we have never met with the Latin *f*, or the Greek *φ*, in which the Sanscrit *bh* and *ph* are confounded. Whence this peculiarity, and wherefore does *r* no longer exercise here the same influence as over the other letters? Here we are led to the remark of Grimm, of a fact disclosed by his tables, that a Greek *φ*, or a Latin *f* are represented in Gothic and ancient High German by *b* and *p*. Now this observation applies equally to the Zend, as appears from the following list:

Sanscrit.	*Latin.*	*Greek.*	*Zend.*	*Gothic.*
Bhrátri	frater	φράτωρ	brátar	bróthar
Bhú	fui	φύω	bú	pím (anc. High Germ.)
Bhri	ferre	φέρειν	bar	baira.

It will be observed that the remark we made just now refers, not only to *frater* and *bróthar*, but extends to some words, few, indeed, in number, but which are of immense use in the languages in which they are employed, and which, on this account, were more exposed than others to frequent alterations. Moreover, the regularity to be observed in the orthography of these words ought to create some surprise. The question, to which the approximation of these five languages gives rise, becomes the following: does the Zend want a letter to represent the Sanscrit *bh*? Now I think I am able to affirm that this is the case, and that this Sanscrit aspirate is represented by the *b*, except in a very small number of instances.§ And it must be so, since the language has been unfaithful to the principle which it had rigourously followed in respect to the labial *p* and the dental *t*, that of aspirating the soft before the *r*. The Zend, possessing no aspirate, represents this letter by *b*; and this the Gothic would appear to have done, which has not retained, in a more distinct manner, the *bh* of the Sanscrit alphabet.

The comparison of these two lists appears to me to give a high degree of probability to the opinion I hazarded at the outset, namely, that, in a certain number of important points, that which distinguishes the German dialects from the Sanscrit, is that which brings them nearer to the Zend, and *vice versâ*.

* Gell. *Noct. Att.* 9, 5. Schneider, i. 315.

† In this form of the Zend word, the *q* is a very imperfect representation of the character which, in the ancient Persian language, was frequently substituted for the *sv* of the Sanscrit and Latin.

‡ We cite this Anglo-Saxon word with *Svĕfn*, which is still more identical with the Zend, to complete the comparison; but by no means to prove that the aspiration of the radical *p*, in Gothic, is owing, in the Germanic dialects, to the same cause as in the Zend.

§ It is the radical *prec* in *prec-or* or *prec-es*, which must be compared (with the *pr* of the Sanscrit radical) with the Gothic *fraihan*: we may add the ancient northern *vrâka* and the modern German *frage*.

‖ The number of Zend words derived from the Sanscrit *prí* is very considerable: *fríti*, 'pleasure,' frequently occurs.

¶ According to Grimm, ii. 188 and 234, *friathva* (dilectio) contains a double formative joined to the radical *fri*. It is nevertheless curious that this word presents so great a resemblance to the Zend *fryathwa* for the Sanscrit *priyattva*. Are we not tempted to suspect the existence of a suffixed *twa*, which would be rare in Gothic, and would form an exception to the rule, in other respects so sound, of Grimm, conformably to which, the Sanscrit *twam* ought to be in Gothic *dôm*, in ancient German *tuom*, &c.? ii. p. 491. With respect to the extensive signification of the radical *fri*, which Grimm has noticed (ii. 454), the Sanscrit and the Zend *prí* and *fri* appear sufficiently to account for it.

** The approximation of the Persian *ferman* to the Sanscrit *pramâna*, is due to M. Bopp, *Jahrb. der Lit.* t. lii. p. 259.

†† The influence of the *r* in Greek upon the labials and dentals which precede it, has not perhaps been sufficiently remarked: it is almost as extensive as in Zend. Thus the Greek *φρήν* and the Sanscrit *prâna* differ only by this aspiration, which brings the Greek nearer the Zend. In the same manner, also, the suffix τρον (Latin *trum*, Sanscrit *tram*) takes, as in Zend, the *θ* in a considerable number of words, as for example: ἄρθρον, κληθρον, λύθρον, σάρθρον, ψίλωθρον, ῥίσθρον, ζώθρον, κόρηθρον, κ. τ. λ.

It will be clearly seen that those words, which the Gothic dialects have in common with the Latin, the Greek, and the Sanscrit, have need, in order to their being perfectly comprehended, to be brought into comparison with the ancient Persian language, which is an intermediate dialect; and it will be already perceived, that this new comparison ought to be one of the *data* of the problem which is offered by the long and well-ascertained relations between the Persian and the Germanic dialects.

Without desiring, at present, to deduce from this fact any historical consequence, I might support these analogies by a long list of Zend words, which are found in the Germanic dialects in a very pure form; but as these words occur (with a few exceptions) in all the languages of the same family, they would have proved merely the parentage of the dialects, but not the peculiar and more intimate affinity of the Gothic with the Zend. I have confined myself to words in which the element proper to these two latter dialects might be easily recognized; and I have been desirous solely to detach from researches I am prosecuting in the Zend text, a point which I was the more anxious to submit to the attention of philologists, because it had escaped the sagacity of Rask.*

* From the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris.

REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM FOR BRITISH INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Although the evidence taken by the different committees on East-India affairs has embraced almost every topic connected with the politics of British India, it is remarkable that no witness was interrogated as to the expediency and practicability of introducing a representative system into its form of government. This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as there appeared to be, on several occasions, a strong desire on the part of some members of the Committees, to discover the means of joining the higher classes of natives in the superior duties of government; and no mode would appear, at first sight, so safe and practicable, as that of forming a local assembly, composed of natives, to be entrusted with the functions of legislation only, subject to the check of the executive authority.

The project of Mr. Hume, to import representatives of India into England as members of the imperial parliament, appears utterly absurd. If it could be realized, these India members would be merely the representatives of the English residents of India, who are always fluctuating, not the fixed population of the country, and therefore would not express the voice or wish of the natives of India. The professed aim of the present government is to make the *natives*, as much as possible, instrumental in the machinery of government, for which purpose they have been already introduced into the judicial department.

It is obvious that the introduction of men of a certain class into subordinate posts, in a single department of government, can have very little effect upon the mass, or in securing the objects which it ought to be the aim of the ruling authorities to accomplish, one of the chief of which is that of conciliating the *higher* classes of natives, and offering to them posts or employments worthy of their ambition.

Now, it would, undoubtedly, be dangerous, and contrary to the essential principle of our government, to entrust individual natives with large political power; to make them, for example, commanders of troops, governors of presidencies, or even residents or envoys; yet there does not appear to be the same species of objection to placing them in local houses of assembly, or in some constitutional body, which, with carefully-limited authority, might exercise a general superintendence over the minor duties of government. Assuredly, there would be some hazard in giving such native assemblies a great latitude of supervision; but there is no little hazard in suffering the class of influential natives to remain, as at present, entirely unconnected with government, cherishing, meanwhile, from that very circumstance, a secret jealousy and enmity against our supremacy.

If it were certain that our hold upon the affections of the bulk of the natives of India were so strong as to justify a disregard of the latent discontent and dissatisfaction which, it is well known, prevail amongst the higher classes, we might, perhaps, be content to risk the consequences; but the contrary is the fact; we are, in some degree, out of odour with all classes, partly from the very circumstances of our situation, partly from the distress which, from causes not ascertained, seems to exist throughout India, and partly from the restlessness of the human character, which seeks for change, though that change may not present a certain prospect of benefit.

It can scarcely be supposed that, in the great multiplication of newspapers and publications of all kinds in India, during the last ten or fifteen years, the native aristocracy of British India has not indirectly, if not directly, acquired some knowledge of the political theories of Europe; that they have not formed a sufficient notion of the principle of representation, to know its value as a part of the theory of government, and to appreciate the nature of the functions and the dignity of a representative. It would not, it is apprehended, be necessary, as in the instance of some of our institutions, to subject the whole population of India to a previous tuition, in order to instruct them in the abstract properties which make a constituent and a representative. The difficulties will consist in the construction of the assembly or assemblies, and in the mode of electing the members.

These difficulties are very far from being insuperable. The scheme of our colonial houses of assembly seems, *mutatis mutandis*, adapted as a model for similar constituent bodies in India. Each presidency, or each province, might have a local assembly, the power of which could be well and distinctly defined, so that they might be sufficiently potent to effect all the practical good that might be required in the vigilant supervision of the subordinate functionaries and tribunals, and afford an outlet for complaint and the exposure of real grievances, without intermeddling with the executive department, or arrogating the real power of government. The mode of election and the qualification of the electors, are points very easily adjusted. Perhaps in no country could the line of qualification be drawn

so accurately, by means of caste and other conventional distinctions amongst both classes of natives, Hindus and Musulmans, as in India.

The admission of natives to sit on juries, both grand and petit, appears to be a step towards qualifying them for the higher functions of government; but there is no other avenue which could be safely opened to them, but that which has been mentioned. That they would abuse the privilege conceded to them is by no means probable; on the contrary, their constitutional character and habits seem to afford a pledge that a native Indian assembly would be free from those turbulent qualities, which sometimes counteract the object of these institutions.

The only objection that can be anticipated would apply to any such assembly, whether native or European, namely, that, in an empire so singularly constituted and resting upon opinion, a popular assembly would be dangerous. That it would be dangerous if composed wholly of Europeans, may be conceded; but that it would lead to any risk, if composed of natives only (under the presidentship of some European functionary), I can by no means perceive. If discontent prevails in India, it is better that it should have vent; on the contrary, if the natives are satisfied with our rule, I do not imagine that a few demagogues could do much mischief, either without or within the walls of a native assembly.

MR. ROYLE'S "BOTANY OF THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS."

We have seen a second part of Mr. Royle's splendid work, on the Botany and Natural Productions of the Himalaya Mountains. It contains illustrations of the *Ranunculaceæ*, the *Dilleniaceæ*, the *Magnoliaceæ*, the *Anonaceæ*, the *Menispermaceæ*, the *Berberideæ*, the *Podophylleæ*, the *Nymphæaceæ*, the *Papaveraceæ*, the *Fumariaceæ*, the *Cruciferæ*, and the *Capparideæ*. So far as the work has proceeded, we are convinced that it must have amply justified the expectations formed of it, from the author's known talents and opportunities.

To the *Ranunculaceæ* is referred, by all authorities, the celebrated Indian poison called *Bish* or *Bikh*, respecting which Mr. Royle has furnished some very curious details.

"Dr. Buchanan first acquainted the European world with the existence of four kinds of *Bikh*. 1. *Singya Bikh*. 2. *Bish* or *Bikh*, the poison. 3. *Bikhma*, a powerful bitter. 4. *Nirbisi*; also without deleterious properties. The first Dr. B. referred to a species of *Smilax*; the author has had two species of *Convallaria*, called *meetha-doodhya* and *mohura-doodhya*, represented to him as being of a poisonous nature. The three other kinds of *Bikh* Dr. B. refers to the genus *Caltha*, but for what reason it is difficult to discover, as the flowers of the species he describes are without the characteristics of the genus; and the plant, he allows, differs much in habit from *Caltha palustris*. It may be supposed, therefore, that he had only an opportunity of examining the flowers in a young state, and it is known that, when he published his description, he was without his specimens. These are now in the East-Indian Herbarium, and have been all referred by Dr. Wallich to the genus *Aconitum*. The specimens of *Caltha? Nirbisi* and *C? Codoa* of Dr. Buchanan, appear to be Dr. Wallich's *Aconitum ferox*, while those of *C? Bishma*, his *Aconitum palmatum*, all evidently in a young state, and without flowers or fructification. That the virulent poison, emphatically called *Bish*, *i. e.* the poison, is the root of *Aconitum ferox*, admits, I think, of no doubt. The root is brought down to the plains of India from the mountains, where this plant is indigenous; that it was produced by it, was first learnt by Dr. Wallich in Nepal; the fact was confirmed by Dr. Govan in Sirmore; and the information communicated to the author on the same mountains was, that *Bikh* is the name applied to *Aconitum ferox* and *Meetha tellia* to the root, which, though a violent poison, is occasionally used in medicine. It may further be stated, that the specimens of *Aconitum ferox* in the author's herbarium, have the fusiform roots attached side by side, black and wrinkled externally, and of a brownish colour internally; they impress upon the tongue and fauces a peculiar burning sensation, and increase the flow of saliva, as is described to be the case with the *Bikh*. They moreover exactly resemble the specimens, bought in the Indian bazars, of *Meetha tellia*, in the author's collection of Materia Medica.

"Both Drs. Buchanan and Wallich have mentioned the uncertainty and confusion existing in the names of the several articles of the Indian Materia Medica. This is no doubt true, and it therefore becomes more necessary to elucidate the subject when such powerful drugs are sold and administered as remedies for disease. Considerable assistance will be derived in this labour, if, when consulting native works on the subject, we at the same time procure as many as possible of the drugs which are described. Without this, no satisfactory progress can be made, as we have no means of ascertaining when the same drug is given in different parts of the country, under different names, nor when, which is sometimes the case, different articles are given under the same name.

"Dr. Buchanan (*Brewst. Journal*, i. p. 250.) gives *Bish*, *Bikh*, and *Kodoya bish* or *bikh*, as the synonymes; to these *Meetha* ought to be added, instead of being referred to *bikhma*. Professor H. Wilson (*Cal. Med. Trans.* Vol. ii. p. 280.), referring to this article, says that *Bish*, *Bikh*, or *Vish*, means poison simply, and that it has several Sanscrit synonymes, as *Amritam*, *Vatsanabhu*, *Visham*, &c. Dr. Carey, in his Bengalee Dictionary, refers *Bish* to *Aconitum ferox*, and quotes as synonymes with *Vatsanabhu*, *Mitha*, or *Mitha zuher* (sweet poison). Dr. W. Hunter (*Cal. Med. Trans.* Vol. ii. p. 410) has *Meetha zuhur*, *Meetha bikh*, and simply *Mitha*, as synonymes. Dr. Wallich (*Plantæ Asiat. Rar.* i. p. 41) mentions that Dr. Govan found the root called *Meetha-doodya* and *Meetha-telya*, and gives as synonymes, *Visha*, i. e. *Venenum, et Ati visha, summum venenum*; Hindee, *Vish* or *Bikh*; Newar, *Bikh* and *Bikma*. In the *Mukhzun-ool-Adwich*, probably the best Persian work on Materia Medica in use in India, several kinds of *Bish* are enumerated; as—1. *Seenghcea*, so called from its resemblance to the horn of a Deer. 2. *Buchnag*, like *judwar*. 4. *Teezuk*. 5. *Kuroon-ool-soombul*. 6. *Buhra-soorut*. 7. *Burhmunee*. 8. *Muhoodah*. 9. *Huldeh*. 10. *Kala koot*. 11. *Sutwa*. 12. *Tellia*. But as it is doubtful whether these are varieties or species, or whether more than those already mentioned can be referred to the genus *Aconitum*, they are only enumerated as subjects for further inquiry. In the *Taleef-Skereef*, an Indian work on Materia Medica, lately translated by Mr. Playfair, *Singia* and *Bechnak* are given as two names of a most deadly poisonous root from Nepal, no doubt the Aconite.

"In all the native works, the *Bikh* is represented as being a deadly poison, even in the smallest doses. The Hindoo works quoted by Dr. Hunter de-

scribe it as being at first sweetish (hence the affix *meetha*, sweet), and then followed by a roughness on the tongue, or, as it is expressed in one work, 'seizing the throat.' Dr. Buchanan has informed us that it is equally fatal when taken into the stomach, and when applied to wounds: hence used for poisoning arrows and killing wild animals. The futility of the Gorkhas attempting to poison the springs of water was shown in the last campaign; and Dr. Govan has proved the improbability of deleterious exhalations from this plant being the cause of the unpleasant sensations experienced at great elevations, inasmuch as it is only found much below where these are experienced. But as it is a root of such virulent powers, it has no doubt been frequently employed as a poison, and its sale was therefore prohibited by the native powers in India. Notwithstanding this, the Hindoo physicians, noted for the employment of powerful drugs, such as arsenic, nux vomica, and croton, do not hesitate to employ this also in medicine. In the *Taleef-Shereef* it is directed never to be given alone; but mixed with several other drugs, it is recommended in a variety of diseases, as cholera, intermittent fever, rheumatism, tooth-ache, and bites of snakes. It is also used as an external application in rheumatism in the north-western provinces. Mr. Pereira's experiments have shown that this root, either in the form of powder, watery extract, or spirituous extract, is a most virulent poison: but of these forms the last is by far the most powerful. 'The effects were tried by introducing this extract into the jugular vein, by placing it in the cavity of the peritoneum, by applying it to the cellular tissue of the back, and by introducing it into the stomach. In all these cases, except the last, the effects were very similar; namely, difficulty of breathing, weakness, and subsequently paralysis, which generally commenced in the posterior extremities, vertigoes, convulsions, dilatation of the pupil, and death, apparently from asphyxia.' (*v. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. loc. cit.*)

"With respect to the *Bikhma*, or the second kind of *Bish*, the difficulties are greater, as the specimens of *Caltha? Bikhma*, which Dr. Buchanan was informed produced the febrifuge root, belong to Dr. Wallich's *Aconitum palmatum*, Cat. No. 4723; this may therefore produce a root possessed of the properties ascribed to the *Bikhma* by Dr. Buchanan's informants. Though we have no further information respecting it than its name, properties, and the short description of *Radix tuberosa* to guide us, it is interesting to endeavour if it can be traced in other parts of India, though names, especially provincial ones, we have seen vary in different districts, and the properties ascribed to a drug is rather an uncertain guide in the present state of the Indian Materia Medica; but it appears to be more than an accidental coincidence, that the author, in his inquiries, has met with a *tuberous root* produced by a species of *Aconite*, which is extensively used in India as a tonic medicine. In the native works on Materia Medica, as well as in the common Persian and Hindoostanee and English Dictionaries, *Atees* is described as being the root of an Indian plant used in medicine. This the author learnt was the produce of the Himalayas: he therefore sent to one of the commercial entrepôts, situated at the foot of the hills, and procured some of the root, making inquiries respecting the part of the mountains whence it was procured. The plant-collectors, in their next excursion, were directed to bring the plant, with the root attached to it, as the only evidence which would be admitted as satisfactory. The first specimens thus procured are represented in Plate 13, and the root *Atees* having been thus ascertained to be the produce of a new species of Aconite, it was named *Aconitum atees* (*Journ. Asiat. Soc.* i. p. 459), but which has since been ascertained to be the *Aconitum heterophyllum* of Dr. Wallich. The roots obtained in different parts of the country resemble one another, as well as those attached to the plant. They are about an inch in length, of an oblong oval-pointed form, light greyish colour externally, white in the inside, and of a pure bitter taste. That its substance is not so injurious as the *Bish*, I conclude from its being attacked by insects, while the other remains sound and untouched. The natives describe it as being of two kinds: one black, the other white, and both as bitter, astringent, pungent, and heating, aiding digestion, useful as a tonic and aphrodisiac. By inquiries in Nepal it might easily be ascertained whether this has any resemblance to the *Bikhma* of Dr. Buchanan.

"Respecting the third kind of *Bish*, *Nirbisi*, *Nirbishi*, or *Nirbikhi*, the uncertainties are also considerable; as we have only the information that it is a tuberous root without deleterious properties; while Dr. B.'s specimens of *Caltha? Nirbisia* are not to be distinguished from those of his *Caltha? Codoa*, which have been shown to be those of *Aconitum ferox* in a young state. It is evident, therefore, that the people employed did not take the necessary precautions, and, perhaps, brought the leaves of the latter plant, because they thought it was like the true one, and it may therefore be supposed to be one of the *Ranunculaceæ*, particularly as the author, in the mountains of Sirmore and Gurhwal, found the name *Nirbisa* applied to *Delphinium pauciflorum*; and the roots brought down from these mountains with that name have the closest resemblance to the roots of some species of this genus, though he did not succeed in tracing it to the particular one; but that which is reckoned the best kind of *Nirbisi* in the Indian bazars is of a very different nature, and brought down from Bissehur and from Umritseer, the commercial capital of Lahore. This kind is fusiform, somewhat flattened and wrinkled, of a black colour externally, and in some respects resembling the *Bikh* itself; when cut, the substance is found to be compact, and of a brownish colour, with a slight degree of bitterness and acrimony."

EDUCATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Mr. Arnot has addressed the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control,* on the probable consequences of the alterations in the mode of appointing and qualifying persons for the civil service of India,—a matter of infinite importance, which, like other parts of this great question, has been surrendered entirely to the discretion of the executive government.

We shall make pretty full extracts from Mr. Arnot's pamphlet, leaving them to speak for themselves:

The proposition which I shall endeavour to demonstrate is, that "If the clause introduced into the late act of Parliament for nominating four candidates for each vacancy in the civil service, and assigning the appointment to the one of the four who is found by competition to be best qualified in certain branches of education, be carried into practice without *extending* the test of qualification to that branch *peculiarly* and *essentially* necessary in India,—a knowledge of the language of the people,—the effect will be to injure the service in that very point where it most called for improvement."

The East-India College was established with a view to promote the study of

* Letter to the Right Hon. the President of the India Board on the new Plan of qualifying Candidates for the East-India Civil Service. By SANDFORD ARNOT. London, 1834. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

Oriental languages among the civil servants of the East-India Company. It did so, both directly in furnishing them with the requisite facilities of instruction, and indirectly in holding out academic honours and prizes for superior Oriental attainments; by which candidates for the service were induced to prepare themselves in that branch, as well as in others, by years of previous Oriental as well as classical study before entering the college. This, in many cases, produced high Oriental acquirements; and, by the stimulus of example, heightened the attainments of the civil servants generally. But even under that system, the attention paid to Oriental languages was far from sufficient, as proved by the Government Orders, and remarks made at various college examinations in India; also by the return from thence of various civil servants of the Company after from one or two to seven or eight years' residence, because not found qualified, by sufficient knowledge of the languages, to be employed on public duty.

It is, therefore, highly necessary to consider what will be the probable effects of the clause in the present East-India Bill, which prescribes in future the nomination of four candidates for every vacancy to be filled up. If the test of admission into Haileybury (*i. e.* virtually into the service) be made to depend on classical and European learning alone, it will operate as a discouragement to the study of Oriental languages in two ways: 1st. Because, as three out of every four candidates must be rejected, for the time at least, no candidate will feel disposed to direct his attention in the way of preparation to those studies peculiarly necessary and only useful for India, so long as he thinks the chances are three to one against his going there. 2dly. The very high degree of qualification in classical and mathematical learning requisite to ensure a candidate success over three such competitors as Oxford or Cambridge, Eton and Harrow, &c. can send against him, will effectually prevent his diverting any part of his attention to Oriental studies. As, during the short period the student may remain at Haileybury, his labours must still be divided among the various branches of the classics, of mathematics, law, political economy, &c., it cannot be expected he should at the same time acquire a competent knowledge of two or three Oriental languages, which are entirely new to him, as well as utterly foreign to all his previous studies. Since in all other branches he will have enjoyed the best preparation, in Orientals none whatever, he will have to begin there with the mere elements, and leave college before he is sufficiently advanced to benefit by the Oriental learning of its professors. Hence, the value of Haileybury as a seminary of Oriental learning, the most useful object for which it was established, would be in a great measure lost to the public, and the study would be effectually prevented at all other seminaries formed to prepare for the East-India service.

It surely cannot be intended at the present day to create a monopoly of education in Oriental languages; yet such would be the effect of making an arrangement calculated to preclude any previous preparation in them before entering the East-India College, and to reject any external aid afterwards in cases where individuals required it. Such an arrangement (to say nothing of its impolicy) would surely be exceedingly illiberal, and operate unjustly towards the colleges and public institutions in different parts of the kingdom, which have established professorships of Oriental languages. Let us now consider more fully its effects on the public service; and inquire whether the ground on which the competition clause is chiefly recommended, namely, improvement, is likely to ensue.

On this subject, I think I may hazard the following general remark:—1st.

As regards general talents and acquirements, no comparison has ever been instituted to the disadvantage of the civil service of India with that of any other service whatsoever. 2dly. In regard to the qualifications peculiarly required for that service, namely, a knowledge of the language of the people, complaints have been made from one end of India to the other. Hence, if the new act be framed and calculated to raise the general qualifications of the service at the expense of their Oriental acquirements, its effect will be to improve what never was deficient, and to deteriorate that which most called for improvement.

In support of the latter part of the proposition an appeal may be made to the severe measures of the local governments, and to the evidence of the people, especially to the declarations of two natives of India now in England,* one from Bengal, the other from Guzerat, who feel alike the magnitude of this evil.

Its effects are apparent: 1st. In the obstruction of public business, and the immense arrears of cases undecided on the files of the courts.

2dly. In the influence thrown into the hands of the native officers, vakeels, &c., by the necessity thus created of relying on them for an explanation of the purport of the mass of pleadings, documents, and evidence, sufficiently intricate in themselves, and rendered more unintelligible by being wrapped in the obscurity of a foreign tongue.

3dly. In the greater facilities afforded to perjury and forgery, by the difficulty of detecting the prevarications of witnesses and ascertaining the authenticity of documents in a language imperfectly known.

In short, the difference of language between the governors and the governed is a heavy misfortune unavoidably attaching to the nature of British rule in India; it is the source of by far the greater part of the defects in the administration of the affairs of that country; it forms a dark veil between the Government and its subjects, intercepting the benevolent intentions of the one, and concealing the grievances of the other.

The first object of consideration, therefore, ought to be to combat and overcome this inherent evil by holding out every encouragement to the study of the languages of India in preference to all others, by those who are destined to exercise authority in that country; or, at the very least, equal encouragement to that which is given to the study of the languages of ancient Greece and Rome.

Now, the cultivation of these classic tongues is promoted in four ways: 1st. By their being taught at preparatory schools and seminaries throughout the kingdom. 2dly. By some proficiency in them being requisite for admission into the colleges and universities, which only profess to complete the foundation previously laid. 3dly. By a certain knowledge of them being made indispensable to admission into the three learned professions in this country. 4thly. By the present bill, the civil service of India, which may be considered one of the best prospects under the British Crown, is held out as a further premium (*ceteris paribus*) to the highest classical attainments.

In all these respects, Oriental languages are neglected, or positively discouraged. 1st. It is presumed that the candidates for the civil service are to bestow no previous attention on Oriental languages; because, in three cases out of four (those of the rejected candidates), it would be labour thrown away. That is, according to the view taken of it by the public at present. But if

* One of them, Rajah Rammohun Roy, a native of Bengal, has died since this was written; and the other, Dessaye Samul Doss, a native of Guzerat, has taken his departure for India.

the candidates who failed, were admitted to one or two more trials at future examinations, and Oriental languages were allowed to have fair weight, the proportion of cases in which these would be unavailing to the student, would not, perhaps, exceed one in ten. 2dly. It is intimated that no value will be attached to such acquirements in the admission into the college, *i. e.* into the service; so that a candidate with the Oriental learning of Sir William Jones, or Sir Charles Wilkins, would have no better chance than another entirely destitute of such acquirements. 3dly. As the reason assigned for rejecting such a qualification in the first instance, is that it would be cruel to encourage candidates to acquire a sort of knowledge only useful in India, and then reject them: so after they have been once admitted into Haileybury, and have pursued the study of Oriental languages for some years, it would then be a still greater cruelty to reject them for neglecting, or being found deficient in that branch of study. The necessary result of all which must be, that it will be less attended to in future than it has hitherto been.

The chief objection urged against making Oriental languages any part of the qualification of admission into the College of Haileybury under the new Act, is, that to those who eventually failed under the competition clause such acquisitions would be of no use.

In reply to this objection it may be stated: 1st. That of three who fail at one examination it may fairly be presumed that by further study and preparation, one, if not two, may succeed at the next trial for admission. 2dly. The disappointed candidates, now reduced to at least one-half, may have the chance of a third examination, if the Government so determine, by which it is probable, that three out of every four will ultimately succeed. 3dly. The remainder still left, comparatively few in number, will, as happens now with those who prove unfit for the civil service, be sent out, by the same interest which procured them their civil nominations, with cavalry or other appointments in the military service of India. To all these the foundation laid in Oriental languages for admission into Haileybury will prove exceedingly useful, and not only greatly improve the civil branch of the service, but indirectly promote the cultivation of the native languages among the officers of the Indian army, an object long much desired by Government. 4thly. Those still remaining, who do not go to India at all in any capacity, must bear a very small proportion to the whole number of candidates; not greater, or perhaps less, than the proportion of failures among those who attempt any other profession. Therefore, if the circumstance, that there must be some failures in this, were held a good reason for omitting any study only useful in case of success, the same argument might be used to deter the young barrister from spending time over his law-books, or the medical student from attending the dissecting room, until they were assured of success in these professions. The failures in these, after long study and application, are at least as numerous as those likely to occur in the Indian service, which has this great advantage over other pursuits, that, after admission into it, success, or an adequate provision for life, is assured, with only ordinary application and correct conduct.

ANALYSIS OF THE PURÁNAS.

BY PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON.

THE VÁYU PURÁNA.

THE *Váyu Purána* is so named from having been originally, it is said, communicated by Váyu, or the deity of the wind, to the assembled sages. It afterwards descended to Krishna Dwaipayana Vyása, by whom it was taught to his disciple Lomahershana, and at his desire it is repeated by his son, Ugrasrava, to the holy ascetics at Naimisharanya, agreeably to the form in which these works usually commence.

At starting, however, a peculiarity occurs: the right of Súta to the possession of the *Vedas* is denied, and he admits that he is entitled to teach only the *Itihásas* and *Puránas*. This distinction is attributed to his equivocal origin, which is very obscurely assigned to an error at a sacrifice held by Prithu, in which the *Ghí* appropriated to Vrihaspati, the teacher, was confounded with that set apart for Indra, the disciple, and from the oblation, termed *Sutya*, Súta was produced. He consequently held an intermediate station between the Brahman and Kshetriya, whom these gods, it may be inferred, severally represent; and whilst in one capacity he is a scholar of Vyása and a teacher of the secondary scriptures, he is excluded in the other from instructing in the *Vedas*, and restricted to such means of acquiring a livelihood as are compatible with the military profession.

The origin of Súta as well as of Magadha, at the sacrifice of Prithu, is also related in the *Vishnu Purána;* they are there said to have sprung from the juice of the acid *Asclepias*, offered on that occasion. The same story opens the *Srishti Khan'da* of the *Padma Purána*, and is there more fully, if not more intelligibly, detailed: the account being in fact the same as that of the *Váyu Purána*, and in the very same words, with the addition of some stanzas, and the partial alteration of others. The legend of the *Váyu Purána* is quoted in the commentary of Nilakantha on the *Mahábhárat*.

The mixed character of the Súta is, however, more rationally explained in the works of Law. He is the son of a Kshetriya father and Brahmani mother, and is consequently one of the *Verna Sankara*, or mixed castes. His occupations are properly of a martial character, as driving chariots and tending horses and elephants, but; as partaking of the Brahmanical order, he is also the encomiast, the herald or bard, of chieftains and princes; such duty being assigned to him and the Magadha, by Prithu, the son of Vena, and it is in this latter capacity that the Súta is the appropriate narrator of the *Puránas*.

The origin of the Súta, whether legendary or rational, the duties which are assigned to him, and the right conceded to him of teaching the *Puránas*, seem to throw some light on the early history of these works. In all probability, they were at first the traditionary tales of a race of family poets, who corresponded precisely in character with the scalds and bards of the north, and were at once the eulogists of the chief and chroniclers of the family. In this manner, some historical traditions were preserved before they were formed into any systematic account, but of course imperfectly and rudely. With the genealogies the poets blended, no doubt, fanciful and mythological fictions, and these were the materials which later writers wove into a connected form, and from which they constructed the primitive *Puránas*. The character of the

compilers, that of religious men, gave, however, a new complexion to the competition, and the mythological and marvellous portions came to usurp an undue importance, to the neglect of the historical records. The genealogies were, however, probably preserved with some more care, as they were connected with the worship of certain deities or deified princes, particularly Ráma and Krishna. To the mythology, also, systems of cosmogony, geography, and astronomy were added, and the five divisions of the *Puránas* were then complete. They were not long, however, suffered to continue in this condition. Contending sects arose, and each, desirous of enlisting the *Puránas* on his side, foisted into them absurd and tasteless fictions, or metaphysical subtleties, calculated to inculcate the worship of some individual manifestation of the Supreme. This began, there is reason to think, about the 7th and 8th centuries with the Yogis. The followers of Saiva doctrines carried it to a great extent between the 8th and 10th centuries, and in the 11th and 12th, or after the date of Rámánuja and Madhwáchárya, the *Vaishnava Puránas* were, there is little doubt, remade or remodelled to a very considerable extent. By all classes, however, the historical traditions of the Sútas, or bards, were treated with neglect. They disappeared altogether from most of the *Puránas*, and were in all much mutilated and compressed. Such fragments as remain are, however, probably genuine, and when separated from what is marvellous and unnatural, furnish some insight into the actual history of India, in periods remotely past.

To return from this digression, however, to the *Váyu Purána*, it may be observed, that, as far as can be judged from the portion analysed, it is a work perhaps of the earliest date, amongst the existing *Puránas*, and clearly emanates from the Yoga school; it inculcates upon the whole the preferable worship of the forms of Siva, but its sectarial bias is less violently displayed than is usual in these works; the legends are fewer, the cosmological parts are much more detailed, and there is altogether a copiousness and consistency of system, which is not common in the *Puránas*. It is impossible, in going through this work, not to feel an air of originality and antiquity about it, which is not perceptible in any of the others hitherto examined. As far as appears to be the case also, from the translated chapters, there is no allusion to works or systems of an indisputably modern date.

The opening chapters profess to give a summary of the contents of the work, but upon the first glance the detail is far from being applicable to the sections that follow, either in subject or arrangement; on a further examination, however, it appears that the summary is more than once repeated, with different degrees of precision, and without any sufficient mark of distinction between the end of one series and the beginning of another: this want of method is not unfrequent in Hindu works, and the first books of the *Mahábhárat* and *Rámáyana* furnish specimens of the same defective mode of indexing. There appear to be three indexes in the first chapters of the *Váyu Purána*, of which the two first are partial and inappropriate; the third is more regular and entire, and corresponds with tolerable accuracy with the contents of the *Purána*, as far as they extend in our copy, or to the description of the Manwantaras. The index then proceeds to the families of the sages and kings, observing apparently very little order in the details, but comprising some curious particulars: as in the *Vishnu Purána*, the account is carried forward into futurity, and the kings of the present age are noticed. These historical sections are followed by cosmology, terminating with the destruction of the world at the end of a Kalpa; the *Purána* then gives the history of

Vyása, and of the divisions of the *Vedas*; it comprises the legendary origin of Naimisháranya, and the occasion of the assemblage of the Rishis at that place, and concludes with an account of the incarnations of Siva, which, if we may judge from the way in which that subject is treated in the *Kurma Purána*, is the succession of teachers of the Yoga doctrines. All these chapters are wanting in the only copy of the *Váyu Purána* we have been yet able to meet with. They should form the latter half of the *Purána*.

In the fourth chapter, the deity who existed before creation is represented as eternal, without beginning or end, and the origin of all things, comprehending within himself the two substances or attributes, by whose joint operation perceptible objects were formed, or *A'tmá*, Spirit, and *Padhána* or *Prakriti*, Matter: the mode in which elementary or primitive creation was evolved from the action of these two, is then described in technical language, conformable to the Sánkhya cosmogony. The seven principal elements are the *Mahátatwa*, *Ahankára*, *A'kás*, *Váyu*, *Teja*, *Ap*, and *Prithivi*. The first may perhaps be termed the principle of collective animated elementary existence, and the second the principle of individual animated elementary existence, although it must be confessed, that no very distinct and definite idea appears to be any where attached to them; they may be sometimes distinguished as 'mind,' generally and individually, or elementary intellect free from passion or emotion in the first case, and joined with it in the second. The *Mahátatwa*, again, might occasionally be rendered the Divine Spirit connected with substance, but exempt from passion, and which, upon addition of the *Gunas* or 'qualities,' becomes *Ahankára*; the difficulty of explaining these terms satisfactorily is, however, inseparable from the visionary character of the existence of the things which they denominate. The other five elements, if not more intelligible, are at least more familiar to us, and though as little susceptible of definition are, with one exception, cognisable by our senses, and therefore suggest positive notions. *A'kas* is ether, a subtile element thinner than air. The other four are air, fire, water, and earth. These partially combined into an egg which lay in water, the water was invested by fire, the fire by air, the air by *A'kas*, the *A'kas* by *Ahankára*, the *Ahankára* by the *Mahátatwa*, and the whole by the *Avyakta* or 'imperceptible,' identified with Prakriti or Nature; from the egg *Hiranyagerbha*, the four-headed Brahmá was produced, the immediate agent of creation, the materials of which, as far as this universe, consisting of fourteen *Lokas* or worlds, is concerned, lay concealed within the same recess from which he issued.

Brahmá, the Creator, is, in fact, only an embodied portion of the *Raja Guna*, the quality of passion or desire, by which the world was called into being. Rudra is the embodied *Tama Guna*, the attribute of darkness or wrath, and the destructive fire by which the universe is annihilated, and Vishnu is the embodied *Satwa Guna*, or property of mercy and goodness, by which the world is preserved; the three exist in one and one in three; as the *Veda* is divided into three and is yet but one, and they are all *A'srita*, or comprehended within that one being who is *Parama* or supreme, *Guhya* or secret, and *Servátmá*, the soul of all things.

So far the theology of the *Váyu Purána* agrees with the deism of the Vedánta; but it presently deviates from this doctrine in the manner common to all the *Puránas*, and to a purport which may be supposed to have mainly influenced the present form of these compositions. Agreeably to the Vedánta school, the Supreme Being, though of one nature with his emanations, possesses a sort of separate existence, and is always *Nirguna*, or void of attri-

butes. According to the Paurânic doctrines, however, he is not merely *Nirguna*, but is occasionally *Saguna* or *Sakalyána guna*, possessed of attributes, or at least of all excellent atributes. In this latter case he becomes perceptible, and appears in the form either of Vishnu or Siva, according to the sect to which the work that so describes him appertains: his appearances are regarded as his *Lílá* or pastime, and in this sense, the *Váyu Purána* observes, the *Paramatma*, or *Yogeswara*, has engaged in various sports and consequently assumed a variety of incarnations, and is known by different names.

The successive stages of the creation of the world, are enumerated as in the *Kúrma Purána* and amount to nine. They are somewhat differently named in one or two instances, but the meaning is probably alike. The nine *Sargas* are the *Mahat, Bhúta, ind Aréyaka, Maukhya, Tiryaksrotas, Urddhasrotas, Arváksrotas, Anugraha,* and *Kaumára,* or matter, the elements, the senses, the earth, animals, gods, men, goblins, and Brahmá's sons, a list agreeing with that of the *Kúrma Purána,* except in the third, which is there called the *Tejasarga,* or creation of light or lustre. The two works also agree in calling the three first creations *Prákrita,* or elementary, and the six last *Vaikrita,* or secondary, the elements being only made to assume *Vikriti* or change of form.

The subject of creation is continued through the 7th and 8th chapters, and the next sections are occupied with directions to practise abstract devotion, and obtain a knowledge of the Supreme Being, interspersed with an account of the origin and duties of various sages, and the attributes and power of some of the forms of Siva. In the eighteenth chapter commences an enumeration of the Kalpas, which is continued through the 19th and 20th. Thirty-three Kalpas are mentioned, the last of which is called the *Viswarupa* or *Sweta,* from the prevailing form of Siva being of a white complexion. From this circumstance it appears to be the same with the *Váishnava Váráha kalpa,* in which Siva is incarnate on the mountain Ch'hagala as the Muni Sweta; having for his disciples Swaita Swetasikha, Swetásya and Swetalohita, the same who are mentioned in the *Kúrma Purána;* the list of the Kalpas is followed by that of the Mahâyugas in the present Manwantara, in each *Dwápara* of which, as well as a *Vedavyása,* there is an incarnation of Siva, who has four sons or disciples, all Mahâyogis and portions of the divinity. Those of the present period are Lakuli and his sons Kusika, Gárgya, Mitraka, and Rushta; the scene of their Yoga is called the Káyárohana Kshetra on mount Meru.

The subject of creation is not yet dismissed, and, blended with illustrations of Siva's supremacy, continues through several other chapters. In the 23d chapter, Brahma and Vishnu are introduced as propitiating Mahádeva and receiving boons from his favour. To Brahma he grants progeny; to Vishnu praise; admitting him to be along with himself the source of all things, though in an inferior degree: thus he says to Vishnu "I am *Agni* or 'fire,' thou art *Soma,* 'the moon;' thou art the night, I the day; thou art falsehood, I am truth; thou art sacrifice, I am the fruit of it; thou art knowledge, I am that that is to be known," &c.

The origin of Rudra from Brahmá, by virtue of the boon given to him, and the various appellations assigned by Brahmá to that form of Siva, are next detailed, and this is followed by an account of the families of the seven Rishis, Bhrigu, Marichi, Angiras, Kardama or Pulaha, Pulastya, Kratu, and Vasishtha. Atri is not mentioned here, but his wife, Anásuyá, is named as the mother of Sruti, the wife of the son of Kardama or Pulaha, named also Kerdama, from which alliance the patronymic *A'tréya* is applied in the text to the descendants of that sage. The place left by Atri's exclusion, is occupied by Bhrigu, who,

it appears, is considered as a form of Mahádeva. The descendants of Bhrigu are called Bhárgavas, and a branch of them, sprung from the grandson of Bhrigu, named Mrikanda, are termed Markandeyas; the descendants of Maríchi are the Kas'yapas from Kasyapa his grand-son; the posterity of Angirá are the Angirasas; of Pulastya the Paulastyas; of Vasishtha the Vásishthas; and of Kratu the pigmy sages called Bálakhilyas. These denominations and genealogical classifications, as well as several other details to be found in the same chapter, differ materially from the notions more generally received. We are not yet prepared to say how far they are peculiar to this *Purána.*

Some curious, and as far as yet known, peculiar mythology, follows, describing the different kinds of Agni or fire, and particularising the Pitris, as the same with the Ritus, or seasons of the year. A mythological description of the divisions of time then ensues; it is clearly an attempt to allegorise the year, and its divisions, in common with the worship of collective ancestors by fire; hence the year is called *Agni,* the seasons the *Pitris,* and the five portions of animate and inanimate creation of men, birds, beasts, reptiles, and trees, &c. are the five *Artavas,* the sons of the seasons or progeny of time: the allegory however is rather perplexed, and the whole description mystified and obscure. The names given to the months and seasons here are double: one set being the usual terms, and the other being peculiar: the name of the months are the same as those cited by Sir William Jones from the *Vedas,* as the names of the solar months (*A.R.* III. 258). The seasons, as the Pitris, are called *Kasa, Agni, Jiva, Sudhávan, Manyamán* and *Ghora.*

The Pitris are distinguished into two classes, the *Várhishadas* and *Agniswáttas;* these are said to have had two daughters, Mená and Dhárini; the former became the wife of Himávat, the latter wedded Meru, and from her was descended Daksha, the mention of whom gives occasion for the narration of his celebrated sacrifice, and for a number of stanzas in praise of Siva's supremacy.

The 30th chapter contains a very summary account of some royal dynasties, and then particularises the duration of the four ages as 12,000 years. This calculation implies that the years are years of the gods, such being the period of a Mahâyuga, agreeably to Pauranic chronology; at the same time the text does not specify what years are intended.* As analogous to the divisions of time, the *Purána* itself is here stated to consist of 12,000 stanzas; a number different from that stated in the *Matsya,* which assigns twice that amount, or 24,000 Slokas, to the *Váyu Purána.*

A number of chapters then follow, appropriated to Pauranic geography, the description of mount Meru and the residence of the gods, the seven continents and the divisions of the universe above and below the earth; considerable portions of these chapters have been translated by the late Colonel Wilford. The Pauranic system is here very fully, and upon the whole, distinctly detailed. The chief difficulties that occur being perhaps rather the fault of the transcript than of the original work.

The same remark applies to the chapters that follow, in which the astronomy of the *Puránas* is detailed with the same minuteness as the geography: on these two topics, therefore, the *Váyu Purána* is a valuable authority.

* The proportion in which the years are divided are,—

Krita	4,800
Treta	3,600
Dwapara	2,400
Kali	1,200
	12,000

The same is given in the *Paulisha Siddhanta,* as cited by Bhattatpala.—(*A. R.* XII. 249.)

Some of this astronomy is rather unusual; the relative sizes and situations of the planets, their cars, their steeds, and other appurtenances, and their revolving round *Dhruva* or the pole, to which they are attached by cords of air, as the potter's wheel turns on its pivot, are in all the ordinary strain; but we have a statement regarding the length of a Yuga, and the commencement of the solar year, which are not conformable to received notions, or the actual state of things.

It is said, for instance, that a Yuga consists of five years; what kind of Yuga is intended is not specified. Bentley (*A.R.* VIII. 227) cites the *Graha Manjári* for a Mahá Yuga of five years; and in his last work on the ancient astronomy of the Hindús, he refers the construction of a cycle of five years to what he considers the first period of Hindu astronomy, or from B.C. 1181 to 961.

This cycle, it is said, begins when the sun is in Sravana, and it is again stated that Sravana is the first of the Nakshatras, and Magha the first of the months; according to the authority just cited, such could have been the case only between the years 204 B. C. and A. D. 44, when the year began with the month Magha. If Mr. Bentley is correct, this portion of the *Purána*, at least, is of considerable antiquity, whatever may be the date of the rest (*Ancient Hindu Astronomy*, p. 271). Mr. Bentley also adds, that the mode of computation, by which the commencement of the year was made to begin with a different month and asterism, was entirely laid aside by the Hindú astronomers subsequent to A. D. 538.

The same chapter contains a description of the *Sisumára*, which is interpreted by Mr. Davis to typify the celestial sphere (*A.R.* II. 402). The description is to a similar effect with that which he has translated from the *Bhágavat*, but is shorter and less particular. There is also this rather unintelligible addition, that the stars of the sphere never set; but the passage may signify, that they are not annihilated at the usual periods of destruction. The text is in this place evidently incorrect, and the translation being made from a single copy, it is not safe to venture any emendation.

A legendary account of Nilákanthá, or the blue-necked Siva, follows, and the description of the classes of the Pitris and their feeding upon the lunar nectar ensues. The introduction of obsequial ceremonies and the worship of the manes appears to have originated with Pururavas, a not-unlikely circumstance, and one which explains the legend of his being descended both from the sun and moon; the worship of the manes being connected with the conjunction of these luminaries. The list of Pitris differs in some respect from that of Menu, and from that given in a manual used by the Brahmans of Bengal, in which a verse cited from the *Váyu Purána* enumerates the following as the seven classes: Saumyas, Agniswattas, Várhishadas, Havishmantas, Ushmapas, and Ajyapas. In the chapter now under consideration, there are but four particularised; the Saumyas or Somapas; the Kavyas or Ajyapas; the Verhishadas, and Agniswattas. Three others are merely named, the Ushmapas, Devakirttyas, and apparently the Lekhas and Bahwikasyas; but these are unusual and probably inaccurate appellations. The whole of the section is obscure, incorrect, and often unintelligible. The same may be said of the two remaining chapters, which treat of the divisions of time and the influence of the four ages.

Without being in possession of the contents of the remaining portion, at least one-half of the *Váyu Purána*, it is impossible to offer any opinion on the date as derivable from internal testimony. As far as the portion analysed

extends, it may be considered perhaps, as the oldest of the actually existing *Puránas*, and it has every appearance of being a genuine work, conforming more closely than any yet examined to the definition of a *Purána*, and admitting few of the unconnected digressions and legendary absurdities by which the course of these compilations is so commonly interrupted, and the established order widely disarranged or wholly obliterated.

The *Váyu Purána* is not unfrequently omitted in lists of the eighteen *Puránas*, but in that case it is considered to be the same with the *Saiva Purána*, which takes its place. As now met with, the two works are not identical.*

* From the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

ALEXANDER AND CO.'S ESTATE.

To the Editor.

Sir: If the following information is worth communicating to those of your numerous readers in England who are sufferers by this bankruptcy, you are at liberty to lay it before them.

Letters from Calcutta, dated in June, July, and August last, state that there was then nothing forthcoming from the estate of Alexander and Co., the whole of their real property (indigo-factories, &c.) of any value having been alienated in mortgages, so that it is not available to the creditors. This property is exhibited in the balance-sheet, at the Court of Bankruptcy in London, as coming into the hands of the assignees, and valued at £618,000; but the creditors at the meeting there were not apprised that it was mortgaged; such information would perhaps have made them less willing to sign the bankrupts' certificate. It is mentioned, also, that little or no money was coming in on account of debts to the estate, and it may therefore be asked, what service to the creditors is performed by the assignees, partners, and large establishment, who are all paid for devoting the whole of their time to the affairs of the estate?

Instead, therefore, of ten shillings in the pound, which Mr. Bracken mentioned, at the meeting, the creditors would receive as dividend, there is absolutely no proposal of any dividend for them!

The indigo-factories in question were going on, supported by the banks to whom they are mortgaged; some of them said to be bad concerns, and if the mortgagees should lose on the whole, they may perhaps establish a further claim on the general assets of the estate, and which seem now to consist of nothing but debts, *such* as they are!

Alexander and Co., in their circular, on the occasion of their failure, stated that it was owing to rumours prejudical to their credit ever since the failure of Palmer and Co., causing a run on them; that, at length, their refusal to meet the further calls of individuals and their stoppage were resolved on, with a view to "the safety of their constituents at large." Was there ever a more glaring absurdity than this assertion? Where is this safety for their creditors? In compliance with the demand of individuals, they paid off a million and a-half sterling, and then they stopped "for the safety of their creditors at large," when they had not a farthing left to dispose of! On their own showing, their credit was gone three years ago, and they must have been then perfectly aware they could not stand without it; therefore, undoubtedly, they ought then to have stopped, and divided the million and a-half, which they boast of having paid off to fortunate, if not favoured, claimants, amongst their general creditors, to whom it belonged.

A Creditor.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of the society was held on the 1st February; the Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

A paper, containing an Account of the *P'hansigars*, or Gang-robbers, and of the *Shúdgarshid*, an Association of jugglers and fortune-tellers, by James Arthur Robert Stevenson, Esq., of the Madras civil service, was read.

The particulars respecting the P'hansigars, furnished by Mr. Stevenson in this paper, were the result of an examination of part of a large gang, inhabiting a village not far from Bijapur. This troop consisted of about sixty males, mostly having families and habitations in Dúdgi, which they considered as their head-quarters; they were under the direction of two naigs, or chiefs, and were also responsible to the patell, or head of the village, for the payment of a regular tribute, as the price of his connivance and protection. The greater portion of the gang were Mahommedans, but there were among them Rajpoots and other castes: their ostensible employment was agriculture, but their only means of subsistence were derived from the plunder of their victims, which is all brought to their head-quarters. They are sworn to a fair division, to secrecy, and to mutual fidelity; they never rob until they have deprived their victims of life; they never use open force, and never leave the smallest traces of their crime, for, as their murders are effected by strangulation, no traces of blood are left, and the bodies are entirely defaced or deeply buried. So well contrived are their plans, and so true have they proved in general to their compact, that there are but few instances of the conviction of P'hansigars in a court of justice. Mr. Stevenson next describes the various plans adopted by these systematic murderers to attain their ends, and states that, by the avowal of one of the P'hansigars above alluded to, they had murdered *sixteen* individuals in a fortnight's expedition. The booty they obtain is sometimes so trifling as not to exceed one or two rupees, or even the cloth forming the dress of the individual.*

The denomination of *Shúdgarshid* appears to be derived from the Canarese terms *Shúdgar*, 'a burning or burial-ground,' and *shid* 'proficient' or 'ready,' denoting the practice of this tribe to prowl about cemeteries for the purpose of collecting certain pieces of human bone, with which they are generally supposed to work charms and incantations. The name by which they are more generally known, however, in the Deccan and other parts of the country, is *Garodí*, 'juggler,' and this is the designation of the caste in the *Vijnanes'wara Sástra*. They are looked upon with much awe by the people, and the fear of exciting their displeasure secures a ready compliance with their demand for alms; but this is not their only means of subsistence, as they are notorious for kidnapping children, and also for an abominable traffic in the sale of sinews extracted from the breasts, wrists and ancles of females, which are supposed to be amulets preventive of all kinds of evil; but, in order to possess due efficacy, they must have been obtained from a woman who has recently been confined. In illustration of this practice, Mr. Stevenson details a case of the murder of a young female, who had been confined for the first time about ten days, which occurred at Sholapur, a few years ago. The paper is concluded by a few observations on the deities to whom the Shúdgarshids pay reverence.

* An ample account of the P'hansigars and Thugs is inserted in the *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. xiii. p. 250; and in this Journal *passim*.

The thanks of the society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Stevenson for his communication.

The reading of some Observations on the Mineralogy of the Western half of Cutch, by Alexander Henderson, Esq., was commenced.

The author premises that the portion of Cutch, described in his paper, may be said to have its ranges of hills, two in number, distinct from those of the eastern half, which includes Wajur. The southern range is nearly continuous, running from within a mile or two of Anjar through the centre of Cutch to near Narayansir, where it joins the northern range, which is a succession of higher hills unconnected together, giving to that part of the country a rugged and inhospitable character.

The hills of the southern range do not average more than 600 feet in height; resting generally on a base of clay-slate running into sandstone slate, over which is a bed of red or yellow sand-stone, acquiring a black colour on exposure to the air. There are one or two small ranges between Mandaví and Anjar, and some others farther west, composed of traprock. The general dip of the slate, in this range, is to the south, giving the hills abrupt northern faces with sides gently sloping to the south. This slope has, in some instances, followed the direction of the strata so exactly, as to assume the appearance of artificial paving: there is no table-land in this range. The northern range is also generally composed of clay-slate, resting upon beds of argillaceous clay and bituminous shale, over which limestone and traprock are occasionally met with, but less of the red sandstone than in the southern range; the dip of the slate is much the same. The highest hills are in this range, but they are stated not to exceed 1,200 feet in height;* there are few appearances of table-land, but some of their summits are conical and surmounted by a peak, which in some instances proved to be columnar basalt. The structure of some of the highest hills is nearly the same, masses of white sandstone resting on clay-slate, over which was found whinstone containing much iron, and, apparently deposited in the sides of this, masses of calcareous sandstone were occasionally met with.

The streams in this part of Cutch are, with few exceptions, strongly impregnated with saline matters, but principally with rock-salt and alum; even the wells are often brackish, and the principal supply of fresh-water is derived from tanks; salt-marshes are frequent all over the northern part of Cutch, and some of them are said to be influenced at times by the tides.

After some remarks on the soil and general appearance of the country, Mr. Henderson proceeds to describe the stratified rocks; at which part the further reading of the paper was postponed till a future meeting.

15th of February. The Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, V.P., took the chair at the meeting this day; various donations were laid upon the table, among them were thefollowing:—

From Captain Harkness, secretary to the Society, a beautifully-executed drawing, by a native artist, of the Seringam pagoda, colored; and a massive, chased, silver necklace, worn by the inhabitants of the Nílagiri Hills. From H. J. Domis, Esq., his Notes on Java, printed at Sourabaya, parts 4, 5, 6, and 7; and a Sourabaya Almanack; also a curious ancient Javanese coin, of white copper, with the representation of Adam and Eve; specimens of these are given of the plates to Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*, and described, part ii. page 811. From Captain Melville Grindlay, an original painting, in oil, of a Byraggi, or Hindu devotee. From Capt. Harkness, in the name of Visvambra Sastri, a series of works for the assistance of

* It is right to state that this is not given as the result of accurate measurement.

native students in acquiring the Sanscrit language; and a similar series for the Tamil, in the name of Tiru Vencatachala Mudeliar. From Wm. C. Taylor, Esq., a complete set of the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, from the commencement. Sir Alexander also presented, from Mr. Auber, of the East-India House, a copy of his work on China, recently published; and from himself, a series of papers connected with several cases heard in appeal from India before the Privy Council.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

James Bird, Esq., surgeon on the Bombay establishment, being proposed for election as a resident-member, was, in conformity with Article XI. of the society's regulations, applying to members of the Bombay Branch Society, immediately balloted for and elected.

Mr. Bird commenced reading his Historical Introduction to his translation of the *Mirát i Ahmadi*, a Muhammedan History of Guzerat, illustrating the constitution of Hindú society and the state of India, from the end of the tenth to the beginning of the thirteenth century.

This disquisition opens with some remarks on the origin of the Hindús south of the Nerbada river. The author observes that no work deserving the name of history can be said to exist amongst the Hindús, nor does he except from this statement the *Rájá Taringini*, of which a translation was published by Professor Wilson in the *Asiatic Researches*. In the absence of historical records, the utility of Sanscrit grants and Muhammedan annals is recognized, for the accounts of even recent events are so clouded by mythology, that, without such assistance, it is impossible to discriminate between history and fable. The author goes on to develope the geography of the western coast as received by ancient Sanscrit writers, and then commences his account of the struggles between the Hindús and their Moslem invaders; the first of which took place in A.D. 977, when Subuktajin, the first Muhammedan king of Ghizni, defeated an allied army of Hindús commanded by Jaipal the First, near Sumghan. Mr. Bird then explains the causes which rendered the Rájpúts inferior in war to the Muhammedans, and notices the bad effect of several independent chiefs acting with the same degree of authority, and having the power of controlling, in a council, the acts of their nominal head. The state of Hindústán at this period is next treated of, including a view of the government of the Rájás. The remaining portion of the paper, as far as read at this meeting, was occupied by a narration of the several invasions of India by Mahmúd of Ghizni, in which the causes leading to these irruptions are traced and elucidated by notes.

It was announced from the chair that Mr. Bird would resume the reading of his interesting paper at the next meeting of the society on the 1st of March.

In the meeting-room were exhibited several interesting original portraits, in oil, of natives of the Nilagiri hills, male and female, executed by an officer of the Madras army.

In our number for January last, we extracted, from the *Carnatic Chronicle*, a notice of the establishment of a literary society among the learned Hindús of the Madras presidency. We understand that this society has been organized in connexion with the Royal Asiatic Society, and is to be styled the Madras Native Branch R.A.S. It is also probable that, ere long, we shall be enabled to announce the formation of a similar institution at Bombay, among that intelligent and wealthy branch of the native community, the Parsís of that presidency. One great aim of the parent society in this country is thus, we hope, in a fair way of being realized, and we have no doubt that its results will be such as the most ardent well-wisher to the improvement of our fellow

subjects in the East can desire. In explanation of the views entertained by the Royal Asiatic Society, with reference to this subject, we subjoin the concluding paragraph of its last annual report, which we were unavoidably compelled to omit, for want of space, at the time of its publication. It is as follows:—

In concluding this report, your council is anxious to impress upon the members the peculiar relations in which this Society stands to the British empire. The other great associations for the cultivation of science and literature which exist in this capital, and in the centres of activity throughout the realm, have been founded with the view of combining together men of similar pursuits, who might thus be afforded the opportunity of mutual improvement from constant communication upon their own topics; and, through the means of their published *Transactions*, of bringing into existence, or preserving from oblivion, papers which, from their limited extent, might otherwise be lost to the public for ever. But this Society, in addition to such important ends, which are, after all, but limited, and almost passive, has a still nobler object for its exertions. Though founded to make known the literature, science, and antiquities of the East generally, India, as the proud possession of this country, is entitled to its first and main regard. It is the hope of your Council to become an active and useful instrument in calling forth the great but almost dormant talents of the natives of India. It is by urging the singularly intellectual races of that country to make known, through themselves, the results of their ancient and steady civilization, that it hopes to make manifest to the philosophic inquirer into human nature, the character of this remarkable and interesting people; who have not merely been the authors of their own improvement, but who have steadily preserved, by the force of primeval institutions, their sacred language, their literature, and their laws, in spite of the anarchy and misrule consequent on the invasions of the many barbarous nations by which they have been either subjugated, or their country laid desolate. Your council feels confident that, by proposing objects of inquiry to the natives of India, it will obtain information of the highest value, and will rouse a spirit of research among them, that, while it forms and accustoms them to the English language as well as to European notions, will prove instructive to ourselves. It is by such means that your council hopes to inspire the natives of India with that confidence in their own intellectual strength, which shall raise them to the high level their natural endowments have fitted them to attain. In the prosecution of this endeavour, your council feels that it is promoting a wise and patriotic object, which must have the cordial support of every well-wisher of his country. Impressed with this view, it contemplates this Society as a national object, justly entitled to national support. The period has now returned when the Legislature is to re-consider the best mode of maintaining and improving our relations with that extraordinary empire. India has been acquired by a rare union of valour and prudence; the happiness of its inhabitants has been sought with paternal benevolence and wisdom by those to whom its government has been confided; and your council prays that, under Divine Providence, a country to which so many members of this Society are attached by the kindliest recollections, and which has been acquired by a course of events unparalleled in history, may be preserved as a dependency of the British empire by legislative measures, that shall at once promote the happiness of its inhabitants and secure the approbation of posterity.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of July 31st, the secretary reported the completion of the printing of the eighteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*.

Mr. A. Csoma de Koros' manuscript abstract of the contents of the *Kahgyur*, and his comparative index of Tibetan and Sanscrit proper names and titles, as arranged by the pandits and Tibetan *lotsávas* (translators), when compiling the sacred books of the Shakya faith, in the Tibetan language, having

been brought again to the notice of the Society, it was resolved to refer them to the Committee of Papers, to determine on the expediency of making them over to the local committee of the Oriental Translation Fund, with a recommendation for their early transmission to England for publication through that channel.

The secretary submitted the report of the committee appointed on the 27th March regarding the continuance of the experiments of boring for water. On the question of the probability of ultimately finding a spring of fresh water, the committee say:

"The principal experiments on record, connected with the operation for boring for water in Calcutta, are those conducted under Colonel Garstin, chief engineer, from 1805 to 1820, and those recently made under the superintendence of Dr. Strong, Mr. J. Kyd, and Mr. D. Ross, in 1829 to 1833. The following is a list of their localities and of the depths respectively attained:

Date.	Superintendent.	Place.	Depth.	Cause of failure.
1804, Dec.	Col. Garstin	...well near Powder Magazine,	75 ft.	
1805, Aug.	ditto	.....S.W. of Artillery Barrack...	119...	auger broke.
Sept.	ditto	.....S.E. of Regimental Parade,	55...	ditto.
Oct.	ditto	.....S.E. of European Barrack,	59...	ditto.
Nov.	ditto	.....S W. of Artillery Parade ...	80...	ditto.
Dec.	ditto	..... ditto	127...	ditto.
1806, Feb.	ditto	..... ditto	94...	ditto.
Mar.	ditto	..... ditto	124...	earth fell in.
April	ditto	.....same operation resumed ...	127...	auger broke.
1814, May	ditto	.....S.E. of Artillery Parade ...	140...	suspended by rains.
Nov.	ditto	.....the same renewed.....	136...	auger broke.
1819, May	ditto	.....on Artillery Parade	130...	ditto.
1820, April	ditto	..... ditto	122½	ditto.
May	ditto	.....near Triangular Barrack ...	128...	earth fell in.
1825,	.....Mr. Jones found a spring in red sand at ...		70.	
1826-28	.....Dr. Strong bored in Circular Canal to		70...	water rose.
	he also made several borings in the S.W. lake to		40	through similar strata.
	Dr. Strong	...near the Circular Road.....	70...	hard kankar.
	Ditto	.....at Rasapugla	70...	sand fell in.
1830	.....Strong, Ross, and Kyd	near the Fort Church	176...	shaft injured.
1832	..... Ditto	.....near St. George's Gate ...	164...	sand fell in.
1833	..... Ditto	..... ditto	170...	auger broke.
1832	.....Dr. Strong...	under the lock gates, Chitpore,	70...	water sprung up.

"The *geological* question of the probability of finding a spring is by no means solved by the results of these numerous experiments. The knowledge which they afford us of the nature of the Calcutta alluvium may be summed up in very few words:

"After penetrating through the artificial soil of the surface, a light blue or grey-coloured sandy clay occurs, becoming gradually darker, as we descend, from impregnation with decayed vegetable matter, until it passes into a stratum of black peat, about two feet in thickness, at a depth, in Fort William, of fifty feet below the surface. In excavating the Circular Canal, the same stratum of peat occurred at from twenty-five to thirty feet; and in the Entallee Canal it lay just below the bed, or nine feet below the average level of the salt-water lake. This peat stratum has all the appearance of having been formed by the debris of Sundarban vegetation, once on the surface of the Delta, but gradually lowered by the compression of the sandy strata below. Assuming that

the salt-water lake is five feet above the average height of the ocean, the peat stratum is about as much more below the present level of the sea. In the grey or black clay above and immediately below the peat, logs and branches of a red* and of a yellow wood† are found imbedded, in a more or less decayed state. In only one instance have bones been met with (at twenty-eight feet), and they appear, from the report of the workmen, to belong to deer, though they were unfortunately lost before examination. A stratum of sand occurs generally above the peat clay at from fifteen to thirty feet deep, from which the wells in the town are chiefly supplied with brackish water.

"Under the blue clays, at from fifty to seventy feet deep, the nodular limestone concretions, known by the name of *kankar*, occur, sometimes in small grains (called *bajrí* in upper India), with the appearance of small land-shells; sometimes in thin strata of great hardness, and sometimes in the usual nodular shape. At seventy feet occurs a second seam of loose reddish sand, which yields water plentifully. It was reached also in the perforation under the lock gates at Chitpore, and there (as Mr. Jones had previously asserted from his own experiment across the river) the supply was proved to be derived direct from the river. From 75 to 125 feet, beds of yellow clay predominate, frequently stiff and pure, like potter's clay, but generally mixed with sand and mica. Horizontal seams of kankar also run through it, resembling exactly those of Midnapur or of the Gangetic basin. Below 128 feet, a more sandy yellow clay prevails, which gradually changes to a grey loose sand, extending to the lowest depth yet penetrated, and becoming coarser in quality until, at 170—176 feet, it may rather be termed a quartzy gravel, containing angular fragments of quartz and felspar larger than peas, such as are met with near the foot of a granitic range of hills. This stratum has hitherto arrested the progress of the auger; the greatest depth attained by Dr. Strong, near St. Peter's Church, being 176 feet.

"The evidence of this gravel might tend to prove that the auger had here penetrated through the bed of alluvium of the Gangetic delta; while the sandy texture of the undermost layers might be compared to the probable condition of the deposits under the now advanced head of the bay, not yet reached by the more-easily-suspended particles of clay, nor consolidated by vegetable matter like the tenacious black mud of the Sundarban creeks. Nevertheless, we must be cautious in forming any such conclusions upon slight premises, remembering that Col. Garstin more than once concluded from similar appearances that he had reached the *rock* at 130 feet. Beneath the quartzy sand may possibly occur another deep stratum of tenacious clay, and upon piercing every such stratum, and touching a seam of sand under it, the chance offers of succeeding in the object of our search.

"It is true that the horizontality of the delta alluvium, and its close neighbourhood to the ocean, afford arguments against the probability of finding an artesian spring upon the hypothesis of Hericart de Thury, that is, of basins and curved or sloping strata, which is generally adopted as affording the best explanation of the phenomena of such springs: but in face of the successful borings in Holland, and in many other flat and alluvial countries, nay even in insular situations, it would be hazardous even in a geologist to predict want of success in Bengal, unless he was well assured that the rocks under the alluvium were of the granitic or unstratified class.

"The depth yet attained is very trifling; and we all concur in thinking that

* The common sundri of the Sundarbans.

† The root of some climbing tree, resembling the *briedelia*. N. Wallich.

the experiment should not be relinquished until the ground has been pierced at least to the depth of 500 feet."

The committee suggest, as the funds of the Society (which has expended 3,000 rupees) do not admit of continuing the experiment under its superintendence, that application should be made to Government; and they observe that, "should nothing further be elicited, after penetrating 500 feet, or even to 'the rock,' than the knowledge that a spring of fresh water is not thus procurable, it will, in our opinion, be knowledge cheaply bought; and although geological research is not to be put on a par with the direct and political object of providing wholesome water to the garrison of Fort William, still an acquaintance with the depth, variety, and nature of the alluvial deposits which separate us from the rocky crust of the globe, and of the coincidence of the subjacent strata with some of the rocks which have been developed to our view above ground, by geological or physical causes, cannot but prove interesting to the Government, to the scientific world, and to mankind in general."

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of August 3d, amongst the papers read were the following:—

Remarks on some diseases prevalent in Bokhara, drawn up by Mr. Bramley, from a communication with Lieut. A. Burnes, which serve to shew that the inhabitants of the city of Bokhara are much afflicted with *dracunculus*, which the doctors of the country believe to be a worm generated in the flesh, and ascribe the prevalence of that affection to the waters which they drink: it is stated, that strangers arriving in that country never suffer from the disease until a year after having drunk the water. A species of leprosy, named *mukkow*, was also frequently seen, in which the whole skin was dry and shrivelled, the hair, nails, and teeth fell out. The disease is said to be hereditary, and also to be occasionally caused by depraved food; others ascribe it to the use of *booza*, an intoxicating spirit. The patients are considered unclean, and driven from society, and a separate residence is allotted to them. This disease is very prevalent in the vicinity of Samarcand, and from thence towards Hissar. The inhabitants of Toorkistan are subject to a constant dryness of the skin, and falling-off of the eye-lashes and eye-brows, the skin becoming wrinkled and tawney. They are very fond of oil, sour milk, and cheese. The climate is exceedingly dry. Cholera has prevailed in that country, but fevers are said to be rare. Rheumatism and ricketts are frequent diseases, and the general appearance of the young children is puny and unhealthy to a degree that is remarkable when compared with the aspect of the adult population.

Mr. Geddes, in a note regarding the *peiaranga*, and the various modes in which that medicine is employed by the natives of India, first states that the *peiaranga* is a root about two spans in length, and the size of a finger; some of the portions are knotted, with a bark of a shining yellow colour inclining to red, but when long kept, it becomes blackish; the interior fibres are hard, and the taste is very bitter. The botanical characters of the plant are unknown; it is said to be introduced into Hindoostan from Arrakan *viá* Sylhet; and to be used by the natives in a great variety of diseases, always combined with other medicines.

South African Literary and Scientific Institution.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 5th June, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, there was read a letter from the acting secretary to Government, inclosing, by order of the Governor, a communication received from Graaff-Reinet, detailing the progress

of a trading party, under the direction of Messrs. Hume and Muller, which had penetrated into Central Africa, in a northern direction from Lattakoo.* It was supposed, from an observation of the shadow cast by the sun, on the 24th December, that this party had reached the tropic. From the favourable description given of the country and its productions, the reading of this document excited great interest, and it was suggested that an attempt should be made to send a scientific expedition to explore those regions, with the object of elucidating their geography, the nature of their productions, and the advantages they may offer to commercial enterprise. This proposal was unanimously approved of; but, in consequence of the inadequacy of the pecuniary means of the institution available for such an undertaking, it was determined to propose it generally to the public, with the object of raising the requisite funds by subscriptions of shares entitling the subscribers to a participation in the collections which may be acquired by it. And it was ordered, that a prospectus, detailing the nature and advantages of this enterprise, be forthwith prepared and submitted to the public through the colonial journals.

In consequence of this suggestion, a prospectus was issued, in which Dr. Smith proposes to direct in person a scientific expedition into Central Africa, with the view of "elucidating the geography of these regions, the nature of their productions, and the advantages they may offer to commercial enterprise." The sum required to fit out the expedition is to be raised in shares of £3 each, and the "collections" will be the property of the shareholders. Dr. Smith's intention is to penetrate, if possible, as far as the equator.

"By proceeding from the Cape frontier, near a line drawn from north to south, through the centre of the continent, the travellers, besides avoiding the regions of pestilence, will fall in with a less formidable class of native tribes than are to be found near the coasts, and especially near the great rivers where the slave-trade has for centuries converted the barbarian into a savage, and the savage into a demon. As far as the missionaries and traders have yet explored in this direction, the natives seem to regard the stranger neither with fear nor hatred. Repeated journies of great length have recently been made among tribes hitherto unknown, even by name, in every direction northward of Lattakoo, which have terminated with scarcely any accident deserving the name of an adventure, forming a striking contrast with those attempted nearer the coast on the eastern side by Cowan and Denovan, Farewell, and others. Dr. Cowie and Mr. Green fell a sacrifice to the climate. Farewell's murder was partly the effect of revenge directed against himself and Chaca, with whom he had formed too close a connection to render his passage among hostile tribes prudent. Cowan and Denovan were lost by an act of great carelessness, having, in the presence of a dangerous tribe, divided their little party into three divisions, which were separately surprised and cut off in an instant. But the fact that a single mistake proves fatal, shows the dangers of the route.

"The natives in the interior have never yet come into hostile contact with Europeans. According to the best accounts, they are comparatively tranquil, mild, and even courteous to strangers, though they carry on war against each other with great ferocity.

"On the north, the jealousy of barbarous nations, inflamed by religious hatred, has almost sealed up this continent against discovery by Europeans. Solitary travellers have been cut off, one after another, and it seems impossible to conduct any armed body of men, sufficiently large to act in self-defence, across the desarts.

* See the Asiatic Intelligence in our present number.

"In every respect, then, we may consider the route from the frontier of the Cape colony directly northward, as beset with the fewest *known* dangers. The *probable* difficulties and hazards, if we judge from what has been already discovered, are also much less formidable than those which travellers must prepare themselves to meet in other quarters.

"The field of research is extensive. From the thirty-second degree of south latitude to the northern tropic, our maps present us with almost a perfect blank. This comprises, perhaps, not less than one-third or one-fourth of the whole continent. And, as we have 'always something new from Africa,' a successful expedition, even as far as the southern tropic, can scarcely fail to increase the sum of the naturalist's stores, while it will afford useful information not only to the trader, but also to the civilized communities now forming on the extremities, and on the coasts of Africa. At present we are very much in the dark as to the risk we run of being visited sooner or later by some 'powerful conqueror from the interior.' That such a personage may spring up is rendered more credible than we have hitherto considered it, by the recent acquaintance formed with Dingaan and Massalakitze. Our apprehensions are not strong of any very formidable attack from these chiefs, or from any resembling them in the interior. But it is well to know the character and resources of all who may hereafter become our allies or our enemies."—*South African Comm. Adver.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

History of the British Colonies. By R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN. In Five Volumes. Vol. I. *Possessions in Asia.* London, 1834. Cochrane and McCrone.

Mr. Martin has, in the work of which the first portion is now before us, meditated an undertaking of immense grasp and great importance; a work which, if properly executed, must secure to him a reputation that will prove some consolation for the "little encouragement" he has experienced from the "purveyors of literature." During the last twenty years, our colonies and remote settlements have attracted much of the attention of the mother country; their population has augmented in numbers and improved in character; science and intellectual pursuits have mingled there with commercial occupations, and subdued their sordid tendency; and a relish for political privileges has obliterated many of the marks of distinction between the natives of Britain and of the British Colonies. The want of a comprehensive history of these vast possessions has been felt; materials have been long accumulating, and nothing was wanting but an individual of sufficient talent, industry, and resolution to undertake a task which requires no small measure of each. Mr. Martin has, in his other works, evinced a *penchant* for and familiarity with the dry statistical details which belong to such a work; his industry and facility of execution appear very considerable, and if these qualities are accompanied by a rigid attention to accuracy, which is the prime quality in a work of this nature, the British public will have to thank him for a "national work." We press upon him the necessity of minute attention to accuracy, because, in the first place, we are naturally led to apprehend, from the rapidity with which his works are executed, something like precipitation, and secondly, because we observe marks of it in various parts of this volume, which may, indeed, be no more than typographical errors. He must be aware that accuracy is almost as essential to the value of such a work, as to that of logarithmic tables. The advice of old Montaigne to writers in general applies with peculiar force to statistical writers: "*qu'ils pensent bien avant se produire: qui les hâte?*"

The local knowledge Mr. Martin possesses of the countries he treats of, having resided in Australia and in India, and having spent "one-third of an active life in travelling among, and investigating the advantages of, our transmarine possessions," is no trifling addition to his qualifications for such a work.

Instead of attempting to particularize the contents of the present volume, we may state that it includes *everything* relating to the statistics of our Eastern possessions; the details Mr. Martin has, with great industry, collected from a variety of sources, most of them official. He has included, likewise, some notices of China, which are far from being out of place in such a work, connected as that empire is, statistically, with our Eastern territories. The claims which our colonies prefer to the attention of all classes in the mother-country we cannot better describe than in the following picturesque, we may say eloquent, passage from Mr. Martin's dedication to the King:—

"The transmarine dominions of this insular kingdom offer—to the agriculturist measureless fields for pasturage and tillage—to the manufacturer an incalculable extension of the home-market for the disposal of his wares—to the merchant and mariner vast marts for profitable traffic in every product with which nature has bounteously enriched the earth—to the capitalist an almost interminable site for the profitable investment of his funds—and to the industrious, skilful, and intelligent emigrant, an area of upwards of two millions of square miles, where every species of mental ingenuity and manual labour may be developed and nurtured into action, with advantage to the whole family of man. England has no need to manufacture beet-root sugar (as France), her West and East-India possessions yield an inexhaustible profusion of the cane; grain (whether wheat, barley, oats, maize, or rice) everywhere abounds; her Asiatic, American, Australian, and African possessions contain boundless supplies of timber, corn, coal, iron, copper, gold, hemp, wax, tar, tallow, &c.; the finest wools are grown in her South Asian regions; cotton, opium, silk, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, saltpetre, spices, spirits, wines, and fruits, are procurable of every variety, and to any extent, in the east and in the west, in the north and in the south of the empire; on the icy coast of Labrador, as well as at the opposite Pole, her adventurous hunters and fishers pursue their gigantic game almost within sight of their protecting flag; and on every soil and under every habitable clime, Britons, desirous of change, or who cannot find occupation at home, may be found implanting or extending the language, laws, and liberties of their father-land. In fine, Sire, on this wondrous empire, the solar orb never sets; while the hardy woodsman and heroic hunter on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa are shivering beneath a wintry solstice, the peaceful, but no less meritorious, farmer and shepherd on the Kysna and Hawkesbury are rejoicing over the golden grain and fleece of the autumnal southern clime, and every breeze that blows from the Arctic to the Antarctic circles is wafting over the unfathomable ocean myriads—

'Whose march is on the mountain wave,
Whose home is on the deep.'

A descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins, from the Earliest Period of the Roman Coinage to the extinction of the Empire under Constantine Palæologos. With numerous Plates from the Originals. By J. Y. AKERMAN, F.S.A. In two Vols. London, 1834. E. Wilson.

This is a work of superior pretensions and character; it is not the hasty compilation of a tasked author, but the production of a man of extensive conversancy with the branch of science to which it relates. We are not aware of any work to which we could direct the numismatic student, which would afford him the information he will derive from this, the correctness of which we have ascertained in a good many instances. It does not, as Mr. Akerman observes, "comprise an account of every Roman coin at present known, but only of such as from their rarity, or their interest, are more eagerly sought for by collectors than common types." The drawings we are assured (and we believe) have been "in every instance" made from the actual coins. They are not what is termed elegant engravings, that is, representations whose fidelity is a little sacrificed to beauty of effect; but they are singularly true to their originals, and do much credit to an artist who, it appears, is new to this branch of engraving. Many errors in preceding catalogues are corrected, especially in the brief biographical notices. Upon the whole, we think the work deserves a strong recommendation.

An Historical View of the Progress of the Physical and Mathematical Sciences, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Times. By the Rev. BADEN POWELL, M.A. F.R.S. Being Vol. LI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This is another of the valuable treatises contained in the philosophical department of this collection. Professor Powell's work is not unworthy of the companionship of Sir J. Herschell's treatise, which is the highest eulogy we can, perhaps, pronounce upon such a work. It is a misfortune, however, that Mr. Powell was confined within the penurious limits of one volume; two volumes, at the least, should have been devoted to a subject of so vast a compass. The portion which treats of the history of the sciences down to the time of Newton, inclusive, is everything that could be desired in an epitome of this kind; but of "the discoveries of Newton's successors," which are compressed within less than thirty pages, we have necessarily, as Mr. Powell advertises the reader, "a very meagre sketch."

Notwithstanding this drawback, the work is full of information and of interest; the topics are treated as popularly as possible, and the attention of the reader is directed mainly to "those leading researches and discoveries, which gave a character to the science of the age, or were remarkable as opening the way to the yet more valuable inventions of after-times."

Revived Thoughts on the foundation of a Great National Institution, intended more especially for the reception of Orphan Children of the Officers of the British Army; but so constituted as to form, at the same time, a highly-respectable yet economical Public Seminary for the Education of Officers' Sons and Daughters in general. By R. LACHLAN (late) Major in 17th Regt. Plymouth, 1834. Nettleton.

The object of this pamphlet is so fully explained in the title-page, that we might almost be content with citing it, but that we are anxious to express our sense of the benevolent and praiseworthy aim of the projector, and our approbation of the details of his scheme, as far as they go.

The first obstacle to it is, the difficulty of setting the machinery in motion, by raising sufficient pecuniary resources. Major Lachlan's suggestion is this: "Let the army, in the first instance, do its part nobly and liberally towards a cause so peculiarly its own; and then, but not till then, will it have a right to expect that Government should mark its approbation of so *nationally* important an institution, by either a liberal pecuniary grant in aid of its foundation, or by the promise of the allotment of some unappropriated public edifice for its use, as soon as the necessary preliminaries shall have been brought to undoubted maturity. Nay, it may not be amiss to observe, that the establishment of such an institution might, under proper regulations, be the means of saving Government both trouble and expense, from the tendency which it would have to simplify, as well as restrict, the calls upon the compassionate fund to the helpless and critical period of youth alone."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Madras Literary Society and Auxilary of the Royal Asiatic Society is about to sanction the publication, under its auspices, of a Monthly Journal, upon the plan of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,* to be entitled the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science.*

Mr. Gutzlaff has issued a prospectus at Canton of a monthly periodical work, the object of which is to counteract the high and exclusive notions of the Chinese, by making them acquainted with our arts, sciences, and principles. It will not treat of politics, nor tend to exasperate their minds by harsh language upon any subject. The work has already received the patronage of several Chinese gentlemen.

Travels into Bokhara, in the year 1832, performed under the orders of the Supreme Government of India; by Lieut. Alexander Burnes, of the Bombay army, is in the Press.

Also, An Account of the principal Objects worthy of notice, made during a residence of Twenty Years, in Egypt, with Remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, &c.; by J. G. Wilkinson, Esq.

A poem entitled "the Wonders of Chaos and the Creation exemplified," with Notes defending the doctrine of the Trinity and of Immaterialism, is in the Press.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *Aug.* 8.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.—On the subject of the proposal made in a petition of Mr. N. Alexander, that the assignees might be at liberty to discharge the claims of creditors by an assignment of debts due to the estate (see p. 95),

Sir *E. Ryan* stated, that, until after the day of hearing, the court had no power to give effect to such assignments, but he thought it would receive favourably settlements with the estate upon those terms; and that it would be for the benefit of the estate, under judicious arrangement; and he would be glad if such treaties were set on foot, and were in a state to be presented to the court immediately after the day of hearing. He understood that the petition had the approbation of Mr. Fullerton, who represented creditors to a very large amount, and this would weigh much with the court in its determination.

August 24.

In the matter of John Palmer.—A further dividend of eight per cent. was declared.

In the matter of G. A. Prinsep.—A further dividend of eight per cent. was declared.

September 27.

In the matter of Mackintosh and Co.—The hearing in this case had been deferred in consequence of the absence from sickness of Sir E. Ryan, Sir John Franks being then of opinion that it would be advisable to leave the matter entirely to him, as he had all along conducted the details. This day Sir John Franks stated, that Sir Edward Ryan had left Calcutta, for the benefit of his health, and that it might be injurious to the insolvents to defer the matter any longer.

The *Advocate-General,* on behalf of the insolvents, said he believed there was no opposition.

Mr. *Macnaghten* remarked that opposition had been originally entered, but that it had been subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. *Pearson* said, that being the case, nothing more was necessary for him to do than to move that the insolvents be entitled to the benefit of the act.

Sir *John Franks* said that the application was both reasonable and just, and that the insolvents were entitled to it by the thirty-eighth section of the act. The learned judge then passed an order to the effect applied for.

A similar order was then made with reference to the separate estates of the several partners.

September 28.

In the matter of Mackintosh and Co.—The insolvents were this day declared entitled to the benefit of the act.

A similar order was made in the separate estates of the partners in the firm, James Calder, George James Gordon, and John Storm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

The following is the reply of the Governor-general in Council, contained in a letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, dated 5th September, to the application of the new steam-committee:—

"The Governor-general in Council is fully impressed with the importance of the object for the attainment of which the committee has been formed; but the inquiries in which you have been engaged must have satisfied you that a great, if not an insuperable, obstacle exists, on the score of expense, to a successful prosecution of the undertaking.

"The first question is that of the expense attending the navigation between Bombay and Suez. You have candidly avowed that you have no expectation of realizing a larger sum by subscription than two lakhs of rupees, and it is obvious that the prime-cost of a steam-vessel, built on the most economical principles, would more than absorb this amount of funds. You therefore apply to government to afford you the loan of the *Hugh Lindsay,* 'with the grant of such coal as may now be in the depôt on her account, either at Bombay or elsewhere, together with such further assistance and countenance as government can, in a great variety of ways, afford to such a project.'

"If this request were acceded to, and if government would allow the proceeds of the lottery, for one year, to be applied in aid of the subscriptions, you express a hope that 'the means then combined with the returns arising from the conveyance of letters and passengers would be forthcoming, for carrying on the communication for two years at the least,' making in each year, as stated in another part of the letter, four voyages.

"By this plan, you hope to meet the wishes and expectations of your constituents, because it admits of speedy adoption, and is calculated to give the experiment a fair trial—your design is to

ascertain the maximum of the receipts which may be obtained from postage and passengers, and you do not apprehend that this can be ascertained at the commencement of the communication.

"You are of opinion that one of three results will be established by this experiment; either the receipts will be so large as to afford a surplus for the construction of a new vessel; or they will prove sufficient and no more to carry on the communication; or they will fall short of the required current expenditure. In the first case, you hope that the loan of the *Hugh Lindsay* will be continued until a new vessel shall have been constructed for the benefit of the subscribers; in the second case, that the communication will be continued by government; and that even in the third case, 'the authorities both here and in England, may be convinced that the importance of the benefit derived from the establishment of this communication, is infinitely too great to be weighed against pecuniary considerations alone.'

"It is unnecessary to enter into any detailed remarks on the subject of these expectations. They partly involve considerations which do not admit of being finally discussed by the government in India. This much, however, may be promised, that, whatever assistance may be afforded by this government, must be held subject to the confirmation of the Court of Directors; and that in all undertakings of this nature, where the convenience of the community forms the chief object in view, it is essentially requisite that the community should mainly contribute to its success. As far as concerns the interests of the state, government alone is competent to judge whether the benefit to be hoped for is commensurate, or otherwise, with the expense to be incurred.

"I am, at the same time, desired to acquaint you, that the exertions already made by individuals in furtherance of the important design of keeping up the communication by steam between Great Britain and India are, in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, highly creditable to the public spirit of the community; and approving, as he does, of the general principles on which your committee proposes to act, he is desirous of giving every reasonable encouragement to the projected undertaking.

"His Lordship in Council has, therefore, resolved to recommend to the Bombay government, that the *Hugh Lindsay* may be permitted to make four voyages annually from Bombay to Suez, free of all charge to the community, except that of providing the coals; and he will further urgently suggest that the first voyage may be performed entirely at the cost of government, thus affording to the committee great leisure to make all the requisite preliminary arrangements, before the funds of the community are drawn upon.

"Should these recommendations be acted upon, the number of voyages which may be made by means of the funds of the society, will, of course, far exceed what you have calculated; and the question, as to the resources which the communication is calculated to call forth, will be set at rest in the most satisfactory manner.

"His Lordship in Council is not exactly aware of the ground on which you rest your hopes of obtaining the sanction of his Majesty's government to the extension of the Malta steamers to Alexandria. At the same time, he is satisfied that a disposition must be felt by the authorities at home, to facilitate the intercourse by steam between Great Britain and India, by all the means in their power consistent with a due regard to economy. That you should make an early application for such aid seems perfectly unobjectionable; and I am further directed to acquaint you, that your application will be backed by the recommendation of this government.

"After all, I am directed to repeat, the question as to whether the navigation by steam between the two countries shall be continued, or abandoned, must mainly depend on the society of India. If they consider the increased celerity of the communication with Great Britain to be an object of paramount importance, the payment of such postage on letters to be conveyed by steam, as it may be deemed fair to impose with reference to the expenditure to be incurred, will not be grudged. His Lordship in Council will have no objection to permit this part of the experiment to be conducted under the superintendence of the post-masters general at the three presidencies, who might be directed to make out a table of rates per steam-postage, to carry all receipts to the credit of the steam-fund (after the first voyage, which will be performed exclusively at the cost of government) and to give the earliest and most public notification of the period of the intended departure of the vessel from Bombay.

"Should the Bombay government consent to grant the use of the *Hugh Lindsay* on the terms proposed, all idea of a joint-stock company, such as that contemplated at Bombay, must, of course, for the present, be abandoned. His Lordship in Council, indeed, does not comprehend the principle on which a company, being under no obligation to carry on the scheme in case of loss, could be efficient for its purpose. But in the event of the mode of communication now proposed to be established being found to be profitable, or to hold out a reasonable prospect of profit; government will be happy to withdraw from all interference; and, in that case, if it should be deemed expedient, the Bombay scheme may be revived; all those who have contributed or may contribute a certain sum to the joint-stock, being considered as proprietors, or any other that may be thought suitable can be adopted.

"You should further distinctly understand, in the event of the indulgence of the loan of the *Hugh Lindsay* being conceded, that all questions regarding the time of leaving port and other matters of detail must be left to the discretion of government, and the coal must be supplied in such quantities and at such depôts as may be indicated.

"Having thus replied to the subjects noticed in your letter above acknowledged, I am now directed to acquaint you that his Lordship in Council is well disposed to recommend to the authorities at home some plan which shall be less subject to the risk of failure, than that on which your committee proposes to proceed, if any such can be devised, combining certainty with economy.

"The receipts derivable from postage and passengers is the fund from which it is hoped that the communication by steam may be permanently kept up; and though his Lordship in Council has little doubt that the profit from this source will ultimately prove very considerable, and more than sufficient to meet the expenditure, yet he is inclined to recommend that other means should be adopted for the support of the new undertaking.

"His Lordship in Council would, therefore, urgently recommend to the Hon. the Court of Directors, that they should incur an annual outlay for a short term of years, if a reasonable prospect could be held out of thereby establishing steam-communication with Great Britain by the Red Sea, on an efficient and permanent footing.

"It is fit to apprize you, that his Lordship in Council would not be disposed to recommend a larger outlay of the public money than two lakhs per annum, nor a larger term for the duration of the contract than five years; but he would suggest that the contractors should have the benefit of all the receipts derivable from postage and passengers, in addition to the annual bonus granted by government. The voyages to be performed between Bombay and Suez should not be less than four in the year; and some incitement might be offered, if more frequent trips could be accomplished."

The Bengal committee, in communicating this offer of government to the Bombay committee, observe:—"As regards the very liberal offer of government to run the *Hugh Lindsay* four times in the year, the first time entirely at the expense of government, and subsequently only requiring coal from the fund, the Calcutta committee trust that the proposition will be readily adopted by your committee; providing as it does for the immediate re-opening of the communication, on the most secure grounds, *viz.* not merely by the passive concurrence of government, but by its most active exertions; and this committee trust, that seeing by the terms on which the new Bengal steam-fund is constituted, not by them, but by their principals, it cannot be annexed to the Bombay joint-stock fund, and that the whole proposition holds out the best certainty, not only of an immediate re-opening of the communication, but its permanency, there will be no difficulty in the way of your committee relinquishing the joint-stock part of your scheme for the present, and concurring with this committee in the expediency of accepting the very liberal propositions of the supreme government, subject, of course, to the concurrence of that of Bombay; in which case, this committee will be happy to recommend to their constituents the junction of the new Bengal fund to the contributions of Bombay, for the purpose of the plan being carried into execution by your committee. As the liberal offer of government to require no further outlay from the fund than is involved in the expenditure of coal, will leave funds available for other essential purposes; and, as the speedy supply of fuel at the depôts is of the very first importance, the Calcutta committee earnestly recommend that floating depôts be forthwith despatched to such places as may be determined upon as the places for depôts, if that can be done without too great a sacrifice of the funds; which, looking to the very paramount importance of the object, this committee think can scarcely be the case."

The Bengal committee have likewise called a public meeting of subscribers for the 28th October, to consider the following resolution:—"That the Bombay committee and subscribers to the fund at that presidency, consenting to relinquish for the present the joint-stock part of their scheme, the surplus of the new Bengal steam-fund, after deducting all expenses, be transferred to Bombay, and joined to the contributions of that presidency; the whole to be placed at the disposal of the Bombay committee, to be by them employed in furtherance of the plan set forth in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter, under date 5th inst., for the immediate re-opening of the communication; the funds to be specially applied to the provision of coal for the *Hugh Lindsay*, but to be also available for conveying the packets across the isthmus; and for any other pur-

pose by which, in the opinion of the Bombay committee, the above plan may be most efficiently promoted."

The officiating post-master general has issued a notice that it is intended to despatch one of the Hon. Company's cruizers from Bombay, and that letters and packets may be sent to England, *viâ* the Red Sea, by this opportunity, provided they reach Bombay on or before the 5th day of November. It is understood that the object of the despatch of the cruizer is to make arrangements in England for the despatch of a steamer from England to Alexandria, in time to receive the packets of the *Hugh Lindsay*, whose departure from Bombay will probably be delayed till the beginning of March.—*Ind. Gaz. Sept.* 30.

The steam-fund exhibits a total of Rs. 128,561, from 1,794 subscribers, including a very handsome donation this week of Rs. 1,500, from Rajah Mitterjeet Sing, of Tekarey, and the second Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Willis. The cash realizations of the week have been large: the sum now in hand is Rs. 76,251. 3. 3. The last reports from Madras and Bombay shew the subscribed amount of their respective funds to be Rs. 38,515 at the former, and Rs. 66,601. 3. 44 at the latter.

Mr. Waghorn has sailed for Madras, intending, we believe, to proceed thence overland to Bombay, and from Bombay to England *viâ* Egypt.—*Cal. Cour. Oct.* 7.

LAND REVENUE.

The land revenue of the district of Agra is Rs. 16,72,933: of Mutra, Rs. 15,26,446: and of Allyghur, Rs. 17,00,49. Their respective balances for the past year, at the commencement of the present month, were Rs. 43,066, Rs. 46,263 and Rs. 87,348. Had a remission of 25 per cent. been made for the last year, we do not think it would have been too much, considering the unfavourable nature of its seasons. At least, a very considerable portion of the revenue balances, paid up since May, have been realized by the sale or mortgage of estates, the distraint of personal property, or from the private resources of the wealthy zemindars.

A large balance is due in the district of Meerut, nor does there appear any prospect of the amount being made up during the ensuing season; the collector cannot with the utmost exertion obtain any arrears from the assamees, a vast number of whom are nearly in a state of starvation, in consequence of the want of rain.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Sept.* 28.

A letter from Furruckabad states:—"The tuhseeldars are seizing, beating, and forcing the zemindars to sell every thing. Many, many have sold and are selling their daughters to pay government balances. I have not time just now to tell you how I regret our present unpopularity. We are hated and detested as a government." This is the language of as loyal and devoted a subject as the British government ever had, and it was written without any view to publication, for it was addressed not to us, but to a common friend. We are sure that such proceedings are utterly alien to the spirit of our government, and we hope that they are not common.—*Delhi Gaz. Aug.* 3.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A meeting of members of this fund took place on the 26th August, to consider the Cuttack propositions; thirty-three members attended, one of whom held ten proxies, another seven, and several other gentlemen a considerable number.

Mr. Plowden opened the proceedings by reading the letter of the requisitionists, which stated generally the condition of the fund, and the inadequacy of the pensions of £1,000 per annum to induce many retirements under present circumstances, and concluded with suggesting the following modifications of the existing rules:—

In lieu of Regulation III.—"The annuities for 1834-5-6-7, are fixed at Rs. 15,000 each, payable in England at 2s. the rupee, being £1,500 sterling."

In lieu of Regulation VIII.—"The number of annuities offered for 1834-5-6-7 shall not be more than, with the thirty-six now unappropriated, may complete twelve per annum, the thirty-six of £1,000 being reduced to twenty-four of £1,500 each."

In lieu of Regulation XI.—"Any subscriber who may accept the tender of an annuity shall be required, to entitle him to such annuity, to pay to the institution, previous to the date at which the annuity is to commence,—if now residing in India, the difference between one-third, and if now in Europe or on his passage out, one-half of the actual value of the annuity on his life, and the accumulated value of his previous contribution in case the latter quantities shall be less than the former; the value shall be determined as below provided. No subscriber shall be entitled to the increased annuity who shall not have resided two years in the service after his return to India. Should all the forty-eight annuities provided for in Reg. VIII. not have been accepted by 1837, the remainder shall be claimable, according to precedence of choice, after that period, on payment of one-half the value, as above provided for."

Instead of these resolutions, the following, proposed by Mr. Pattle, was carried:—

"That the Hon. the Court of Directors be petitioned to take into their consideration, that the principal object for which the annuity fund was established, *viz.* the retirement of the seniors of the service, and the promotion of the juniors, has not been obtained, and whether, in consequence, it be not highly expedient to apply the fund which has accumulated from the non-acceptance of the annuity, in such manner as the Hon. Court, in its wisdom, may consider will induce the more early retirement of the seniors of the service in future."

The *Calcutta Courier* states, that there is now at credit of the fund, a balance of about Rs. 33,30,000. "That is the balance of 1832, which by this time must be increased to nearly forty lakhs. The balance estimated in the prospectus for the end of the seventh year, namely the 30th April, 1832, was Rs. 13,61,043, which supposed every pension to be taken when due; and consequently there was a real excess of nearly twenty lakhs last year, and as the estimated balance in hand was Rs. 15,09,590 for the eighth year, there is now a surplus of about twenty-five lakhs."

A special general meeting of the subscribers was announced for October 28th, to take into consideration the expediency of soliciting from the Court of Directors some modification of the fifth rule of the fund, *viz.* first, to reconsider the alteration, deemed necessary at the time, upon Rule I., proposed by the committee of the Bengal civil servants (substituting the 1st May 1825 for the 1st January 1824), and that subscribers be permitted to accept the annuity at any period of the year which may be convenient to them. Secondly, to sanction the payment of the annuity quarterly; the first payment to be considered due three months after the acceptance of the annuity. Thirdly, to allow the amount of annuity due to any annuitant to be paid, in the event of his death, to his heirs or executors, up to the period of his demise.

A special general meeting was likewise to be held on the 30th October, to take into consideration the following propositions:—1st. That the Court of Directors be petitioned to allow the service to appropriate the sum of two lakhs of rupees of the accumulated surplus balance in the hands of the treasurer, as a bonus to any joint-stock company, or mercantile contractor, who will engage to make four voyages with two steamers annually, to Cosseir or Suez, for five years. 2d. To allow the service to advance, as loan, the further sum of four lacs of rupees of the above-mentioned surplus, to such joint-stock company or mercantile contractor, for five years without interest; the re-payment of such sum, at the end of the five years, being secured on mortgage of the steamers.

NATIVE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

There is no feature of Lord Wm. Bentinck's government more prominent than the deep interest which he appears to take in the advancement, moral and political, of the natives. Of this we see daily proof, and one of the most gratifying is the disposition his lordship evinces to give them, as much as it may be practicable, the advantages of an acquaintance with European knowledge and science. This remark has reference to a report, which we believe to be founded on good authority, of the appointment of a committee by his lordship, to investigate the state of native medical education, and to suggest such improvements as may be expedient. We recollect the names of only three of the committee: they are Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland, Mr. J. Grant, and Mr. Trevelyan.—*India Gaz. Oct.* 10.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GOORKAH SCHOOLS.

Ladies Barnes and Bryant are about to get up a fair for the benefit of the Goorkah schools at Simlah; all the ladies and many of the gentlemen are at work, in furnishing drawings, fancy articles, and wares for the occasion. The fête is to be held in a deep and romantic glen, called Anna Dale, from the lady who first graced its solitude; contributions are coming in from different quarters, from as far off indeed as Allahabad. Amid all that will be prepared to fascinate the eye and charm the mind, it is refreshing to know that the palate will not be forgotten. Tents are to be pitched, refection provided, and gaiety cultivated in every shape. Even the nurseries are to pour forth their inmates to add to the interest of the scene.—*Mof. Ukhbar, Sept.* 28.

Bernier, in his account of the court of Shah Jehan, describes a scene of this kind, which shews that our fancy-fairs at home are, like some other customs, of Asiatic origin:

"A whimsical kind of fair is sometimes held during these festivities in the mahil, or royal seraglio: it is conducted by the handsomest and most engaging of the wives of the omrahs and principal mansubdars. The articles exhibited are beautiful brocades, rich embroideries of the newest fashion, turbans elegantly worked on cloth of gold, fine muslins worn by women of quality, and other articles of high price. These bewitching females act the part of traders, while the purchasers are the kings, the begums or princesses, and other distinguished ladies of the seraglio. If any omrah's wife happens to have a handsome daughter, she

never fails to accompany her mother, that she may be seen by the king and become known to the begums. The charm of this fair is the most ludicrous manner in which the king makes his bargains, frequently disputing for the value of a penny. He pretends that the good lady cannot possibly be in earnest, that the article is much too dear, that it is not equal to that he can find elsewhere, and that positively he will give no more than such a price. The woman, on the other hand, endeavours to sell to the best advantage, and when the king perseveres in offering what she considers too little money, high words frequently ensue, and she fearlessly tells him that he is a mere merchant of snow, a person ignorant of the value of merchandize; that her articles are too good for him, and that he had better go where he can suit himself better. The begums betray, if possible, a still greater anxiety to be served cheaply; high words are heard on every side, and the loud and scurrilous quarrels of the sellers and buyers create a complete farce. But, sooner or later, they agree upon the price, the princesses as well as the king buy right and left, pay in ready money, and often slip out of their hands, as if by accident, a few gold instead of silver rupees, intended as a compliment to the fair merchant or her pretty daughter. The present is received in the same unconscious manner, and the whole ends amidst witty jests and good humour."

NATIVE REPORTS.

A native paper states:—"It has been ascertained, that the Governor-general has just heard, that his successor has already left England on his way to Calcutta, and is therefore making preparations for the voyage, and has besides ordered the immediate sale of all the valuable presents which he received as *pishcuss** from the sirdars and chiefs of Hindostan during his tour in this part of the country. Let us see what further is to happen.—19th August 1833."

The *Delhi Gazette* of Sept. 7th, says:—"A nawaub of this city paid a visit, the other day, to an European gentleman, whom he interrogated cautiously about the truth of the following report. The Governor-general, afraid of being superseded, lately sent a ship to England with fifty lakhs of gold mohurs, to propitiate the king of Europe's viziers; but the ship sunk by the way, and now the Lord-governor is much distressed, and must leave India immediately. The gentleman laughed at this explanation of his lordship's illness, and tried to persuade the nawaub that such doings, as bribing ministers with fifty lakhs of ashurfees, were impossible among us. 'How could I doubt what every body believed?' was the reply."

* The presents received by the Governor-general during his tour were sold by public auction at Calcutta.

SICKNESS.

The extent of sickness, we observe with sorrow, is unusually great, even at this proverbially sickly period of the year; and every day brings in reports, sometimes false, but too often correct, of new cases of mortality: we do not remember at any time so great a gloom spread over the society of Calcutta from this melancholy cause.—*Cal. Cour., Sept.* 2.

During the last fifteen or twenty days, fever has prevailed among the European community at Calcutta and its vicinity with unusual frequency and severity. The character of the disease is that commonly denominated the *bilious remittent*, which always occurs to a greater extent during the rains than at any other season of the year. —*India Gaz., Sept.* 12.

We understand, from an authority which may be relied on, that the number among the Hindoo population only, who have been carried to the ghauts appropriated to the disposal of the dead, for about a month past, have amounted to a daily average of nearly forty. The termination of the prevailing fever may be supposed to have been proportionately fatal amongst the Mussulmans, which will considerably augment the daily average of the records of mortality.—*Philanthropist.*

Towards the end of the month, a change in the weather arrested the progress of the epidemic.

Accounts from various parts of the western provinces mention that cholera is raging to an awful extent. The following is an extract from a letter from Bandah, dated the 20th of August:—"We are in a miserable state here: the cholera is raging dreadfully, both in the town and cantonments; in the former, including the Nuwaub Zoolpear Ullu Buhador's cantonment, upon an average, fifty or sixty have been carried off daily during the last eight or ten days that the disease has shewn itself here."

The season has, indeed, been most extraordinary; to the eastward, a complete deluge; the rivers higher than has been known for half a century, and the water eight feet deep over the country in the neighbourhood of Dacca; to the west and in the Deccan and in Mysore, nothing but drought, famine, and cholera.—*Cal. Cour., Aug.* 29.

A letter from Cawnpore, of the 28th ult., mentions, that there has been dreadful sickness all round that station, and that the cholera was then raging in every direction. In Cawnpore itself, it was estimated that about 100 died daily, and at Lucknow about 600 or 700: Banda and Futtehpore are also suffering. Rain was much wanted, none having fallen at that date.—*India Gaz., Sept.* 9.

INDIGO.

Great complaints reached Calcutta, during September, from some of the indigo-districts, especially Tirhoot, of the damage done by excessive rains and inundation. In other districts, those of Jessore, Nuddea, Rajeshaye, and Moorshedabad, the inundation is less than the average. The *Calcutta Courier*, of October 2d, says: "The indigo-mart now estimates the crop of indigo at 88,000 maunds. We suspect there never was a season when, during the progress of the manufacture, more difficulty existed in arriving at a just estimate of the result."

DROUGHT IN ALWAR.

A letter, dated the 23d inst., from the Alwar country, says: "The heat has been, and still is, unprecedented. The winds are quite as hot as in May, and the nights, if any thing, worse than the days. Clouds have once or twice appeared, but without emitting one drop of rain. The crops are almost destroyed, and a few days more of these dry winds will finish them. Only fancy, in two or three small villages near this, not a single drop of rain has fallen since March last; upwards of 500 head of cattle belonging to them have in consequence died of sheer starvation! The whole of their lands exhibited nothing to the view but masses of bones and rotten carcasses. I myself never saw a more distressing picture of wretchedness and misery. The poor inhabitants will, I fear, soon share the fate of their cattle. In many other parts of the country the consequences of the drought are no doubt equally felt."—*Delhi Gaz., Aug.* 31.

PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. BROOKE.

The property of the late Mr. W. A. Brooke, advertised to be sold at Benares on the 4th November, is described as consisting of costly jewellery, 12,000 sicca weight of silver plate, valuable oil paintings, 5,000 volumes of books, wines in great variety, including five pipes and 200 dozen of delicious Madeira, which has been thirty years in India. The house is described as "a most elegant, large, puckah-built house, with garden, one of the most extensive in the Upper Provinces, comprised in about forty-seven beegahs." An inventory of the trees is given, containing upwards of 1,200.

CAMPAIGN IN THE JUNGLE MEHALS.

A campaign is in contemplation, for the ensuing cold weather, in the Jungle Mehals. On taking a retrospective view of the former campaigns, we cannot see any advantage which is to be gained by a renewal of hostile measures. Have the former operations been attended with the results which the commissioners anticipated; and if not, why continue a system which is at variance both with humanity and good policy? It is doubtless true, that if the Coles and Chooars have any complaints to make, they have the power of doing so to the magistrates of Midnapore, Bankoorah, or Hazaribaugh; but from the nearest of these they may be distant sixty, seventy, or one hundred miles, and even after reaching either of these zillahs, their complaint may not come in time for hearing for three or four months; so that these poor wretches must remain in attendance for that period, or return when their case is to come on; and then, in all probability, in nineteen cases out of twenty, they have not the means to obtain a hearing for themselves. It is likewise true that Dhulbhoom, which is to be the scene of the present campaign, has been separated from the zillah of Midnapore, and made over to Capt. Wilkinson; we would therefore ask, whether the efforts of the political agent on the N.W. frontier have not hitherto been more directed to the means of seizing the leaders of the insurgents, than in tracing the origin of the disturbances or in investigating and settling the complaints of the oppressed? The present rajah of Dhulbhoom has only lately attained his majority, so that his territory was under the guidance of his uncle, who has been using every artifice to get rid of the nephew, that he might enjoy the country. In March last, when Capt. Wilkinson was at Nursinghur, it was stated, that two or three murders had been committed, and by the artifice of the uncle, the young rajah was induced to say to Capt. W., that he himself was the murderer: this confession was made from the uncle representing to the nephew, that, by his doing so, the troops would be withdrawn, and the country become quiet. The stratagem very nearly had the desired effect, for the young rajah was put in irons, and sent to Midnapore for trial. On sifting the matter, however, the judge could not even bring proof that the murders had been committed, far less criminate the young rajah, who denied all his former confessions; but, strange to relate, although he has been tried for his life, and acquitted by the judge, he is still held in heavy bail to make his appearance when called for, which prevents him from returning to take possession of his district! If the government wishes to settle the country, let them appoint a few persons who are well versed in the native character and language, and send them annually, during the cold weather, into the different parts of the district, accompanied by a native officer's party of sepahees as a guard

(which we are told is quite sufficient for every purpose), to investigate and decide all cases, and the country will not only soon be quiet, but flourishing.—*Englishman.*

OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE.

A correspondent of the *India Gazette* of Sept. 20, states: "A letter from Messrs. Jessop and Co.'s colliery details the extraordinary event of a most barbarous murder, said to have been committed within a few miles of that place. The parties who have committed it are wealthy and powerful, and the relatives of the wretched victim are in indigent circumstances. Although this murder has now occurred above five weeks, no notice whatever has been taken of it by the police, who have always, in this zillah of Jungle Mehals, as far as I can learn, been alive and zealous in their exertions whenever a similar occurrence has happened. There were two persons who were the victims of these villains' jealousy. One upon whom the torture was already begun to be inflicted, after the wretches had broken and smashed all the bones in his hands, by some means escaped out of the house, and has since got away to a distance of about twelve coss hence; but the other has never since been heard of until yesterday, when a relative of the unfortunate man, whose family have been afraid of the power of the villains, escaped from his village about six coss hence, and arrived here to implore my aid in investigating the matter: but without the aid of the nearest relatives I cannot proceed. The body is buried within the compound of these villains' house, and they have not as yet been able to remove it: such is the account given me by his relative. This I know of myself, that the murder has been notorious to every one for a length of time, but from the high rank of the parties, and their influence, through friends at the Bancoora court, no one seems willing to prefer the charge of murder against them."

ABOLITION OF THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

We have heard, though we cannot vouch for the fact, that Persian records are in future to be dispensed with at the treasury, and that the papers connected with that office are to be kept exclusively in English. If this should be the case, we cannot but consider it a very great improvement, calculated to facilitate the transaction of business, and to prevent fraud. If every Bengalee and Persian account, in every department of the public service, were at once done away with, and every entry made in English only, there would immediately be established a greater control over the public funds, and opportunities for fraud would be lessened. This might be accomplished with ease. The writing of accounts out in English may be performed by any native clerk of ordinary abilities, and tolerably versed in English. Whatever objection may be raised to the introduction of English into the courts, on the ground that it would not be understood by the great body of suitors, for whose benefit the courts are instituted, no such objection could apply to the keeping of all public accounts exclusively in English for the benefit of government, whose interest more particularly requires to be protected. —*Sumachar Durpun.*

LOAN OF 1825-26.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 26th Aug. 1833.—Notice is given, that the promissory notes of this government, of 1825-26, from No. 251 to 720 inclusive, will be discharged on the 28th of November next, on which day the interest thereon will cease. It is also notified that, for the accommodation of the proprietors of notes now advertised 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 Governor-general in Council has authorized the accountant-general to allow the conditional transfer of such notes to the four 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. It is also notified, that the holders of government promissory notes, now advertised to be discharged, will be allowed the option of prompt payment of principal, with interest up to the date of payment.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bengal Bank has circulated amongst its proprietors the following statement of its balance:

Balance of the Bank of Bengal, 29th June 1833.

Dr.		Cr.	
Cash, Government Securities, Loans on Deposit of Government Securities, &c., and Bills on Government discounted,	Sa.Rs. 1,25,95,498	Bank Notes and Post Bills outstanding, and Claims payable on demand,	Sa. Rs. 1,21,05,443
Private Bills discounted,	39,18,589	Net Stock..	52,48,066
Doubtful Debts	7,19,158		
Advance for legal proceedings ..	3,235		
Dead Stock,	1,17,029		
	Sa.Rs. 1,73,53,509		Sa.Rs. 1,73,53,509

The secretary, by order of the directors,

submits for the information of the proprietors,—

Concerning the private bills and notes discounted, account balance 29th June 1833, Sa. Rs. 39,18,589. 3. 0:

1st. That a part of the same, *viz.* Sa. Rs. 17,73,674. 3. 9, being the sum of certain bills and notes over-due and unpaid of Messrs. Alexander and Co., with other parties from whom there will be recoveries, is secured collaterally, and, as it is believed, sufficiently, by assignment of divers indigo concerns and other properties of Messrs. Alexander and Co.

2d. That a further part of the balance of the private bills and notes discounted account consists of the sum of 2,85,715 sicca rupees, advances for indigo, made by the Bank, in aid of the collateral securities, and to be re-paid out of their produce first-fruits.

Concerning the doubtful debts' (including law charges paid upon and advanced with respect them) accounts balances ...Sa.Rs. 7,22,394 1 9*

1st. That the registered amount unpaid is..... 13,68,870 9 8

and that the difference... 6,46,476 7 11
is of sums written off from time to time as bad debts, total..... 6,49,712 7 2

the apparent excess, Sa.Rs. 3,235 15 3 being, by reason of the advance for legal proceedings, as above-mentioned, not added to the register amount.

2d. That a further sum of sicca rupees 98,066. 4. 0. was written off the 4th ultimo; so that, in the event of no further recovery from any of the debtors, the Bank would have to provide additional Sa. Rs. 6,24,327. 13. 9. on its doubtful debts' account; but that, in the expected case of recovery to the extent of the valuation, *viz.* Sa.Rs. 8,09,474. 3. 6. put upon the doubtful debts by the directors declaring the last dividend; then, the Bank will have a surplus of Sa. Rs. 1,85,146. 5. 9. to dispose of. The directors remark, that very much depends upon success or non-success in the Bank appeal against the Supreme Court judgment,† in the case of the Rajkissore Dutt forged papers, purporting to be Company's papers, of which the Bank holds Sa. Rs. 5,01,500, principal amount, *viz.* Sa. Rs. 4,26,000 in security for Sa. Rs. 3,20,509. 2. 8. part of the doubtful debts and the law charges upon it, and Sa. Rs. 75,500 for another part, standing at Sa. Rs. 36,185. 10. 8.; on which (the 75,500) the right to recover, if established, will be to the full amount, with such interest as shall have accrued. The prospect of success, seeing the circumstances which are notorious, and considering some practices of opinions which have come out, the directors cannot but deem a very good one; they have not, however, as yet, received any advice, formal or direct, from London, concerning it.

Bank of Bengal, 22d Aug. 1833.

* D. D. Account..... Sa. Rs. 7,19,158 2 6
Advances for L. P. 3,235 15 3
Sa. Rs. 7,22,394 1 9

† Decided against the Bank last month: see p. 129.

The *Calcutta Courier* remarks upon this statement:—"Notwithstanding the unfortunate circumstances which have locked up so considerable a portion of the Bank capital—about twenty-five lacs, including its advances for indigo—the Bank does not appear to be at all crippled in its power to accommodate the public to the extent of the demands of commerce, that is, to the extent to which good negociable bills and securities are tendered; for its present rates are only six per cent. for private bill discounts, and four per cent. for deposit loans; and its issues amount to above a crore and twenty-one lacs—a sum more than fifty per cent. in excess of the minimum of 1827; in which year the whole amount of bank-notes, including those of the three private banks then in existence, was at one period less, and never much more, than the present joint circulation of the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank. As far as Calcutta is concerned, therefore, there does not appear to be any reason to complain of a cramped state of the circulation, supposing (for on this subject we are left in the dark) the proportion of bank-notes in the general treasury not to be greater than it was a few years ago."

AGRA COLLEGE.

The examination of the students of the Agra college closed on the 13th of July last. The number on the rolls were 318, being an increase of some extent since the commencement of the year. This, however, has arisen from a rule of making the monthly stipend of each teacher fluctuate with the number of scholars in his class, having been introduced last year in the institution. Of the number noticed, 115 were in the Hindee department, and 203 in the Persian. Including subsequent admissions, the English class contains 110 students. We should have been tempted to have added a few words on the future prospects of this institution, its present system of education, management, and discipline, had we not heard it rumoured that some important changes in the system will at no distant period be probably preferred to the general committee of education by the members of the Agra body. An important change has of late years taken place in the minds of men on the subject of education, and we should be really glad to see the science and learning of Europe brought within reach of all the

youth in our colleges, through the medium of the English language. With their intellectual improvement under this new system a moral change would begin to be effected, gathering strength too, of course, by time, and becoming one of the chief instruments in generating a healthy tone of public opinion, a respect for truth, and the observance of honesty in the discharge of public duty.—*Mofussil Ukhbar.*

PROJECTED INDIAN SETTLEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

There is a scheme now seriously entertained by some gentlemen in Calcutta, to form an Indian settlement at King George's Sound; and we believe it is intended to commence operations immediately after the rains. The idea is to carry down Dhanga coolies, as labourers, under contract for a term, in order to secure the means of building comfortable quarters, and rendering each man's estate at once productive. There can be no doubt that a place so favourably situated, will be freely resorted to hereafter by the emigrating population of England.—*Cal. Cour.*

SIR WM. RUMBOLD.

We are sorry to announce the death of Sir William Rumbold, at Hyderabad, by an attack of apoplexy, in bed, on the night of the 23d August.

The name of Sir William Rumbold has been a good deal before the public, both here and in England, in consequence of his connexion with the firm of Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad. His retirement from that firm, previously to its ruin, was not a voluntary act, being in consequence of an order from government, withdrawing his license to reside and carry on business in the territories of the Nizam. But although he thereby escaped the responsibilities of the failure, he never ceased to protect the interests of his late partners and their constituents with the warm and active advocacy of his talents and influence at home. After an absence from India of several years, he returned in 1829 with almost unlimited powers from the creditors in England, and with the sanction of the Court of Directors, to aid in prosecuting large claims exceeding the amount of the unpaid debts of the house, and considered desperate only under the adverse influence of the British authorities. Actions were brought in consequence in the Nizam's courts, and judgments were obtained; but the sinister (though erroneous) impression of government hostility still remained, and the parties, being men high in office, continued to set the trustees of the house at defiance. The laws of the country were powerless against a despotic minister and his relations. The vigilance of Sir William Rumbold did not fail to apprize the Board of Control of the true situation in which he found himself under the deceptive protection afforded him; and at length the head of that Board, as it is well known by the published proceedings in the matter of the *Mandamus*, against the opinion of a small majority in the Court of Directors, took up the case of the Hyderabad house, as a case of British claims upon a foreign power, in which, under the peculiar circumstances of former interference, the government stood compromised to something more than a nominal protection. It is understood, that, not long since, instructions to this effect were received in Calcutta, and that they have been acted upon by the transmission of corresponding instructions to the resident at Hyderabad. We have also heard, that, in consequence thereof, sanguine expectations are now entertained, that very large sums will be recovered for the benefit of the estate. These hopes, and the favourable position of things on which they are founded, would not have existed but for the energy and talents, and indefatigable zeal of Sir William Rumbold, who had the tact to engage the attention of the real rulers of India, and to enable them to see through the mystification of a very complicated affair.—*Cal. Cour., Sept.* 7.

SHIKARPOOR.

Accounts have arrived from Shikarpoor, stating that Shah Shuja Ul Mulk, who has quitted his asylum at Loodianah, on an expedition to recover his throne, had been permitted by the Sindhians to cross the Indus and establish himself at Shikarpoor. A stipulation has been entered into by the shah with the ameers of Sindh, that he is only to remain at Shikarpoor fifty days.

On their parts, the ameers have agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 50,000, and restore to Shah Shuja Ul Mulk some pieces of artillery, which he abandoned at Shikarpoor on his flight from that place in 1819. In the event of the fulfilment of these engagements, the shah promises to relinquish the claim which the sovereigns of Cabul formerly asserted to tribute from Sindh, and to consider the rulers of that country independent, should he succeed in recovering his kingdom.*

* In a letter, dated the 29th June, published in the *Bombay Courier*, it is stated that one of the lures held out by Shah Shuja Ul Mulk to the ameers, to secure their assistance to his present enterprise, is the acknowledgment of Meer Morad Ali as king or badshah, should the shah recover his throne. The fact is mentioned as a proof of the haughty character of the ameers. Whatever grounds there may be for ascribing such a disposition to them, there is no more foundation for a pretension having been raised on the point of the Hyderabad chief to be called by the style and title of majesty, in the diploma of Shah Shuja, than for an assumption of the same title by Runjeet Singh, the other power with whom the shah has been negotiating on a basis nearly similar to his negotiations with Meer Morad Ali. The mere name of royalty has no charms for "the lion of the Punjab;" in all his public acts he calls himself either "sircar" or "khalsojee." The Bilotchees are equally innocent of aspiring to that title. It does not follow that because Morad Ali desires to release himself from his tribute to his former sovereign, that he had entered into any stipulation with Shah Shuja to be called king. His love of lucre has been confounded with a love of royalty.

Shah Shuja opened a negotiation with Maharajah Runjeet Singh previously to his departure from Loodianah, the object of which was was to obtain some money from that chief, in lieu of which, the shah engaged to acknowledge the maharajah's supremacy in all the territories actually acquired by him which formerly constituted a part of the Afghan monarchy; but in consequence of a demand on Runjeet's part, affecting the independence of Sindh, with which Shah Shuja could not comply without compromising his honest credit with the Sindhians, the negotiation was broken off. An overture has recently been made however to renew it.

It is impossible at present to judge of the probable course of events. The intelligence of Shah Shuja's approach is said to have excited strong sensation in Caubul in favour of the shah. Dost Mahomed Khan is rendering his rule odious to his people by levying contributions on them, and his authority is already said to be shaken by the defection of some of the most influential men of the country, and their declaration to support the shah—*Mofussil Ukhbar.*

PREVENTED SUTTEE.

On Friday last a most unusual occurrence took place in the city of Meerut. A brahmin of the Dechat caste having died very early on the morning of that day, his wife, an old infirm woman, determined on performing the suttee. As soon as her intention became known, a large concourse of people assembled in the neighbourhood of the house, while many collected at the place where bodies are usually burned, close to the large tank called the *Soorujkoond*, outside the walls of the town. Intelligence of what was going on having been promptly given to the civil authorities, Mr. G. Smith, our joint magistrate, proceeded to the city, and sending for the woman's nearest relation (her son), gave him to understand that his mother would not be allowed to carry her design of self-immolation into execution. The man stated that she had been in no way instigated by others in forming her determination, and did not seem to be desirous that the honour of his family should be maintained by such a sacrifice. The woman was accordingly given in charge to three of the police (brahmins), who were related to her, and proper precautions were adopted that the procession to the place of burning should be uninterrupted by any tumult on the part of the assembled crowd. The widow was with great difficulty prevailed on to leave the corpse ere it was carried without the city, crying out vehemently against the oppression and unjust interference of the government authorities. She has since, we understand, refused all nourishment, and even should she not persist in this resolution, there seems little doubt but that excitement and exhaustion, acting on one enfeebled by age, will cause speedy dissolution. This is the first instance for eleven years in which the attempt even at performing suttee has been made in this district, sufficiently proving that it is chiefly fanaticism in individuals which leads to the act, and not, as has been asserted, a fixed and acknowledged religious observance. The deceased was in indigent circumstances. It is needless to add, that the crowd separated without any attempt at disturbance; the persons assembled seemed to take little interest in the matter, save as being a "*tumashu.*"—*Meerut Observer.*

FORGED NOTES.

A regular establishment in the bazar for the manufacture of forged notes has been suppressed by the vigilance of the police. On receiving information of its existence, Serjeant Macann proceeded to the spot, and contrived to get into the house when a native was in the act of receiving a parcel of altered notes of the India Bank (made to resemble Bank of Bengal notes) for circulation. Mr. Macann seized a handful of them, and a struggle ensued, during which the passer of notes made his escape; but the tenant of the house, the chief culprit, was secured. The premises were so contrived as to elude discovery of the workshop by an ordinary observer, but not the scrutinising eye of Mr. Macann, who succeeded in penetrating into the *arcana* of the unholy place, and there found a complete set of graving and engine-turning tools for executing the most delicate work, and a couple of plates, almost finished, in exact imitation of the present Bank of Bengal note and its reverse. The discovery was just in time. Another week might have inundated Calcutta with so many well-executed forgeries, as to create an alarm of serious injury to the Bank circulation, not to mention the losses of those who would have become the unfortunate dupes of this well-planned villainy.

The Bank of Bengal has had a narrow escape; but let not the directors now repose in the fancied security of their finely-engraved notes. The stimulus of gain has sharpened the tools and the intellects of Bengalee workmen, and developed in a fraudulent occupation those talents which might naturalise the pictorial engraving and the steam-engine among the works of

Calcutta industry. But whether it be in the power of the directors, or not, to render their plates more difficult of imitation, it is at least their duty, as well as their interest, to afford the public the protection of their vigilance and resources, not only to detect and root out forgery, but to follow up the discovery by prosecuting the parties concerned. We say this because it is commonly reported, that in consequence of the heavy cost (some 7,000 or 8,000 rupees) of a former prosecution, a resolution was taken at the Bank not to volunteer any more prosecutions. This is surely not consistent with the implied duties attached to a privileged circulation. There is more public spirit in the close monopoly of the Bank of England.—*Cal. Cour., Sept.* 11.

THE REVOLUTION IN SINDIAH'S STATE.

At p. 88, we gave the particulars of a revolution at Gwalior, the issue of which was the making the young maharaja the real, efficient head of the state, and the expulsion of the Baiza Baee. On the receipt at the presidency, on the 24th August, of despatches from the resident "announcing the *accession* of his highness Maharaja Junkojee Rao Sindiah Bahadur to the government of the Gwalior state," a royal salute was fired in honour of the event, which created great joy at Gwalior.

The Baiza Baee, with her troops and followers, in all 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse, have left Dhoulpore. Her highness will take up her residence in the house near Rikab Gunge, at Agra, formerly belonging to Mr. Sanders, the collector of customs, and sold by him to Biddee Chund Seyth, the banker. It was in this house that Lord and Lady Amherst resided when at Agra in 1827, and here the embassy from the Baiza Baee waited on Lady Amherst and her daughter, and the magnificent presents were displayed to the ladies of the station. For the present, the party has encamped on the right bank of the Jumna.

The *Bombay Gazette*, of August 21st, has the following reflections upon this revolution:

"We confess we view this change with great regret, both as regards the past and future. It was the dying wish of Scindiah, to the fulfilment of which the British Government was in a manner pledged, that his widow should continue regent till her death; and the manner in which she has hitherto performed the duties of that office is such as must justify the confidence reposed in her by that prince. During a long and peaceful reign, she has directed her energies to the internal improvement of her country and the happiness of her subjects; and if, within the last year or two, the remoter districts of her government have grown beyond her control, and become the scene of disorders, it is mainly owing to the intrigues of her rebel son, whose party, while they secretly incited the distant jageerdars to assume an independent attitude, paralyzed, by the divisions which they fomented in the capital, that force which might have sufficed to uphold her authority. When we add to this the fact that the young man who has produced these results for the gratification of his own ambition, is her own adopted son, an unknown boy, whom she drew from obscurity to invest him with the brilliant destinies of the house of Scindiah, we cannot but reckon the additional stain of ingratitude as one more evidence of a character little fitted for conferring happiness on a people. As for the army, who were the mainspring of this revolution, they must not only necessarily inherit the turbulent and freebooting disposition of all Mahratta armies, from the days of Sewagee downward, but are absolutely in part composed of, and headed by, some of those unquiet spirits who shared in Scindiah's expeditions, and will, therefore, naturally look back with regret to the days of his greatness. To a body imbued with such feelings, and attached by such recollections to the past—for the *esprit de corps* of a regiment or an army is transmitted and preserved where not even one of those who originally created that spirit is surviving—to such a body, the peaceful rule of a woman like Baiza Baee, must have appeared tedious and inglorious; they sighed once more for action; they longed to unfold the Mahratta banner to the winds; that ominous *Jurri-phutka*, whose name was ever followed by loot, devastation, and bloodshed. They turned their eyes around for a chief who gave promise of unfurling that much-loved emblem, and opening the way to all those cherished privileges of the olden time, of which it was the harbinger. They have found their man; a more sulky, a more turbulent, a more ambitious leader they could scarcely hope to find, than the present raja has proved himself within the last three years. It remains to be seen how much the British Government have gained by the change. In the ranee regent they had a mild and friendly princess, attached to peace alike from inclination and age, and bound to the British from gratitude and interest. In the raja they will find a proud, aspiring, hot-headed young man, with ambition sufficient to make him aim at aggrandisement, and an implacable resentment, which he will never cease to foster, for the former decision against his claims by the Governor-general, and the comparative neglect, consequent on that decison, with which his pretensions were ever treated by the resident up to the day of the revolution."

The *India Gazette* expresses surprize at the policy pursued by the government in this affair. It observes: "we understood that the Baiza Baee, the widow of the late raja, *alleges* that she adopted Janokee Rao, the present *de facto* raja, without any directions to that effect having been left by her husband at the time of his demise; that the adoption was, therefore, by Hindoo law, null and void, as far as regarded the succession to the musnud, merely entitling the adopted son to the inheritance of her private effects, and that Chumna Baee (daughter of Baiza Baee) is the next in legitimate succession, as the only child of the late maharaja. It is asserted, too, that all this was long ago discussed with and admitted by the British government. If so, there certainly does appear an unaccountable precipitancy in the public recognition of the present sovereign, even if the resident has acted on the avowed principle of non-interference."

On the 3d September a mutiny broke out in camp, among some corps of Col. Jacob's brigade, which the ministry in vain attempted to put down by drawing out some other corps to overawe them. On the 7th and 8th, the resident (the Hon. R. Cavendish) received pressing solicitations from the maharaja to visit the durbar, and use his influence to restore order. At first he declined, on learning that the roads between the camp and the residency were blocked up by armed bodies, whose intentions were not understood; at length, on being urgently requested by all parties to act as umpire and prevent an useless effusion of blood, he agreed to visit the durbar, and on his way was received with marked respect by the troops who crowded the roads. After a long private interview with the maharaja, the resident ascertained that, when the Burum and Buhadoor pultuns (battalions), at great risk to themselves, had released the maharaja from the restraint, under which the Baee had kept him, and placed him on the throne, he had given them a written engagement to employ them as an honorary bodyguard, to the exclusion of all the other corps. Col. Jacob had played a double part throughout; he first deceived the Baee with professions of fidelity, and then, on learning that the two regiments above named had succeeded in their enterprize, and were joined by the rest of the brigade, he was loud in proclaiming his own good services to the maharaja. The regiments, however, exposed him, having heard that he had determined to punish them for acting without his orders. Jacob then formed a coalition with Dada Khasgeewalla, the premier, and other members of the new ministry. At their instigation, the maharaja agreed to break his engagement with the Burum and Buhadoor regiments, and it was determined to surround and cut them up; but eight other corps of Jacob's brigade having made common cause with these two regiments, and the Jinsee having refused to fire upon them, the maharaja and his ministry appealed to the resident to arrange the affair and save the state. His advice to the maharaja was to keep good faith with the two regiments which had set him up, and to change the ministry, which had become extremely unpopular with all parties. The maharaja agreed, and a khelut of investiture, as prime-minister, was immediately given to Naroo Punt Apteea, a chief who bears a high character as a soldier and man of integrity, although a novice in the new duties entrusted to him. Jacob was dismissed, and the whole of his brigade given over to the maharaja's maternal uncle (Mamoo Sahib), together with his Jaedad, for the support of the brigade. The only terms demanded by the Burum and Buhadoor regiments were, pardon for what had passed, the removal of Col. Jacob, and the appointment of a new brigadier, and that they should be allowed to mount guard as usual at the palace, in turn with the other corps of Jacob's late brigade which alone has had that duty for many years past. These terms were granted, and thus order has been restored throughout the camp; how long to continue, it is impossible to decide, as the government is now a purely military one. The maharaja shows very great irresolution of character, and Apteea, the premier, although a good man in general estimation, is placed in a situation quite new to him, and which he could little have anticipated holding a few years ago, when a prisoner of the Baee's in the fort of Esaugurh, where he was confined for being implicated in an intrigue against her government, until released at the intercession of a resident, since which period he found shelter in our territory until the change of government opened a path to the highest honours. The struggle hitherto has been between the Deccanee brahmins and the military; the latter are determined to exclude the Deccanees, as far as practicable, from the maharaja's counsels, and as their avarice and illiberal views have ever been notorious, it is to be hoped that their exclusion will secure a better government for the Gwalior country, than it has been able to boast of for many years past.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Sept.* 28.

The *India Gazette* of October 11th, on the credit of a letter from Gwalior, confirms the aforegoing statement, adding: "It is stated, in this communication, that there were not less than 30,000 malcontent troops under arms, night and day, for the space of ten days, and that they were in possession of 400 pieces of ordnance ready-charged. Opposed to these, were nine regiments commanded by Col. Baptist and others, and a brigade,

formerly that of Aluf Khan; but the mutineers had the advantage, in consequence of their possession of the guns. Although this disturbance has been quelled, order and security do not appear to be completely re-established, and as the maharaja and his new ministers do not seem entitled to much confidence, another outbreaking is considered not improbable."

ARREARS IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

We are glad to see, that the attention of government has been given to the arrears of suits in the Mofussil courts. A regulation is just issued, empowering the Governor-general in Council to appoint assistant-judges, when necessary; and we shall accordingly expect to see some appointments of this nature immediately announced.—*Col. Cour., Sept.* 11.

Two extra-judges have been appointed in the Allahabad Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, to dispose of the arrears of the Benares court of appeal. Some measures for the reduction of business in the higher civil courts are talked of.

CHANGE OF ZEMINDAREE TO RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.

The *Sumachar Durpun*, adverting to supposed orders sent out from home to purchase for government zemindaree tenures brought to sale, and to conclude a settlement with the ryots under this presidency upon the ryotwaree system, remarks:—"However benevolent the motives which may be supposed to have given birth to this plan, we cannot persuade ourselves that it will be successful, in securing any benefit to the cultivator. The misery, under which the ryot now labours, is to be accounted for partly, of course, from the oppression of the land-owner and his amlas, but chiefly from the very defective organization of the Mofussil courts, and from the destitution of all courage and integrity which characterizes the cultivator. Through the notorious corruption generally of the native officers of the courts, notwithstanding all the vigilance of the European functionary, it is next to impossible for the poor ryot to get justice. And the extreme cowardice of the lower orders, when they come in contact with a man of wealth and influence, prevents their using any effort for their own relief. They will tamely submit to every indignity and oppression rather than boldly seek a redress of grievances. Were the courts pure, and had the cultivator the same spirit which animates the British peasantry, the ryots of India might live in peace and happiness under the present zumeendaree system, the oppression of the zumeendar being in exact proportion to the patience of his victim. But while the cultivator of the soil continues to be infected with this spirit of base cowardice, and to deem it safer tamely to submit to wrongs than to stand up for his rights, no arrangement which the highest wisdom of government can devise, will bring peace and comfort to his doors. Until the ryots generally rouse themselves from this state of apathy, even the pulling down of the whole zumeendaree system throughout India will not relieve them. Nor should it be forgotten that the rents, even when the estates are held *khas* by government, must be collected by natives equally as unprincipled as those who may now be employed by the native landholders. The ryot must still come in daily contact with the same description of harpies, and be subjected to all their exactions, and the courts will be as much closed against them as heretofore. We are firmly persuaded that the ryots will not gain by the alteration; their masters may be changed, but their misery will remain the same."

MUTINY AT MOORSHEDABAD.

It is reported that the nawab of Moorshedabad, having attempted to place his troops on half-batta, a serious mutiny took place. The whole assembled, along with their officers, for the purpose of attacking Mubareck Munsil, where the nawab held his kutcherry. The nawab learned their intentions, however, in time to send intimation to the agent, who, attended with two companies of sepoys, came to his highness's rescue. A number of the ringleaders were taken and placed in confinement, and the whole affair was referred to the government for its decision.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Aug.* 31.

IMPORTATION OF ICE.

Some enterprising Americans (Messrs. William C. Rogers, Frederick Tudor, and Samuel Austin, jun., of Boston) have imported into Calcutta a cargo of ice from America, in a vessel named the *Tuscany*. The quantity originally laden was 180 tons; it was surrounded with tan, and so stowed as to allow the meltings to drain off at once to the pump-well, and by constant attention to the pump, the hold was kept tolerably dry during the voyage, and it was expected that the wastage had been so small, that at least two-thirds of the ice were in its original state. The ratio of daily wastage increased rapidly whilst the ice was landing.

The speculators have been long engaged in supplying ice to South America and the West-India islands,—a trade in which they at first encountered a vast loss, from the want of sufficient demand, owing to the high price at first asked for the ice. The mode pursued in the traffic is described as follows. The ice is cut from the surface of some ponds, rented for the purpose, in the neighbourhood of Boston, and being properly stowed, is then conveyed to an ice-house in the city, where it remains till transported on board of the vessel which has to convey it to its destined market. It is always kept packed in non-conducting materials, such as tan, hay, and pine boards; and the vessel in which it is freighted, has an ice-house built within, for the purpose of securing it from the effects of the atmosphere. The expense to the speculators must be very considerable, when they have to meet the charges of rent for the ponds; wages for superintendents and labourers and agents at the place of sale; erection of ice-houses; transportation of the article from the ponds to the city, and from thence to the vessel; freight and packing; the landing; and the delivery of the article, after it has been received in the last ice-house, at the doors of the purchasers' houses, to which it is generally conveyed in carts.

The government, on the application of the importers, allowed the ice to be landed after sun-set, duty free, and authorized the free importation of ice, in future, from whatever quarter it may arrive and under any flag.

An ice-house for the deposit of the ice was prepared near Brightman's Ghaut, to the north of the Straud Mills; where it was sold at the moderate rate of four annas per seer, half the lowest price given for the produce of the ice-pans at Hooghly.

This experiment has sharpened the wits of the Calcutta speculators, who considered that, if ice could be profitably brought from America, the frozen masses of the Himalayan mountains might be converted to the same purpose. Accordingly, a projector has proposed the formation of an "ice company;" and no doubt, by means of rail-roads and steam-engines, passes may be cut in those mountains, and the *rubbish* conveyed to Calcutta, to increase the luxuries of the City of Palaces.

PLEADING IN THE SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

A proposed regulation has been published in the *Gazette*, for general information, after a first reading in council on the 2d September, to give a wider extension to the privilege of pleading in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. The office of pleader is to be open to all persons, of whatever nation or religion; and it will rest entirely with the discretion of a majority of the court to admit applicants to that privilege, without reference to the number previously licensed. Pleaders and suitors are left to settle with each other the terms of remuneration to the former; but a losing party is not to pay his adversary's costs in excess of the fees allowed by the existing regulations.

RESPONSIBILITY OF COLLECTORS.

The collectors of Allahabad and Benares have lately been held personally responsible for sums of money disbursed by them in 1829-30 in payment for forged drafts, purporting to be drawn on their respective treasuries by the resident of Gwalior. These officers have been kept to the responsibility which the regulations attach to the appointment of collectors of revenue, because a proper examination of the accounts of their officers would have shown that drafts of the same *number*, as those of the forged bills, had been already cashed in the office. These instances, together with the late order of government, by which the collector of Patna has been held personally liable to the amount in upwards of a lac of rupees deficiency in the stamp department, should make our collectors look about them, and feel that no part of their charge is free from great responsibility.—*Meerut Obs., Aug.* 8.

CASHMERE.

Accounts were received at Lahore from Kusal Sing Jemadar, of Cashmere, intimating that the famine was there most severely felt, and that thousands had perished from hunger; many had preserved their existence by eating grass, roots, and the leaves of trees, while women had even roasted and eaten their own children. Should the maharajah not afford them assistance, the whole country would be depopulated through deaths and emigration: 50,000 maunds of grain were accordingly ordered to be distributed from the government-granaries to the sufferers.—*Native Paper.*

INFANTICIDE AT BHURTPORE.

It has at all times been customary in this country for the Dgat and Googers to destroy their female children. In consequence, however, of the representations of Mr. Lushington, the political agent, this practice has been put a stop to. Proclamations having been made by the rajah, threatening punishment to any Dgat or Goorger who should be found guilty of this offence, a great number of Jauts resident in Bhurtpore left the city, and intimated their intention of quitting the Bhurtpore territories rather than discontinue their former customs. The maharaja, at the instigation of the resident, directed that the jageers and monthly allowances of such as left the city should be immediately resumed, upon which they not only returned to their homes, but entered into an agreement to refrain from taking the lives of their female children in

future. The maharaja, in consequence, directed that whenever the female children of a Dgat or Goorger should be married, they should receive 200 rupees, with a horse and camel, from the sirkar.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Aug.* 24.

MURDER OF CHILDREN.

Of late, many children have been kidnapped in the city of Delhi for the lure of their ornaments, without any traces being discovered of the kidnappers, although the city kutwal employed spies to find out the perpetrators. By chance, on the 5th July, a traveller discovered a byragee, in the plains, cutting the throat of a child with a knife; the traveller immediately seized both the hands of the byragee, and called out for help; on this, some passers by came up, and, securing the murderer, sent the corpse of the child and the prisoner to the kutwal. On further inquiry, they discovered the haunt of this monster, and on searching it they perceived a trunk, on opening which they found it full of melted gold and silver in lumps, the supposed accumulations of the stolen jewels.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

DR. GERARD.

Accounts have been received of the safety of Dr. Gerard, the fellow-traveller of Lieut. Burnes, at Herat. He was detained at that place, as the road from thence to Candahar had become impracticable from the swelling of the rivers. It is also stated, that a famine had been experienced at Herat, and sickness had prevailed to so frightful an extent as to carry off 8,000 persons within the walls, and 25,000 in the environs of the town.—*Philanthropist.*

SALE OF CHILDREN.—EFFECTS OF THE MAY GALE.

A great number of the sufferers by the May gale came to seek relief, some time ago, in Calcutta. Of these many still remain in the vicinity, in very great distress; but the principal circumstance we have to notice is the fact of their offering their children for sale. So near Calcutta as Kidderpore, at a place called Kommedanka-Buggeecha, not very far from the thannah near the suspension bridge, there are about twenty grown-up people, of which number four or five are women, who remain under trees, and subsist by the money they have realised by the sale of their children and by begging. They have now only four or five infants left, the ages of which do not exceed four or five years, and these are in a wretchedly reduced state, in consequence of which no purchasers can be procured, and the parents say that none of them will live more than a few days. People about the spot say that they purchased children at four rupees as the highest price, while those that were much emaciated and not very likely to recover, or were so young as to require much care, did not bring more than one rupee. They also stated, that at a place about eight coss distant, there are about 500 people suffering the most severe distress, and among these children of all ages and both sexes are sold for a mere trifle.—*India Gazette.*

We understand that, since the unfortunate gale which spread so much misery about the neighbourhood of the banks of the river, a system of plunder, accompanied by cruelty, has been (and still is) carried on by bands of ruffians in boats, to an extent to render a safe passage up and down the river by night, unless the parties are able to protect themselves, utterly impracticable. It seems that these miscreants are in the habit of keeping for the most part along shore; but directly they perceive a boat approaching, which they think only contains poor and helpless people, they hail it, make for it, and on the pretence of obtaining fire, or any other trifle, board at once, and attack the passengers with big stones, their only weapons.—*John Bull, Aug.* 15.

EARTHQUAKES.

On the 26th August, shocks of a very severe earthquake were felt at the presidency and in various parts of the interior. At Calcutta there were three shocks, which set hanging lamps in motion; but the oscillations, though very distinct, were not strong enough to do injury to any building.

At Agra, the shocks were rapid and strong, lasting a few seconds each, but produced no injury.

At Lucknow, there were four shocks, the first about sunset, the others between 11 and 12 p.m. The tremulous motion of two of the shocks resembled the motion felt in a steam-vessel; the rocking caused the beams of the houses to creak, the lamps to swing to and fro, and in one house fragments of a cornice to fall.

The shocks seem to have been more numerous and more severe in other places. At Tirhoot the effect is thus described: "This part of Tirhoot was visited at 6 p.m., of the 26th, with a severe shock of an earthquake, which began with a motion from E. to W., and was repeated at 11 and 12 with double violence, continuing at intervals throughout the night until 6 next morning. The two shocks in the middle of the night were most awful, lasting, I should think, each time more than a minute. The bungalow in which I reside was violently shaken, rocking to and fro; the doors and wall-shades were equally agitated, and the walls were rent in many places. The walls of my press-house and drying-house were opened in several parts,

and the water in the reservoir four feet deep, and three from the surface, was so much agitated, as to fly over on each side. The atmosphere, during the night, was very dense and warm and the moon nearly obscured. I have been in India many years, and I never experienced any thing half so awful as the shocks during the night."

We subjoin other accounts:

"Purneah, August 27.—This place has been visited by the severest shocks of earthquake within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; the following is as correct an account of it as I was able to preserve.

1st shock, at ½ past 5 P.M., rather slight.
2d do. at 11 severe.
3d do. at 18 past 11 most violent.

"So great was the undulation, that birds were driven from their nests, men scarcely able to keep their feet, and the cattle running about wild with fright; during this severe shock, several old buildings in the town tottered to pieces, and a part of one in the station partially sunk; a heavy cornice of a newly-erected wall in a gentleman's bungalow came boldly down, and literally smashed a table and some chairs to pieces;—every building has suffered more or less;—a recently-vacated upper-roomed house has not an arch left, large masses of bricks having actually fallen out; the roof in many places split, and the beams and burgahs separated by an inch or more; the out-offices in this compound are in a heap of ruin.

4th	shock	at 28 m. p.	11 P.M.	slight.
5th	do.	at 32	11	do.
6th	do.	at 46	11	do.
7th	do.	at	1 A.M.	do.
8th	do.	at 25	3	do.
9th	do.	at 52	5	do.
10th	do.	at	8	rather severe.

"I am led to infer, from the stoppage of a clock and other testimony, that the undulation came from the southward and traversed east. During the third, and severest shock, a heavy fall of rain fell to the south, accompanied by much wind."

"Buxar, August 27.—Last night, several very smart shocks of an earthquake were felt. The first decided one took place at 11h. 20m. P.M., but the smartest of all at 11h. 55m., each continuing for several minutes in a direction apparently from N. to S. The latter was so severe as to cause the members of all the families resident here to run into the open air to secure themselves against the danger which seemed about to overwhelm them. The motion was so strong as to upset several wall-shades and glasses in one of the bungalows here, and the general rattling of doors and windows and the creaking of rafters were really most alarming. The undulating motion of the ground was so great, as to cause horses that were asleep to start up suddenly with every mark of alarm, and the birds roosted upon the trees to rise into the air, uttering wild cries. Strange to say, the violence of the shock *seemed* a good deal bounded by the river; as, at Koruntadhee, immediately opposite to Buxar, the motion of the earth was so little felt as hardly to awaken a single individual; whereas, on the right bank of the river, all were obliged on the instant to evacuate their habitations and run into the open air. The effect on the water, about six miles above Buxar, as described to me, was that of a rocking motion, as if occasioned by a heavy swell consequent on an east wind."

"Monghyr, August 27th.—We were last night visited with a succession of seven shocks of earthquake from five o'clock last night till half-past eight this morning, in which many fine houses have been much injured and some totally destroyed. It was truly awful to hear the cries of the people and crash of houses falling, the ringing of bells, beating of tom-toms, the Mussulmans at prayers, and all the population of Monghyr, of every description, out in the open air; the ground every five minutes shaking and trembling in a frightful manner. There were upwards of twenty-five shocks during the night, and five after day-break, and upon the whole, the night in some degree resembled that awful night in Egypt, when there was one dead in every house."

"Patna, August 28.—But now we have recovered from the horror of the earthquake. Its first access was half-past six on the evening of Monday, and I distinctly felt the shock, but as I was not supported by any observation of a similar tendency, I began to think it must have been fancy. About half-past eleven P.M. I was awakened by a horrid rattling, and shocks apparently from E. to W. with a rumbling noise, the servants running into the room in great consternation. This was the first of two very severe shocks, the last of which occurred at midnight, and the oldest inhabitants here say, that a severer one they never remembered. It is quite impossible to describe the horrors of these two shocks. Several houses at Bankipore have been cracked by the earthquake, amongst which are the magistrate's cutcherry, and in the city, the opium godown has shared the same fate as well as the great gate-way built by Maha Rajah Metre Jeyt Sing, while many of the pucka native dwellings have bodily fallen. At Dinapore, the former brigade major's house was split and some houses between Patna and Diggah. Eighteen shocks were counted by some, but they appeared continuous. The last was at eight A.M. Almost all the inhabitants left their houses during the continuance of the shocks and remained out the whole

night. There was a strange look in the heavens for forty-eight hours preceding the earthquake, and the weather very oppressive; not a breath of wind; the Thermometer 86° 17′."

The *Journal of the Asiatic Society* contains a summary of the principal facts noticed, and details of the shocks in Nepal, where the earthquake appears to have been truly alarming.

The direction of the vibration was from N. E. to S. W.; there were three principal shocks; the first about half-past six P.M., the second at half-past eleven, and the third, or most severe shock, at about five minutes to twelve (Calcutta time). In the places where it was most felt, slight and continued vibrations seem to have been experienced for the whole of the day following. As the time of the second vibration was accurately noted in Calcutta by the stopping of an astronomical clock, we may assume it as the best point of comparison with the times noted at other distant points. Applying the difference of longitude, a few of them may be thus classed:

Katmandú, Nipal, second shock, 10h. 45m. +12m. =10h. 57m.; very severe; loud noise.

Rungpur, ditto, 11. 20 — 2. = 11. 18; many houses injured; do.

Monghyr, ditto, 11. 27 + 7. = 11. 34; walls cracked, noise heard.

Arrah, ditto, 11. 15 +14 = 11. 29; walls injured, do.

Under Rotas hills, ditto, 11. 10 + 20 = 11. 30.

Gorakhpur, ditto, 11. 20 + 19 = 11. 39; walls cracked, &c.

Allahabad (vague), ditto, 11. 0 + 28 = 11. 28; hollow sound from river.

Bankúra, ditto, 11. 30+4 = 11. 34; none such since 1814.

Calcutta, ditto = 11. 34. 48; no injury done.

At Monghyr, Rungpúr, Mozufferpúr, Mallái, and other places within the direct line of influence, many houses were destroyed or injured, and the alarm was great. At Katmandú, however, the following extract of a letter from Dr. A. Campbell, will shew that the consequences were more serious; and, judging from the course of the phenomenon, we may reasonably fear some dreadful catastrophe towards Lassa, on the north of the great Himalayan range:

"On the evening of the 26th, about six o'clock, the valley and neighbouring hills were visited by a severe shock of an earthquake; it lasted about forty seconds, and during its continuance, there was a distinctly audible noise, as of ordnance passing rapidly over a drawbridge. It seemed to me to come from the east, and I felt that it was travelling with the speed of lightning towards the west, and just under my feet: the houses shook most violently; and trees, shrubs, and the smallest plants were set in motion, not shaking, but waving to and fro from their very roots. No damage was done to life or property. At ¼ to 11 we had a similar shock in severity and duration, and at 11 a most tremendous one. It commenced gradually, and increased until the houses, trees, and everything on the face of the ground seemed shaken from their foundations. The earth heaved most fearfully; and when the shock was at its worst we heard the clashing of falling tiles and bricks in every direction; and to add to the impressiveness of the scene, a general shout rose from the people in all directions. The murmur of human prayers was carried audibly from the city to our grounds (a mile), and nothing could be more imposing and vast than the scene. In a dead calm, the noise of a hundred cannon burst forth: full grown trees bended in all directions, and houses reeled about like drunken men. In our grounds, no lives were lost; but in Katmandú nineteen persons were buried under the ruins of their own houses, and in the towns of Bhatgaon and Patan many more. This great shock continued for nearly a minute, and during the following hour there were six distinct and strong shocks, the ground in the intervals being scarcely if at all steady; and from this time till yesterday morning, there were upwards of twenty distinct and sharp shocks. The loss of property has been very great; 125 houses fell in Katmandú during the night of the 26th, and nearly as many more have been levelled with the ground. Up to this time, in consequence of the torrents of rain that have come down, finishing the work of destruction commenced by the earthquakes, the city and towns have been evacuated; men, children and women of the *purdah*, rich and poor, have been and still are on the plains about the towns. Innumerable temples have been destroyed, and the very gods of them have been crushed to atoms. A fine and large brick temple (100 feet high), built in imitation of the great one at Jaganath, came down by the run early yesterday morning, and two fine pillars built by Bhim Sen were demolished by the great shock. All yesterday and last night, we had occasional small shakes, and we are still in a state of suspense regarding the finale. In 1829, daily shocks continued to occur for 40 days, but none of them equal to the great one we had on the 26th."

A subsequent note from the same gentleman, gives further particulars of this disastrous event:

"We still continue to be revisited by occasional shocks of earthquake, all less violent than the great one of the 26th, but sufficiently alarming. This morning (28th Aug.), when at breakfast, we had rather a sharp one: they all seem to come from the same direction; that is, from the east and north-east. The places east of Katmandú have suffered most: Bhatgaon, a large town, has been almost entirely destroyed; upwards of 1,000 houses have been levelled with the ground, and few have escaped serious injury: 300 souls have perished in this town (Bhatgaon) alone, and the total number of lives lost throughout the valley, as yet ascertained, is estimated at 500. The unfortunate people in many instances are in sore distress; their stores of grain being buried beneath the ruins of their late dwellings, and without money to purchase other food. The grain shops, as well as all others, are shut, and the people dare not return to their houses, but remain without sleep or shelter in the open air, under torrents of rain. The house of Matabar Sing, (a goodly modern mansion) is quite destroyed; and the large garden houses of Bhim Sen, and his brother, Rau Bir, are rendered, for the present, untenable. Scarce a large house in Katmandú has escaped serious injury. The fort at Chíropaní, on the road to this from the plains, is much injured, and almost all the Government buildings have sustained great injury."

The *Meerut Observer* reports another earthquake which was not felt in Calcutta: "Meerut was visited on the night of 20th September by a smart shock of an earthquake. It continued for about fifteen seconds, but was not severe enough to do any mischief."

RUNJEET SING'S CONDUCT TOWARDS CASHMERE AND CABOOL.

In 1805, Runjeet Sing had under his banner twenty-seven independent chiefs and thirty-two jageerdars, with their contingents of horse and foot. His own force, besides 10,000 cavalry, consisted of 900 artillerymen, and five battalions of sepoys, drilled after the English fashion, by deserters from the Company's service. The whole army at his disposal, never perhaps in the field at a time, is said to have amounted to 40,000 cavalry, and 20,000 armed men of other descriptions.

After gradually overrunning the intervening districts, he first attacked Multan, in 1810, on pretence of demanding the place for Shah Sujah, the king of Cabool, who had just been dethroned. The nawab, Muzuffur Khan, refusing to surrender his fort, was offered forbearance if he would pay three lacs of rupees; but rejecting these terms, he had to prepare for a siege, which immediately began. The Musulmans defended the place successfully against unskilful gunners and an ill-arranged plan of operations. Famine was threatening the besiegers, when the commander discovered, to his great joy, that the nawab was now willing to pay 1,80,000 rupees. The siege, which had continued all the cold season, was accordingly raised in April. Although he returned annually, laying waste the country, until bribed to desist, Runjeet did not obtain possession of Multan for eight years after this event. In 1818, his rabble army again invested the place, under the nominal command of his son, Kour Kurruck Sing, but really directed by Dewan Chund, a person who rose from a menial situation to be the ablest of all his master's generals. In the course of a month the garrison was reduced to great distress, when Saddu Sing, a commander of Acalis, advanced to the *Dhool Kot*, or fausse braye, of one of the bastions, and, springing over the breastwork, effected a lodgment, which completely dispirited the defenders. The Sikhs, animated in a corresponding degree, escaladed the walls, and got possession of the fort. The aged governor, Muzuffur Khan, a syud, and a hadgi, dressed in green, defended the door of his dwelling until he and two of his sons were slain. A daughter of fifteen years of age, seeing the fate of her relatives, and dreading the brutality of the conquerors, struck a dagger to her heart, and died before their faces. Multan was delivered up to plunder, and the troops were supposed to leave it loaded with wealth. Their vigilant sovereign, whom an illness had kept at Lahore, coming out to meet his victorious army on its return, surrounded it with his battalions, and commanded the spoilers to resign their spoil to him. This claim, being quite unexpected, could neither be evaded nor resisted, and the wily chief got nearly all the booty of the devoted city and fort. In 1813, the Sikhs obtained possession of the fort of Attock and an adjoining territory on the east bank of the Indus, by negotiation with the Afghan officer, Juhan Dad Khan. Futtey Khan, the vizier of Cabool, with the view of recovering the place, marched a large army against it in July of the same year. Dewan Chund was forthwith despatched from Lahore, with a force, to raise the siege and protect the new acquisition. When he reached the river, five miles below Attock, he found his enemy drawn up between him and the fort. A large body of the *Mulkuah*, or militia of Afghanistan, formed the first division, and it was supported by the cavalry, under Dost Mahommed Khan, the present ruler of Cabool, and brother to the vizier. The Mulkuah advanced to the attack before the Sikhs had all come up; but Dewan Chund made prompt arrangements for receiving them, by ordering one of the battalions to form square, while he divided his horse into four bodies, to keep Dost Mahommed in check, and expected

the artillery to open on the Afghans. The square, we may suppose, was not very formidable, but the novelty of it startled the assailants, who, though they rushed on with great impetuosity, could not stand the fire which began to gall them from one side, and they were repulsed with great loss. Meanwhile, Dost Mahommed charged the Sikh cavalry, who, unable to resist the shock of his fierce troopers, gave ground, and were almost completely routed. But Dewan Chund, who had been striving in vain to bring his artillery into action, rallied part of the discomfited horse in the wake of his elephant, and, directing two gallopper-guns to fire grape-shot, boldly made head against his adversary, and put him to flight. The Afghans fell back, in confusion, on their reserve, under the vizier, who had not moved hitherto, but was now compelled to make a precipitate retreat, and to abandon his designs on Attock.

In May 1814, Runjeet commenced preparations for his first attempt on Cashmere. He succeeded in gaining over the Musulman raja of Rajouree, in the intervening hills, but, in spite of all his intrigues, Rook Ullah Khan, the neighbouring raja of Poonich, remained faithful to his alliance with the governor of the valley. The Sikh, putting himself at the head of the main body of his troops, resolved to move against the country of that prince, in order to penetrate from thence into Cashmere by the Toshah Mydan pass. Another division, under Ram Dyal, the grandson of the dewan, was ordered to proceed, by Byram Gulah, to the town of Soopyn, which is within the valley. Though the rains set in with great violence, bringing disease, and cutting off supplies, Ram Dyal, following these instructions, got to his destination, and defeated the first party of Afghans who opposed him. But, when fairly in Cashmere, he suffered a severe reverse, and was obliged to retrace his steps over the mountains. He and his whole force were at last overpowered, and surrendered to Mahommed Azeem, the governor of Cashmere, who treated them with unusual humanity, on account of his friendship for Dewan Chund. Meanwhile, Runjeet, having reduced Poonich, and advanced within a few miles of the Toshah pass, was waiting for tidings of success from his general, when the fatal news arrived. The mountaineers had already got in his rear, and nearly cut off his communication with the plains, but the Poonich raja now came full upon the Sikhs in front, with his whole army, and made them commence a disastrous retreat. Runjeet, who is no fire-eater, is acknowledged to have behaved well in this affair, as he kept in the rear, giving orders in person to check the pursuers, who followed him to the plains, which he reached safely, but with great loss to his troops, about the middle of August.

The second expedition against Cashmere set out in April 1819. The principal division of the army, under Dewan Chund, after reducing the now hostile country of Rajouree, and forcing the Toshah Mydan pass, entered the valley, while Runjeet remained behind, keeping up the communication. Jubbur Khan, the present governor, who could muster only 5,000 men, encountered the Sikhs near Soopyn, and was completely routed. The Afghans, dispersing, fled through the mountains towards Peshawar; and Cashmere, the favourite theme of eastern story, has ever since remained subject to Lahore.

The maharaja, who has not yet obtained any footing of consequence to the west of the Indus, overran the country as far as Peshawar in Oct. 1818. After consulting the stars and the chattering of birds, he made an offering of sweetmeats to the river deity, and led the way in fording the stream on his elephant. Yar Mahommed Khan fled from the city on the approach of the Sikhs, and, no opposition being offered, Runjeet might consider himself the sovereign of that part of Afghanistan. But, for some reason, which is not known, he shewed none of his wonted eagerness of acquiring territory, and after three days of idle parade, he played off a practical joke, very cruel of its kind, on Juhan Dad Khan, the traitor, who had surrendered Attock to the Sikh on the promise of a jageer, by proclaiming the poor man governor of Peshawar, as the reward of his services, and leaving him without men or money to maintain the new dignity. YarMahommed returned and resumed his authority before Runjeet had repassed the Indus. He left a garrison, however, in the fort of Khyrabad, on the western bank of the river, and seems to have formed some sort of alliance with the ruler of Peshawar, who was soon afterwards at war with his brothers. On pretence of assisting him against Mahommed Azeem Khan, the former governor, who had repulsed the Sikhs from Cashmere, but really to take possession of the land of Akhora, belonging to the family of a chief then recently dead, the maharaja once more entered the country of the Afghans, with 24,000 men, in 1823. He took the place without encountering opposition, but soon learned that the son of the deceased proprietor, at the head of 4,000 armed peasants, was posted near his camp. This youth, whose name was Saduk Khan, had levied a force of his own clan, called *Khuttack*, and of Yoosufzehs, for the defence of his inheritance, and he proved by far the most formidable adversary that Runjeet had hitherto assailed. Mounting his horse, about noon, the maharaja proceeded, with the disciplined battalions, led by a vanguard of the Immortals under

Phoola Singh, the leader who had attacked the British mission at Amritsir, in 1805. The Afghans, posted in a valley between two small hills, received the onset without flinching, cut the Immortals to pieces, including Phoola Singh himself, and drove back the rest with great slaughter. It is not mentioned why the cavalry, who were in the field, did not charge, but one body of foot after another was pushed on to the attack, and defeated in succession, till sun-set, when Saduk, with his bold peasantry, ascended one of the hills, and prepared to defend it during the night. Runjeet Sing, who had been directing the movements all day, now ordered up fresh corps of his infantry, and commanded Bulbuddur Sing, the redoubted defender of Calunga against General Gillespie, to proceed with this body of troops, at the head of his Goorkhas, and take possession of the hill, whilst the horse surrounded it below. Bulbuddur fell in the attempt, several of the bravest Sikh chiefs shared his fate, and a thousand of their men were slain in this remarkable action. The Afghans, who had suffered dreadfully too, were not in a condition to renew the conflict; and the Sikhs, by tacit acquiescence, allowed these brave men to pass quietly through the cordon, and retire to their homes in the night time.—*Delhi Gaz.*, *July* 13.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *October 7th.*

The fourth sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced this day, before Sir R. Palmer and Sir R. Comyn.

The *Chief Justice*, delivered a charge to the grand jury, which he commenced by observing, that he was very sorry that there were not in the present sessions any native gentlemen among their body. Both at Calcutta and Bombay, the grand jury had been assisted in the discharge of their duties by native gentlemen, resident in those presidencies. But though the name of no native was on the list at Madras, no fault could be imputed to either the court, or the officers of the court. It would be remembered, that he had observed, on a former occasion, that if any native gentleman, who considered himself eligible to serve on the grand jury, would apply for that purpose, inquiry would be made into his case; the court would consider whether he was entitled to sit on the grand jury, and make such order thereupon as should be necessary. No native, however, had come forward, and his lordship had been informed that it was owing to motives of false delicacy, which restrained them from applying to the court, lest it should be deemed that they were pushing themselves into notice. A list had been given to him by a highly respectable native gentleman, containing the names of a great number of persons of condition among the natives. Four-fifths of them, however, were not proper persons to be summoned on the grand jury. It was far from his intention to detract from the respectability of individuals; but managers and writers in public offices, how wealthy soever they might be, were not such as should be called upon to serve on the grand jury. Wealth alone did not confer eligibility; and people of that description, however respectable, for they must be so to be employed in situations of trust and responsibility, were declared incompetent at the other presidencies, and it was the opinion of the court, that they should not be allowed to serve on the grand jury at Madras. There were about four or five, or, at all events, a very few, who were not amenable to this objection. The court would make inquiry into their condition, and, if found deserving of the privilege, they would be summoned to participate in the important duties which the gentlemen of the grand jury had to perform.

His Lordship then proceeded with the calendar.

October 9th.

Suravanah was tried for maliciously stabbing Yellapah, with intent to murder him. The prisoner was in a miserable state; he could not stand, and was allowed to lie down at the bar. He evaded a direct plea to the indictment; but a plea of *not guilty* was recorded.

The prisoner and the prosecutor were both palankeen-bearers, the former in the service of the nawab. They were drinking with others in a toddy-shop till intoxicated, when the prisoner stabbed Yellapah with a dagger without any provocation whatsoever.

No counsel were employed on either side; the witnesses were consequently examined by the court. In the course of the examination, a native juror asked the prosecutor the following very pertinent questions: "When you saw the prisoner at the nawab's garden, did you see this dagger in his possession?"—"No."

"Have you ever seen such daggers with bearers in the service of the nawab?"—"No."

When called upon for his defence, the prisoner, in a rambling incoherent manner, expressed himself to the following effect: "My wife was pregnant, and somebody by means of conjuration caused her to miscarry and the child to die. The child was buried. The person who caused the miscarriage, dug up the grave and carried away the bones of my child. Then they

brought bodily harm upon me. I have expended ten pagodas for my cure, but I could not still get better. I applied to my employers to grant my resignation, that I might go away out of the sight of my enemies, where I might get cured. I presented an arzje to the begum, begging her to grant my resignation, as I wanted to go away. She gave me leave of absence and two months' salary, which I received, and left my employers. At Peddapaukum, on my journey, I offered two coco-nuts to the goddess. I trust your lordships will take some notice of the persons who have been conjuring me in this way. Four or five persons took me and beat me. My house is gone, my wife is gone—I am very ill!"

The jury found the prisoner *guilty*.

In a motion (September 12th) for a *mandamus* to the commissioners for the investigation of small debts, directing them to admit Mr. Cator, registrar of the Supreme Court, and as such administrator of an estate, to prosecute by attorney (*i.e.* proxy) an action in the petty court for a small sum due to the estate; the Supreme Court discharged the rule *nisi* with costs. The court admitted that there were special cases in which it might interfere, to prevent the personal appearance of females or natives of rank in the petty court; but this case had no such peculiarity. Mr. Cator had sent his clerk to appear for him; and if any person but an attorney duly enrolled could appear, a person might pick up a chimney sweeper in the street, and invest him with power to represent him in the court. To allow of parties appearing by attorney, moreover, would defeat the very object for which the court was established, namely, cheapness and the speedy administration of justice, and destroy its pretensions to the title of the "Poor Man's Court."

This decision is at variance with the practice of the Calcutta Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DISTRESSED NATIVES.

All will be happy to learn by the *Fort St. George Gazette* that the *cause* for extra subscriptions to the Monegar Choultry no longer exists, the poor creatures having been all forwarded to their native places, where the late generous rains have restored to them the means of resuming their usual avocations. We find, by the weekly report of the 16th September, that, on the 31st August, only 1,079 distressed objects remained, who were thus distributed:

Employed by Superintendent of Roads	690
Depôt at Monegar Choultry ..	169
Depôt at Trevatoor	220

The despatch of the bulk from the Choultry was as follows:

August 29—	20,286
30—	25,782
31—	32,197

Madras Asyl. Herald, Sept. 30.

THE WEATHER AND PRICE OF GRAIN.

Accounts from the interior represent that the rains have set in very generally, and that grain is falling in price. The ryots are, however, incommoded through the want of draught bullocks, many having died owing to the late scarcity, and in some parts, the peasantry having been forced, by the want of grain, to turn their cattle out to shift for themselves.

The Bengal government had shipped for Madras 56,000 bags of rice.

The bazars at Roya Vellore and Palaveram had been plundered, on account of the grain merchants requiring an unreasonable rate for rice.

ASSASSINATION OF COLONEL COOMBS.

It would be difficult to describe the sensation of mingled indignation and horror, with which the Presidency was agitated, on receiving the account that Lieut.-Col. J. M. Coombs, the brigadier commanding the force at Palaveram, had been shot by a havildar of the rifle company of the 5th regt. The details we have learnt to be these:—The brigade was returning from an inspection by the general commanding the division in ball-firing. It was then dusk but not dark; and the brigadier, ere turning off to his house, had stopped to see the brigade pass. He was then about ten paces distant from the rifle company of the 5th, when a shot was suddenly fired. The unfortunate brigadier reeled in his saddle; and, attempting to dismount, staggered and fell into the arms of Lieut. Mackenzie, the adjutant of the regiment (who had galloped up to his assistance), exclaiming "that he was shot!" He was immediately conveyed towards his house; and, while on the road, asked for a mouthful of brandy and water. This was given to him, and, in the act of swallowing it, he expired! The men of the company had in the mean time secured and disarmed the person who had discharged his piece, and who proved to be havildar Emam Ally. He was immediately taken to the guard-house by Captain Minto, his conduct while on the way thither confirming the opinion that the wretched man was under the influence of opium. To assign an adequate exciting cause to the dreadful deed appears impossible. Our military readers will readily remember the man who, in the Malacca campaign, behaved with such intrepid and resolute courage in saving the life of his officer Lieut. Wright,

and who gained thereby the public approbation of Government in G. O.'s and promotion to a havildar's rank. This same man, Emam Ally, had always, we learn, been an especial favourite of his ill-fated victim, who on every occasion had shewn him the greatest kindness and interested himself greatly in him, even to the extent of giving him money on his marriage. We have heard a tale of his having been up the previous night at a ceremony, to which he is also suposed to have gone during the day of the fatal deed, where intoxicating drugs are supposed to have created a temporary aberration of mind, the only state under which it can well be conceived that the committal of the outrage could have taken place. The havildar, we understand, subsequently declared his intention to have shot Major Winbolt, the commanding officer of the 5th regiment: not finding him, he, under the influence of the evil-inciting drug, sacrificed the first person he knew, and Col. Coombs became his victim. The last direct cause, which, acting upon a mind already under violent excitement, we may suppose to have exercised a most baneful effect, is said to have been a remark made to Emam Ally, by the unfortunate brigadier, on seeing so excellent a shot miss the target, in the ball-practice; and, in consequence of his general conduct during the firing, the officer of the company reported him to Major Winbolt, who directed the adjutant to cause his attendance at his quarters the following morning. We give these as the reports that have reached us regarding this truly melancholy event: a court of inquiry however was immediately ordered, and in due time we shall learn its more exact merits.—*Madras Herald, Oct. 14.*

MILITARY RETIRING-FUND.

There are very few of our military readers who have not already deemed all idea of the establishment of a retiring fund consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets: and some of the higher ranks have had a considerable accession of bile in the fancied reversal of hopes, which pictured a progress no longer "with measured steps and slow" through the intervening grades to gain the top of the tree. These will be happy to learn, and indeed we think the whole military community, that these fears have been more hastily created than prophetic in their tendency. The feelings of the army upon the subject has been strongly shewn, and the "yea and nay" returns up to this date are highly favourable, as will be seen in the following summary:—

Ayes—1 Col., 30 Lieut.-Cols., 45 Majors, 204 Capts., 341 Lieuts., 173 Cornets, 2d Lieuts., and Ensigns;=794.

Noes—17 Lieut.-Cols., 2 Majors, 52 Capts., 65 Lieuts., 46 Cornets, 2d Lieuts., and Ensigns;=182.

Majority 612

We understand that the committee have only suspended their labours, pending the receipt of the decision of the officers on foreign service, when they will be immediately resumed, and a code of regulations for the fund drawn up.—*Madras Herald, Sept. 5.*

CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS IN VIZAGAPATAM.

The following government orders, dated August 28th, appear in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

The brigadier general commanding the northern division of the army having reported that, in consequence of the restoration of tranquillity throughout the Vizagapatam district, he has recalled the troops that have been so actively employed on field service for many months, the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council deems this a fit opportunity to express the high sense he entertains of the exertions of Lieut.-Col. Muriel and the officers and men of the detachments under his command. He has observed with great approbation the zeal, energy, and activity evinced by that officer, and by all ranks under him, throughout a harassing service, in which they had to contend against many difficulties, that nothing but the most determined perseverance could have enabled them to overcome.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council desires also on this occasion to record his approbation of the services of Major Baxter and the officers and men of the detachments employed under him in Kimedy, and his satisfaction at the success of their operations during the short time the season admitted of their being in the field.

To mark his approbation of their conduct and services, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a gratuity equal to one month's pay and allowances to the European officers, and one month's pay to the native officers and sepoys of the detachments employed under Lieut.-Col. Muriel, and gratuity equal to one month's full batta to the officers and men of all ranks in the detachments employed under Major Baxter. The gratuities will be paid upon abstracts signed by the respective commanding officers and countersigned by the brigadier general commanding the division.

The thanks of government are eminently due to Brig. Gen. Taylor, for the ability with which he has directed the operations of the troops, and provided for every exigency of the service in which they have been employed.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, very highly appreciates the judgment and discretion which have marked all the proceedings of Brig. Gen. Taylor in the performance of the weighty duties which have fallen upon him in the administration of martial law in the district of Vizagapatam; and the cordial alacrity and energy with which he has co-operated with the civil commissioner, Mr. Russel, for the restoration of order and tranquillity in that district and Ganjam.

To Lieut.-Col. Bowes, commanding Vizianagrum, the thanks of government are due for his promptitude and activity in forwarding the services of the troops in the field.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, under date the 23d August, 1833.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council cannot let this opportunity pass without recording an acknowledgment of the meritorious services of Mr. G. E. Russel, commissioner in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The whole conduct of Mr. Russel, in the discharge of the highly important trust confided to him, has met with the unqualified approbation of government. The intelligence, judgment, and prudence with which his measures have been planned, the ability, energy, and firmness with which they have been prosecuted, and the success with which they have been carried into effect, reflect the highest credit upon him. He has vindicated the authority and upheld the character of government, in a manner which has already produced the most salutary results, and caused an impression which, it is hoped, will be of permanent efficacy in restraining excesses such as those by which this part of the country has been lately disturbed, and preserving peace and order.

We regret to find, by letters received, that the Kimedy zemindary has not been restored to the tranquil state we were induced to imagine from the late general orders. The setting-in of the rains put a stop to active operations; but a wing of the 41st regiment is still continued in that district, its head quarters Kimedy, and with four field-posts in different parts of the zemindary. Two notorious rebels are still unapprehended, Ramarauze and Gooriapadoo Kistamah Dora; upon whose heads rewards are set, as perfect order will not be restored while these individuals continue at large. At the commencement of the campaign, a special court was assembled at Chicacole for the trial of the prisoners taken, and we believe that about twenty of them were sentenced to be hanged: it appears, however, that, according to the Mahomedan law, rebellion is not a crime punishable by death, and the sentences have consequently not been confirmed by the Sudder Adawlut, but are commuted to transportation for life beyond the seas. This unlooked for obstacle has rendered it a painful act of necessity on the part of that able commissioner, Mr. Russel, to place the whole zemindary under martial law. This we learn was proclaimed on the 25th ult., with the usual forms, and rebels taken hereafter will of course be tried by courts-martial, the sentences of which, we understand, are confirmed under a special warrant by the brigadier-general commanding the division.

We regret to hear that a part of the 41st had suffered much from hill fever; but the wing had been relieved, and our last accounts from that quarter state it to be very healthy. It was expected that active operations would be resumed as soon as the season permitted. Order was so far restored that land was cultivated, which for years had been left waste, and the country, for miles round Kimedy, presents one beautiful sheet of cultivation. The harvest will of course be protected, which will infuse great confidence into the ryots; and we hope now soon to hear of perfect tranquillity being restored in this beautiful tract of country, possessing too, perhaps, the most romantic scenery to be found in India.—*Asyl. Herald, Sept.* 30.

OUTRAGE AT NEGAPATAM.

The *Madras Herald* gives the following details of an extraordinary act of ferocity:—

In June, a Turk, in appearance, arrived at Negapatam as from Constantinople, accompanied by an Arab attendant. He lived by collecting alms, chiefly from the resident Mussulmans. On the 8th July the collector (Mr. Kindersley) was informed that a gentleman from Constantinople wished to speak with him. Mr. K. guessing the individual, went to his door, stated he had nothing for him, and desired him to depart. This the Turk did, but not till after drawing his sword upon Mr. K., who, however, conceiving it the act of a bullying mendicant, told him if he was found in the neighbourhood after forty-eight hours, he should be proceeded against as a vagabond. He was armed with a brace of pistols and a sword; and his Arab attendant carried an iron bar curved at the end. The Turk then proceeded to the head moonshee of the cutcherry, a Mussulman, and told him that the collector had insulted him; that he intended leaving the place; but first desired the moonshee to give him 200 rupees, and a shawl, or stand the consequences, at the same time pointing to his pistols. The moonshee told him that, if he were a man, he would not with weapons threaten an unarmed man; but on equal terms he feared him not. The Turk then left him, saying he would return in the evening, and was determined to have his blood. A report of this having been made to Mr. Kindersley, and a deposition taken from the moonshee, Mr. K. set about securing the man. He being, however, in a state of considerable excitement and sitting smoking before his house with his attendant, both well armed, it was feared that loss of innocent life might ensue without stratagem in apprehending him. The commanding officer then sent a native officer to tell the Turk he wished to speak to him; but on his approach, the latter cocked his pistol and warned him off, saying that he would speak to none but the moonshee. In the meantime, the extraordinary spectacle of an armed stranger sitting smoking in an open street, with an attendant parading before him, armed with a wooden mace, gradually attracted a crowd, which the efforts of the police to disperse only increased. When they approached near, the attendant pelted them with stones. At length, some of the people having been considerably hurt by the stones, the peons rushed in and seized the attendant. The Turk instantly fired both pistols at them, one without effect, the other grazed the forehead of a Sayer peon. He immediately retreated into his house, fastened the door, and in a minute after was seen clambering over the roofs of the intervening houses to the moonshee's dwelling, with his sword in one hand, and the iron bar in the other. The report of the pistols and cry of the people had, in the meantime, alarmed the moonshee and some friends who were with him; and as the Turk rushed up they had just time to retire within the house and shut the door in his face. Being, however, a man of great strength, and being joined by his attendant, who had broken loose in the melée, they succeeded in forcing open the door. A scene of great confusion ensued. Three Moormen seized the Turk round his waist and neck and brought him to the ground; and one contrived to wrench his sword from his grasp. The latter, however, having his right arm free and shaken off one opponent, was raising himself, when he received a tremendous sword cut on his head. The Arab attendant rushed into the inner court, occupied by the women of the family, where he was met by the moonshee, who cut him down, after receiving a severe wound in his left hand from some sharp instrument the Arab had picked up. Several peons had by this time effected an entrance into the house, rendered difficult by the crowds of people that choked the door-way, and secured the two; but they had already received mortal wounds. The collector arrived on the spot with Dr. Brooking within half an hour of the affray; but the attendant died immediately, and the master an hour after. His pistols shewed they had been recently discharged, and eight ball-cartridges were found about his person.

This affair has been the topic of very keen animadversion in the *Courier*. A correspondent asserts that these "poor friendless Turks, with no one to speak for them, were butchered in a house resorted or fled to for protection—a friend's house besides; pressed and closely pursued by a mob of dog-killers, headed it is said by the cutwal, who went to apprehend them."

We learn that the Lubbays of Negapatam have erected a tomb over the remains of the Turks who lost their lives in the affray at that place. A public subscription had been raised amongst them to defray the expense of maintaining a fakeer and the wife of one of the men: 700 rupees had been collected and the subscription was rapidly increasing.—*Madras Herald, Oct.* 14.

THE PRESS.

The *Madras Gazette* says: "It is gratifying in the highest degree to mark the rapid advances of the Madras press since the abolition of the censorship. Discussions are now encouraged, which we dared not enter upon before. The propriety of public proceedings are manfully canvassed; the measures of authority fearlessly questioned; and the exercise of petty tyranny, the abuse of power, and the perpetration of injustice, boldly denounced, deprecated, and condemned. These, however, though the greatest, are by no means the only advantages resulting to the public from the removal of all undue restrictions upon the press. There is evidently an increasing demand for the labours of individuals, who may feel disposed to court public opinion; and, if these do not relax in their exertions, we may fairly augur that Madras will soon be declared no longer amenable to the contempt of the sister presidencies. Since the censorship has been abolished, we have seen, one by one, starting into existence—The *Carnatic Chronicle*—The *Madras Literary Gazette*—The *Seventh Day*—and now the *Madras Hurkaru*."

BRIDGE OVER THE VENNAR.

"The rajah of Tanjore is building a splendid bridge over the Vennar river; I have seen the plan as laid down by Capt. Faber of the engineers, and, if I am not mistaken, it will be one of the largest bridges in India, consisting of five elliptic arches of 58 feet span each; the work will be of immense public utility, being at one of the greatest thoroughfares in Tan-

367

jore, and impassable but by boats during half of the year; on one side of the bridge, there is to be a chatrum, or charity house, and garden. Works of this kind speak for themselves, and need no comment."—Corresp. *Mad. Herald.*

CHOLERA.

H. M. ship *Undaunted* returned to Madras on the 8th inst. She left this place with cholera amongst her crew, which increased to about 100 cases, of which eight proved fatal. She anchored, we believe, at the bottom of the river, and entered into a communication with the Governor-general, who, of course, could not embark in a vessel so situated; she accordingly returned, and it is considered a very curious circumstance, that, as soon as she met the wind, all traces of cholera disappeared from the ship.—*Mad. Herald, Sept.* 12.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAPTISM OF A FAKEER.

On Sunday last, a Mahomedan fakér, by name Yohan, aged about 35 years, was baptized in the Scottish mission house, Bombay. The Rev. James Mitchell, of Bankote, preached on the occasion in Marathé; and the Rev. John Wilson examined and addressed the convert, and administered the rite in Hindustáné. A large number of natives and some Europeans assembled to witness the admission to the Christian church. The replies given by the convert to the questions addressed to him were very explicit and satisfactory, and calculated to make a good impression upon those who heard them. In the evening, he partook, along with ten other natives, of the Lord's Supper.

The case of this individual possesses very considerable interest. He was led to form the desire of embracing Christianity from perusing the New Testament. He almost daily attended Mr. W. for instruction for about seven months, and his progress, both in knowledge and Christian feeling, was very marked. Shortly after the commencement of his inquiries in Bombay, he broke off from his employment as a Mussulman religionist. He now supports himself by devoting himself to a secular employment, in connexion with a native shroff.—*Bomb. Dur., Sept.* 6.

ATTACK ON THE BAZAR BY SEPOYS.

We regret to say that a disturbance, like the one at Poona last year, but not of so serious a nature, occurred in the bazar on Saturday last. The cause, too, was precisely the same as that of the Poona riot, being a sudden increase in the price of grain of all kinds. It seems that the accounts from the north of Guzerat, and Kattewar, within the last few days, have been of the most unfavourable description. Little or no rain has fallen in those districts, and the probability therefore is, that the crops of the season will be totally destroyed. This has induced the grain dealers here to increase the price of grain no less than 50 per cent.; and as they did it in the course of a single day, the consequence among the poorer classes, who were totally unprepared for such a measure, may easily be imagined. The greatest indignation prevailed throughout the bazar against the obnoxious individuals who, as usual, were supposed to be taking an unfair advantage of the public, and acts of a riotous nature succeeded. In the midst of the confusion, a party of sepoys belonging to the 6th N. I. took advantage of the moment to make an attack upon a shroff, and we believe succeeded in plundering him of a small sum in copper coin. On the succeeding day, the bazar being still in an unsettled state, a larger party of men from the same regiment commenced a general attack upon the grain dealers. But these people took alarm sufficiently early to secure themselves, and most of their property, by closing their shops, and the loss on their part was trifling. The confusion, however, which occurred was again taken advantage of by the sepoys to plunder; and a few shops which remained open in the bazar were entered and rifled of their contents, but in no case to a large amount.

The police, we learn, have secured a few of the individuals engaged in this affair, which at one time was deemed so serious that an order was despatched for the Queen's Royals to be in immediate readiness, in case they might be wanted. But tranquillity, we are happy to say, was at length restored without their means, and nothing remains to be done but to trace out as many of the miscreants who were the cause of the disturbance as possible.—*Bomb. Cour., Aug.* 6.

This is the affair referred to in p. 102.

POLICE.

The organization of the new police proceeds rapidly. One hundred irregular* horse have arrived in the island and patrol the streets at night. Their martial and mustachio'd air, and multiform oriental accoutrements, excite great curiosity, and seem already to have impressed confidence. The poor peons, the pyadduhs or peons of the police, are quite in the background with these caracolling knights on the board.—*Bombay Gaz., Sept.* 7.

COCO-NUT FESTIVAL.

The festival of *Narole Poornema*, or coco-nut fair, drew to the beach, in Back

bay, and to the esplanade, the annual gay assemblage of men, women, and children, who proceed thither to make their humble offering of a coco-nut to the sea, and to partake of the sweetmeats and amusement which form the chief attractions for the old and young on such occasions. The weather was propitious, and the people were enabled to enjoy themselves without getting wet or wading through mud. Two or three hungry Brahmins endeavoured, and frequently with success, to persuade persons to give them the coco-nuts intended to be thrown into the sea, assuring them that the offering would be more acceptable to the sea if it passed through their sanctified hands, from which it always passed into a bag behind them.—*Durpun,** *August* 2.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Bombay Courier*, in announcing the donations to the steam fund of the Bulwunt Sing, rajah of Rutlam, and Ghaus Mahomed Khan, nawab of Joura in Malwa, observes: "It appears that both these native chiefs take the *Jami Jehan Numah*, a Persian newspaper published in Calcutta, and having seen an account in it of the efforts making here to establish steam-communication with Europe, sent to inquire the particulars of the political agent at Mahidpore. The result was a determination to make the donations we have mentioned, together with an intimation that they would use their best exertions throughout their districts to collect additional ones. Besides the liberality thus displayed, the circumstance is remarkable from the wide influence it shows the native press to possess."

REDUCTIONS IN THE MERCHANT-SERVICE.

A meeting of merchants and shipowners was held on the 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. Remington and Co. when it was resolved, that no captain commanding the largest vessel out of this port shall in future receive a higher salary than 400 rupees per month at sea, or 300 rupees in harbour. It was further resolved, that no chief officer shall receive more than 100 rupees a month at sea, or 75 rupees in harbour. Similar reductions were, we believe, resolved on, in the other grades. We deeply regret the state of things which has made these reductions necessary in one of the finest services in the world, and hope it may ere long "look up" once more.—*Bombay Gaz., Sept* 21.

THE HILL-FORT OF SINGHUR.

On the 10th August, during a terrific storm, the hill-fort of Singhur, in the Deccan, a favourite resort of invalids, was struck by lightning; the N W. angle was entirely demolished, and the ruins are now tenanted by tigers, bears, and a vast number of venomous snakes. The water in the tanks has also acquired a chalybeate taste.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The rains, which have been pretty general and very abundant in the interior, seem to have removed the apprehensions of famine. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, writing from Aurungabad, states:—"We have had a most abundant fall of rain here—upwards of 8 inches within the last week, while our annual supply only averages somewhere about 28 inches! So unusual, indeed, has been the fall, that the natives aver that never, in the remembrance of the oldest man, has the river that runs along the walls of the city and close by the cantonments risen so high. It made a clean sweep over the native bridge built over it at one of the city-gates, carrying away the parapets, beside doing considerable mischief to the city-gate itself. Rolling on to the cantonments, it rose high above the archways of the bridge built there some years ago by Capt. Twemlow, casting its spray occasionally even over the parapets. There were many fears for its safety; but, thanks to good masonry, the stout fabric stood unshaken.—Accounts from all quarters state the rain to have been general all round, and letters from Berar give us intelligence of of their having had a plentiful fall there also; so that I hope the grim phantom famine, which has been staring us in the face for the last 6 months, is now effectually scared away."

TRANSIT DUTIES.

The *Bombay Gov. Gazette* contains a notification, abolishing, from the 1st of October, all land-customs and transit-duties now levied on cotton wool throughout the collectorates of Tanna and Rutnageeree.

COMMITTAL OF WITNESSES.

We understand that twelve cases were set down for trial in the small cause court on Thursday last; but ten of the plaintiffs refused to go to trial, declaring they preferred losing their claims to incurring the danger of being committed to gaol by the court. This was in consequence of several committals which have lately taken place for prevarication in the witness-box. The question here suggests itself, do these frequent committals further or impede the ends of justice? If, as is asserted by some of the parties, the apparent discrepancies in their evidence are referable rather to

* We regret to learn, that the very useful and ably conducted native paper, the *Durpun*, is to be discontinued.

the complex nature of questions put (complex in relation to the construction of a native understanding) and to the imperfect medium of interpretation, than to any wilful prevarication, then must these committals have the unavoidable effect of lowering the character of British justice, of deterring even just claimants and honest but timorous witnesses from encountering the dangerous ordeal of a British court, and of affording to the unprincipled debtor and criminal a hundred chances of escape from justice. If, on the contrary, this apparent simplicity in men so scrupulously acute in all their own transactions, be merely assumed and put forward as an excuse to solder up the falsehood of their testimony, if the claims and the evidence brought forward to support them cannot stand the test of the slightest cross-examination; and the nature of the transactions and dealings, to which it is complained this severe test must put an end for ever, be—though long tolerated and long triumphant here,—one nefarious system of usury, extortion and intimidation throughout—then, the sooner that system is shattered to atoms, the better for all parties.—*Bomb. Gaz. Sept.* 21.

EFFECTS OF FAMINE.

Two instances have lately occurred in the district of Akulcote of men taking the lives of their fellow-creatures for a little quantity of food. In one, a woman, who was carrying 5 seers of jewaree, was suffocated to death by a man of her own acquaintance, while going to a village in company with him. The other was an instance of a child, carrying bread to an elder one of the same family, in the field, when on the road, it was deprived of its life and bread. The villain who committed the former deed has been discovered, and having voluntarily confessed the crime, is awaiting the punishment due to it. The other wretch has escaped.—*Durpun, Sept.* 20.

In the Nizam's territories, particularly in Sooba Bazar, owing to the scarcity, numbers of poor people have died of starvation, and others are selling their children to procure food. The Solapoor and Akulcote districts in the Deccan, and Hooblee in the Southern Mahratta country, we regret to add, continue to be the scenes of distress and suffering amongst the lower classes of the population.—*Bomb. Cour. Aug.* 24.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The *Bombay Courier* of the 1st October states that the recommendation of the Governor General in Council for dispatching the *Hugh Lindsay* to Suez this year, at the public expense, has been readily complied with by the Bombay Government. The time for her departure is not yet positively fixed; it will probably depend, in some measure, on the proceedings of the Bengal Government. We have little doubt, however, that the period ultimately fixed on, will be not far from the 1st of February; it cannot be much earlier, as the coals necessary for the trip are still in Bombay; nor much later, if any reliance is placed on the applications said to have been made to the authorities at home regarding the despatch of a steamer to Alexandria.

The plan started on the other side of India for sending Mr. Waghorn here by dawk to proceed to Malta, to make arrangements with the admiral for a steamer to take the *Hugh Lindsay's* packets home, we observe, after having been seriously entertained by certain parties in Calcutta, has finally been abandoned as too expensive. This certainly is judicious; but, we regret to say, it is still proposed to send a person from here for the same purpose; as no individual, who would probably go on such a mission, would have much influence with the naval authorities in the Mediterranean;—no good, therefore, could result from his being sent, beyond the conveyance of the letters he might be entrusted with; and this could be obtained as well, and at much less expense, by forwarding them to the consul at Alexandria.

The *Gazette* states that *a rush* is making to secure passages in the *Hugh Lindsay*, and that all the cabins are taken.

A little steamer, named the *Indus*, belonging to Cursetjee Rustomjee, has been built by Ardajeer Cursetjee, a very promising young Parsee ship-builder; she draws only 2 feet 2 in. abaft, and 2 feet 3 in. forward, with her engine and machinery on board; so that, with eight days' coal and people on board, she will not probably draw more, on a level keel, than 2 feet 6 in.; which light draft will enable her conveniently to go nearer the shore than a common bunder boat.

Ceylon.

LAW.

Vice-Admiralty Court, July 31st.—In the matter of the Barque "Batavia." This vessel was seized at Penang, by Captain Vassall, of H. M. S. *Harrier*, and sent to Madras, where the court decided it had no jurisdiction. The vessel was then sent to Trincomallee, and the seizor was about to proceed against the vessel and cargo in this court, for breach of the Navigation Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 109, when he discovered that the matter was not within its jurisdiction and that he must prosecute in the United Kingdom. The master contended that the court had jurisdiction, and prayed that it would proceed to adjudication or that the cargo might be restored.

Sir *C. Marshall* entered at considerable length into a consideration of the statutes with reference to the question whether this court had any jurisdiction in offences committed against the act before quoted, and contended that the court had no jurisdiction which would justify its interference. He added: "I come to that conclusion with considerable reluctance, because I entertain no doubt that it would have been infinitely more to the advantage of both parties, and I will say not less conducive to the public purposes of justice, if cognizance could have been taken of the matter here, than that they should be put to the enormous expense and delay of resorting to Great Britain for adjudication. The officer, indeed, who considered it his duty to make this seizure, has expressed himself, through His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, as anxious to find that this court did possess jurisdiction as the claimant himself can be. And it would a great satisfaction to me, and I should think to all who feel interested in the definitive settlement of the boundaries of judicial authority in the colonies, if, by an appeal from this decision, the matter were to be brought to the notice of higher authorities in England. The claim must, therefore, be dismissed; but I think there was quite doubt enough on the question to justify the claimant in instituting these proceedings, and the court therefore does not decree costs against him."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday being the day appointed for reading the King's commission and for swearing in the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, his Excellency held a levee at King's House, and on the commission being read, and the oaths administered, salutes were fired from the batteries. His Excellency then proceeded, with the three judges, attended by some of the members of the Executive Council, to be present at the opening of the Supreme Court, when the new charter was read, and the judges took the oaths of office. In opening the new court, the chief justice made some observations on the principal duties of the assessors.—*Colombo Journal, Oct.* 2.

New road.—The new road to Trincomalee is thrown open; the great line of communication across the island is in consequence now completed.

Antiquities.—The following description of some ancient ruins and colossal figures discovered at Topary, near Minery, by Lieutenant Fagan, of H. M. 2d Ceylon regiment, appears in the *Colombo Journal.*

Near Topary, some pillars standing in the jungle attracted my notice. On a nearer approach, I was surprised by the ruins of an elegant circular building of red brick; and, at a short distance on the right another building of massive proportions, and of the same materials: heaps of ruins, pillars, brick abutments, and fallen walls, appeared through the jungle in all directions. The circular building was, I think, once a temple, open above. I ascended to a platform, of about 15 feet wide and five high, by six stone steps. The platform is round, and faced with a wall of brick, and has a coping and cornice of cut stone, most of which is still standing; from this platform six steps more lead to another, about seven feet wide, and faced all round with cut stone in square pannels, divided by small pilasters. Ornaments in relief are cut on the pannels, but now worn away and indistinct: it is edged, like the first, with a cornice of stone, and mouldings. Within this, and rising from a ledging of cut stone, four feet high and three broad, stand the walls of the temple, a perfect circle, about 20 feet high and 2½ thick, with a handsome cornice of brick encircling the top. The whole appears to have been coated with plaster, small parts of which still adhere. I examined closely, but could not discover the smallest appearance of its ever having had a roof. Corresponding exactly with the four cardinal points are the remains of four doors, to each of which there is an ascent by a flight of steps, similar to that already described. The interior circumference measures 57 paces exactly; and in the centre rises a mound of earth and ruins, in the middle of which is a square pit, four feet wide, lined with brick, and nearly filled with loose bricks and jungle. On the band or footing of cut stone, that runs round the base of the wall, stand a number of small stone pillars, without capitals, about five feet high and four feet asunder; they appear to have been ranged in order from door to door, and bear marks of having been highly ornamented. The door frames, I suspect, have been taken away; judging, however, by the openings, they were about 4½ or 5 feet wide, but whether arched or square it is impossible to say. On each side of the steps which conduct to the four doors of the temple, stands the same female figure that guards the entrance of most of the Kandyan temples, covered nearly to the knees with rubbish: this figure must be upwards of five feet high, and is shaded by a hood of cobra capellas, of superior sculpture and elegance of attitude to any I have seen; and on the pedestals on each side of the steps, and on several

stones lying around, the same reptile is cut in relief, coiled up in different attitudes, and of fine workmanship: the walls of the temple, although interlaced with the Indian fig-tree, are in great preservation: the bricks which compose them are of well-burnt red earth, each measuring 12 inches by 7, and 1½ thick, disposed with about ⅛th of an inch of chunam between them, and the layers, being quite even, look as if the plaster had just been stripped off.

Twenty yards to the right stands the other brick ruin, of an oblong form, about fifty feet long by thirty in breadth and thirty-five feet high, the walls brick, and five feet thick throughout. The principal entrance is a square stone frame, not large, situated in the west front, and on one side of it is a massy brick pillar that has been highly ornamented, and on which, I conjecture, was once a statue; its fellow has fallen down and nearly choked up the door-way. Climbing over the rubbish, I entered a vestibule about ten feet square, having a small door on each side, and a brick roof of a conical form; thence passing through a high door, I entered the principal apartment, now choked up with rubbish and pieces of brick-work; I think it is full 30 feet high; the roof is an arch of brick about 4 feet thick, but neither of the Gothic or Roman pitch: the best way I can describe it is by supposing an egg-shell cut lengthways, when the small end being held up, will give the section of this roof; it has nothing of the dome in its form, but is thrown over like a tilt, and the end-walls are built up to meet it; about half has fallen in. In each of the side walls of this apartment is an arched window, about 5 feet high and 3 wide, with three stone bars running from top to bottom; and at the far end, and fronting the place I entered, is a niche cut in the wall, and under it the ruins of an altar. I saw four sitting figures of Budhoo amongst the rubbish, rather under the human size, the features decayed and worn away. The end and sides of this building had highly-ornamented fronts, portions of which have still withstood the ravages of time; each front has a pediment and cornice, supported by small pillars rising from the moulding of the surbase, arched niches for small statues, and small pilasters with pannels square and circular: the whole in a surprising state of preservation.

The ranges of stone pillars, which first attracted my attention, appear to have supported an open building similar to what is called an amblum: they stand about five feet out of a mound of earth, are plain, round, octagonal or square shafts, of one stone each, but none more than from a foot to 10 inches in diameter, and never had capitals. A thick brick wall, with a coping of stone, appears, by its remains, to have formerly surrounded these buildings; and several large platforms, faced with brick and covered with ruins appear through the jungle.

The inhabitants, of whom I inquired, informed me that these ruins are called the Naigue's palace, and the headman, remarking my admiration of them, told me he would send for an old Kandyan, who could conduct me to a palace in the jungle, where I should find others far more extensive, the remains of buildings constructed by the Joharrums or giants. We set out, and after walking about a mile through the jungle, in an easterly direction, a stupendous brick building, like the tombs of the kings in Kandy, struck my view. The elevation of this building is from 80 to 100 feet, and it is surmounted by a beautiful circular obelisk or spire, in good preservation, about 25 feet in height, towering magnificently over the surrounding plains and jungle. On the first view, the Kandyans of my party uncovered their heads and prostrated themselves, with marks of the greatest reverence. The whole of this great pyramid is built of the brick before described; the coating of plaster which once encircled it has dropped off; large trees and patches of jungle are rooted in its circumference and project from the surface, and the fall of vast masses of the brick work, forced down by that natural destroyer of Ceylon architecture, the Indian fig tree, has left broad and deep chasms, exhibiting only regular layers of the same material—from remarking which, I am led to conclude that this vast pile is not a mound of earth faced with a brick wall, but that the whole structure is one great mass of brick masonry. I am also inclined to think that, like the Egyptian pyramids, it may contain a chamber in the centre. Round the base of this structure, and projecting about 10 or 15 feet from it, at equal distances, stand 16 small brick buildings, one open and one closed up alternately; those that are open are about ten feet in front and measure 5 feet square inside; the entrance to each is by a small square door, the frame of stone; and the roofs are conical, opening at the top like chimnies; the remains in plaster of the usual guardian figures are visible on the sides of some of the doors of these buildings, from which I should be induced to call them small chapels: the buildings closed up are rather larger than the former, and have the appearance of tombs: the front of each is ornamented with small pilasters rising from the moulding of the surbase, supporting a cornice, on the astragals of which are regular lines of dentiles, like those of a Grecian architrave. I should not be surprised if a passage to the centre of the pyramid was found through some of these tombs. I paced round close to these buildings, and found the circumference measured 276 paces; a platform of about 30 feet wide, and faced with a brick wall 4 feet high, partly remaining, surrounding the whole.

At a short distance stands another pyramid, of the same form, but smaller in all its dimensions, and without the chapels and tombs at its base; it is in far better preservation; the plaster still remains on most parts, and, although the fig tree roots have made deep openings in its sides, but very little of the brick-work has fallen down.

Near it stand the sides and end-wall of a large square building, similar to that which I saw near the circular temple, but of great strength and magnitude, the walls being nearly six feet thick and of solid brick-work; a small arched window with stone bars remains in the side wall, but the roof and other parts have fallen in and filled the area. The whole of the standing walls are covered with ornaments in plaster, parts of which are in surprising preservation; an architrave and cornice project in front, supported by numerous small pillars, and containing arched niches for small statues, and sandals between the pilasters, exhibiting dancing figures in relief; the cornice and frieze are covered with small grotesque human figures with pot bellies in all attitudes (about 7 inches high); the bands and fillet are covered with rows of small birds resembling geese, and made of burnt earth and chunam.

The evening was closing fast, and obliged me to leave these interesting objects, to view one which my guide told me surpassed them all; and on advancing about half a mile further in the jungle, I came upon what at first view appeared a large black rock, about 80 feet long and 30 high in the centre, and sloping towards the ends, and on advancing a few steps further found myself under a black and gigantic human figure at least 25 feet high. I cannot describe what I felt at the moment. On examination I found this to be a figure of Budhoo, in an upright posture, of excellent proportions, and in an attitude I think uncommon, his hands laid gracefully across his breast, and his robe falling from his left arm. Close on his left lies another gigantic figure of the same sacred personage, in the usual recumbent posture. I climbed up to examine it more minutely, and found that the space between the eyes measured one foot, the length of the nose 2 feet 4 inches, and the little finger of the hand under his head 2 feet: the size of the figure may be guessed from these proportions. On the right of the standing figure is the small door of the Vihari (temple), and on the right of the door another figure of the god, of the same proportions as the former two, and in the common sitting attitude; these figures are cut out clear from the rock, and finely executed; but whether each is formed of one or more pieces, I forgot to examine. The Vihari is small and arched, with a pilaster on each side cut out of the rock; the old wooden door in good preservation; within sits Budhoo, on a throne, a little above the human size, with his usual many-headed and many-handed attendants. The apartment is narrow, and the ceiling low and painted in red ornament; the whole resembly others that I have seen in the Seven Corles, Matele, &c. &c. Between the door and the standing figure, the rock is made smooth for about six feet square, and this space is covered with a close-written Kandyan inscription, perfectly legible. Various names are assigned by the people to the other buildings, but they all agree in calling this the Galle Vihari. Close under the large pyramid, the people pointed out a cavity, about 4 feet square and 15 deep, lined with brick, which I am inclined to think would, if cleared, lead to a subterraneous passage. There is a vague tradition among them that the Portuguese found immense treasures in this building, since which time they affirm that I am the only European by whom the ruins have been visited. The few poor Kandyans residing in the neighbourhood still worship in the Vihari. I inquired for their priests, hoping to obtain from them some further information, but was told they had but one, and he lived several miles off. The people spoke of some smaller ruins at a distance, but so overgrown with jungle that it was not possible to approach them. I could not discover the least appearance of water near these ruins, nor the remains of any wells or other reservoirs from which the inhabitants could have been supplied.

Whatever was the state of this part of the country in former times, it is now a sterile wilderness, covered with impenetrable thorny jungle.

Nuwera Elia.—From the following letter dated "Nuwera Elia, 30th August." which appear in one of the Calcutta papers, it seems that a *Sanatarium*, or health-station, has been discovered in this in this island: —

"I am now clothed from head to foot in broad-cloth, with flannel next my skin, the room closely shut up, and I declare to you that I can scarcely hold my pen, my fingers are so cold. At this moment, 2 P. M. the thermometer is at 60°, and in two or three hours it will be at 54° in the house. Fires are indispensable, morning and evening. I sleep with one in my room, and find a pair of blankets no more than comfortable. We have all kinds of vegetables in abundance, but no pasturage,

for cattle, the grass being coarse. English grass, however, thrives in perfection, though there is only a small plot of it near this. At Fort Macdonald, 13 miles from this, where the climate is much milder, there is abundance of beautiful pasturage, and it is said that any thing Indian or English will thrive there. Land is procurable in all parts of the island near macadamised roads, and navigable rivers, and five shillings per acre is the price fixed for it by the authorities in Downing-street. All our cinnamon-gardens are for sale; and lots of any extent from one acre to 500 may be purchased. Application is made to the collector, the land is put up to auction, and the highest bidder gets it. Coffee is, however, thought the surest speculation, and has never been known to fail. The three shilling per pound export duty on cinnamon deters people from entering at once into the new trade.

"For those *without livers*, Nuwera Elia, is a most wonderful place. The European invalids who come up here *half-dead*, in one short week, become strong and robust, and although many have been sent up as a last resource, I do not believe one death has occurred here. There are now 200 European soldiers at this station. Not one man has been in hospital for some time past, although they are at work all day long, building, making roads, cutting timber, &c., and they look like stout English rosy-cheeked farmers. The children also are quite English. Some of them have come from the low country to all appearance no stronger than those generally seen in Calcutta, and one week brings overflowing spirits and overwhelming appetites. The climate is equally healthy during the whole year, although for months it rains incessantly. In December, January, and February, the ground is covered with frost, the thermometer in the morning being sometimes as low as 28°! The elevation above the sea is supposed to be 6,700 feet, and yet it is a particularly airy climate. There are no white ants, and insects of any kind are very rare. The elephant is the only wild animal of any consequence in the neighbourhood. They are very numerous, but never do any harm. Meat keeps fresh here for ten or twelve days; and the prepared hams and bacon I think much finer than we can get from England. It is a very singular circumstance that iron will scarcely rust here. The bolts and hinges of doors are as free from it now as the day they were put up. A mail coach runs three times a week from Colombo to Kandy and back; and by the 1st of January, we shall, I trust, have a fine carriage road from Kandy to this, 52 miles, even now considered only a day's journey. Throughout all the public roads on the island there are rest-houses for travellers, at the average distance of twelve miles. Most of them are partially furnished, and have accommodation for three families."

Mauritius.

The slavery abolition plan was received here in September last. But little is said of it in the papers, "lest it should relax the discipline of the slaves," except that it will be impracticable without material alterations.

The *Gazette* of August 28th contains an additional decree relative to the press, modifying the law of the 29th February 1832. Of this law, the following are the contents:

All clandestine presses shall be destroyed: every press shall be deemed clandestine that is not announced to the Colonial Secretary.

Whoever shall publish a periodical publication, without having conformed to the decree of the 29th February 1832, shall be punished by an imprisonment of three months, and a fine of from ten to sixty pounds sterling, either together or separately, according to the heinousness of the offence.

In cases of defamation against the courts and tribunals, or other constituted public bodies, or against the public functionaries by reasons of their qualities or office, the prosecution shall either take place *ex-officio*, or on the complaint of the functionary aggrieved. If the same offence shall be committed against any private individual, the prosecution shall only take place on the complaint of the party who considers himself aggrieved.

All infraction of the law and offences committed by the press, may be taken cognizance of, either at the court of correctional police or at the assizes.

The 4th, 23d, and 24th articles of the decree of the 29th February 1832, are rescinded.

The right of regarding as unofficial and insufficient, the publication of all orders of Court, otherwise than in the *Government Gazette*, has been brought before the Supreme Court, where the question remains undecided.

The case of the American ship *Hindu* has provoked some attention. This vessel, according to a statement in one of the papers, appeared off Port Louis in distress, and the Vice-admiralty Court authorized her to enter the harbour for the purpose of repairs. Her cargo consisted principally of coffee, of which a portion was landed and subsequently re-shipped, with the exception of 236 bags damaged, and unfit for re-shipment. The Court of Admiralty ordered the collector of customs to allow it to be sold. The collector (Mr. Cunningham), however, referred the order of the court to government, and told the party, he might feel himself under the necessity of seizing the coffee, if sold. The sale was in consequence deferred, and the Court of Vice-admiralty was moved to set aside its order for the sale. Foiled, however, by the plea of necessity on which the party rested his defence, the Advocate General turned round and disputed the jurisdiction of the court. The court, however, maintained its jurisdiction, and confirmed the former order, condemning the commander of the *Hindu*, however, to pay the whole costs. Thus the ship and cargo, worth more than 80,000 dollars, was detained ten days, and an expense of 500 dollars incurred in effecting the sale of a small lot of damaged coffee, which produced only 1,410 dollars.—*India Gaz. Sept.* 21.

Mr. Chas. Telfair.—The *Cernéen* contains the following tribute to Mr. Charles Telfair, in noticing his death, after a few days' illness, on the 14th July, at the age of 56:—

"Having arrived here, a surgeon, with the squadron which blockaded our ports in 1810, he was one of the few Englishmen who lived constantly amongst us since our change of government; and it was no doubt the opportunity of thereby becoming familiar with our manners and disposition which made him one of the few, whose sentiments towards us underwent no change from circumstances. He filled high public situations in the two islands. As secretary to the government of Bourbon, and private secretary to Sir R. Farquhar at the Mauritius, he knew how to reconcile the faithful execution of his public duty, with a regard for the feelings and interest due to a people, who by the chances of war had become subjects of a foreign king and country. As a private man, he lost none of the friends that surrounded him while his influence was all powerful. He held for a long time the situations of administrator to estates and register to the Vice Admiralty Court. His private character shone with qualities the most rare. A great disinterestedness, unbounded confidence in others, and a generosity without limit, led him too much to despise the gifts of fortune, and are the cause of his affairs being left embarrassed; but there is every reason to hope, that the precautions taken by himself have sufficiently protected the public interest committed to his charge. It is, however, his ardent attachment to the cause of the sciences, and above all of natural history, which has recommended the name of Telfair to the public esteem. He cultivated them with a zeal which was indefatigable; nothing that tended to the happiness of mankind or the progress of knowledge was indifferent or foreign to him. Botany is indebted to him for a number of valuable discoveries. The Flora of the Mauritius has been considerably enriched by his labours; other countries, and particularly his own, have seen their collections augmented by our native plants, as well as by a crowd of foreign plants and animals, which he procured from the most unexplored parts of the globe. He has long been respected as a benefactor to science. He maintained an active and interesting correspondence with many of the learned institutions and the first naturalists of Europe. Endowed with a perfect evenness of temper, and with mild and simple manners, the ordinary intercourse with him was as safe as the variety and extent of his information rendered it instructive and agreeable. His house was open to all, his hospitality was natural and kind. His friendship and esteem were bestowed on those worthy of it, without regard to rank or climate. In rendering this tribute, we indulge the pleasing recollection of happy days that are fled for ever."

Persian Gulf.

At Bushire, on the 1st August, Mahomed Ally Khan, of the Dustakoor tribe, a man of great weight and importance, and one of the chiefs that drove the prince of Shiraz out of Bushire, while sitting with some of his followers on a bench, was shot dead, with another, by a man of another tribe. The murderer could not be traced.

The inhabitants of the Gulf and all the large towns, such as Bushire and Bussorah, are in a miserable state for want of a regular government; trade is quite at a stand, the ships are laid up unemployed, and the merchants are in the greatest distress. It was currently reported that the government of Bushire was offered to the Imaum of Muscat, but not accepted: if the present anarchy among the various tribes be not put a stop to in this place, the town in the course of another year will be one heap of ruins.—*Bomb. Gaz. Aug.* 31.

By the *Resource* from Bushire the 8th of August. The following extract of a letter was received from Bushire:—

"Prince Timor Mirza left Bushire on the 29th June, leaving Mirza Ali Khan and Tamasp Kooli Khan as his representatives during his absence. On the morning of the 1st August, the chief of the powerful tribe of Tangistoon, was put to death, while attending the place of public assembly, by his rival the chief of Dashtistoon. Hoosseen Kooli Khan, one of his adherents, was likewise killed, and another

severely wounded. The rest of the followers sought refuge in the British residency, and were subsequently despatched to their own homes. The inveterate feud thus created between two powerful tribes, must necessarily tend greatly to increase the alarm and insecurity of the inhabitants of Bushire."—*Bomb. Cour. Sept.* 3.

A singular subject of dispute has arisen, we hear, between the prince of Sheraz and the imaum of Muscat. The latter recently married a daughter of the former, and the bride, after a short residence at Muscat, obtained permission to proceed to Bunder Abbas. From thence she found an excuse to go to Sheraz, where her father gave her away, a second time, in marriage, to H. H. Aba Khan Mirza. How the matter will end we cannot foresee; but the lady is said to prefer her present to her late husband.—*Bomb. Cour. Sept.* 14.

Cape of Good Hope.

Expedition into the Interior.—We have the satisfaction to announce the return of Mr. Hume, the trader, to Graham's Town, whence he has been absent about two years, on a journey into the interior. Rumour has spoken so loudly of the dangers to be apprehended from Massalikatsi, that it is gratifying to hear that Messrs. Hume and Mallon, with two waggons and seven men armed with guns, passed in safety through the territories of that chief, and penetrated to a considerable distance beyond the furthest point hitherto reached by Europeans. Geographical precision cannot reasonably be expected from persons whose sole pursuit is in search of ivory, or some other article of sufficient value to repay the cost of many months' land-carriage; but some care has been taken on this journey to note the stages and direction of travelling, from which we attain some approximation to accuracy. Messrs. Hume and Mallon left Latakoo, or Kuruman, in June, and after crossing the Lampoopo, which falls into Delagoa Bay, some distance beyond the furthest point reached by Mr. Whittle, took a westerly course, and travelled nine days up the Nacongo branch of the Lampoopo; eight days journey to the north brought them to the Bu-Kass, a Bechuana tribe, two days to the north of whom they found the Ba-Mangatos, a tribe of the same people living in a hilly country, possessed of much cattle and sheep, and cultivating a great deal of corn. At this point a plummet, suspended on the 25th December, at noon, cast the shade almost imperceptibly to the north, from which we infer that they were then nearly under the tropic. Having here completed their lading of ivory, they returned in a new direction, nearly south for sixteen days, to the Wolf River, which had been before visited by Mr. Moffat; five days more to the south, brought them to the country of the chief Sobiquae, visited by Whittle; and in twelve days more they returned to Kuruman. The manners and customs of the tribes where their possession or their distance has hitherto protected them from Massalikatsi, appear, as well as men can judge, to be similar to those of the other Bechuanas. The face of the country is generally level, well covered with wood and grass, but ill watered; game of all kinds were numerous; cameleopards were seen in herds of hundreds, and as the party depended entirely upon their guns for sustenance during the journey, the cameleopards formed their chief food; but the flesh of the elephant and rhinoceros was also eaten with indifference. Several articles of cotton manufacture procured from the Portuguese at Mosambique or Delagoa, were found among the Mangatos, who stated that a considerable trade in ivory had formerly been conducted with the coast, by a tribe of Maloquins, who carried the ivory to the sea. It is stated that the Griquas were under no kind of apprehension from Massalikatsi, and that he and his people entertained such a dread of fire arms, that there is little chance of his willingly encountering an enemy possessed of this means of defence.—*Graham's Town Journal, May* 23.

Exploring the Interior.—The first meeting of the Committee of the Cape of Good Hope association for exploring Central Africa, took place on the 27th instant.

The acting secretary reported to the meeting, that out of 200 shares originally proposed 192 had been taken. As, however, the amount of £600, which would be the product of 200 shares, is evidently insufficient to the importance of the undertaking and the magnitude of its object, it is intended to raise £1,000, either by shares or donations; and the secretaries were directed to address those European Scientific Societies most likely to contribute to the objects in view by the Association.

Several applications from persons desirous to join the expedition, some with scientific qualifications, *gratuitously*, were laid before the committee, and referred for the consideration of a sub-committee, elected for the purpose of communicating with Dr. Smith, the director of the expedition, to arrange with him its various details, and to report to the committee.—*Com. Adver. June* 29.

Netherlands India.

Disastrous accounts seem still to prevail at Batavia relative to the progress of the war in Sumatra. Intelligence from Bencoolen and Padang had arrived on or about the 29th ult, stating that, at the former place, the resident Mr. Knoerle, had been murdered at his country house, which the natives surrounded and burnt; he is said to have perished in the flames. A Mr. Van Groll, an assistant, we believe, is said to have been there also at the time and to have shared the same fate.

General Reisz had attacked and carried a village near Padang, called Campong Karwaw, but with the loss of Major Du Bus, Lieut. Breda, and about 40 European soldiers killed, and 60 wounded. The commissioner general had not arrived at Padang; but it is not expected that the reinforcements he takes with him will prove of much avail in repelling the attacks of the natives. The latter are said to be under the command of Jym Tuan Sati, the rightful chief of Pageruyong, who has mustered a force of about 25,000 fighting men. We learn, also, that the natives are more united than heretofore, and determined to oppose the encroachments of the Dutch to the death.

In Java, it seems, the natives are apparently quiet, but, in reality, discontented. The forced cultivation system, all work and little pay, is far from being palatable to them. Letters from Batavia state that it is the intention of the Government to make Batavia and two miles round it an entrenchment, by cutting a wide ditch, and throwing a mound of earth, upon which, at certain distances, cannon will be placed. The only entrances to this enclosure will be over draw-bridges. The intended line will extend to the church at Purripattan, turning, on the left, to Gunong Saree, and on the right, as far up the Tenabang road as Mr. Forrestier's house. The surveyors state that the work will cost about 15 or 16 millions of guilders, and 10 years' time. The object of the Dutch Government, in thus entrenching Batavia, may be to secure the capital of Java from any future attack of the natives; but unless the rulers of that island alter their present line of policy, and endeavour to secure the affections and good-will of the people, in which is centered the real strength of any country, they will find that their trenches and ramparts, raised at such an enormous expenditure of money and time, will protect them but little against the rage of an infuriated people.—*Sing. Chron. Sept.* 12.

Siam.

POLITICAL STATE OF SIAM.

In the latter part of 1827, some misunderstanding arose between the Siamese government and the Prince of Laos, Chow Van Chan. The Siamese sent an army against this chief, under the command of the late Wangno, and the first minister, Chow Phya Bodin de Cha. The official title of the first minister was formerly *Chackree*, but after the death of the old chackree (who was under the royal displeasure when he died), the king, on appointing Chow Phya Metap to be first minister, ordered the title of *Chackree* to be annulled, and the above one to be used in its stead.

The expedition against Laos was successful. As usual, in Siamese warfare, they laid waste the country, plundered the inhabitants, brought them to Bankok, sold and gave them away as slaves. Prince Van Chan and his family made their escape into Cochin China; but, instead of meeting a friendly reception, they were seized by the king and delivered as prisoners to the Siamese. The prince arrived in Bankok about the end of 1828, and underwent the greatest cruelties barbarism could invent. He was confined in a large iron cage, exposed to a burning sun, and obliged to proclaim to every one that the king of Siam was great and merciful, that he himself had committed a great error, and deserved his present punishment. In this cage were placed, with the prisoner, a large mortar to pound him in, a large boiler to boil him in, a hook to hang him by, and a sword to decapitate him; also a sharp-pointed spike for him to sit on. His children were sometimes put in along with him. He was a mild, respectable-looking, old, grey-headed man, and did not live long enough to gratify his tormentors, death having put an end to his sufferings. His body was taken and hung in chains on the bank of the river, about two or three miles below Bankok. The conditions on which the Cochin Chinese gave up Chow Van Chan were, that the king of Siam would appoint a new prince to govern the Laos country, who should be a person approved of by the Cochin Chinese; and that the court of Siam should deliver up the persons belonging to the Siamese army who attacked and killed some Cochin Chinese during the Laos war. Several ambassadors have been sent to claim the fulfilment of those promises, but nothing as yet has been accomplished. At present (1833), there is an ambassador from Cochin China demanding, in the strongest terms, the appointment of a king over the Laos country, and also some remuneration for the death of the Cochin Chinese. The king of Siam and his court wish to put off this ambassador, as they have done others, with some slight excuses, but the embassy still remains at Bankok, the ambassador saying that he dare not return to Cochin China until this affair is settled.

On the receipt of the despatches by the embassy, the king of Siam was alarmed, and sent off Chow Phya Budin de Cha with a large force, to the frontiers of Co-

chin China. He had arrived at Cambodia, one part of which belongs to Siam, and the other is tributary both to Cochin China and Siam. Both nations claim it as their own.

When the Cochin Chinese government became aware of the movements of the Siamese general, they prevented all supplies being sent or sold to the Siamese army, and prohibited the Cambodians from having any intercourse with them whatever. This unexpected step put the Siamese on rather short allowances; their rice and salt were cut off, and what is worse still, their *kin mak lo plu* (betel). A Siamese army might do very well without muskets, swords, or ammunition, but it is impossible they can dispense with their *kin mak*.

Letters arrived from Chow Phya Metap or Budin de Cha two days prior to the departure of the writer from Bankok, on the 20th of April 1833, informing the king of all that had taken place, and requesting a reinforcement of at least 10,000 men, with an additional number of experienced officers, to assist him with their advice. On the arrival of that force, his intention is to subdue all Cambodia, and, if need be, to march into Cochin China. When these despatches were read to the king, he ordered the praklang to write to the general, informing him that it was not convenient then to send more men, as the people, at that season, were employed in planting paddy, and if he were to send 10,000 away before that work was done, rice would become dear. The general was also desired to remain where he was, and keep himself quiet until the rainy season was over, when the king would send more than the number of men required. Such is the present state of Siam, as regards Laos and Cochin China. The Siamese deserve a heavy punishment for their barbarity to Chow Van Chan and the poor Malays, whose "ghosts walk unrevenged" amongst them.

This year, at the *soneran*, or new year, on opening the book of fate, to see whether it was to be a lucky or unlucky year, the omen is said to have been unpropitious and warlike. The picture was an elephant pulling up a young tree, a prince and two drivers on his back, the drivers pricking the elephants with their hooks, &c.

The Quedah war is the next political event that disturbed the royal breast of his golden-footed majesty. This event did not give the Siamese much trouble; they were much more fearful of the English assisting the Malays, than of the Malays themselves. On the arrival of the writer in Siam, in September 1831, the praklang was very anxious to know if the English would assist the Malays or not. He was told it was quite evident the English were assisting the Siamese, having sent ships of war to blockade the Quedah river. He then asked, what was the general opinion respecting the war, of the English at Singapore? The writer said that, to judge from what had already taken place, the Malays would conquer, unless more men were sent from Bankok. This, the praklang answered, would not be done, as the king had ordered the rajah of Ligor to take the country, and the latter had said he was able enough to accomplish that without any assistance from Siam; and if he did not do all he professed, the king would be much displeased, and perhaps disgrace him.

About this time, also, an insurrection broke out at Patani, Jella, and Jarim, when the Siamese settlement of Singora was attacked. Letters arrived from the governor of Singora, demanding assistance, and great preparations were made for his defence. It was said that forty war-boats and 12,000 men, under three phyas, were sent to Singora; but the actual force sent was much less. Previous to this, the king advanced the praklang to the rank and title of *Chow Phya kalahom*. This elevation did not much please the praklang, who was afraid of losing his more lucrative situation of *praklang;* and when the king offered him this new dignity, he said he could not leave the office of *praklang*, because the day his father became *kalahom* he died, and he was certain the same fate awaited him. The king, to please his favourite, said he might continue to be praklang, and become kalahom also, which was just the very thing the sly fox wanted. This is the first instance of an occurrence of that nature happening in Siam.

The Malayan states of Patani, Calantán, and the other smaller states of Jella and Jarim, began to assume a hostile appearance towards Siam, and refused to be taxed and have their hands written on (all the people belonging to the king of Siam are marked on the wrist, besides having the mark of slavery put on their arms). The officer who collected the tax (a phra of the second class), by way of remunerating himself for his trouble, demanded three ticals a-head. This was more than the poor people could pay, and those who could not pay he flogged, whether men, women, or children. From these unauthorised acts of oppression and cruelty arose the disturbance. When the second king heard of the misconduct of his officer, he ordered him to be seized and beheaded, without trial. The praklang, as kalahom, was ordered to proceed immediately to Singora, and from thence to Patani, in order to put an end at once to the disturbance in that quarter. He sailed from Bankok on the 17th of March 1832, in a war-boat, accompanied by about eighteen more war-boats, containing altogether about 3,000 men. The praklang, as kalahom, was invested with royal insignia in the shape of a pyramidical cap or crown, and went down the river in great state. They had a very long passage along the coast, the old praklang being such a coward that they were obliged to keep in shore all the way, and anchor every night, so that it took forty-six days from Bankok to reach Singora. On the Praklang's arrival there, he found the Malays had been already dispersed, and he had nothing left to perform but to plunder the people. The rajah of Patani was reported to have fled to Calantan; but the praklang sent orders to the rajah of that place to deliver him up, promising that he should not be hurt. The rajah of Calantan caught and sent the rajah of Patani to the praklang, who treated him well at first. By this time the praklang had removed his head-quarters to Patani, and employed his people in plundering in every direction. Not content with taking whatever the poor people possessed, they caught every person they could find, young and old, sick and healthy, promiscuously; and not satisfied with capturing the unfortunate inhabitants of Patani, Jella, and Jarim, they also carried off all the cattle, and burnt and cut down all the fruit trees that came in their way. The praklang wrote several times to the rajah of Calantan to come and *visit* him, but the latter always sent an excuse, saying he was very old (which is the case). After much negotiation, the poor old man was obliged to pay (notwithstanding his having delivered up the rajah of Patani) to the king of Siam 30,000 Spanish dollars and ten catties of gold-dust, and to the praklang, little by little, as much more as he could collect, in order to be allowed to retain possession of the country!

About the end of August, the Malays being *quiet*, and every thing settled to the satisfaction of the praklang, he proposed returning to Bankok with his principal spoils, *viz.* from 4,000 to 5,000 prisoners, or slaves. Those wretched creatures were forced on board the small junks and war-boats, and crowded together as thickly as they could be stowed. When they arrived at Bankok, and were landed on the banks of the river, the stench from their persons and the vessels was dreadful. One-fourth were covered with the small-pox. They were all placed, or huddled together, in one side of the building called the British factory.

The praklang himself arrived on the 20th September 1832, bringing with him the rajah of Patani and his family. The rajah was sent in chains to the king's palace, where he is still kept, and his family were placed in another house, with other prisoners of rank. The king was much pleased with all the praklang had done, and rewarded him with a present of thirty catties of silver, or 2,400 ticals, to purchase play things with, as the king said, "*sue arie lin.*" On the arrival of the rajah of Ligor, a short time after, he also was rewarded with a similar present, and sent back immediately to Ligor, there to remain until the time arrived for burning the body of the second king, on which occasion he would be expected to attend.

The second king, or Wangna, had been troubled with dropsy for a long time previous to his death, which took place about the end of April or beginning of May 1832. He died poor, being of a liberal disposition. The office of "second king" had been generally considered a sinecure, though the emoluments attached to it were very considerable, *viz.* one-third of the revenue of the kingdom, and an allowance from the king of 1,500 catties of silver annually, to pay his officers. On the death of the second king, there were three or four expectants, particularly Prince Crom-ma-mon-rak, and several other Crom-ma-mons; but the king, to put an end to all their expectations, created a new title, namely *Crom-ma-luang*, and invested four of the princes with it. At the same time he raised several of the inferior princes to a higher rank than they held before, thereby doing away with the title of *Second King* altogether.

The body of the second king was kept in state until the beginning of April 1833, when the grand preparations for burning it were completed. The processions lasted during six or seven days, when the body was burnt, and most probably, his ashes, as usual, have been made into a god. A painting, descriptive of the procession, could alone enable a person to form any idea of the scene, for no pen could describe it, it being impossible even to imagine names for the figures of the animals, griffins, nondescript monsters, &c. which were drawn along on hurdles by large groupes of men.—*Corresp. Sing. Chron., June 6.*

AMERICAN TREATY WITH SIAM.

The American sloop of war *Peacock*, after being foiled in an endeavour to establish commercial relations with Cochin China, arrived at Bankok in February 1833, with Mr. Edmund Roberts, as envoy from President Jackson to Cochin China and Siam. He was well-received, and, with the captain and surgeon of the vessel, Mr. Morrison, jun. (Chinese translator), and some officers of the ship, was conveyed across the bar in two large war-boats, and lodged in the foreign factory. The Siamese authorities made no objection to the Americans trading on the same footing as the English, and a treaty to that effect was concluded with the praklang, with one additional stipulation, namely, that "if a Siamese is indebted to an American he must pay him if he has the means, if not,

the American is to take what he has got and give him his discharge; and *vice versâ*." This is justly considered as worse than nothing, inasmuch as the Siamese always require, but never give credit; so that a Siamese may *purchase* an American's goods and pay other debts, handing over the residue of the proceeds to the American, who must give him his discharge. The praklang refused to alter this article, or to allow an American consul to reside at Bankok. The Americans brought presents to the amount of from Drs. 2,000 to 2,500, and received goods to the value of 1,000 in return.

SCARCITY.

Late letters from Moulmain state that there is a very alarming scarcity throughout Siam, in consequence of which the price had risen to an unusual height on the coasts of Arracan and Tenasserim.—*Penang Gaz., Aug.* 31.

CURIOUS ORDEAL.

A correspondent of the *Singapore Chronicle* mentions the following mode he witnessed, in Siam, of discovering theft:— "A person had been robbed of two small bars of gold, and as soon as the loss was ascertained, all those who, in any way, had access to the chest in which they were kept, were brought together, and a person despatched for a conjuror, who arrived, bringing with him a quantity of dried clay, which had a metallic appearance outside, and formed into small square rods, about 6 or 7 inches long, and of the size of a person's little finger. The conjuror asked the supposed delinquents severally if they knew any thing of the lost gold, and they, of course, denied having seen it. He then lighted a small wax candle, stuck a tical on two sides of it, which he got from the owner of the gold, and made a short prayer or conjuration;—he then took up a piece of the dried clay, lifted it very ceremoniously three times above his head, and measuring by his little finger, broke it off at lengths of about 1½ inches long; and gave each of the suspected persons three pieces to chew. Each, anxious to prove his or her innocence, ate or rather chewed as fast as possible; and after the clay was well masticated, and the person able to spit it out, he or she was dismissed as innocent. It was rather ludicrous to see about a dozen persons of both sexes, with their mouths full of blue clay, and every now and then trying to spit. At length, after 10 minutes perhaps, they all succeeded in spitting out the clay, with the exception of one poor little girl of about 15 years of age, who could not get her clay sufficiently moist to spare a spittle and was consequently pronounced the thief. The girl declared her innocence but all to no purpose. The conjuror walked off with his candle and the 2 ticals, leaving the little girl in tears. Such is the prejudice in favour of this ridiculous ordeal, that, on the bare proof of clay-eating, persons are often flogged and put in irons as thieves. In this case, the girl was only threatened with such a punishment."

THE KHON PAA.

The same writer speaks of a "curious monster," called *Khon Paa*, known in Siam, an individual of which was once in the possession of Prince Chow Ta:— "From all accounts, this animal is about five feet in height, and in appearance something like a man; it walks upright, but has no joints in its knees or rather has no knees; runs as fast as any horse; and when it falls down is unable to rise without drawing to some tree, when it lifts itself up by means of its hands and arms, which are said to be rather long. The skin of the belly is said to be transparent like glass, or horn, so that its entrails may be distinctly seen."

China.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."*

After our misfortune in Manchoo Tartary, we were very anxious to get further down to the south. Our crew was, notwithstanding the milder weather we had near the Shan-tung promontory, and opposite the yellow river, very much dispirited. Disease preyed upon them; many were frost-bitten, others coughed day and night, and several had severe attacks of the colic. In the dead of the night we often heard the piercing cries of the sufferers; when morning dawned, our ears were greeted by the dismal noise in the forecastle. Discontent reigned amongst all: instead of alleviating their sufferings by mutual assistance, they aggravated them by constant quarrels. Some of them slept upon the rafters of the fire-place; others put their benumbed toes and fingers into the hot ashes. Amputation was the immediate consequence of this imprudence.

In this state we arrived near the islet Sha-wei-shan (called by the expedition in the *Lord Amherst*, Marjoribanks' islet), the northernmost of the Chu-san group, a land-mark for which all the junks coming from the north steer, in order to enter Woo-sung river. It was late in the evening of December the 11th; we had shoaled to six and a-half fathoms; and, knowing that there were large and dangerous banks in the neighbourhood, we came to an anchor. The following day was gloomy,

* Continued from p. 112.

the weather boisterous, and the swell considerable, so that the vessel rolled a great deal. Several Shang-hae junks tried to come under the lee of Sha-wei-shan to an anchor, but thereby benefited their situation very little. Another day equally as dismal elapsed, and the night was as boisterous as ever. On the 15th, the weather cleared up again; we saw the lovely face of the sun, a glorious sight, and pursued our voyage to Shang-hae. Not far from us we espied a junk without masts, apparently floating on the surface of the sea. We, at first, hesitated whether we should bear down to her; for several other junks in the neighbourhood seemed to have taken notice of her forlorn situation. A Ning-po vessel approached so near as to hail her, and one of the crew jumped on board; but when the captain saw that a great deal of her cargo was already damaged by the water, he did not think it worth the trouble of coming to an anchor, but ran down, with all sails set, towards the south, leaving the mariners to their fate. There was now a fair opportunity for Christian retaliation,—and what can be more satisfactory than to requite good for evil? When we were on the Kae-choo bank, many a Shang-hae junk had passed without noticing us, though they could not be ignorant of our dangerous situation. Here we saw a junk forsaken by their own countrymen, and we could save her crew, though it was with considerable loss of time and risk. The jolly-boat being manned went alongside. They had hoisted the signal of distress—a white flag hanging down to the sea—and stretched forth their hands to implore our help. There was still a considerable swell on, and we had enough to do to keep the boat from being swamped. The first thing they handed to us was their idol, but we hurled it into the sea. By keeping close under the lee of the stern, we got five men into the boat; the remainder, seven in number, would also have jumped into her, and thus sunk the boat, if we had not immediately hastened back to the ship, which had laid to. As soon as the captain came on board, he wished to shew his gratitude by genuflexions and knocking head:—from this, however, he was prevented. The people were thickly dressed, and seemed also to be well fed.

After repeated trips, we saved them all. The wind now became light, the sea subsided, and we tried to save a part of her cargo, which consisted principally of provisions. None of the sailors took it into their head to save even their clothing: we had to do every thing for them. The men seemed to be entirely indifferent, or rather stupified. All our efforts to cheer them up proved fruitless; they stared us in the face, and scarcely uttered a sigh. The pilot might have been of service to us in such an intricate passage as that to Shang-hae, but he either could not or would not lend us a helping hand. There was something mysterious in their whole behaviour. They had scuttled their boat and the water-tank, and could not account for it. According to the general calculation, we found it rather strange that twelve men could be sufficient to manage so large a junk. To all this they could give us no explanation: and therefore we concluded, seeing the many articles of clothing which were owned by none of the men saved, that a mutiny must have taken place; but we could never ascertain the fact; and their papers, which specified the number of the crew, agreed with their own statement. When we, during our progress, came near a Shang-hae junk at an anchor, they wanted to go on board; but we chose rather to deliver them over to the government, to show the rulers of China that we were actuated by better principles than they themselves. When we therefore arrived in the Woo-sung river (December 20th), we handed the following memorial to Admiral Kwang, the military commander at this station:—

"The English supercargo Lo (Mr. R.'s surname) respectfully informs his honour, the chief-magistrate of Shang-hae district, Wan, that he saw, on the 24th of the 10th moon, a merchant vessel, bearing the name of *Chowchang-fa*, No. 841, belonging to your honourable nation, from Keang-nan province, without mast or anchors, floating on the surface of the sea, and having hoisted the signal of distress. Observing a Ning-po vessel passing her, and only saving one man, we thought it our duty, as Englishmen, and professors of the Christian religion, which commands us to succour those who are in distress and trouble, and exerted ourselves to save the lives of twelve inhabitants of the middle kingdom. This is according to the principles of our nation; for we cannot see people on the brink of destruction without upholding and rescuing them; we also imitated the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards foreigners. We now present these people before your honour, and wish you peace, prosperity, and happiness, whilst we hope that all these people may enjoy an equal share. This is all that we have to communicate. 12th year of Taou-kwang, 10th moon, 28th day."

The supercargo was shortly afterwards sent on shore to undergo an examination; for, notwithstanding the clearest proof, the mandarins harboured suspicion. They thought these people had leagued with us, and therefore sent a clerk on board to take down their depositions separately.

Before we sent them all on shore, Mr. R. very generously offered them some money; for they had lost every thing, and were a good distance from their homes.

Who would have believed that they grumbled at our giving them too little? They left us with a promise of returning; but we never saw them again, nor did the mandarin Wan give us any answer to our letter. Only when he was very hard pressed, and had cried down the deceitful barbarians in a chop, he changed his language, and stuck up a large paper in front of the building where we resided, wherein he told the people that our humanity in saving the poor wretches was really praiseworthy; but he had already thanked us for it. We do not doubt but that these people have been restored to their homes, though we never heard any thing more about them.*

It was our earnest wish to avoid all intercourse with the mandarins, and if necessity brought us in contact with them, to try all means to conciliate their good-will. We hoped to awaken their interest in our behalf, by presenting them with twelve Chinamen whom we had saved from the brink of destruction. Wishing to trade according to the established laws of the empire, we were anxious to enter the river, and to try what we could do.

The weather had been before very dark and gloomy, and therefore nobody on shore could perceive the approach of the ship. When we, finally, on the morning of the 20th December, came in sight of the two forts at the entrance of the Woo-sung river, our friends the mandarins were roused from their lethargy. They had despatched in all haste several boats to meet us. The ship having got under weigh, was rapidly carried away with the tide; this increased their anxiety to stop us outside. Several of our inmates having been recognised, they were commanded with threats to desist from proceeding further, because they wanted first to consult with us. After having told them that the proper place for consultation was Shang-hae, they showed, by the most frightful gesticulation, and by making use of offensive language, that they were determined to prevent our entrance. Meanwhile, the ship had gained upon them as to leave them far behind, so that they were unable to board us. Seeing us resolute, they changed their tone, became friendly and polite, and begged us only to steer clear of the bank towards the northern shore, where the *Amherst*, whilst burthened by the mandarins, had got aground. When entering the river, the batteries from both the forts were opened upon us. As we had run foul of a junk, we were obliged to come to an anchor below Woo-sung. Here we hoisted our flag, which bore the following inscription in large Chinese characters:—"An Indian merchantman. May the middle kingdom greatly prosper, and all the nations enjoy tranquillity. Wherever virtue, benevolence, and justice reign, all the merchants wish to come to the market of such a country." On our boat-flag was written: "An Indian merchantman. Friendly intercourse between all nations. All men within the four seas are brethren. Is it not a matter of joy when a friend arrives from a distant country?"

Most of these inscriptions are taken from Confucius, and in the original language, more forcible than in the translation. Hundreds of natives had collected near Woo-sung, and greeted us with joyful exclamations. They were exceedingly delighted with our classical flag, and pointed to it continually.

Mr. R. and the writer went shortly afterwards in the jolly-boat on shore, to deliver the memorial and ship's report to Admiral Kwang, the military commander of this station. When the people saw us stepping on shore they received us most kindly, and a hundred voices asked, where is Captain Hoo-hea-me (Mr. Lindsay)? Kwang was on board of his junk, which, with his whole squadron, was laid up in the Woo-sung canal. Some officers showed us into his presence. He was in a mean, dirty cabin, and rose as soon as he saw us enter, greatly agitated. We addressed him in a friendly manner; the wrinkles of his forehead vanished, and his frown was exchanged for a smile. "Where is Captain Hoo-hea-me? What has he done with the papers he received here? When can we expect him back? Have you any despatches from your nation? Do your countrymen and king insist upon demanding an opening of the trade?" &c., were among his first questions, which he asked very rapidly. Having satisfied his curiosity upon the first points, we replied, that we sincerely hoped that they would give us permission to trade, before we demanded it. He asked with great anxiety —"Have you not been to Peking to urge the affair?" We said "No," but he could not believe us. "At all events," he said, "you should first arrange the matter with our sovereign." From the whole tenor of this conversation, it appeared that the grandees of Keang-nan believed that such a determined nation as the English would not stoop to give up this point, whilst they themselves had neither the physical power nor reason on their side to refuse what had been demanded. They could not persuade themselves that we should slight the Keang-nan trade, after having ourselves witnessed its vast importance. Yet we could tell them nothing about the measures which were in future to be adopted, and were rather down-hearted when we thought that even the first attempt had been disapproved of. We were, however, anxious to bring our

* The service was favourably adverted to in imperial edict.—See last vol. p. 184.

own affairs to notice. "You cannot trade, according to the laws," was his answer, upon an application we made to this purpose. "Then," we said, "imitate the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, and connive at it. At the same time, we shall proceed further up the river, till you have sent us a favourable answer." He answered, "Well, we will see." Tea was now served up; we talked familiarly, and left him in very good humour. This is the same admiral who was upbraided by the Emperor for having driven the *Amherst* to the north, instead of driving her to the south—a mere nautical error. He appears to be a man of no talent, but does not harbour that inveterate enmity against foreigners which is so apparent in some of his colleagues.

The ship proceeded, shortly afterwards, further up the river. There is a deep channel, with 7 to 8 fathoms, on the northern shore, till you have arrived at the first turn, where you ought to stretch over to the opposite shore. The bottom is soft mud. There are no dangers which may not be avoided by a little management, though the channel in some places is narrow. A vessel not drawing more than two fathoms may safely proceed up to Shang-hae city, which is about fourteen miles from Woo-sung.

A few writers had been sent on board to examine into the case of the people whom we had saved. To satisfy all their inquiries, the captain of the junk went on shore. The martial appearance of our vessel made a deep impression upon our visitors. Nobody disturbed us in our further progress up the river; they had not even requested us to abstain from proceeding further.

(*To be continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trade with the N. E. Coast.—The *Canton Register* gives an account of a report to the emperor by the governor, Foo-yuen, te-tuh and hoppo of Canton, on the subject of foreign trade. "Le, the te-tuh, considers it a matter of impossibility to prevent ships from proceeding to the north-east coast, since the ocean is so very wide, and he has found out that vessels may proceed thither direct without touching in Canton province. He sends for that purpose cruisers to keep a sharp look-out," especially upon vessels proceeding from Canton. As to the complaints of the barbarian merchants, that they suffer injustice from the hong-merchants, the hoppo declares that they were at liberty to petition the government; and, if their grievances were unredressed, the matter would be reported to the emperor, and "therefore they have no reason to creep like rats into the seas of Che-keang and Shan-tung." It is added: "The hoppo has examined in the matter of trade. He finds that the hong-merchants are just in their dealings, according to their own statement; that the reduction of the port duties, three years ago, has roused the barbarian merchants to gratitude for the favour bestowed by the Great Emperor, who shews compassion towards distant foreigners. In consequence of these regulations, there came more than twenty English vessels two years ago. Up to the 17th of January of this year, there had been already twenty-six ships. The Company's trade had been carried on as customary; the duties paid; and every thing was going on prosperously, and upon a firm footing. Country and other barbarian ships participated in the trade, and had nothing to complain of. He considers, therefore, the pretence of transferring the trade to other ports, on account of the injustice done to foreign merchants, as quite futile; and as a mere cloak to open a trade with other provinces, where the commodities yield a greater profit."

Serious affray with Chinese Officers.—Some days ago, a passage-boat was proceeding from Canton to Shou-king-foo, a distance of 100 miles, when it was whispered among the custom-house people that she contained smuggled opium.—A hoppo boat accordingly set off in pursuit of her, and overtook her late in the evening. She was hailed and ordered to stop till searched: but the master refused (being supported by a late order of government, that boats shall be searched only at the custom-house stations), and threatened to fire on the hoppo boat, if she attempted to search her there. The attempt was made, and the threat fulfilled; and the hoppo-boat returned to Canton, with four men killed and twelve wounded, to lay a complaint before the governor. Meanwhile, the passage-boat pursued her way, the master reporting at the first custom-house station he reached, as well as at the end of his passage, the circumstances of the affray; and stating when the hoppo-boat insisting on stopping him, contrary to the regulations of government, he could not tell whether she was really what she appeared, or a pirate in disguise. On his return to Canton, he made the same report, to which the governor replied that his orders had already been issued on the subject of searching boats, in the middle of their passage between two stations, and therefore that no blame could attach to the master of the passage-boat. At this time four other of the wounded men had died. —*Canton Reg., July 15.*

Cancellation of Licenses.—The *Canton*

Register of July 10th contains the following copy of a notification which was stuck up on a board in front of the Company's factory at Canton:

"The President and Select Committee having found it necessary to withdraw the license, under which the opium-receiving ship *Hercules* is permitted to resort to China, this is to give notice that the abovementioned license, or any other license which may have been subsequently granted by the Supreme Government, or by any of the presidencies of India, to the ship Hercules, is hereby revoked.

"By order of the Select Committee,
(Signed) "H. H. LINDSAY, Sec.
"Macao 11th July 1833."

A private letter states: "This extraordinary measure is said to have arisen from a dispute between the committee and her commander, Captain Grant, relative to his having taken his own letters and those of his owners, Jardine, M. and Co's, out of the *Red Rover's* bag, as it was being landed at Macao, open, instead of waiting for their formal distribution by the Company's steward."

The *Canton Register* of July 15th states further: "We understand, on good authority, that the hong-merchants have been directed (or requested) by the Select Committee at Macao, to refrain from securing (as it is termed) any country ship under the British flag arriving at Whampoa until their so doing is sanctioned by them. All British ships are ordered this season to give up their licenses to the Select Committee, immediately on arrival outside."

The *Singapore Chronicle* of Sept. 12th states that the withdrawal of the *Hercules'* license "was owing to Captain Grant's having taken his letters, per *Red Rover*, out of a gunny-bag, in a public tavern at Macao, to which the officer had taken them. This was construed into contempt of authority, opening the Company's despatches, &c., and after some correspondence, the license of his ship was withdrawn, suddenly and without notice."

On the 24th July, the withdrawal was revoked by the following notice:

"Notice is hereby given, that in consideration of the inconvenience likely to be sustained by parties unconnected with the occasion of the immediate suspension of the license by which the ship *Hercules* resorts to China, the President, &c. Select Committee have seen fit to postpone the operation of their previous notice of the 11th instant, which they hereby annul, and to allow the said license to remain in force till the 4th day of September next, when it will cease to be of effect; reserving to themselves the option of allowing any further license to the said ship, from and after that date.—By order of the Select Committee,

"H. H. LINDSAY, Secretary."
"Macao, 24th July, 1833."

The *Chinese Courier* of July 27th remarks on this notice: "The inconvenience likely to be sustained by parties unconnected with the offence for which the license of the ship was very justly suspended, should have had a place in the deliberations of the Committee previously to confirming their decision by the publication of the notice; if it was considered, they are to blame for flinching under any circumstances; if not, they are chargeable with a most culpable oversight. Individual judgment might fail in considering a question which involved many contingencies; but that the 'collective wisdom' should have committed this error is inconceivable. We cannot expect that the Committee will condescend to explain their motives, we are therefore left to adopt the most obvious conclusion, and if it is considered that the Committee have been very unceremoniously treated in a late well known transaction, we are reduced to the most charitable inference that it is to some 'secret instructions' that this unlooked-for forbearance is to be attributed; and in such fact there is more wisdom than is generally supposed: the Court have directed submission to the Chinese as the means of preserving the trade, and may have likewise ordered similar sacrifice to be made in contests with their fellow-countrymen to ensure a continuance of their privileges."

A correspondent of that paper, who writes as a dispassionate person, in a letter dated Canton 1st August, states, that it is notorious to every merchant in Canton that "a certain commercial party, cognisable occasionally for violent acts, are arraying themselves over commerce as kings, and endeavouring to victimize all but their dependants;" that the authority of the Select Committee being wormwood to them, they have driven the Committee into the arena by a variety of improper acts; that "such acts have been committed, not in the dark but in open and avowed defiance of all authority. The more daring instruments have been put forward, while the principals, or, as the Chinese call them, 'stationary dæmons' remain winding them up. I do not hesitate to say that a portion of the Canton press is subservient to this commercial faction, being under its immediate control, and that in very many statements, whether commercial or political, the place of facts is supplied by fiction."

Inundation.—Our river has for several days overflowed its banks, and boats have been necessary during the height of the tide to pass from one factory to another.

At this season exceedingly high tides always occur; and at the present time the large quantity of rain which has fallen of late has produced a freshet, the consequences of which have been very serious up the river. At Fo-shan, the next large town, about 16 miles from Canton, the water stands in the streets two or three feet deep; the foundations of many houses have given way, and the walls have fallen; many boats have been sunk and upset, causing a very great loss of life; the torrents among the hills, swelled by the rain, have swept away numbers of houses and their inhabitants. —*Canton Cour., July* 16.

The Peking Gazette.—The document, which is dignified by this name, is published in Peking by the government, and is there called *king paou*;—*king* denotes 'great,' and is commonly used by the Chinese to designate the capital of their empire; *paou* means 'to announce,' 'to report.' In the provinces it is called *king-too nuy-ko chaou*, or simply *king chaou*.

From Peking the gazette is forwarded to all the provinces, but with very little despatch or regularity. It is often forty or fifty, and sometimes even sixty, days in reaching Canton. Here it appears in two forms, both of which are in manuscript. The largest is in daily numbers, and contains about forty pages, or twenty leaves, duodecimo; the smallest contains about fifteen or twenty leaves, and is issued only once in two days. The largest is designed solely for the highest officers—such as the governor, lieut.-governor, &c. The expurgated edition is designed for the inferior officers throughout the province. The gazette, in this latter form, is sold to the public at a high price, by writers who are connected with local officers.—There are persons who lend the gazette for perusal for a certain time, and for a very small charge. Rich individuals also, who have friends in the capital, sometimes receive the gazette in its best form, by private conveyance, direct from Peking.

The original design of the gazette seems to be entirely for officers of government; and its publication to the people is merely by connivance, contrary to law, like the publication of parliamentary speeches in England. The press in China, on all affairs of government, is entirely silent. But the *Peking Gazette* contains much important and curious information, which, like very much that is written and printed, circulates far beyond the time and place for which it was intended. By it the whole world is now made acquainted in some degree with the avowed feelings, wishes, and desires of the great emperor and his advisers, as well as of the greater occurrences among the people in China, and its external possessions.

The recommendation of individuals for promotion; the impeachment of others; the notices of the removal of officers from one station to another, of their being rewarded or degraded, of their causing a vacancy by going to ramble among the genii, (a phrase denoting death, which the Tartar religionists have grafted on the language of the Chinese annihilationists);—these are the chief topics which fill the pages of the *Peking Gazette.*—*Chinese Rep.*

Scarcity.—There appear in the *Peking Gazette* complaints of scarcity from nearly all the populous provinces of the empire, as well as from the Mohammedan colonies of Turkestan, and the Mogul tribes near the Great Wall, which have hitherto been able to support themselves. The two latter classes have lost many of their cattle, in consequence of the intense cold with which the winter set in. The emperor commands the government stores to be opened, and dispenses money to a considerable amount; but, while large sums are embezzled continually, by those officers who are entrusted with the distribution of food, his majesty's liberality can be of little advantage to the starving people. In the adjoining province of Fuh-kien, the scarcity is increased by the rebellion in Formosa, which island usually supplies that province with rice. In Keang-se, also, the famine is very great. Yet, while this continues to be the case, the introduction of foreign supplies from Java is discouraged by the remissness of the superior, and avaricious extortions of the inferior, officers.—*Canton Reg., July* 15.

The Hong-merchants.—We have to announce the repetition of an attempt made last year by the hoppo to prevent the three new hongs of 1831 from securing ships. This attempt, which is generally ascribed to a wish to extort a considerable sum of money, was last year resisted by the Select Committee, who succeeded in preventing the demand being persevered in. As all these exactions must, if attained, eventually come on the foreign trade, we trust that the attempt will this year be met by similar opposition and defeat. *Canton Reg., Aug.* 5.

The Hoppo Chung.—This officer is to remain in his post another year. The *Canton Register* gives the following portrait of him: "This man has been, from the time of his being promoted to Canton, the bitter enemy of foreigners, whose trade he has tried, in every way possible, to hamper; and who, on occasions of appeal or remonstrance, have met with nothing but insolence and abuse in lieu of redress. He is hated by his own countrymen for his exactions, as also on account of the meanness to which he can condescend when profit is to be attained: simple pillage being almost, if not totally, inseparable from any office in which such arbitrary powers are invested as those possessed by the hoppo of Canton. The profits of the

office must be enormous; arising partly from the heavy duties paid by the foreign trade, but a portion of which find their way to the imperial treasury; partly from squeezes and fines; and partly from the sale of offices connected with his department. The Chinese guess the united amount of these at from 200,000 to 300,000 dollars annually, part of which is supposed to go to Peking in the shape of offerings to the emperor, for a renewal of the term, or of presents to influential persons for assistance in procuring this, or protection in case of complaint against him. The remainder of the spoil suffices to render the ex-official a wealthy man; and, at this rate, the present incumbent must be more than usually so, many *bonnes bouches*, such as the appointment of new hong-merchants and linguists, having occurred during his time. It is generally supposed that the recent attack on the three new hongs of 1831 was made with the sole view of extorting 5,000 or 10,000 taels from each. We believe and hope that it has failed."

Residence at Canton.—The hoppo has issued an order requiring strict obedience to former edicts, which require foreigners to leave Canton as soon as their business is finished; he requires from the hong-merchants a return of "how many foreign merchants of every nation there are, altogether, at present residing at the provincial capital; in what year, month, and day, and by what ship, such and such a foreigner, of such and such a nation, came to Canton; in what foreign factory he is now lodging; and why he does not obey the regulations, and return home, instead of loitering about."

Dreadful Gale.—On the 29th ult. an easterly gale commenced, which lasted, with great violence and without intermission, for three days. The damage done by this storm far surpasses any other of the visitations remembered by foreigners; and, the Chinese say, by any of themselves. The tide, forced back by the gale, and encountered by the water from the hills, on which it rained, as in Canton, incessantly for about twelve days, so increased the volume of the river as to flood the country for many miles. In Canton city, the destruction of life and property, from the combined agency of wind and water, is stated to be immense: for several days the water in the foreign factories stood several feet in depth; and boats passed and repassed through all the streets of the suburbs and even into the city. From the weight of water forced down on the north-east part of the city, the wall at length burst; overpowering and destroying many of the inmates of houses in that quarter, and carrying away not only the slight wooden fabrics of the poorer classes, but also the brick and stone-built edifices of the rich. It is calculated that more than one thousand people perished in the city; and that more than ten thousand houses were destroyed; partly by the force of the rush of water, and partly from the saturation of the brick walls. When the water had stood for some days deep in the streets, the dread of still further destruction induced an order that no boats should be allowed to pass through the streets, or canals as they might now more properly be called. Trade of all kinds was suspended, every one being engaged in looking to his own safety; and the local government found itself compelled to extend assistance to the starving populace. Many thousands were fed by order of the governor; and two officers, of inferior rank, were appointed to attend to the distribution of conjee in the morning, and a small quantity of rice in the afternoon, to more than ten thousand applicants. Most of them, being also houseless, were received into the joss-houses, or into the houses of the rich, as places of temporary refuge: and many of the wealthy Chinese are said to have expended considerable sums in distributing rice, conjee, and cakes, in their own immediate neighbourhoods. An express was sent to Peking communicating the state of things to the emperor, and applying for permission to open the government granaries for the relief of the people. After the gale subsided, boats were seen arriving from all parts of the country around the provincial city, containing whole families, old and young, with all the furniture, or other property, they had been fortunate enough to rescue from the waste of waters: and accounts poured in daily, all bearing the same information of wide and total ruin. On the small hill to the northward of Canton city, the torrent in its course encountering the tumuli or graves, bore them before it, sweeping down the coffins and remains to the river, which was, for several days, running in a continual ebb from five to eight miles per hour. At Whampoa, and other places down the river, these remains were seen passing in great numbers. There is no means of even estimating the loss of life consequent on this dreadful calamity, but there can be no doubt of its being enormous.

The foreign vessels have, with few exceptions, escaped without damage. At Macao some injury was done to the houses on the Praya Grande, &c., as also to the godowns, in which rice and other articles were stored, but the loss was not great. In the anchorages of the *Cap-shuy-moon* and the *Cum-sing-moon*, the vessels rode out the gale in safety; the security of the latter anchorage may, in consequence, be looked on as established. No apprehension is felt as to the safety of any vessels, as the gale does not seem to have extended very far to seaward.—*Canton Reg., Sept.* 16.

Cochin China.

INSURRECTION.

Information has reached Canton of the breaking out of an insurrection in the southern part of Cochin China, in which both natives and Chinese are concerned. In consequence of a popular magistrate having been disgraced and imprisoned at Saigun, through the intrigues of some more courtly colleagues, the people became clamorous and the police was beaten back in an attempt to suppress the public feeling. The wiser ones among the people, perceiving that they had gone too far to recede with safety, determined not to allow the military time to collect; and at once formed the resolution of attacking them and killing the officers. This they effected, and having released their imprisoned favourite, whom they then placed at their head, they sent immediately to the Siamese for assistance. As these latter have had an army on the Cochin Chinese frontier for several months, it is impossible to form an idea as to what may be the consequences. The insurrection broke out on the 5th of August.—*Canton Reg., Sept.* 16.

VISIT OF THE U. S. SHIP "PEACOCK."

The American ship *Peacock*, with Mr. Robarts, the U. S. envoy, on board, anchored in the harbour of Phu-yen in January 1833. "This fine harbour," it is said, "though badly delineated on the charts, is well described by Horsburgh. It contains three distinct anchorages, two of which are considered perfectly safe in all seasons. Their names are Shun-dai, Vung-lam, and Vung-chao. The anchorage of Shun-dai, near the mouth of the harbour, is very much exposed, and the surrounding shore affords no fit landing place, owing to the surf.—Vung-lam, which is two or three miles further in, is the principal anchorage, being easily accessible, and affording complete shelter to the native craft, by which fishing and the coasting trade are carried on. It is opposite to a small fishing town, which contains, together with the houses scattered over the surrounding fields, about 3,000 inhabitants. The third anchorage, that of Vung-chao, is six miles to the northward and eastward of Vung-lam. It is little frequented by the native craft, because it requires a circuitous sail of two or three hours to reach it, while Vung lam possesses all requisite shelter for small vessels. To ships, however, it would afford a fine anchorage in the northerly monsoon, being entirely surrounded by hills, which renders it perfectly smooth, whereas the anchorage at Vung-lam is very uncomfortable, owing to the ground swell that prevails throughout winter, during the greater part of the day. The anchorage at Vung-lam, where the *Peacock* lay during the whole time of her stay, is in lat. 13° 25′ 20″ and lon. 109° 13′."

New Zealand.

Mr. James Busby, his majesty's resident at New Zealand, landed from H.M.S. *Imogene*, Capt. Blackwood, on the 17th May. Preparations had been made, under the directions of Messrs Williams, for receiving him; a feast was prepared by the chiefs, in which a bullock, two tons of potatoes, seven cwt. of flour, and one cwt. of sugar, were dressed according to the best methods of native cookery.

Mr. Busby, who was conveyed on shore by Capt. Blackwood in his pinnace, was received by the missionaries, and Tahi Tapi, the chief of the spot where the landing was made, who claimed Mr. Busby as *his Englishman*. The party proceeded to the missionary village, and when near it, were received by three white-headed chiefs, who rising in succession, welcomed them in a short speech, delivered with so much gesticulation as to resemble a dance. The main body of the chiefs and warriors then advanced with great noise and clamour. They were then arranged in a dense but regular body, when they commenced the war-dance of the country, wielding their muskets with great force, and going through various evolutions; after which they quietly seated themselves, when six or eight of the chiefs delivered in succession a short speech of welcome. The latest speakers making a way, the party advanced through the troops, preceded by one of Tahi Tapi's wives, in a kind of dance. As soon as the natives had passed, they commenced firing their muskets, and making a dreadful shouting. Amidst the smoke and noise, the party made their way to an enclosure in front of the chapel, which is situated about the centre of the missionary village, where a table and benches had been placed for the Europeans. When the chiefs had taken their places, Mr. Busby rose and produced the letter from the king, which he read, and a translation of which Mr. Williams read in the New Zealand language.

The letter, which was signed by Lord Goderich, and dated 14th June 1833, acknowledged the receipt of a letter addressed to his majesty by the chiefs, lamented the injuries which the people of New Zealand were represented to have suffered from Englishmen, and declared that his majesty would do all in his power to prevent the recurrence of such outrages; for which purpose he had sent Mr. Busby

to reside at New Zealand, whose duty would be to investigate all complaints, and to exclude convicts from the country.

Mr. Busby then read an address to the natives, which was also translated by Mr. Williams. After which about fifteen chiefs delivered, with great animation and gesticulation, speeches of welcome. A blanket and several pounds of tobacco were then delivered to each of the twenty-two chiefs who were present.

After the assembly broke up, the Europeans of the party adjourned to the house of Mr. H. Williams, where fifty persons were entertained with a cold collation, and, in the mean-time, the native kitchens began to pour forth their contents. The strangers were seated round the plot in front of Mr. Williams' house, and the natives belonging to the missionary establishment, to the number of 30 or 40, began to bring in the viands. The potatoes were brought in small baskets, of a kind of flag. The joints of beef were carried in the hand, and the procession moved forward, every one singing or shouting, and holding his or her portion as high as possible. The stranger natives were quiet spectators of this scene. They went and came in this order five or six times; and no sooner delivered their burdens, than each tried to outstrip his neighbours to obtain a fresh one. After all the potatoes, beef, flour, and porridge had been brought in in this manner, the leading natives of the missionaries divided them into portions according to the number in the tribes. None of the strangers, however, moved from their seats till one of the stewards went round with a long rod, and pointed to each tribe the portion allotted to it. Most of the beef and potatoes they carried to their canoes; and out of 600 who partook, in a very short time the greater part had departed to their several homes.

Some disturbances have occurred at Hokianga; they originated thus:—The schooner *Fortitude*, in sailing down the river, got on a mud bank, during a fog; she was hauling off, when some natives, who came along-side for plunder, commenced cutting the ropes at the belaying pins. The master was hastening to the cabin for his pistols, when he was seized, hurried forward, and bound with cords. Mr. Stephenson, the supercargo, came to his relief, and also was seized and tied. The natives attempted to throw the first officer overboard, but were prevented by one of the party. They then went into the cabin, which they plundered. The chief of the opposite party, who, with his sister, went to demand satisfaction for the aggressions committed against their friends, the English, was shot by the Waidenakki tribe. A war, as the natives call it, ensued, and about 21 were killed on each side, and a few wounded; among the slain were the principal aggressors. Some days after the tribes of the river came up, and devoured or took away all the pigs, potatoes, corn, and every other kind of provisions they found. Our correspondent adds, that the islands seem to be in a very unsettled state, the natives, from north to south, being ripe for mischief.—*Sydney Gaz., July* 4.

Society Islands.

By the arrival of the *Tybee* American ship, we have accounts from Tahiti. It would appear that the frequent visits of King's ships have been attended with consequences favourable to Britain, and to the interests of the natives. It is said Capt. Freemantle, of the *Challenger*, rendered himself particularly acceptable by his frank and easy manners. The queen, with her attendants, and the principal chiefs of the east side of the island, were invited to dine on board the *Challenger*. They made their appearance, dressed in the European fashion, and conducted themselves with great propriety.

We regret to say that war commenced in Tahiti about the beginning of the year, and for some time threatened to spread its desolating influence over the whole island, and to destroy the labours of the missionaries. These consequences have been happily averted; and, at the date of the latest accounts, the insurrection had been surpressed, and the island enjoyed profound peace. There have been two parties in these islands for many years; the one party hostile to missionary enterprise, and the other favourable to the spread of Christianity. The former consisted, in general, of men attached to the idolatrous practices of their fathers. Regretting the absence of that national liberty they enjoyed without the restraint of law, in a state of heathenism, they look with a degree of disgust on the strict surveillance placed over them, by the introduction of a more enlightened system of procedure. This party, though small and ineffective, has, on several occasions, attempted to bias the mind of the queen in favour of their peculiar views; but have hitherto been thwarted by the vigilance of the major part of the community. In January last, an occasion was presented which was immediately laid hold of, with a view to overturn the existing government. The ostensible pretext arose from the following circumstance:—The queen was married some time ago to a person, from whom she was subsequently separated. He is alive, and resides at Raiatea. Probably to secure the the chance of legitimate succession, the queen was prevailed upon to marry again,

and she made a choice of a first cousin to be her husband. A general meeting of the governors and chiefs in Tahiti and Moorea took place at the queen's palace to consider the propriety of a divorce from the first husband, and her union with a second. A similar meeting had taken place, at which the people of Eimeo were present, and it seemed to be generally understood that it would tend to the security of the government, if such an arrange should take place. The second meeting assented to the proceedings of the first; and as the missionaries coincided with the same opinions, the marriage was solemnized with great pageantry.

A few weeks after this had taken place, the people of Eimeo showed some dissatisfaction at these proceedings, and attempted to prove the illegality of the marriage, which might be attended with much injury to the country in the event of offspring. They insisted, therefore, that the marriage should be disannulled, and that the governors and chiefs in Tahiti, who had influenced the body of the people to vote in favour of the measure, should be brought to trial. A meeting was convened, at the instance of the Mooreans, at Tahiti, and long debates were held in this infant parliament. The Tahitian party, however, were ably supported by the chiefs and people in general, and the Mooreans, being unexpectedly overpowered, were arraigned before the chief judges of Tahiti, and convicted of sedition. Sentence was passed upon them in the usual form. Constables were appointed to take the charge of the principal ringleaders, and on the ensuing week they were sentenced to erect a building of stone work round a small islet, in the centre of Paputi Harbour, to secure the residence of the queen from the inundation of the sea in stormy weather. In a few days this punishment was remitted, and they were allowed to return to their own island. The administration of the government of the island of Eimeo, however, was taken out of their hands, and placed under the direction of other individuals more favourably disposed to the queen's interests.

It is not generally known that the government of these islands is formed on such principles, as reconciles monarchy with a large share of popular management. The governors and chiefs for any vacant district are nominated by the queen; but they are appointed by the people. She recommends suitable personages for these offices; but the district judges are appointed, directly by commission from the queen. Great meetings were held at Eimeo for the election of governors; and while these were going on, news arrived that Tati, one of the chief judges of Tahiti, had been insulted with his party, while in the discharge of his duty: he attempted to bring to justice a party at Taiarapu, who held the same sentiments as the Mooreans, in reference to the queen's marriage. They refused to deliver up the principal men, upon which Tati sent a messenger to apprise the queen of their refusal. A special meeting was called, and it was resolved that district judges, accompanied by two queen's messengers, from each district, should demand the rebels. The latter resisted the royal authority, and answered that they would not surrender under any circumstances, unless the marriage of the queen were dissolved, and the chief men who had recommended it should be impeached.

When this news reached the queen, orders were given for all Tahitians to prepare for war; and messengers were instantly despatched to all the warriors requiring their presence. The missionaries did everything that prudence could suggest to prevent recourse to arms; and at considerable risk, sent a deputation to Taiarapu, but they were compelled to return unsuccessful.

Tahiti is divided into four provinces, and Taiarapu, the peninsula connected with it, is reckoned a fifth. The four provinces, on this occasion, were united against one. On the day appointed for the army to march, a meeting was held at Matavai, to go through the formal ceremony of uniting the districts against the enemy, without which the compaign could not be conducted, and which was expected to be more lengthened and severe than it eventually proved. This is done by the people assembling with arms in their hands, when a chief advancing, kneels and prays, and then the speakers deliver up, formally, the people, under one governor, into the hands of another, who receives them, and concludes with the words, "Throw back the doors to my people—give me and my people the public road." The parties then fall into line, and march on with flags. About three thousand persons joined the parties on their march, and their numbers being completed, arrangements were made to attack the rebels next day. Early in the morning they left their encampment, and towards evening arrived at Tearapoo, the village of the disaffected. With a clemency which shows, in a remarkable manner, the influence of civilization over these men, even in war, when contrasted with the ferocity formerly displayed in their incidental encounters, an attempt was made to seize, by legal means, the chief ringleader, who was known; and Tati, one of the chief judges, went over to the party, and had the address to secure him in the midst of his own men. It was now supposed that the war had terminated, and preparations were made next morning for bringing him to trial: and as death for

any sort of offences is abolished, and dismissed from the Tahitian code of laws, the punishment must have been comparatively trivial when contrasted with the offence. He was found guilty, and the army began to move homewards. But a few hours afterwards, when the Tahitians were scattered into small parties, the rebels mustered their utmost strength and fell upon them. Fortunately, one of the tribes had kept together, and, headed by the queen's aunt and some chiefs, they succeeded in arresting their progress. Messengers were despatched to bring up the army, and the hostile parties, in the meantime, began the engagement. The fight continued for three hours, when the rebels were defeated, leaving 22 men killed, and nearly 100 wounded. The queen's party lost five men killed. The rebels expected a large party to desert from the queen, but were disappointed. The ringleaders were not killed. Seventeen were brought to trial, and three were sentenced to banishment for life, while the remaining fourteen were sentenced to various other punishments.—*Sidney Gaz.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATURE.

Legislative Council.—At the sitting of June 28, in considering the estimates, on the resolution,—"That a sum not exceeding £750 be appropriated to defray the expense of an allowance to the Hon. Alex. M'Leay, Esq., in fulfilment of an agreement with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in lieu of fees," Mr. Blaxland recorded the following protest:—"I protest against the colonial secretary receiving £750 a-year out of the colonial funds for services performed in England. The New South Wales Act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 83, expressly prohibits the legislative council from raising any tax, excepting for local purposes; it is, therefore, illegal to charge a pension for services performed in the transport office at home, upon the funds of the colony."

At the sitting of July 17th, the governor laid upon the table a Bill "for regulating the Constitution of Juries, and for the trial of Issues in certain cases in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and to make further provision for the Trial by Jury in criminal cases in the said colony." His excellency also laid upon the table the following minute:—

"In laying the Jury Bill before council, I have to repeat what was observed in my address on opening the present sittings, that the measure now introduced is of necessity incomplete. The circumstance to which I then referred, still prevents the presentation of the Bill in a more perfect form. I have thought it right to introduce for the present what my instructions warrant, and to extend the duration of the jury law now in force, which would otherwise expire on the 1st of March next. Upon the arrival in the colony of an order of the King in Council, for the establishment of circuit courts, I may hope to receive further instructions, and to be then enabled to introduce a more general and comprehensive bill."

By this bill, it is enacted that all issues of fact joined in any civil or criminal cause in the Supreme Court, or in any prosecution in the courts of quarter sessions, for any offence committed by free persons, are to be tried by a jury of twelve inhabitants; that every man, between the age of 21 and 60 years, residing within the county of Cumberland, or within 30 miles of any town or place where courts of quarter sessions are appointed to be holden, and having an income in real estate of £40 a-year, or personal estate of £500, is liable to serve as a juror (certain public officers and professional persons exempted); that aliens, and persons convicted of any infamous crime (unless pardoned, or having served their sentences), and all persons convicted a second time of any such offence, are disqualified; that jurors shall be paid for attendance, the party obtaining a verdict to pay the sum of two pounds towards the fund for payment of juror's expenses.

The bill does not appear to contemplate the introduction of grand juries even at quarter sessions.

On the 6th August, the council resolved that the governor be solicited to apply to the judges of the Supreme Court, for their opinion as to whether a person who has been convicted of felony, or a transportable offence, whose sentence has expired or been remitted by an absolute or conditional pardon, is legally qualified to sit upon a jury in England.

The judges were of opinion that by 6th Geo. IV. c. 50, any person (not under outlawry or excommunication), attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous, and hath obtained a free pardon, would be holden qualified to serve on juries in England; that since the passing of this statute, the law has been so far altered in this respect by 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 28, 9th Geo. IV. c. 82, and 9th Geo. IV. c. 83, that the following persons, who have been convicted of a felony or transportable offence, would now be holden qualified to serve on juries in England, in addition to those who, having been so convicted, have obtained a free pardon; *viz.*:—Any offender convicted of *felony punishable with death, or otherwise*, to whom his Majesty hath granted a conditional pardon, and the

condition has been performed; any offender convicted of *felony not punishable with death*, who shall have endured the punishment adjudged for the same; any transported felon or offender, whose term of transportation hath, before the 1st of January 1824, been remitted by any governor of New South Wales, such remission having been ratified by his Majesty; that all persons who, having been convicted of any transportable offence, *not being felony, or such crime as is accounted in law infamous*, have received an absolute pardon, or a conditional pardon, and have performed the condition, or who have endured the punishment of the same, would be holden qualified; that persons who have been convicted of perjury under the 5th Eliz. c. 14, can by no means, but by act of parliament, be so restored to their civil capacities as to be qualified to serve on juries in England; that persons who have been convicted of *such transportable offences, as are in law accounted infamous*, as perjury at common law, subornation of perjury, and forgery in some cases, and have not received a free pardon, would not now be holden qualified to serve on juries in England; that persons who have been convicted of such offences as are below the degree of felony, and are *not transportable offences*, but yet are in law accounted infamous, as persons convicted of conspiracy to accuse another of a capital offence, or of any other species of the *crimen falsi*, would not now be holden qualified to serve on juries in England.

On the 16th August, a bill was introduced for fixing the rate of interest, which may be recovered in any action or suit, at ten per cent. per annum; with a proviso, that any contract, in which a higher rate of interest is agreed to be paid is not to be made void *.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Meeting.—A public meeting of free inhabitants, convened by the sheriff, was held on the 11th July, to consider of a petition to the governor and the legislative council, praying that they will not sanction the appropriation of any portion of the revenue raised in New South Wales to the payment of any salaries or pensions granted to individuals for services not performed in the colony; and further praying a revision of the estimates with reference to the appropriation of the revenue to the church and school corporation, to the hospital department, and to the payment of salaries generally.

After a variety of speeches, in which that of Mr. Wentworth was conspicuous for its warmth, a petition was agreed to, containing the following passages:—"And your petitioners further shew, that in a letter, from the counsel for the colonies and board of trade, to the Under Secretary of State, printed by order of the House of Commons during the session of 1832, it is stated, that it had been recently decided in the case of New South Wales, 'that the colony cannot justly be called upon to compensate any service not rendered to itself, but to a different portion of the empire; and that superannuations earned in one colony cannot, with any justice, be charged upon the revenue of another.' And yet, notwithstanding the plain meaning of the act of parliament, and the decision which appears by the foregoing extract to have been lately made by the Secretary of State, your petitioners perceive with surprise and regret, by the estimates of the expenditure for the year 1834, that a sum of £750 is appropriated to the Colonial Secretary, as a pension for services performed in England, and in lieu of fees, a sum of £500 to Mr. Busby, as a salary for acting as agent to the colony in England; all which votes of appropriation are in direct contravention of the law, and are equally opposed to those principles of equity upon which the law is founded.

"Your petitioners beg to remind your excellency and your honourable council, that the predecessor of the present colonial secretary received a salary of £1,200 per annum, which was subsequently increased to £1,500 upon the colonial treasury, and an additional £500 per annum was attached to the office on the appointment of the present incumbent,—that by two several returns printed by order of the House of Commons, the pension of £750 is expressly stated to be for services performed in England as secretary of the Transport Board, and no mention is made of fees, from which facts your petitioners can arrive but at one conclusion, *viz.* that the £750, voted to Mr. M. Leay, is by way of pension for services performed in England, and that the introduction of the words "*in lieu of fees*," has been made to give a colour to the transaction, which the circumstances connected with it do not warrant.

"Your petitioners beg further to advert to the appropriation of a sum of £500 from the revenue of New South Wales, to the payment of a British resident in New Zealand. By the official letter of Lord Goderich notifying to the savages of that island the appointment of Mr. Busby, the duties of that gentlemen are pointed out in the following words:—'to investigate all complaints which may be made to

* A writer in the *Sydney Gazette* says: "The principle adopted by great numbers of the moneylenders is nothing more nor less than a Botany Bay species of gambling; and the object is, not to secure a just debt, but to possess themselves of houses and lands, with all their improvements, for the value of 'an old song,' regardless of the wants of a family, the misery that is endured, and the execrations that follow. No honest man can pay an exorbitant interest of from 12 to 45 per cent., and no honest man can receive it."

him, to prevent the arrival among them of men who have been guilty of crimes in their own country, and who may effect their escape from the place to which they may have been banished, and to apprehend such persons of this description as may be found at present at large.' Whilst it is evident, therefore, that there are no duties to be performed by a resident in New Zealand, which can, upon any principle of justice, be charged upon the funds of this colony, any more than upon the revenue of Van Diemen's Land; your petitioners perceive, with feelings of strong apprehension, that, in the outline of the duties laid down by the secretary of state, his lordship does not even affect to shew that they bear any relation to the services for which the funds of this colony have hitherto been applied; and if the principle be once admitted, that, because the inhabitants of New South Wales trade with New Zealand, and because from the neighbourhood of that island, persons labouring under sentence here are apt to escape to that country, your petitioners can see no reason why British residents charged upon the revenue of New South Wales, should not be sent to every island in the South Seas.

"That your petitioners, referring to the estimates for the church and school corporation, lament to find that no diminution is effected in the enormous expenditure of these establishments, which in 1826 amounted to £14,270 2s. 7¼d., and for the present year is estimated at £20,629 10s., being an increase in the short space of seven years of £6,359 7s. 4¾d. Out of the above sum of £20,629 10s. the sum £11,542 10s., is applied to the support of the episcopalian clergy; whilst the sum of £1,700 12s. only is allowed to the presbyterian and Roman Catholic clergy. From the report of the royal commission in 1830, it appears that the total number of the congregation of the established church throughout the colony, as certified, by the colonial secretary, amounts only to 6,000 persons. Hence it appears, that about an eighth of the colonial expenditure is incurred for salaries to a clergy, whose pastoral charge does not embrace one-sixth of the population according to the census of 1828; whilst, to all other denominations of Christians who are at least equally numerous, and possess an equal right to have their clergy provided for out of the same fund, the sum of £1,700 only is allotted."

Sir John Jamison, who was chairman (the meeting having refused to let the sheriff preside, in order to exercise their right to nominate their own chairman), in returning thanks, observed, that "the gentleman whose pension had been so pointedly alluded to, was his most intimate friend; but, notwithstanding this, he could not deny the colonists, as an humble individual, his assistance on the occasion. He begged to say a few words, however, upon the subject of that pension, in order to put the public mind right with regard to it. The pension was certainly one for past services; and, although the same ought not in strict justice to be made chargeable *in toto* upon the funds of this colony, yet Mr. M'Leay, as chairman of the Transport Board, was in a way closely connected with it. The pension was granted for long and faithful services in an important public capacity. Mr. M'Leay was called from retirement by Lord Bathurst, and the situation of colonial secretary offered for his acceptance. He, Sir John Jamison, knew that the question of retaining the pension was distinctly waived by his lordship. If, therefore, blame exists, which he was not disposed to question, Lord Bathurst, and not Mr. M'Leay, was clearly the proper person to challenge for the wrong which this arrangement had inflicted upon the colony."

Reported Discovery.— The *Sydney Herald* of July 18th, contains a letter from a gentleman at Newcastle, who states that a lascar, named Koondiana, a native of Damaun, near Bombay, had reached the settlement from the north-west coast (supposed to be De Witt's Land), where he was wrecked in the *Fanny*, a brig from the Isle of Bourbon, upwards of two years before. He states that his companion Joseph, a seacunny, died from eating nuts, after about twelve months' travel; but before they left the west coast, and at his death, he impressed upon Koondiana the necessity of keeping the rising sun on his left. By these directions, and the friendship of the natives (who were uniformly kind to him till he came near the east coast), who handed him over from tribe to tribe, he arrived at a large river about five months ago, and when four or five months' travel from the sea. He says, when he saw the river his heart was as it had been when on the Ganges; and, desirous to know whether it terminated on the south coast, according to its current, at the place he first beheld it, he travelled two days on its banks. When he saw it first, it was about a mile and a-quarter broad, and where he left it, it was nearly two miles and a-quarter broad, running at the rate of four miles an hour, and, as far as the part he stopt at, running south; but bearing S. W. at that place, he thought it might run to the west coast, and therefore he returned to the part first mentioned, where he afterwards spent a month with the natives. He described the mountains whence the river (named Bering-Gaudo) is said to rise; they were at

east from his course when at the river, and he saw them five days after he left it; the people said, if he were to travel towards them ten days, he would not think himself nearer them. He found coal on its banks, which he burnt, and lime, and several varieties of quartz, on a tributary river, *viz.* cornelian, red, yellow, &c.; and in the river large fish, he describes as cod; along the banks he found a wood resembling, from his description, lance-wood, dark yellow, splits well, and bends; the black people travel far to get it for spears; the tree is very high, and of small diameter; he did not see this wood any where else; also sandal wood, of which the natives make their bomarangs; also two trees, the wood of which is very heavy, and reddish, the other white, the bark cleft, and of a leaden colour; also a wood like ebony; these three are found within half a day's journey from the river on both sides, but were abundant on the eastern; he describes his travels by months and weeks, having lost his memoranda in the river by the upsetting of a canoe; he thinks he can make the Bering-Guado in two months from the part of the coast he first came to, thirty miles north from Port Stephens. He crossed seven rivers west, and five east of bering-guado, but none so large as it; he thinks a party to explore with him need only take flour and salt pork; he always found yams, kangaroos, birds, and fish.

Hostilities with the Natives.—Great hostilities have lately taken place between some of the servants of the Australian Agricultural Company, and the tribes of aborigines situate on the south bank of the Manning river. It appears that an overseer, named James Anderson, has for some time past cohabited with a female aborigine, and that she lately eloped from him, taking with her a blanket, tobacco, &c. Anderson went in pursuit of her, accompanied by two natives, and, while on this excursion, lost his life. The accounts of the manner of his death are variously related; but the general tenor appears to be, that he obtained possession of the woman, and confined her in order to bring her back, that he was either betrayed by the two natives who went out with him, or that they gave their concurrence and assistance in his being killed. The body has not yet been found; but it is related that he was killed at night while asleep, and subsequently buried. A native named Gang'd Jackey, being one that accompanied Anderson, brought back the muskets, one of which had been fired off, and he has since absconded. Some of the higher officers of the company, as well as overseers and others, have for the last month been out after the natives, partly with a desire to find the body of Anderson, as well as to have revenge for his death; and it appears, that upwards of twelve natives of various ages, and both sexes, have fallen victims in consequence. We can scarcely credit the report that is related of some of the occurrences that have taken place, and must for the present forbear further detail.—*Corresp. Syd. Gaz., July* 20.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trial by Jury.—The *Tasmanian* of the 26th July, in commenting upon the result of a libel cause, observes:—"The people of this colony have been indulged and astonished by a trial by jury, and, we conceive, pretty well convinced of its utter inapplicability, in the present state of society, to the proper dispensation of justice. It must have been highly gratifying to Major Schaw, who has not yet been long enough amongst us to appreciate, to its full extent, the high qualifications and transcendant virtues of his fellow colonists, to witness the extraordinary worth and respectability of the jury appointed, 'according to the Act,' to adjudicate between his honour and the foul-mouthed aspersions of a slanderous journalist. He must have been beyond measure delighted at the contemplation of the twelve 'good men and true,' whom providence, or Mr. Stephen, selected to try the matter at issue between him and Mr. Meredith.

To come to sad and sober earnestness, was there ever so solemn a mockery of a most important institution, as that which was exhibited in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday week, by the strange assemblage of persons called a jury? A more extraordinary and inadequate tribunal we never before saw huddled together: the very idea of addressing these worthy persons as '*gentlemen* of the jury' was supremely absurd, and we do not doubt, that the majority of the jurors themselves sincerely thought so. It would, really, almost seem that Providence had favoured us with so odd and heterogeneous an assemblage, to prove at once, and without difficulty, that we are not yet sufficiently advanced for trial by jury."

SWAN RIVER.

Extract of a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Hanson, qu.-mast. gen. of the Madras army, dated Madras, August 24th.—"A ship-load of my friends, Col. Becher and all his cousins, from Bengal, have freighted a vessel for Western Australia, where they proceed in November, with 50,000 rupees to lay out in land, about 50 hired artificers and labourers for five years, with tents fitted with glass windows of all sizes; skeleton horses, implements of husbandry, seeds, cattle, live stock, every thing, in

short, that can be imagined, and provisions for their party for two years."

Egypt.

The following picture of "the detestable system of the government of Mehemet Ali," and "the desolate state of the country," is given in a letter addressed to the *Colombo Journal* of Ceylon, by Baron Ch. Von Hugel, who states that he has been twice in Egypt, and traversed it from one end to the other. The editor of the *Journal* says: "the character of our correspondent, his long residence in the country concerning which he writes, his discrimination and correct judgment, so properly appreciated by those who enjoyed his acquaintance here, present many guarantees in favour of this statement."

"Mehemed Ali has no stimulating quality but ambition; he has not the least idea of the sense of the words science and arts, and still less of what is meant by the term 'happiness of the people.' As to the first, all that he has done has reference to his army or navy. In the former, he has an ex-colonel of Napoleon, Soliman Bey, a man universally despised, and without any fixed employment. He has an Italian as chief engineer, and an Englishman as director of the Congreve rockets. These are the only Europeans who hold a rank in his army, but every regiment has its instructor, who are for the greater part outcasts from every country of Europe; they hold no command, and do not even leave Egypt if the regiment to which they are attached goes against the enemy. In the Egyptian navy* there are two Englishmen, one formerly master of a merchant vessel, and who now commands the frigate *La Giaffeira*; the other an ex-midshipman, who is a lieutenant in another vessel. M. Houssard, formerly captain of a man-of-war, commands the *Mehemed Ali*, a 120-gun ship; all the other officers are Turks or Arabs. In the army, officers can only attain the rank of bey (colonel); Turks and descendants of the old mamelukes may reach the title of bey, and the command of brigadier-generals; the Pasha has reserved for his own family and for Turks only the higher ranks of the army. Osman Bey, who never had an idea of sailing, but who is an officer who earned distinction during the wars in Candia, commands the navy; but M. Houssard has the real direction of it. Clot Bey, a Frenchman, is superintendent of the medical department: this officer arrived in Egypt with the more humble intention of cleaning boots and brushing coats; it was proposed to him to become a surgeon—he accepted the offer, but fairly owned his ignorance of the profession; he has since cut off so many legs and arms, that he is now a good operator: he is otherwise a worthy man, but utterly unacquainted with the science of medicine.

"As to fabrics and manufactures, they are scarcely worth mentioning, with the exception of such as have reference to the army. There is a miserable establishment for husking rice, one for spinning cotton, in the Delta, and one for making sugar, in Upper Egypt, all belonging to the Pasha; and these constitute the immense improvements in this particular branch. There are perhaps one or two other establishments: for example, one for grinding coffee; but it would be truly ridiculous to class any of these under the head of scientific improvements: they are so many institutions in which men, who have committed no fault, are compelled to execute forced labour.

"The Mahmudian canal, dug by Mehemed Ali, and named in honour of the sultan, has been cited as one of the proofs of the vast conceptions of the 'Great Pasha.' This canal joins the Port of Alexandria to the Nile, and is from thirty to forty miles long; but, through some blunder in the construction, it is only navigable during the inundations. But hear in what manner it was dug: 200,000 persons, men, women, and children, were driven there in flocks, like sheep; not a single utensil was provided for them, and the order to dig was complied with by working with hands and nails; not a loaf of bread was given them; it is calculated that 30,000 souls died at this work—but the canal was finished in nine months.

"As to the revenues of Egypt, no person is able to calculate them. Sole proprietor of every thing that is produced in his dominions, the Pasha is also the only merchant. I think, however, that the revenues of the Pasha, including Kordofan, part of Darfour, Sennaar, Dongola, and Djedda, amount to from two to three millions sterling. His finances are, notwithstanding, in a deplorable state. An army of 70,000 men out of a population of two millions, the construction of ships of war, and the replacing of those which were destroyed at Navarin, the immense salaries of some of his agents, and the ruinous speculations which some of the adventurers around him have induced him to make, are the principal causes of the low condition of his treasury. I may give as an instance, that the pay of his minister of war, Mahmoud Bey, is £20,000 a-year.

* The navy consisted in 1832 of the following vessels: the *Mehemed Ali*, of 120 guns: the *Grand Pasha*, 120, on the stocks, and seven or eight frigates and corvettes. In the whole there are twenty-seven sails. All these vessels, with the exception of a few, were constructed by an eminent French ship-builder, named Cérisy, to whom the Pasha has given the title of Bey: they are in perfect condition, but are commanded for the greater part by young and ignorant Arabs, who are from time to time kept in order by the application of M. Cérisy's riding whip.

"Mehemed Ali is a man of talent, who disdains to be controlled or influenced by any person. He understands the true state of Egypt much better than those around him. Without education, as all the Turks are, he does not even know how to read or write, but his penetrating eye supplies the defects he labours under, and he exercises not only despotic authority, but has a moral superiority over those who are about his person. Age, which usually destroys the activity of man, seems to have increased his; and during my stay in Egypt (1821 and 1832), at the age of seventy-four years, he travelled often in a single day, on a dromedary, from Cairo to Alexandria.

"A country so fertile as Egypt, yielding every thing necessary for the maintenance of its inhabitants, and being at the same time so near to Europe as to furnish with the greatest facility the productions of warmer countries, having a navigable river to the immense extent of 1,800 miles, and stretching from the tropics to the Mediterranean; Egypt, with all these advantages, cannot for any length of time be poor. A few years of good government would open to it an inexhaustible mine of riches; but there is no doubt that, at this moment, it is one of the poorest countries on the face of the earth; and its mild, miserable, and resigned population are among the most oppressed and miserable beings in existence. When we contemplate a people whose only necessary clothing is a blue shirt—enjoying the benefits of a delightful climate—always lively, even when pressed by the hard hand of famine, we are induced into the error of believing that our sentiments of pity are awakened by misapplied ideas of European education and comfort; and we are almost inclined at last to think, that a man in a miserable hut in Egypt, and labouring under what appears the pressure of extreme want, may be in reality as happy, or even more so, than the European surrounded with his necessaries and luxuries; but when a person has travelled, as I have done, with a wish to see and examine,—when he has been the eye-witness of striking scenes of horror and misery,—his mind must return to its first impressions, and he must inevitably hope that heaven has in store better days for Egypt.

"But what are the prospects of this country? What are its chances of amelioration? The jealousy of the cabinets of Europe prevents Egypt from becoming a dependency of any of the great powers; and even were that not the case, its revenues would hardly suffice to maintain an expensive constituted authority, although its population might be protected from the arbitrary system which now oppresses them. Egypt will therefore either again become a possession of Turkey, or it will be the recompense of the military reputation of the Pasha's step-son, Ibrahim, who, without the talents of Mehemed Ali, has maintained, to his present age of fifty, that inclination to cruelty which his step-father has long since abandoned."

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Civil Annuity Fund. — At a general meeting of subscribers, on the 28th October, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

"To move the Hon. Court, through the local government, to reconsider the alteration deemed necessary at the time upon Rule I. proposed by the committee of the Bengal civil servants (substituting the 1st May 1825 for 1st January 1824), and that subscribers be permitted to accept the annuity at any period of the year which may be convenient to them, they being of course duly qualified.

"That the Hon. Court be requested to sanction the payment of the annuity quarterly; the first payment to be considered due three months after the acceptance of the annuity.

"That the Hon. Court be further solicited to allow the amount of annuity due to any annuitant to be paid, in the event of his death, to his heirs or executors up to the period of his demise."

At a meeting held on the 30th October, to consider the proposal (stated in a preceding page) for appropriating a portion of the surplus balance in the hands of the treasurer to the encouragement of joint-stock steam companies, it was resolved in the negative; and "That this meeting cannot separate without expressing their extreme astonishment at the propositions of the requisitionists for diverting so large a portion of the Civil Fund from the sole purpose for which it was established; and further, that such propositions are calculated to bring the proceedings of the service into contempt."

Medical Retiring Fund.—At a meeting of subscribers, held 14th October, an abstract of the list of the subscribers to the fund was submitted to the meeting, and found to be as follows: *viz.* 1 member of the Medical Board, 7 superintending surgeons, 49 surgeons, 96 assistant

surgeons, 1st class, 21 ditto, 2d class, 3 ditto, 3d class. Total 177. The president expressed his regret, that in the present state of the fund, during the absence of authority from the Court of Directors for its formation, the society could not offer an annuity this year, but he confidently hoped that the fund next year will be able to be brought into active operation.

Steam Navigation.—The Bombay committee has declined compliance with the proposals of the Calcutta Committee. They object to the *Hugh Lindsay*, as totally unfit to make an experiment with; and they observe, that if the hopes of a co-operation of Government be defeated, the subscribers would have exhausted their funds and be in a desperate situation. They add: "Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, and with the view of at once meeting the wishes of your committee for a speedy re-opening of the communication, and of this committee, for establishing it permanently, and trusting, at the same time, to the success of the exertions made by the authorities in Bengal to continue it on the other side of the Isthmus of Suez, ensuring better returns, the Bombay committee on condition the Bengal Steam Funds being made over unreservedly in other respects to their disposal, will undertake (subject to the approval of their constituents) to pay the expense of the coal for running the *Hugh Lindsay* three trips, so as to cause one to fall towards the end of 1834, and one towards the beginning, and another towards the end of 1835; by which time there can be no doubt the answer of the home authorities to the Governor-general's proposal will be received; and should that prove unfavourable, the Bombay committee would still be in a condition to prosecute their original design of having a steamer of their own. In the event of this proposal being accepted, the Bombay committee will then take into consideration the least expensive mode for supplying the requisite quantity of coal, there being, in the opinion of the professional members of the committee, nautical and local, as well as economical objections, to the employment of hulks."

On the 2d November, a deputation of the steam-committee, accompanied by the Bishop, waited upon the Governor-General, and communicated to him the following resolution:

"That the committee do make known their intention, his lordship concurring, to propose to the subscribers, that the Bengal funds be still applied to the purposes set forth in Mr. Macnaughten's letter of the 5th September, and that his lordship be requested to allow them to be expended, under the direction of the supreme government, in the manner most likely to forward the proposed steam communication."

After perusal of this communication, a discussion of great importance ensued: for it had not passed through the committee unopposed; the chairman positively declining to join in recommending it to the subscribers, when submitted to the general meeting, The grounds of his objection (and their validity was admitted in part, by several members of the committee), were briefly these:

1st. The total unfitness of the *Hugh Lindsay* for the purposes to which the committee proposed to apply her.

2d. The limited amount of the means reduced by the secession of Bombay, which the committee had now to place at the disposal of the Governor General, with reference to the end designed.

3d. The utter hopelessness of any co-operation, for any useful purpose, between the two committees of Calcutta and Bombay, after the discussions which had taken place both in and out of committee; and the consequent unwillingness anticipated on the part of the Bengal subscribers to send their money to be disbursed at a place and by persons who had manifested so much unwillingness to meet their views with any cordiality.

At the interview with the Governor General these objections were severally considered. Much information was communicated, from which it appeared that the chairman and those who thought with him, had not exaggerated their uneasiness at the prospect of the total surrender of their funds, under circumstances so unfavourable. The Governor General expressed his readiness to promote the object, and his preference for an experiment *from Calcutta*, with the capital raised; and it was suggested that the *Forbes* might be employed instead of the *Hugh Lindsay*.

A public meeting took place on the 6th November, at which he submitted an estimate of the probable expense of the experiment. After some conversation as to the practicability of the project, the expense, the possibility of employing the *Forbes*, and the necessary disbursements, it was resolved: "That this meeting, with the evidence before them, are fully impressed, that there are no physical difficulties in a steam communication between Calcutta and the Red Sea, which may not be easily surmounted, and beg to record their sentiments accordingly; and they are therefore of opinion, that there can be no difficulties in the way of a full and complete communication from any port in England to India generally; and that a committee be named to investigate the estimate submitted to this meeting by Mr. Greenlaw, with a view to ascertain the probability of its yielding a profitable result to any parties contracting, with or without the proposed bonus from government."

An offer has been made of the *Forbes* by the assignees of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.'s estate, for hire, at the rate of 4,000 rupees per month, exclusive of insurance. If the agreement is to be made through the steam committee with government, and government, as in other cases, become its own insurer, there will probably be little difficulty in completing the arrangement.

There is a favourable feeling in the Mofussil towards Mr. Greenlaw's plan of making Socotra the general rendezvous and depôt of steamers proceeding to and from the Red Sea. "We are encouraged," says the *India Gazette*, "in the hope of eventual general co-operation, by the spirit and tenor of a letter addressed by the secretary of the Calcutta committee to the chairman of the Madras Steam Meeting. It is there stated that the measures now in contemplation embrace of course that part of the plan set forth in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter which refers to the establishment of a steamer between Bombay and Suez. We are glad that the Calcutta committee do not overlook this object."

State of Rajpootana.—Throughout Mewar and the adjacent territories, towards the Bikaner border, and in Shekawut, are villages inhabited by professed robbers. In Ortetu, a daring robbery was committed by some of these banditti, in number seventy or eighty, horse and foot, on the house of the medical officer at Ajmere (Dr. Mottley), from whence a large amount of property was carried off. Some of the Jodhpore contingent force are suspected to be amongst the offenders.

Earthquakes.—Shocks of earthquake continued to be felt in various parts of the territories under this presidency in the month of October, some of them severe.

Runjeet Sing.—It is reported that this chief has had an attack of palsy and is in a very precarious state.

Munificence of the Begum Sumroo.—The Begum Sumroo has petitioned the resident of Delhi, through her vakeel, to transmit a lakh of rupees to the missionary societies at Calcutta and London, it being the amount of her subscription and donation to those societies for the present year. She has also directed that 25,000 rupees, belonging to her in the resident-treasury at Delhi, be distributed amongst the suffering populace of the neighbouring province.

Ice depôt.—On the 2d November, a public meeting took place at the Town Hall, to consider the best means of establishing, through the agency of Mr. Rogers, an American ice-depôt at Calcutta. Mr. Rogers stated, that subscriptions had been made for about ten maunds of ice per day, which was about one-third of the amount he thought necessary to guard him from loss. A committee was appointed to make terms with Mr. Rogers and to settle the details of the scheme.

The *Baiza Baee.*—The frontier force of Agra and Muttra have received instructions to hold itself in readiness for immediate service. It is believed that the intention of this demonstration is to prevent the Baiza Baee from endeavouring to proceed to Gwalior to excite a counter-revolution in that country. She is said to have about 5,000 followers, with her, 1,200 horses, two of Skinner's battalions and a number of recruits.

Chumna Baee, her daughter, died on the 14th October in child-birth.

Holkar.—Intelligence has been received at Calcutta of the death of Raja Mulhar Row Holkar.

Affairs of Alexanders and Co.—A private meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Alexander and Co. was held on the 4th of November, when a committee was appointed for the preparation of a petition to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, embracing the following subjects: The abolition of the present heavy monthly allowances to the assignees, and the adoption of a remuneration to them by a commission, in lieu; a firm opposition to the plan proposed by Mr. N. Alexander for the settlement of claims by off-sets; a recommendation to the court, that the indigo factories and other works be closed with the least practicable delay; and several other matters of less import, which appear to give very general dissatisfaction to the creditors.

Madras.

Steam Navigation.—The Madras Steam-Committee have concurred generally with the views of the Calcutta committee as to the disposal of the funds, and other matters connected with this subject. Amongst other means of furthering the object, the Madras committee are directing their inquiries to the opening a passage through the Gulf of Manaar, and to the establishment of a branch steamer to leave Bombay on the arrival of the steamer from the Red Sea, to proceed with the mails, packets, &c. to Galle, Madras, and Calcutta.

The Committee are directing their attention to the procuring a supply of petroleum from Ava, for the purpose of fuel for a country steamer.

The subscriptions amount to 41,092 rupees.

Bombay.

Libel.—Mr. R. X. Murphy, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, was tried on the 7th of October, on the prosecution of Lieut.-Col. Vans Kennedy, on an indictment for a libel on that gentleman, inserted in the *Gazette* of the 19th June (see p. 26). The jury found the defendant guilty, but strongly recommended him to the utmost lenity of the court, in consideration of the provocation he had received. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of 500 rupees, and to give security to keep the peace for two years, himself in 5,000 rupees, and two sureties in 2,500 rupees each.

Steam Navigation.—A letter has been received by the Steam Committee here from Meerut, stating the intention of the subscribers to the Steam Fund at that station to place the sum they have raised unconditionally at the disposal of the Bombay committee. This amounts to 7,500 rupees, and with the Madras Fund, makes the subscriptions on behalf of the Bombay plan no less than 1,24,730 rupees.

Besides the above letter from Meerut, the committee have received one from Madras, which will be found published in to-day's paper. This shews the views of the committee at that presidency with regard to the Calcutta plan for expending the Steam Funds, to be very similar to those entertained here, and is therefore most satisfactory.—*Bomb. Gaz., Oct.* 26.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Calcutta papers to the 13th November were received just previous to publication. They contain no intelligence of interest. Extracts are given in the Supplement.

The *Calcutta Market* of October 28th gives the following decisive report respecting the indigo crop: "The produce of the present season is still variously reported, but a pamphlet published last week by Ezakiel Mushlea, principal indigo broker, said to be compiled from accounts obtained from the planters themselves, and which therefore may be depended upon, sets the question at rest; according to his statement, which shews the expected produce of every working factory, the crop is represented at fy. mds. 86,140, but as this is reckoned upon crude produce, it is probable that when subjected to dryage and other preparation, the quantity will be diminished say about five per cent., which will bring the exportable crop to near our estimate of 80,000 maunds.

Singapore papers to the 7th November were likewise received. They are mostly filled with European news, respecting the charter.

Accounts had reached the settlement from Batavia, which confirmed the reports (p. 175) of the insurrection of the hill-people in Sumatra, and the massacre of the resident, Knoerle, at Tanjong, in the district of Ooloo Bencoolen: the secretary (Van Groll) had escaped. A general rising of the hill-people took place subsequently; upwards of 1,000 natives had made a descent upon Bencoolen, and penetrated to the heart of the settlement.

Accounts from Samarang, to the 14th August, state, that a serious disturbance has broken out amongst the native sugar-planters in the Paserwan district, near Sourabaya, who had refused to plant, cut, or carry canes next year. They assembled on the Paseban in number about 3,000, fully armed, and demanded an assurance in writing from the Resident, that he would immediately release them from sugar-planting, to which they have been all along averse. The Resident, Van Nes, finding that the natives were flocking in from all quarters, gave way, and told them that he would refer the matter to Batavia, when he would get a favourable answer, and until then they were exonerated from sugar-planting. With this answer they retired to their homes, and as the time (fourteen days) had expired, the people were anxious to know how the matter is to be settled.

The European inhabitants remained in their houses for the protection of their properties until the last day, when the number of the natives increasing most alarmingly, some took shelter in the fort, others proceeded to a neighbouring island, while others again collected their plantation-men about them, and barricaded their houses, with an intention of standing a siege. Mr. Bogle, as magistrate, was necessitated to go into the fort with his property. In fine, the confusion that prevailed is said to be indescribable, and the situation of the town most critical. Matters are said, however, to be quiet for the present, though it is fully expected that a war will, ere long, ensue.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL CHARGE OF CIVIL STATIONS.

Fort William, Sept. 13, 1833.—In consequence of the abolition of the courts of appeal, one medical officer only will hereafter be allotted, in the civil department, to each of the stations of Bareilly, Benares, Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca.

This arrangement being entirely prospective, will not affect the present incumbents.

No medical officer under the rank of surgeon will be allotted to any of the above stations, but the assistant surgeons at present attached to them may be continued in that rank, in event of a vacancy occurring during their incumbency, by the promotion or removal from any other cause of the present surgeons.

Should it be found necessary to relieve the single medical officer at any of those stations from some of the minor details of duty, a properly qualified additional native doctor will be allowed as an assistant.

HIGHER GRADE OF NATIVE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort William, Sept. 13, 1833.—With the hope of rendering a portion of the native doctors educated at the Medical Institution more efficient, and for the purpose of affording to all a motive for acquiring a more profound knowledge of medicine and surgery than they now attain, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to create a higher grade of native medical officers, to be distinguished from the ordinary class by the designation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and by the receipt of a higher rate of pay.

Native medical officers of the superior grade will be allowed, eventually, when a sufficient number may be duly qualified, to such an extent as the public service may seem to require: the pay of the grade will be from Rs. 50 to 100 per mensem, according to the situation and merits; but promotions will not be made at once, nor according to seniority, but as qualified individuals can be found, and in the first instance will be deferred for twelve months, with the view of affording to every native doctor of the existing educated class an opportunity of qualifying himself for the higher one.

Each candidate will be required to pass an examination before a committee composed of at least one member of the Medical Board, and such other medical officers as the Board may select; and the scale of attainments to be required will be such as to qualify him for the independent charge of a gaol-hospital, or even of a small detached civil station.

DRESS OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 20, 1833.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that two epaulettes be worn by all officers of foot artillery, the distinction of ranks being indicated by the size of the bullion and the devices, in the same manner as has already been prescribed for the infantry and engineers; but the pattern, which is the same as that of the Royal Artillery, to continue unaltered.

A chaco, of the same pattern as that worn in the Royal Artillery, is also to be substituted for the cap now in use with the foot artillery.

Officers will take measures to provide themselves with the above articles of equipment by the 1st of January next.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. N. STEWART.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 26, 1833.—At a European general court-martial, assembled at Fort William, on the 17th April 1833, of which Colonel J. Tombs, of the 6th regt. L.C., is president, Capt. Niel Stewart, of the 72d regt. N.I., was tried on the following charges, *viz.*

Charges.—"1st. For oppression and abuse of his authority, when in command of a treasure escort, between Berhampore and Rungpore, in having, some time between the 8th of January and the 22d Feb. 1833, illegally caused corporeal punishment to be inflicted on Nuggoo Sing, Praag Dutt, and Jubbur Sing, sepoys of the 72d regt. N.I., without trial; the said punishment having also been inflicted with a rattan, and for very trivial offences, in breach of the regulations of the service.

"2d. For highly unofficerlike and oppressive conduct, in having, on the same occasion, entered a remark in the character-book of the 6th company 72d regt. N.I., against the name of the above-mentioned Nuggoo Sing, sepoy, in these words: 'ill-behaved, quarrelsome, disobedient, and not trust-worthy,' without any sufficient grounds, and with a view to prejudice and injure that sepoy, already suffering under the ill-treatment alleged in the 1st charge.

"3d. For highly unbecoming conduct, in having, on the same occasion, cruelly inflicted punishment on Kurreemully, khidmutgar in his service, and dismissed him

without his wages; part of the said punishment having been administered with his own hands, and part by a drummer, with a rattan, by his, Capt. Stewart's, order; in disregard of repeated orders, issued by authority, prohibiting ill-treatment of the natives of India."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, do find as follows:

"On the first charge, the court find that the prisoner, Capt. Niel Stewart, of the 72d regt. N.I., when in command of a treasure escort, between Berhampore and Rungpore, sometime between the 8th of January and the 22d of Feb. 1833, illegally caused corporeal punishment to be inflicted on Nuggoo Sing, Praag Dutt, and Jubbur Sing, sepoys of the 72d regt. N.I., without trial; the said punishment having also been inflicted with a rattan, in breach of the regulations of the service. Of the rest of the charge the court acquit Capt. Stewart.

"On the 2d charge, the court find that the prisoner, Capt. Niel Stewart, of the 72d regt. N.I., did enter a remark in the character-book of the 6th company, 72d regt. N.I., against the name of the abovementioned Nuggoo Sing, sepoy, in these words: 'quarrelsome, disobedient, and not trust-worthy.' The court do not find that he wrote the words 'ill-behaved;' and the court acquit Capt. Stewart of the rest of the charge.

"On the 3d charge, the court find that the prisoner, Capt. Niel Stewart, of the 72d regt. N.I., is guilty of unbecoming conduct, in having, on the same occasion, inflicted punishment on Kurreemally, khidmutgar in his service; part of the said punishment having been administered with his own hands, and part by a drummer, with a rattan, by his, Capt. Stewart's order; but the court acquit Capt. Stewart of the rest of the charge."

Sentence.—"The court sentence the prisoner, Capt. Niel Stewart, of the 72d regt. N.I., to be severely and publicly reprimanded, in such manner as the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct."

Disapproved,

(Signed) E. BARNES, Com.-in-chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief is entirely at a loss to reconcile the consistency of the finding of the court, on the first article of the charge preferred against Capt. Stewart, with the amount of punishment awarded.

The court has found Capt. Stewart guilty of illegally causing corporeal punishment, with a rattan, to be inflicted on three sepahees, of the 72d N.I., and yet acquit him of abuse of authority; and do not enter, in their sentence, into any justification or palliation of his conduct to warrant so inadequate a punishment as that which has been awarded; neither is there one particle of evidence on the face of the proceedings in proof of the necessity for the illegal punishment inflicted on the three sepahees.

The Commander-in-chief is ready to admit that there are extreme cases of mutiny, or high insubordination, when an officer in command, not being armed with the power of the law, is compelled, for the due preservation of his authority and discipline, and the execution of the service which is entrusted to him, to resort to prompt measures, not warranted under ordinary circumstances; the illegality of which measures may be justified by imperative necessity. But the Commander-in-chief cannot allow that there existed any such necessity in the state of the escort under Capt. Stewart's command, or in the individual cases of the three sepahees concerned.

The sepoy Praag Dutt was punished for not falling in, on the assembly of the detachment, so quickly as he ought.

The sepahees Nuggoo Sing and Jubbur Sing were punished for disobedience of orders, in bringing their tattoos into camp contrary to orders; but it does not appear very clear, that when these two even were punished, they were aware of the order in question, nor what the precise nature of the order was; and with respect to Nuggoo Sing, it would seem, from a question put to the eleventh witness on the prosecution (Subadar Fyze Khan) by Capt. Stewart, that he was not punished for disobedience of the order before-mentioned.

In the first place, the order, whatever it was, was given out in a very loose manner, as appears by the answer of the pay havildar Dhooneah Sing, the seventh witness on the prosecution, to the question—

"In what way were the orders to the detachment promulgated?"

Answer.—"The captain gave them personally to me; I reported them to the subadar and jemadar; and they proclaimed them in the lines. This is the custom with orders of small moment."

The same witness, page 42 of the proceedings, says he does not know if Nuggoo Sing and Jubbur Sing had personally received the order not to bring their tattoos into camp. Subadar Fyze Khan says, page 64, "Nuggoo Sing brought his tattoo into camp three or four days before the order was issued, the other man brought his in on the same day it was issued;" and on being again asked, was it not after Jubbur Sing had been punished, that Nuggoo Sing brought his tattoo into camp?"—

Answer.—"Before."

Question.—"Did he not bring in the tattoo afterwards?"

Answer.—"No, before."

With regard to the nature of the order, the pay havildar, who is a principal witness, says, page 36, "the captain asked him (Jubbur Sing) why he had *bought* a horse against orders?"

The soubadar Fyze Khan is asked, page 67, "did you receive and promulgate orders from Capt. Stewart previous to reaching Rungpore, that the men were not to *buy* tattoos?"

This goes to the actual possession of, and not the bringing tattoos into camp; the preponderance of the evidence, however, is in favour of the latter.

It is contended that Nuggoo Sing was punished for disobedience of the order; but the Commander-in-chief is at a loss to reconcile this with the import of the following question put to the subadar Fyze Khan, at Capt. Stewart's request, page 65, *viz.*

"Were you not standing close to me, and speaking to me, when Nuggoo Sing was punished for putting my grass-cutter on his tattoo?"

The Commander-in-chief has entered into these details in justification of his most decided opinion, that the court was called upon to pronounce Capt. Stewart guilty of the whole of the first charge.

With respect to the 2d charge, the court seem either to give no credit to, or set no value on, the evidence of Lieut. Beatson, the adjutant of the 72d regt. N.I., the serjeant-major of the same, Subadar Fyze Khan, Jemadar Pursun Ditchit, and the kote havildar Dhooneah Sing, all of whom give the sepahee Nuggoo Sing an excellent character.

The sergeant-major, Richard Whitehead, says, page 61, "he is remarkable beyond the generality of sepahees for good behaviour."

Under all these circumstances, the Commander-in-chief cannot but disapprove of the finding and sentence of the court, and shall feel it his duty to bring the proceedings under the special notice of the Governor-general in Council.

Capt. Stewart will continue in arrest at large until further orders.

The Commander-in-chief cannot dismiss this subject without noticing an assertion made by Capt. Stewart in his defence, *viz.* "that it has been proved to you, that it is a constant practice in the Company's service to inflict punishment with a rattan. I believe there is not one of you present who has not himself seen it done."

The Commander-in-chief cannot admit that it has been proved to be the constant practice to inflict punishment with a rattan on sepahees; but that it does appear in evidence, on the trial of Capt. Stewart, that two drummers of the 72d regt. N.I. were so punished, much to the reprehension of Major Salmon, commanding that regiment.

The Commander-in-chief calls upon general officers of division and separate commands, to make the most minute inquiries as to Capt. Stewart's assertion; and if they find any such practice as that alluded to to exist, to take the most effectual means of suppressing it.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

ENSIGN VICKERS.

Fort William, Oct. 3, 1833.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having brought to the notice of Government the proceedings of a station court of enquiry, held at Meerut on the 27th July last, to investigate the circumstances attending an assault committed by Ens. C. R. Vickers, of the 52d regt. N.I., on Beekah, a syce in his employ, and it appearing that Ens. Vickers did, without cause, beat the said syce, in a wanton and cruel manner, on the 25th of that month, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, with reference to repeated general orders on the subject of cruelty to natives, proposes to submit the case for the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, and desires that Ens. Vickers, on the receipt of this order at Meerut, be removed from all military duty, with permission to reside at any station of the army under this presidency, receiving the pay, half-batta, and gratuity of his regimental rank pending the decision of the Honourable Court.

The major-general commanding the Meerut division will report to the adjutant-general of the army the station at which Ens. Vickers may wish to reside.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

General Department.

Aug. 19. Capt. C. Cowles to be deputy postmaster at Diamond Harbour.

26. Sir Charles D'Oyley, Bart., to officiate as civil auditor.

30. Mr. K. Murchison to take charge of office of resident at Singapore on departure of Mr. Ibbetson to Europe on furlough.

Sept. 9. Mr. H. J. Chippendall to be second commissioner for investigating claims of creditors of late rajah of Tanjore.

17. Capt. J. H. Johnstone to be controller of Hon. Company's steam-vessels.

Mr. W. J. Conolly to be deputy opium agent in district of Barielly.

Mr. E. A. Reade to be deputy opium agent in district of Cawnpore.

30. Mr. R. Williams to be superintendent of salt chokeys at Backergunge, in room of Mr. J. French.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Aug. 26. Mr. H. F. James to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. J. H. Crawford, ditto under ditto of 11th or Patna division.

Sept. 2. Mr. G. G. Mackintosh, ditto under ditto of 12th or Monghyr division.

Mr. R. C. Hepburne, ditto under ditto of 13th or Bauleah division.

Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, ditto under ditto of 8th or Benares division.

Mr. W. Vansittart, to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Cuttack division.

7. Mr. E. Thomas to officiate as an assistant under commissioner of 5th or Bareilly division, till Dec. 1833.

12. Mr. G. Gough to officiate as magistrate and collector of Zillah Sarun.

17. Mr. H. Lushington to be magistrate and collector of Suheswan.

Mr. J. H. Batten to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 9th or Goruckpore division.

Mr. C. H. Lushington, ditto under ditto of 10th or Sarun division.

Mr. C. B. Trevor, ditto under ditto of 19th or Cuttack division.

Mr. W. Lambert to officiate as a judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad.

Mr. W. F. Dick to officiate as a ditto of ditto at Allahabad.

Mr. C. W. Smith to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. W. T. Robertson ditto as an additional judge of Burdwan.

Mr. R. W. Barlow ditto as civil and session judge of Ghazeepore.

24. Mr. R. Williams to be magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

Mr. G. U. Yule to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Bauleah division.

26. Mr. T. Bruce to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tipperah.

Financial Department.

Sept. 17. Mr. W. R. Young to be accountant in judicial, revenue, commercial, and marine departments, and auditor of commercial, salt, and opium accounts.

Political Department.

Aug. 30. Major Honywood to officiate as superintendent of Mysore princes during Major Caldwell's absence from presidency on duty.

Mr. Hercules Skinner appointed to military service of H. H. the Nizam.

Sept. 19. Capt. Thoresby, secretary to Hindoo College at Benares, to officiate as agent to Governor-general at Moorshedabad until return of Lieut. Col. Cobbe, or until further orders.

27. Mr. W. Gorton to be agent to Governor-general at Benares, with a salary of Rs 500 per mensem in addition to his present allowances, chargeable to political department.

Mr. R. J. Loughman, principal assistant at Rehley, to relieve Major Wardlaw from charge of Seonee district.

Oct. 3. Lieut. J. H. Low, 39th N.I., to officiate as commandant of palace guards at Delhi during absence of Capt. Bruce.

Mr. R. M. Tilghman to officiate as agent to Governor-general in Bundlecund during absence of Mr. Ainslie, or until further orders.

Messrs. Wm. Vansittart, C. H. Lushington, J. H. Batten, and C. B. Trevor, writers, have been reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service.

Mr. George Udney Yule having passed an examination, on the 29th Aug., at Tirhoot, and being reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service, the orders which were issued on the 26th Aug. for that gentleman's return to England are revoked.

Mr. W. Ogilvy has reported his return to the presidency from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

Furloughs.—Mr. Henry Smith, to Europe.—Mr. P. M. Wynch, to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 26. The Rev. Richard Chambers to officiate as district chaplain at Berhampore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 16, 1833.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Brev. Capt. and 1st Lieut. H. Timings to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. W. O. Young to be 1st-lieut., from 29th July 1833, in suc. to T. Marshall dec.

The following cadets to be ensigns to fill vacancies in infantry on this establishment:—Arthur Sanders, from 9th July 1833, in suc. to Col. J. M. Johnson dec.—H. J. Mitchell, from 12th July 1833, in suc. to Capt. C. B. McKenly dec.

The Hon. the Court of Directors having been pleased to recal their orders of 13th Jan. 1830, and to sanction the promotion of cadets from the dates of their arrival in India as heretofore, the following promotion to rank of 2d-lieut., cornet, and ensign, and adjustment of rank, to take place, of those officers whose promotion was cancelled in Gov. G. O. of 31st May 1830, in consequence of Hon. Court's former orders, and of all those cadets who have arrived in India since that period:—

Engineers.—Thos. Renny, G. H. Fagan, L. Hill, H. Siddons, E. J. Brown, John Trail, J. D. Cunningham, T. H. Sale, Alex. Cunningham, and J. L. D. Sturt,—*Artillery.* Thos. Gray (furl., W. Timbrell, W. K. Warner, E. G. Percival (dec.), Chas. Stewart, Chas. Boulton, A. C. Hutchinson, H. Apperley, M. Dawes, W. Barr, G. P. Saimon, W. Paley, J. D. B. Ellis, C. Hogge, F. Turner, H. A. Carleton, F. L. Goodwin, E. R. E. Wilmot, W. H. Delamain, H. R. Æ. Trevor, G. Kirby, D. Reid, T. J. W. Hungerford, Thos. Bacon, John Abercrombie, E. W. Michell (furl.), R. Warburton, J. S. Phillips, J. H. Smith, E. K. Money, W. Maxwell, H. M. Conran, A. W. Hawkins, and John Rogers.—*Cavalry.* W. H. Hepburne, R. J. Hawthorne, J. D. Moffat, Jas. Irving, C. R. H. Christie, R. W. Clifford (resigned) E. I. Robinson, C. A. Kitson, S. F. McMullen, C. G. Becher, J. A. D. Fergusson, H. Y. Bazett, Edw. Harvey, G. Cunliffe, W. D. S. Hanway, H. G. C. Plowden, John Staples, Henry Brougham, and J. H. L. M. Toone.—*Infantry.* J. H. Garrett, Jas. Duncan, W. A. Cooke, John Smith, S. R. Tickell, J. C. Alderson, A. N. M. MacGregor, D. Lumsden, A. J. W. Haig, C. Swinton, J. D. Broughton, J. S. Davidson, R. Thompson, J. S. Hawks, D. Ramsay, J. S. Banks, R. Shaw, E. Magnay, R. G. George, C. I. Harrison, M. A. Bignell (resigned), A. Martin, R. N. Raikes, G. P. Whish; L. T. Forrest, W. H. L. Bird, W. W. Steer, R. Price, F. W. Horne (resigned), G. J. Brietzeke (furl.), J. T. Harwood, H. T. Combe, G. Dalston, H. S. Stewart, A. H. Ross, H. B. Walker, G. D. Hamilton (resigned), John Morrieson, J. G. Gaitskell, G. Shairp, M. E. Sherwill, H. Howorth, T. G. St. George, J. D. Pinder (dead), H. Laing, G. Ramsay, W. M. Roberts, F. B. Bosanquet, H. P. Budd, J. W. Macbarnet (dead), W. D. Goodyar, J. Dupré Fergusson, G. Verner (furl.), Walter Hore, J. T. Hay (dead), H. D. Van Homrigh, J. C. Phillips, A. Sanders, H. J. Mitchell, J. H. Fergusson, T. Sturrock dead, F. H. Hawtrey, F. Shirreff, F. E. Voyle, W. Stiles (dead), S. Arden, Geffery Elliot (furl.), T. J. Gardiner, R. H. Sale, G. A. Fisher, D. A. Campbell, C. C. Skelton, G. S. H. Browne, T. W. Oldfield, H. E. S. Abbott, G. N. Greene, Robert Hay, A. E. Dick, P. G. Cornish, P. D. Warren, Robert Inglis, T. C. Richardson, Jas. Murray, Samuel Pond, R. T. Edwards, John Turner, Fred. Adams, Geo. Parker, C. J. Richards, C. H. Davidson, S. W. R. Tulloch, S. W. Buller, J. G. Robertson, J. S. D. Tulloch, Wm. Vine (struck off), W. H. Tombs, and T. C. Birch.

Head-Quarters, July 30, 1833.—*57th N.I.* Lieut. L. Hone to be adj., v. Smith permitted to resign appointment.

Aug. 1.—The following removal and posting made:—Lieut. Col. J. Caulfield, C.B. (on furl.), from 4th to 3d L.C.—Lieut. Col. C. P. King (new prom.), to 4th L.C.

Aug. 2 *and* 3.—The following division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. H. M. Green to do duty with 25th N.I., and apply to deputy qu. mast. gen. of army for a passage to Arracan; date Presidency 17th July.—Assist. Surg. J. G. Vos, M.D., to take medical charge of left wing 67th N.I., at Bandah, as a temp. arrangement; date Cawnpore 24th July.—Cadet G. Parker to proceed to Dinapore, and do duty with European regt.; date Presidency 18th July.

17th N.I. Ens. G. M. Hill to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Wood prom.

Aug. 5.—The following removals made in Regt. of Artillery:—Lieut. E. D'A. Todd, from 2d tr. 2d brigade, to 3d comp. 2d bat., and Lieut. J. D. Shakespear, from latter to former.

Cadet S. Pond to join and do duty with 63d N.I. at Mullye.

Aug. 9.—The following presidency division order confirmed:—Cadet J. H. L. M. Toone to proceed to Cawnpore, and do duty with 8th L.C., and Cadet T. C. Birch to join and do duty with 55th N.I. at Barrackpore, date 24th July.

Aug. 10.—The following removals and postings of medical officers made:—Surgs. W. Findon from 62d to 39th N.I.; and J. Atkinson (on furl.) from 39th to 62d do.—Assist. Surgs. A. Wilson from 39th to 62d N.I.; J. S. Sullivan (on furl.) from 62d to 39th do.; W. Bogie, M.D. (on furl.) from 3d Local Horse to 10th N.I.; F. H. Fisher (on furl.) to 50th N.I.; A. Henderson (on furl.) to 41st do.

Fort-William, Aug. 22.—Capt. H. W. Bellew, 56th N.I., to be a deputy-assist. qu. mast. general, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Fisher app. assistant to Governor-general's agent on north-east frontier.

Cadet of Engineers N. C. Macleod admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

The recent nomination of Capt. J. A. Crommelin, corps of engineers, to superintend building of a ghaut at Mutra, cancelled.

Superintending Surg. Joseph Langstaff to be 3d member of Medical Board, from 23d July, consequent on decease of Surg. John Browne.

Surg. John Marshall to be superintending surgeon on establishment, v. Langstaff app. a member of Medical Board.

Assist. Surg. H. Chapman, attached to civil station of Bareilly, and Assist. Surg. W. Rhodes at Cheera Poonjee, permitted to exchange appointments.

Aug. 30.—*Infantry.* Major Thos. Maddock to be lieut.-col., v. R. L. Dickson retired, with rank from 14th June, 1833, v. W. C. Baddeley, C.B., prom.

10th N.I. Capt. D. Pringle to be major, Lieut. W. Foley to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Fred. Samler to be lieut.; from 14th June 1833, in suc. to T. Maddock prom.

25th N.I. Ens. J. D. Kennedy to be lieut., from 2d July 1833, v. C. J. C. Collins dec.

37th N.I. Ens. W. C. P. Collinson to be lieut. from 22d Aug. 1833, v. M. T. White transf. to invalid estab.

Assist. Surg. Walter Glass, M.D., to be surg., v. T. Henderson retired, with rank from 23d July 1833, v. J. Browne dec.

Assist. Surg. John O'Dwyer app. to medical duties of civil station of Chittagong, v. Goodeve.

The resignation of Lieut. S. Mallock, corps of engineers, of his situation as an assist. sec. to Military Board, accepted of.

Surg. F. S. Matthews to officiate as presidency surgeon, on departure for Europe of Surg. Charters, M.D.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 12.—*40th N.I.* Lieut. H. C. Reynolds to be adj., v. Hanway, permitted to resign appointment.

62d N.I. Ens. W. Bridge to be adj., v. Smith permitted to resign appointment.

Aug. 19.—The following removals made in Regt. of Artillery:—Lieuts. G. H. Swinley, from 1st. comp. 4th, to 4th comp. 3d bat.; and H. Rutherford, from 4th comp. 3d to 1st comp. 4th bat.

Assist. Surg. F. C. Henderson, M.D., to continue to do duty with detachment of sappers and miners at Allahabad, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. D. Russell, M.D., app. to 10th L.C.

Aug. 20.—The following removals and postings made:—Ensigns W. F. Hammersley, from 41st to 60th N.I., at Cawnpore; W. Jennings, from 54th to 68th do., at Mynpoorie; J. S. Banks, from 58th to 33d do., at Cuttack.

The undermentioned cornet and ensigns posted to corps, and directed to join:—Cornet E. J. Robinson to 7th L.C., at Mhow.—Ensigns A. Martin to 47th N.I., at Cuttack; R. N. Raikes to 36th do., at Mhow; W. H. L. Bird to 12th do., at Lucknow; W. W. Steer to 25th do., at Arracan; R. Price to 67th do., at Etawah; L. T. Forrest to 40th do., at Allygurh; G. J. Brietzeke to 49th do., at Loodianah; G. P. Whish to 60th do., at Cawnpore; J. T. Harwood to 68th do., at Mynpoorie; H. T. Coombe to right wing European regt., at Dinapore; G. Dalston to 55th N.I., at Sultanpore, Oude; H. S. Stewart to 2d do., at Jubbulpore; A. H. Ross to 42d do., at Delhi; H. B. Walker to left wing European regt., at Dinapore; J. Morrieson to 30th N.I., at Almorah; J. G. Gaitskell to 8th do., at Kurnaul; G. Shairp to 15th do., at Shajehanpore; M. E. Sherwill to 3d do., at Nusseerabad; H. Howorth to 39th do., at Delhi; T. G. St. George to 17th do., at Nusseerabad; H. Laing to 27th do., at Hansi.

Capt. W. Caine, H.M. 26th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. the Hon. J. Ramsay, commanding Meerut division of army, from 1st Sept.

Aug. 22.—The following removals made;—Col. (Maj. Gen.) Sir A. Knox, K.C.B., from 3d to 7th L.C.; and Col. H. Thomson, from 7th to 3d do.—Lieut. Col. S. H. Tod (on furl.), from 8th to 72d N.I.; and Lieut.-Col. R. Wyatt, from 72d to 8th do.—Maj. [illegible], of [illegible], to join and do duty with the L.C.

Surg. D. Stenton removed from 32d to 55th N.I., and Surg. W. Mitchelson (new prom.) posted to 32d do.

Fort-William, Sept. 5.—*1st N.I.* Ens. Fred. Raleigh to be lieut., from 30th Aug. 1833, v. V. Law transf. to pension estab.

7th N.I. Ens. S. C. Starkey to be lieut., from 1st Sept. 1833, v. A. Arabin dec.

Assist. Surg. George Forbes, M.D., app. to medical duties of civil station of Hedjellee, v. Menzies about to proceed to Europe.

Sept. 13.—*62d N.I.* Ens. Wm. Swatman to be lieut., from 24th Aug. 1833, v. A. M. Methven dec.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 28.—Assist. Surg. S. Wimbolt to take medical charge of left wing 67th N.I., at Bandah.

Sept. 2 *to* 11.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surgs. T. Chapman, M.D., and J. H. Dallas, M.D., to do duty former with H.M. 3d Buffs, and latter with H.M. 49th regt.; date Presidency 13th Aug.—Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., 8th L.C., to proceed to Banda, and officiate as civil assistant-surgeon at that station v. Stewart dec.; date Cawnpore 23d Aug.—Ens. J. T. Fergusson to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 70th N.I., during absence on leave of Lieut. Mercer; date 25th Aug.—Lieut. A. B. Ogilby to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 27th N.I., during the absence of Lieut. Plumbe on leave; date 31st Aug.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. Whiteford to act as adj. to 65th N.I., v. Methven dec.; date 24th Aug.—Supernum. Ens. F. E. Voyle, to join and do duty with 60th N.I.; date 29th Aug.

Supernum. Ensigns J. S. D. Tulloch and R. T. Edwards, to do duty, former with 43d regt. at Secrora, and latter with 74th N.I., at Mirzapore.

Fort-William, Sept. 19.—The undermentioned officers to be 1st-assistants to great trigonometrical survey, from 1st Oct.:—Lieut. R. Macdonald, 69th N.I.; Lieut. A. H. E. Boileau, of engineers.

17th N.I. Capt. John Oliver to be major, Lieut. Thos. Cooke to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. G. M. Hill to lieut., from 23th Aug. 1833, in suc. to J. W. Jones dec.

19th N.I. Ens. Fred. Lloyd to be lieut., from 3d Sept. 1833, v. J. Stephen dec.

24th N.I. Ens. J. T. Bush to be lieut., from 16th July 1833, v. J. G. Sharpe dec.

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. E. H. Simpson to be col., from 29th Aug. 1833, v. W. H. Wood dec.—Maj. Duncan Presgrave to be lieut.-col., from same date, v. E. H. Simpson prom.

52d *N.I.* Capt. George Kingston to be major,

and Lieut. T. P. Ellis to be capt. of a comp., from 29th Aug. 1833, in suc. to D. Presgrave prom. — Supernum. Lieut. Alex. Mackintosh brought on effective strength of regt.

Messrs. J. C. Smith, Francis Thompson, and James Anderson, M.D., admitted on establishment as assist. surgeons.

The following cadets admitted to service, and promoted to rank of 2d-lieut. and ensign:—Wm. Jones, for engineers; J. W. Kaye, for artillery; T. T. Tucker and Arbuthnot Dallas for infantry.

Sept. 27.—Infantry. Major T. J. Anquetil to be lieut.-col., from 15th Sept. 1833, v. W. W. Davis dec.

18th N.I. Lieut. F. W. Anson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. W. Davidson to be lieut., from 12th Sept. 1833, in suc. to J. Holyoake, dec.

37th N.I. Lieut. H. B. Smith to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Loveday to be lieut., from 18th Sept. 1813, in suc. to J. W. Patton dec.

44th N.I. Capt. O. Stubbs to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Des Voeux to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Henry Abbott to be lieut., from 15th Sept. 1833, in suc. to T. J. Anquetil prom.

Assist. Surg. Charles Mackinnon to be surg., from 20th Sept. 1833, v. G. Waddell, M.D., dec.

Assist. Surg. J. Colvin, M.D., to assume medical duties of civil station of Burdwan, during indisposition of Assist. Surg. Donaldson.

Surg. John Turner to resume duties of general hospital on 1st October.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 14 and 17.—The following regimental and station orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. L. L. Scott to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st L.C., during absence on leave of Lieut. G. Reid; date 23d Aug.—Capt. J. M. Heptinstall, 31st N.I., to act as major of brigade, v. Arabin dec.; date Barrackpore, 2d Oct.—Ens. J. D. McPherson to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 22d N.I., during absence on leave of Lieut. Nesbitt; date 2d Oct.

The following removals and postings made:—Col. W. C. Baddeley, C.B. (new prom.), to 15th N.I.—Lieut. Cols. A. Lockett, from 33d to 16th N.I.; H. Hall (new prom.), to 33d do; A. Galloway, from 10th to 55th do.; T. Maddock (new prom.), to 10th do.; E. H. Simpson, from 67th to 25th do.; J. Dun on furl.), from 25th to 67th do.; P. M. Hay, from 29th to 56th do.; W. R. C. Costley, from 56th to 29th do.—The removals of Lieut. Cols. Hay and Costley to take place on 1st Oct.

The following removals and postings made in medical department:—Surgeons W. Panton, from 4th to 51st N.I.; J. Savage (on furl.), from 51st to 4th do.; W. Glass, M.D., (on furl.) to 29th do.; —Assist. Surgs. E. T. Downes, from 51st to 37th N.I.; and G. Smith, from 37th to 12th do.

Fort-William, Oct. 3.—Infantry. Major Thos. Dundas to be lieut.-col., from 19th Sept. 1833, v. C. Frye dec.

47th N.I. Capt. R. W. Pogson to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. S. Winfield to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. David Pott to be lieut., from 19th Sept. 1833, in suc. to T. Dundas prom.

67th N.I. Ens. F. P. Fulcher to be lieut. from 22d Sept. 1833, v. W. Cole dec.

Lieut. Geo. Borradaile, 49th N.I., to be a major of brigade on establishment, v. Arabin dec.

Capt. Wm. Bell, executive officer of 17th or Burdwan division, to officiate as superintendent of public works in province of Cuttack, v. Capt. Patton dec., and during absence of Lieut. Col. Cheape.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Spencer, app. to medical duties of civil station of Moradabad, v. Assist. Surg. A. McK. Clark, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Assist. Surg. E. Tritton, app. to medical duties of civil station of Allyghur, v. Mackinnon prom. to rank of surgeon.

Mr. Chas. McCurdy admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and Mr. P. B. F. Green as a veterinary surgeon.

Colonel Robert Stevenson, C.B., app. to general staff of army, with rank of brigadier-general, from 7th Nov., in suc. to Brig. Gen. Carpenter, whose tour on staff will expire on that date.

Cadet of Infantry Roderick Robertson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 20.—22d N.I. Ens. J. D. McPherson to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Lieut. Nesbitt, who has been permitted to resign the appointment.

Sept. 21.—Engineers. Lieut. C. S. Guthrie to be adj., v. Laughton attached to Persian army.

56th N.I. Lieut. C. Fowle to be adj., v. Methven dec.

70th N.I. Ens. J. T. Fergusson to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Mercer, who has been permitted to resign that situation.

Sept. 23.—The following division order confirmed:—Major W. Stirling, 74th N.I., to command European invalids and garrison of Chunar, v. Lieut. Col. Auriol dec., as a temp. arrangement; date 15th Sept.

Lieut. and Adj. T. F. Tait, 4th local horse, to act as 2d in command, during absence of Lieut. Walker.

Ens. R. Hill, 4th N.I., to act as adj. to 4th local horse, v. Tait.

Cornet E. I. Robinson, 7th L.C., to be 2d in command of 2d local horse, v. Meade, who resigns that appointment.

Regimental Rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers, brought on the effective strength of artillery and infantry on this establishment, from the dates expressed:—*Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. T. Gray, 25th July 1833, in suc. to 1st-Lieut. W. T. Garrett dec.; 2d.-Lieut. Wm. Timbrell, 29th July 1833, in suc. to Capt. T. Marshall dec.; 2d-Lieut. W. K. Warner, 3d Sept. 1833, v. 2d Lieut. T. Gray dec.—*Infantry.* Ens. J. H. Fergusson, 2d Aug. 1833, in suc. to Maj. Gen. (Col.) T. Shuldham dec.; Ens. F. H. Hawtrey, 8th Aug. 1833, v. Ens. T. W. Home resigned; Ens. Francis Shirreff, 21st Aug. 1833, v. Ens. J. Gibb dec.; Ens. F. E. Voyle, 22d Aug. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. M. T. White, transf. to inv. estab.; Ens. S. Arden, 22d Aug. 1833, in suc. to Ens. W. H. Massie, resigned; Ens. G. Elliot, 22d Aug. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. Col. R. L. Dickson retired; Ens. T. J. Gardiner, 24th Aug. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. A. M. Methven dec.; Ens. R. H. Sale, 27th Aug. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. C. J. C. Collins, dec.—Ens. G. A. Fisher, 30th Aug. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. J. V. Law transf. to pension estab.; Ens. D. A. Campbell, 1st Sept. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. A. Arabin dec; Ens. C. C. Skelton, 3d Sept. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. J. Stephen dec.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment:—Aug. 22. Lieut. M. T. White, 37th N.I.

Transferred to Pension Establishment:—Aug. 30. Lieut J. V. Law, 1st N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 19. Ens. Thos. James, 21st N.I. — Oct. 3. Lieut. Keith Young, 50th N.I.—Lieut. Col. T. Shubrick, 5th L.C.—Lieut. A. K. Agnew, 6th N.I.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Bryce, M.D.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officer having been pronounced by the examiners of the college of Fort Willian fully qualified for the appointment of interpreter, is accordingly exempted from future examination in the native languages:

Ens. J. C. Dougan, 19th regt. N.I.

The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in Persian and Hindoostanee by district committees, are exempted from further examination, except that by the examiners of the college of Fort William, which they are expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—

Lieut. R. Ramsay, 10th regt. N.I.
Lieut. G. Johnston, 46th regt. N.I.
Lieut. W. Shaw, 52d regt. N.I.
Lieut. G. R. Gwatkin, 60th regt. N.I.
Lieut. W. T. Briggs, 74th regt. N.I.
2d-Lieut. M. Dawes, artillery.
Ens. G. M. Hill, 17th regt. N.I.
Ens. R. Shaw, 23d regt. N.I.
Ens. E. C. F. Beaumont, 32d regt. N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 22. Major Richard Benson, 11th N.I., mil. sec. and aide-de-camp to Governor-general, for health.—Lieut. Thos. Edwards, regt. of artil., for health.—24. Mr. Edward Maybery, pension estab., for health.—30. Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D., officiating presidency surgeon, for health.—Sept. 5. Lieut. D. Bamfield, 56th N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. John Bracken, 29th N.I., for health.—27. Lieut. S. Mallock, corps of engineers, for health.—Assist. Surg. A. McK. Clark, attached to civil station of Moradabad, on private affairs.—Oct. 3. Capt. James Roxburgh, 30th N.I. (junior assist. to agent to Governor-general north-east frontier), for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Aug. 30. Lieut. A. G. F. J. Younghusband, 35th N.I., for eighteen months, for health viâ Mauritius).—Sept. 5. Assist. Surg. G. Smith, for two years, for health (viâ Straits of Malacca).

To Mauritius.—Oct. 1. Ens. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 13. *Cinq Freres*, Ytier, from Marseilles and Bourbon.—19. *Courier de St. Pierre*, Besque, from Nantz and Pondicherry —22. *Joanna*, Patterson, from Greenock; and *Egyptian*, Lilburn, from Bombay.—23. *Lion*, Rich, from Boston (America).—25. *Amiable Creole*, Gerard, from Bourbon and Mauritius.—26. *Forth*, Robinson, from China and Singapore.—31. *Blakely*, Jackson, from Liverpool.—Sept. 1. *Sultana*, McGregor, and *Gulnare*, Bulley, both from Bombay; *Jean*, Edwards, and *Richard Bell*, Wardle, both from Singapore: *Argyle*, McDonald, from Mauritius; and *Virginia*, Welsh, from New York and Batavia—2. *Emmee*, Gerard, from Mauritius and Masulipatam.—4. *Pegasus*, Howlett, from Sydney and Isle of France; *Admiral Hogan*, Trocorn, from Bourbon; and *Tuscany*, Littlefield, from Boston.—6. *Spartan*, Wells, from Liverpool.—7. *David Barclay*, Fewson, from Sunderland, Torbay, Madeira, and Madras.—8. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, from Mauritius, Pondicherry, and Madras.—10. *Copernicus*, May, from London, Ceylon, and Madras.—11. *Lady McNaghten*, Faith, from London and Madras; *Cordelia*, Weaver, from Greenock; and *Courier de Bourbon*, Lacroix, from Nantes and Madras.—15. *Protector*, Buttanshaw, from London, Cape, and Madras.—16. *Emile*, Ducom, from Bordeaux and Madras; *Ruby*, Hill, from Mauritius and Covelong; and H.M.S. *Melville*, Hart, from Madras.—17. *Collingwood*, Riley, from Liverpool and Mauritius.—20. *Pearl*, Sanders, from Bristol and Mauritius; and *Eupirasia*, Audibert, from Mauritius and Maho.—26. *Mary Ann Webb*, Viner, from Liverpool.—27. *Kyle*, Fletcher, from London and Madras; and *Brougham*, Viles, from Isle of France and Ceylon.—28. *Sanderson*, Sage, from Newcastle; *Asia*, Biddle, from London, Madeira, and Madras; and *Cornwall*, Bell, from London, and Madras.—Oct. 6. *Irma*, Benard, from Havre de Grace.—9. *William Gray*, Grecne, from Boston; and *Dorchester*, Carrick, from Newcastle and Cape.—11. *Jumna*, Pinder, from Liverpool; *Intrepid*, Robinson, from ditto; *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, from ditto; and *Nancy*, from Bordeaux.—12. *General Gascoyne*, Fisher, from Madras and Ennore.—16. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Heming, from London and Madras.—18. *Fergusson*, Young, from London and Madras.—*Royal Saxon*, Renner, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 20. *Clorinda*, Antram, for Mauritius; and *La Seine*, Marie, for Havre de Grace.—21. *Imogen*, Richardson, for Mauritius and London; and *Velocifere*, Rowden, for Bourbon.—22. *Thetis*, Boothby, for Madras.—23. *Nelson Wood*, Ball, for Mauritius.—25. *Thomas Dongall*, Brown, for Mauritius; and *Mackbar*, Lancaster, for Bombay.—26. H.C. Ch. S. *Larkins*, Campbell, for China.—Sept. 1. *Thalia*, Biden, for Madras.—3. *America*, Eldridge, for New York.—4. *Orontes*, Canney, for London; *Victoire et Lise*, Cartier, for Bourbon; and *Courier de St. Pierre*, Besque, for ditto.—5. *Merope*, Pollock, for Mauritius.—8. *Centoo*, Black, for London.—11. *Roslyn Castle*, Richards, for London; and *Zoroaster*, Patton, for Madras.—18. *Memnon*, Aiken, for Liverpool; *Forth*, Robinson, for Madras; and *Capricorn*, Smith, for ditto.—19. *Red Rover*, Whittle, for Singapore and China.—20. *Penelope*, Hutchinson, and *Egyptian*, Lilburn, both for Masulipatam; and *Hall*, Hughes, for Madras.—23. *Amiable Creole*, Gerard, for Bourbon.—26. *Margaret*, Johns, for London.—28. *Courier de Bourbon*, Lacroix, for Bourbon.—Oct. 3. *Lady McNaghten*, Faith, for Madras.—4. *David Barclay*, Fewson, for Madras; *Princess Victoria*, Hart, for London; and *Prince George*, Creed, for ditto.—6. *Mount Vernon*, Whitney, for Boston (America); *Collingwood*, Riley, for Mauritius; *Protector*, Buttanshaw, for Madras; and *Ruby*, Hill, for ditto.—7. *Joanna*, Patterson, for Greenock.—8. *Spartan*, Webb, for Madras.—15. *Fanny*, Edwards, for Madras.—18. *Mary Ann Webb*, Viner, for Liverpool.—*Blakely*, Jackson, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

Aug. 30. H.C.S. *Castle Huntly*, Johnstone, for China.—Sept. 3. H.C.S. *Buckinghamshire*, Shea, for China.

Freight to London (Oct. 18).—Dead weight, £4. 10*s.* to £5 per ton; light goods, £4. 10*s.* to £6. ditto; ½ per cent. for bullion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 7. At Kyouk Phyoo, the lady of Lieut. Richard Lloyd, of a daughter.

July 4. At Agra, the lady of Capt. J. L. Earle, 9th N.I., of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. G. Aviet, of a son.

15. At Bhowsing, Kishnagur, the lady of T. V. Newton, Esq., of a son.

16. Mrs. Jas. Black, of a daughter.

17. At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. Cornish, of a son.

— At Mynpoorie, Mrs. Scott, of a daughter.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Moffatt, of a son.

— Mrs. Henry Smith, of a son, still-born.

24. At Calcutta, the lady of P. M. Wynch, Esq., of a son.

25. The lady of Rev. J. Hill, of a son.

— Mrs. H. Cooke, of a daughter.

30. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. J. B. Hearsey, commanding 2d Local Horse, of a son.

Aug. 3. At Dinapoor, Mrs. F. Smyth, of a son.

4. At Cawnpore, the lady of Alex. Chalmers, Esq., M.D., of a son.

5. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Havelock, H.M.'s 13th L.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of P. Durand, Esq., of Nissendypore Factory, Jessore, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Charles Waller, of a daughter.

6. Mrs. N. Alexander, of a daughter.

7. At Futtehghur, the wife of Mr. Thomas Lambert, of a son.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. V. Rees, of a son.

— Mrs. W. B. Carbery, of a daughter.

10. Mrs. R. B. Richardson, of a daughter.

12. At Mynpoorie, the lady of Lieut. Alston, 69th N.I., of a daughter.

16. At Bhowsing, the lady of G. Rogers, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Thomas Rees, of the *Lord Amherst*, of a daughter.

17. At Meerut, the lady of Ensign and Adj. Bristow, of a son.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. W. Bell, executive officer, of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of James Hills, Esq., of Kishnaghur, of a son.

— At Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut. Audain, H.M. 16th regt., of a daughter.

21. At Futtehghur, Mrs. Delmedick, of a son.

22. At Futtehghur, the wife of Mr. Joseph Morgan, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. Nash, of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Steel, superintendent of police, of a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, the lady of G. E. Hudson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Hooghly, the lady of W. H. Belli, civil service, of a son.

25. Mrs. G. Nicholls, of a daughter.

26. At Garden Reach, the lady of Sir Edward Ryan, of a son.

26. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Alexander, 5th L.C., of a son.
28. Mrs. John Gleeson, of a daughter.
29. At Fort William, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. T. H. Scott, 38th N.I., of a daughter.
30. At Calcutta, the lady of D. McFarlan, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. H. W. Bellew, of a son,
31. Mrs. F. J. Queiros, of a son.
Sept. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of William F. Fergusson, Esq., of a son.
2. Mrs. Robert Campbell, of a daughter.
3. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. Thomas Polwhele, 42d regt. N.I., of a son.
— Mrs. J. M. Heritage, of a daughter.
4. At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Linton, Esq., of a son.
5. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Hadley D'Oyly, Esq., of the H.C. service, of a son.
— At Jallasore, the lady of Thomas Campbell, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. Graham, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. Dessa, of a daughter.
6. At Dinapore, the lady of J. Johnstone, Esq., M.D., surgeon 64th regt., of a daughter.
— At Dacca, the lady of E. Ommanney, Esq., engineers, of a daughter
7. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. Dougal, Esq., of a daughter.
8. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. D. L. Richardson, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. Macleod, Esq., of a son.
9. At Almorah, the lady of Capt. Buttanshaw, of a daughter, still-born.
— At Bareilly, the lady of Capt. Wake, 44th N.I., of a daughter.
11. At Bowdangah Factory, the lady of J. B. Crauford, Esq., of a son.
— At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Geo. Moore, commanding 59th N.I., of a son.
12. At Calcutta, the lady of Ets. Newbolt, sub-assist. com. gen., of a son.
— Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry, of a son.
13. At Bandah, the lady of Lieut. Harris, 70th regt., of a son.
14. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Ince, Esq., of a son.
15. At Seetapore, the lady of Assist.-Surg. J. Dalrymple, of a son.
16. At Dinapore, the lady of Octavus Wray, Esq., surgeon European regt., of a daughter.
— At Baugundee, the lady of Mr. Assist. Surg. Temple, of a daughter.
17. Mrs. S. M. Gasper, of a son.
19. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. George Hogarth, H.M.'s 26th Foot, of a still-born child.
— Mrs. John Jenkins, of a son.
— At Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. Vanrenen, artillery, of a still-born child.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Lawler, of a son.
21. Mrs. Charles Jadowin, of a son.
22. At Dhurumherpore indigo factory, the lady of M. J. Lemarchand, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. McCulloch, of a son.
24. At Jounpore, the lady of G. F. Brown, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
25. Mrs. T. Ross, of a daughter (since dead).
26. At Mympoorie, the lady of Capt. A. G. Ward, 68th N.I., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of N. J. Halhed, Esq., civil service, of a son.
28. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. F. R. Moore, 52d N.I., of a daughter.
29. At Burdwan, the lady of the Hon. Robert Forbes, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of W. F. Clark, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of A. Muller, Esq., of a son.
30. At Rampore Bauleah, the lady of J. Lowis, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Mirzapore, the lady of Colin Lindsay, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— Mrs. M. D. De Silva, of a son.
Oct. 1. At Lucknow, Mrs. Anne Louisa Lightle, of a son.
2. At Fort William, the lady of the late Capt. J. Vincent, H.M. 16th Lancers, of a daughter.
3. At Calcutta, the lady of John Tytler, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Beerbhoom, the lady of F. Millett, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
3. Mrs. Maria Sealy, of a son.
— Mrs. Hitchins, of a daughter.
4. At Calcutta, the lady of the late Capt. W. J. Crawley, of a son.
5. Mrs. R. J. Cardozo, of a daughter.
7. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. Dougal, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. H. Bobonau, jun., of a daughter.
Lately. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. R. Roberts, horse artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 10. At Calcutta, Lieut. William Tritton, 41st N.I., to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Capt. James, Bengal army.
15. At Cuttack, George Beecher, Esq., to Miss Eliza Sturrock.
26. At Chinsurah, George P. Vallancey, Esq., Madras N.I., to Harriette, fifth daughter of the late Sir George Garrett.
28. At Muttra, Capt. Charles Cheape, major of brigade, to Miss Caroline Eliza Harriot, daughter of Major Harriot, 5th L.C.
Sept. 2. At Ghazeepore, Lieut. J. J. Grant, H.M. 38th regt., to Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Archibald Colquhoun, Esq.
3. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Crichton, to Mary Anne, daughter of Christ. Johnson, Esq., C.S.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Andrew Culloden, to Miss Elizabeth Hunter.
5. At Calcutta, Mr. S. Mendham, to Miss A. Cooper.
6. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Vincent Eyre, artillery, to Emily, only daughter of the late Col. Sir James Mouat, Bart., Bengal engineers.
9. At Allyghur, Lieut. John Erskine, 40th regt. N.I., son of the late Lord Kinnedder, one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Capt. M. A. Bunbury, of the same regiment.
10. At Calcutta, W. Turner, Esq., merchant, to Miss Louisa Maria Shearman, eldest daughter of the late W Shearman, Esq.
— At Calcutta, John Muller, Esq., of the H.C. mint, to Sarah Mary Anne Shearman, youngest daughter of the late W. Shearman, Esq.
— At Agra, Mr. Richard Dalton, to Miss Sarah Hammond.
11. At Calcutta, Lieut. D. Shaw, of the 54th regt. N.I., to Alicia, second daughter of S. H. Boileau, Esq., register in the department of native correspondence, late the Persian office.
12. At Calcutta, Mr. John Edwin Clinger, to Miss Mary Smith.
16. At Mymunsing, George Adams, Esq., civil service, to Miss Emelia Read, daughter of the late Capt. James Read, of the Bengal N.I.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Theophilus Plomer, to Miss Caroline Phillips.
17. At Chinsurah, Charles D. C. Adams, Esq., H.M. 16th regt., to Amelia Anne, youngest daughter of the late Sir George Garrett.
18. At Calcutta, Charles Steer, Esq., of the civil service, to Miss Caroline Thompson.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Benjamin Smythe, to Miss Isabella Ann Railey.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Thomas Mansell, to Miss Sophia Caroline French.
19. At Chinsurah, Lieut. Blair of the Buffs, to Miss Louisa Killick.
23. At Fort William, Mr. William Coles, to Miss Gawke.
24. At Benares, Mr. W. Bryant, to Miss Catherine Maria Morgan.
30. At Cawnpore, George Poyntz Ricketts, Esq., of the 1st regt. Bengal L.C., to Isabella Victoria, youngest daughter of the late Peter Begbie, Esq.
Oct. 5. At Calcutta, Mr. John Ridley, junior, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Sealy.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Henry Scott, to Miss Teresa Keating.
10. At Calcutta, Henry Augustus Poulson, Esq., of Nundunpore, Kishnagur, indigo-planter, to Miss Sarah Allen Dunn.
Lately. At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Riedy, to Miss Charlotte Wright, of Cossitollah.

DEATHS.

June 22. At Cawnpore, the lady of John Anderson Grecnway, Esq.
July 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. J. Sherburne.
14. At Calcutta, Miss Mary Macarthur.

16. At Sea, Lieut. J. G. Sharpe, 24th N.I.
— At Dinapore, Mr. J. J. L. Emmett.
17. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Boyce, aged 29.
19. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Poole, aged 27.
23. At Barrackpore, Lieut. J. P. Fleming, 55th regt. N.I., aged 29.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Winter, aged 74.
23. At Calcutta, Mrs. Alex. Horsburgh.
24. At Mhow, Lieut. A. M. Methven, adjutant of the 65th regt. N.I.
29. At Allahabad, Capt. T. Marshall, artillery.
Aug. 3. At Calcutta, Master T. E. Spencer.
5. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Wright, aged 48.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Leish, aged 33.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Mandy; aged 46.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. G. Hall, aged 19.
15. At Calcutta, Delphine, second daughter of A. Le Franc, Esq., of Chandernagore.
— At Cawnpore, Mr. W. H. Tolly, of the H.C. lithographic press, Calcutta, aged 28.
16. At Sea, on board the *Kellie Castle*, East-Indiaman, Major George Bristow, brigade-major of H.M. forces in Bengal, aged 69.
17. At Banda, aged 4 years, Agnes Emily, second daughter, and Sophia Mary, wife of Montague Ainslie, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, aged 33.
— At Calcutta, of fever, Mr. Edward Stuart, late an officer of the barque *Agnes*.
18. Madame Marie Laplace, aged 36.
— At Calcutta, the Rev. Fre Simao Caitono de Azavedo, aged 47.
20. At Hyderabad, Sir William Rumbold, Bart., late a magistrate of Calcutta. He was cut off by apoplexy, and was found dead in his bed next morning, as though in a calm and wholesome sleep.
— At Banda, Charlotte Augusta, wife of Alfred William Begbie, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.
21. At Hansi, Ensign J. Gibb, of the 27th regt. Native Infantry.
24. At Calcutta, in consequence of severe sufferings endured on board the *Lord Amherst* during the awful hurricane of May last, Louisa Scott, wife of William Seton Charters, M.D., officiating presidency surgeon.
— At Cawnpore, in his 26th year, Lieut. Geo. Crofton, H.M. 16th Lancers, youngest son of the late A. Crofton, Esq., of Roebuck Castle, county of Dublin.
— At Calcutta, Miss Anne Maria Ward, daughter of the late Mr. R. D. Ward, county of Gloucester, in her 29th year.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Cripps, H.C. Marine, aged 30.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Hedger, aged 29.
27. At Monghyr, Mrs. Mary Chamberlain, relict of the late Rev. J. Chamberlain.
— At Delhi, Mr. Edwards, deputy-commissary of ordnance.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Octavius Manson.
— At Calcutta, Mr. G. H. Pearson.
29. At Chinsurah, Charlotte Adelaide, wife of Lieut. J. W. P. Audain, H.M. 16th Foot, aged 17.
— Colonel William H. Wood, commanding in Arracan.
— At Calcutta, Mr. L. J. Joseph, aged 38.
30. At Chandernagore, J. T. Martin, Esq., indigo-planter, aged 69.
31. At Calcutta, Capt. Alexander Landale, of the country service, aged 48.
— At his father's residence, Garden Reach, George Chester, Esq., jun., of the civil service
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Wells, H.C. marine.
— At Howrah, Mr. E. W. Lowrie, aged 19.
Sept. 1. At Cawnpore, of cholera, Ensign P. T. R. White, H.M. 31st regt., aged 26, second son of W. R. White, Esq., surgeon to H.M. 16th Lancers.
2. At Calcutta, Capt. Alfred Arabin, brigade-major at Barrackpore, aged 32.
— Mrs. Charles Cornelius, sen., aged 60.
3. At Mussoorie, Lieut. James Stephen, of the 19th regt. Bengal N.I.
4. At Guttaul, Mrs. M. Matthews.
5. At Calcutta, Sarah Edwards, lady of Richard Bird, Esq., attorney at law, aged 21.
6. At Calcutta, Mrs. McCullock, aged 28.
— Miss Caroline Ridley, aged 19.
7. At Calcutta, Mr. L. M. Cantopher, late head-assistant in the military-secretary's office.
9. Mr. Thos. Wakerell, H.C. marine, aged 34.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Jacob D'Cruz, aged 70.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Benj. Bails, aged 17.
9. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Morton, relict of the late W. Morton, Esq., of Futtyghur, aged 41
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Osborn, aged 17.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. John Evans, aged 40.
12. At Muttra, John Frederick Gaitskell, Esq., of the civil service, aged 22.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Saviel, aged 28.
13. At Chunar, Lieut. Col. Auriol, commanding the garrison of Chunar.
14. At Futtehpore, Edward Smyth, Esq., of the civil service, aged 25.
— At Calcutta, Mr. M. Robertson, aged 52.
— Mrs. Clara De Cruz, aged 70.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Ambrose, aged 33.
15. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Colonel W. W. Davis, of the 3d regt. N.I.
— At Patna, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Wm. Start, and third daughter of Mr. Baron Gurney.
— At Cawnpore, Mr. Geo. Blaney, aged 22.
— At Calcutta, Mr. C. Neville, aged 48.
— Mrs. J. Spence, Calcutta Hotel, aged 33.
16. At Calcutta, Mons. J. L. Balandreau.
— At Calcutta, Mr. P. G. Frushard, of the steamer *Enterprise*, aged 28.
17. At Calcutta, C. J. Sarkies, Esq.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Rose Fermie, aged 31.
18. At Burdwan, Capt. John Wogan Patton, 37th regt. N.I., executive officer of the division.
— At Calcutta, Frederick Nepean, Esq., of the H.C. civil service, aged 39.
19. At Bareilly, Lieut. Col. C. Frye, commanding the 13th regt. N.I.
— At Calcutta, Mr. William Johnson of the ship *Gulnare*, aged 30.
20. At Calcutta, George Waddell, Esq., M.D., surgeon of artillery, aged 44.
— At Calcutta, William Fox, Esq., aged 34.
— At Calcutta, Anne, wife of the late Mr. Edward Cripps, H.C. marine, aged 22.
— At Howrah, Mr. George Reeves, ship-builder, aged 42.
21. Near Cawnpore, the lady of Captain George Hogarth, of H.M. 26th regt. of Foot.
— At Cawnpore, Lieut. E. Chambers, of H.M. 44th Foot, aged 26.
— Miss Maria Hewetson, aged 12 years.
22. At Calcutta, Mr. Stephen Reid, aged 27.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Thornton, aged 23.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Edw. Mayer, aged 30.
23. At Calcutta, Capt. Joseph Hodges, aged 78.
— At Calcutta, William Campbell, Esq., of Sidney, merchant, aged 20.
24. At Dalnaghur factory, Commercolly, J. G. Verploegh, Esq., aged 46.
25. At Lucknow, after a severe illness of some weeks' duration, Capt. J. D. Herbert, of the 9th regt. Bengal N.I., astronomer to his Majesty the King of Oude.
— Mr. Mathew Samuel, aged 40.
27. At Calcutta, Capt. Edgar Edwards, commander of the brig *Jean*, aged 36.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Philip Lemondine, branch pilot, aged 49.
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Tickell, lady of Lieut. Col. Tickell, C.B., of the Bengal engineers, aged 44 years.
29. At Calcutta, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Ross, H.C. marine, aged 23.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Rose Simon, aged 54.
30. Mr. Peter Augier, armourer, aged 77.
Oct. 1. At Diamond Harbour, J. D. Scott, Esq. surgeon of the ship *Asia*.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. L. Pew, of the ship *Cordelia*, aged 30.
2. At Fort William, Mrs. A. Ure, aged 32.
3. At Hooghly, Edward Melville Shearman, Esq., aged 29 years.
5. At Calcutta, Mons. C. A. Vosso, aged 47.
— At Calcutta, Albertina, relict of the late Mr. Cornelius Cooper, merchant, aged 62.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Ferris, aged 46.
6. At Jessore, in his 35th year, R. B. Francis, Esq., surgeon of that station, third son of Chas. Francis, Esq., of Bexley, Kent.
— Miss Elizabeth Rose Andrews, aged 14.
— At Calcutta, Mr. H. Pugh, aged 29.
9. At Calcutta, M. A. Malickneaz, Esq., aged 19.
10. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Mills, widow of the late Capt. John Mills, aged 65.
— Mrs. Hannah Hammond, aged 55.
— At Garden Reach, Walter Nisbet, Esq., of the civil service, aged 43.
— At Calcutta, Capt. James Robert Oliver, late of the H.C.'s naval service, aged 50.
— At Calcutta, Mr. H. Wakefield, aged 25.
Lately, at Hanour factory, in the district of Jessore, Thomas Heap, Esq., indigo-planter.
Death contradicted.—Lieut. Gen. Marley, commandant at Allahabad.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REDUCTIONS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 6, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to discontinue the appointment of staff-officer to the depôt of European pensioners at Cuddalore from the 1st Nov. 1833.

Sept. 13.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that the appointment of an officer to the charge of the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital at Tripassore shall be discontinued, from the 31st of December next, from which date they will be paid, as formerly, by the fort adjutant at Poonamallee.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Fort St. George, Oct. 11, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that at stations being the head-quarters of the staff of the regular divisions of the army, but at which there may be no garrison surgeon, the senior regimental surgeon shall be entitled to Rs. 100 per mensem for professional attendance on the division staff; and at stations not being regular divisions of the army, such as Secunderabad, Jaulnah, and Nagpore, the senior regimental surgeon shall be allowed, for medical attendance on the staff, Rs. 30 per month, for a conveyance: head-money will not be payable in addition to the allowances above authorised.

2. The confirmation by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief of the appointment by officers commanding divisions and forces of the said senior medical officers to afford professional attendance on the staff, will be sufficient authority for the pay department to issue the allowance in question, which will be payable from 1st instant.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 11, 1833.—The following movements have been ordered:

The 15th regt. N.I. to be embarked, the head-quarters and six companies for Penang, and two companies for Malacca.

The 46th regt. N.I., when relieved by the 15th regt. N.I., to be stationed, on its return to the coast, at Palaveram.

The 5th regt. N.I. to move from Palaveram to Madras on the embarkation of the 15th regt. N.I.

The 29th regt. N.I., which is under orders to return to this coast from Malacca, to be stationed at Palaveram.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPTS. MACLEOD AND ANDERSON,

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 16, 1833.—Extracts from the proceedings of a general court-martial, held at Secunderabad, on the 9th July 1833, and continued by adjournment till the 5th Aug. 1833: president Lieut. Col. W. B. Spry, 37th regt. N.I.

Capt. Donald Macleod, of the 4th L.C., late senior officer of the same regiment, ordered into arrest by the Commander-in-chief, on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For having, at Secunderabad, on the 1st of July 1832, in a report sent in to the Military Board, made a false return of the saddlery and horse appointments then and there in use with the 4th regt. of L.C.

Second Charge.—For having, at the same place, on the 1st of March 1833, in like manner, made a false return of the saddlery and horse appointments then and there in use with the same regiment.

Third Charge.—For having, at the same place, on the 1st of April in the year last-mentioned, in like manner, made a false return of the saddlery and horse appointments then and there in use with the same regiment.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, is of opinion:—on the first charge, that the prisoner is guilty—on the second charge, that the prisoner is guilty—on the third charge, that the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. Donald Macleod, of the 4th regt. L.C., to be severely reprimanded.

Remarks by the Court.—The court, with reference to the leniency of the punishment adjudged the prisoner, deems it to be incumbent on it most respectfully to make known to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief the motives which have influenced it in pronouncing its award.

First.—The offence specified in the charges does not extend to that which comes under the provisions of sec. 5, article 1, of the Articles of War, inasmuch as the prisoner is not accused of *knowingly* making a false return, the which circumstance, according to all the law authorities to which the court has had access, must be proven, directly or presumptively, before a prisoner can become amenable to the provisions of the said article.

Second.—By general orders, staff officers are held responsible for the correctness of all papers prepared by them, though at the same time commanding officers are not thereby exonerated from their most important and special duty of seeing that every man under them does his duty faithfully and correctly; and in the case of staff officers, that these use every endeavour to make out with extreme care the papers which it is their respective duty to prepare; and the commanding officer who neglects to do so becomes guilty of the offence of which the prisoner is accused; the which offence must therefore be considered as coming under the provisions of sec. 21, article 2, of the Articles of War.

Lastly.—The prisoner confesses that he did not examine the returns mentioned in the charges, or ascertain personally how far they were correct; and that he countersigned them, trusting implicitly to his staff; and in thus neglecting his bounden duty consists, in the humble judgment of the court, his guilt; and it has therefore pronounced sentence accordingly.

Head-Qu., Madras, Aug. 24, 1833.

The court will reconsider its finding and sentence.

If the court is of opinion that Capt. Macleod *unknowingly* signed false returns, he is entitled to an acquittal upon the charges generally: for, to constitute crime, there must be both a *will* and an *act*; and no man can legally be convicted upon any charge whatsoever unless he is found *intentionally* to have committed the criminal acts therein set forth.

Previous, however, to arriving at a judgment so entirely opposed to the evidence recorded, the court will weigh well the apparent impossibility that Capt. Macleod, at the time of signing these returns, *could* have believed the saddlery of the 4th cavalry to have been complete; more especially in the instance of the return of the 1st April, where deficiencies to so great an extent had immediately before been brought to his knowledge by the proceedings of committees assembled on the 6th and 23d of March, by the latter of which the transfer of so large a sum of money had been awarded; and the court will further consider the extreme improbability that Capt. Macleod, being aware of the deficient state of the saddlery, should have signed, without examination, returns, according to the tenor of which, the abstract for contract allowance was necessarily made out; or that, having *unknowingly* signed a false return, he should not have rectified the mistake, and refunded the amount over-drawn, upon receiving the regulated allowance *for articles not in existence.*

I cannot send back these proceedings for revision without animadverting upon the dangerous tendency of the concluding remarks appended to the sentence. Commanding officers are responsible, in the strictest sense of the word, for the *truth* of all returns to which they affix their signature; most especially so in the instance of returns of the nature in question, where the quarter-master indeed prepares the document, but where the commanding officer alone is *interested*, that the saddles, for which he is paid by government, should appear on the face of the return to be complete and serviceable. Were the objectionable doctrine to go forth *unnoticed* to the army, that regimental staff officers are responsible for returns *to the exemption* of commanding officers, and that a plea of ignorance, supported by the mere *ipse-dixit* of the prisoner, may avail against the *presumption* of fraudulent intent when a *false* return is signed by an *interested* party: then, indeed, might peculation flourish, and conviction, according to the provision of the articles of war, become impossible.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.

Revised Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and re-considered the whole of the evidence, with the remarks of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, is of opinion:—on the first charge, that the prisoner is guilty—on the second charge, that the prisoner is guilty—on the third charge, that the prisoner is guilty.

Revised Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. Donald Macleod, of the 4th regt. L.C., to be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

Remarks by the Court.—The court most humbly and respectfully beg to state, that before proceeding to revise its finding and sentence, it endeavoured, to the best of its judgment, most seriously and attentively, to reconsider the whole of the recorded evidence for and against the prisoner, together with the remarks of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief thereon; yet, in the conscientious discharge of its duty, it could not bring itself to convict the prisoner of an offence of a much more grave nature than that described in the charge, which only, in the humble opinion of the court, is that of gross neglect and carelessness, the gravamen of the graver offence being omitted, namely, the word "*knowingly.*"

It is with great sorrow that the court finds that the expressions in its remarks on its original finding and sentence, as regards the responsibility of commanding officers, should appear to have conveyed an idea which it never intended, as it conceived that in the words "though at the same time commanding officers are not thereby exonerated from their most important duty, &c." was implied the responsibility referred to by his Exc., and which the court did not mean in any degree to relieve them, commanding officers, from.

Disapproved,
(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.

Capt. Thos. Anderson, acting quarter-master of the 4th regt. L.C., ordered into arrest by the Commander-in-chief.

Charge.—For having, at Secunderabad, on the 1st of April 1833, in a report sent in to the Military Board, made a false return of the saddlery and horse appointments then and there in use with the 4th regt. of L.C.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, is of opinion—that the prisoner is guilty of the charge.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. Thomas Anderson, of the 4th regt. L.C., to be admonished by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Court.—The court considers it necessary to explain, that in taking upon itself to award a discretionary punishment, it does not conceive that the offence specified in the charge extends to that which comes under the provisions of article 1, sec. 5, of the articles of war, inasmuch as the prisoner is not accused of *knowingly* making a false return; the which circumstance can alone, in the opinion of the court, render a prisoner amenable to the provisions of the article in question; it therefore has exercised its discretion in awarding punishment, considering the offence of which it has found the prisoner guilty to be a neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The court feels it a duty it owes to the prisoner, to state that it has found him guilty of the fact of signing his name to a false return, but that it does not wish it should be considered that the slightest imputation against his character can be assumed by his having done so, as it considers the act to have been perfectly inadvertent on his part, but that he is nevertheless not altogether blameless in having allowed any circumstance whatever to prevent his examining a paper submitted for his official signature, although, as has been most satisfactorily proved, such practice of neglect was perfectly contrary to his usual habits.

Disapproved,

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

The proceedings upon the trials of Captains Macleod and Anderson, of the 4th L.C., exhibit a picture of disorganisation, in the interior economy of that regiment, such as never, probably, before existed in any corps of a regular army, and which, it is to be hoped, the experienced officer who has been appointed to supersede Capt. Macleod in command will employ his best energies to rectify. Organized bodies are usually supposed to be bound together by a chain of responsibility, holding each individual answerable for his own disorders and neglects, and providing for the efficient discipline of the inferior by the superior, but in this instance, on the contrary, the superior appears to have been in the practice of relieving himself from all responsibility upon the shoulders of his inferior, until the insignificance of the person so burthened, rendered such responsibility equally immaterial to himself and useless to the public service. The commanding officer openly avows, before the court, his habit of relying implicitly upon the integrity of his staff, and of signing, *without examination*, the papers presented by them, *in a pecuniary matter, too, where his own integrity, and not the integrity of his staff, was at stake*; and the staff again represents himself as signing, in like manner, without examination, papers presented by the quarter-master serjeant; who, himself, declares the saddle returns to be usually prepared and *despatched* by the gram conicopoly, who is then stated to be an "*infamous*" character, and upon whom, *so designated*, the onus, most conveniently for the other parties concerned, is finally made to rest.

That officers who had so committed themselves should have sought to escape punishment by setting up a plea of ignorance,—that they should have represented themselves as having *unknowingly* signed the returns in question,—is perhaps not to be wondered at; but that the majority of a court of fifteen officers, *sworn to administer justice according to the articles of war and their consciences*, should have been found, deliberately and upon revision, to sanction so inadmissible and dangerous a plea, and to arrive at a judgment equally opposed to the facts of the case and the well-being of the service, is indeed truly lamentable.

Captains Macleod and Anderson are released from arrest, and will return to their duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 6. J. M. Macleod, Esq., to be third member of Board of Revenue.

G. J. Casamajor, Esq., to act as judge of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut.

Daniel Eliott, Esq., to be temporary member of Board of Revenue, but to continue to officiate as secretary to government in revenue and judicial departments.

J. C. Morris, Esq., to be register to Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut.

R. A. Bannerman, Esq., to be secretary to Board of Revenue.

W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to be temporary sub-collector and joint magistrate of Vizagapatam.

T. Pycroft, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

13. C. Dumergue, Esq., to act as register of Zillah Court of Rajahmundry.

24. C. P. Brown, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Chingleput.

R. Davidson, Esq., to officiate as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

R. A. Bannerman, Esq., to act as Canarese translator to government, during absence of Mr. Conolly.

27. H. J. Chippendall, Esq., to be second commissioner for investigating claims of creditors of late rajah of Tanjore.

W. Ashton, Esq., to act as a magistrate on the Beach until further orders.

Surg. H. S. Fleming, M.D., to be assay master.

Oct. 1. J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to act as deputy secretary to government in military department during absence of Mr. Conolly.

4. R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as secretary to Marine Board until further orders.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., attained the rank of senior merchant on 26th Aug. 1833.—F. Anderson and P. B. Smollet, Esqs., attained the rank of junior merchants on 30th Sept. 1833.

Henry Wood, Patrick Irvine, and James Silver, Esqrs., have been admitted writers on this establishment.

Obtained leave of absence.—Sept. 24. W. Wilson, Esq., for six months, to Neilgherry Hills, for health.—Assist. Surveyor James Ross, for five months, to visit presidency, and to proceed to Mauritius on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 1. The Rev. Vincent Shortland to be chaplain at Trichinopoly.—The Rev. Poyntz Stewart to be ditto at Arcot.—The Rev. J. C. Street to be ditto at Cannanore.—The Rev. W. Chester to be ditto at Vizagapatam.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Aug. 30, 1833.—Supernum. Lieut. F. B. Lys admitted on effective strength of 45th N.I., to complete its establishment.

Sept. 6.—Lieut. F. Liardet, 14th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. in centre division of army, during absence of Capt. Ely on sick cert., or until further orders.

Lieut. G. A. Smith, 26th N.I., to be adj. to that corps.

12th N.I. Ens. Thomas Austen to be lieut., v. Coxe dec.; date of com. 23d Aug. 1833.

Cadets of Engineers R. H. Chapman and C. M. Elliott, and Cadet of Artillery Jas. Watt, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut. and ensign respectively.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 3 *and* 6, 1833.—Cornet J. F. Rose to do duty with 7th L.C.; Ens. W. H. Wapshare ditto with 15th N.I.; and Ens. James Watt ditto with 4th ditto.

Sept. 7.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. M'Cally to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 28th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Craigie on other duty; date 12th Nov. 1832.

Sept. 10.—Surg. D. S. Young removed from 22d to 28th N.I., and Surg. F. Godfrey (late prom.) posted to 22d do.

Surg. G. A. Herklots, M.D., to afford medical aid to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and to all details at Wallajahbad.

Lieut. Col. S. S. Gummer removed from 45th to 14th regt., and Lieut. Col. H. Ross from latter to former regiment.

Sept. 11.—Assist. Surg. W. Griffith to do duty with H.M. 41st regt. till further orders.

Sept. 16.—Cornet J. S. Freshfield, 1st, to do duty with 4th L.C., and to act as qu. mast. until further orders.

Sept. 18.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. F. Burgoyne to act as adj. to horse brigade of artillery during absence of Lieut. Oakes on furl.; date 20th Aug. 1833.

Sept. 19.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Beauchamp to do duty under medical officer in charge of native infirmary at presidency.

Fort St. George, Sept. 17.—Surg. W. Bannister, having been removed from office of assay-master, his services replaced at disposal of Com.-in-chief, from 13th Sept.

Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 44th N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c. about to be embarked for England on ship *Elphinstone*.

Sept. 24.—Cadets of Artillery H. C. Wade and J. D. Scott, and Cadets of Infantry W. T. Nicolls, G. S. Mardell, and D. Blair, admitted on estab., and prom. to rank of 2d-lieut. and ensign respectively.

Sept. 27.—Assist. Surg. J. G. Malcolmson to be secretary to Medical Board, v. Fleming.

8th L.C. Cornet L. F. Cottrell to be lieut., v. Hislop dec.; date of com. 13th April 1833.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. G. Balmain admitted on effective strength of artillery, from 18th Sept. 1833, to complete estab.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Bell to do duty under depôt-surgeon at Poonamallee.

35th N.I. Ens. Fred. Gray to be lieut., v. Ure dec.; date of com. 24th May 1833.

Oct. 1.—*Infantry.* Senior Lieut. Col. E. Edwards to be colonel, v. Grant dec.; date of com. 26th May 1833.

13th N.I. Lieut. Col. Gilbert Waugh to be col., v. Sir John Malcolm dec.; date of com. 30th May 1833.—Major Edw. Cadogan, from 33d regt., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Waugh prom.; date of com. 30th May 1833.

33d N.I. Capt. James Glas to be major, Lieut. Thos. Chalon to be capt., and Ens. T. A. Jenkins to be lieut., in suc. to Cadogan prom.; date of com. 30th May 1833.—Major Richard Crewe, from 46th regt., to be lieut. col., v. Wight dec.; date of com. 31st May 1833.

46th N.I. Capt. Wm. Murray to be major, Lieut. Robert Codrington to be capt., and Ens. Augustus Russell to be lieut., in suc. to Crewe prom.; date of com. 31st May 1833.

Oct. 8.—2d-Lieuts. R. H. Chapman and C. M. Elliot app. to corps of sappers and miners.

Cadet of Infantry Robert Crowe admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

40th N.I. Ens. D. W. Balfour to be lieut., v. Holmes dec.; date of com. 26th Sept. 1833.

1st L.C. Lieut. Wm. Walker to be capt., from 6th Nov. 1832, v. Jones retired.

3d L.C. Maj. F. L. Doveton to be lieut. col., from 31st May 1833, v. Smith retired.—Capt. T. K. Limond to be major, Lieut. E. A. Langley to be capt., and Cornet Lachlan Macqueen to be lieut., from 31st May 1833, in suc. to Doveton prom.

Artillery. Capt. George Conran to be major, 1st-Lieut. T. E. Geils to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. G. M. Gumm to be 1st-lieut., from 1st May 1833, v. Harrison retired.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Geo. Hutton to be 2d-lieut., from 18th Sept. 1833, v. Molyneaux dec.

50th N.I. Ens. Angus Paterson to be lieut., from 27th Dec. 1832, v. Edgar dec.

49th N.I. Ens. George Forster to be lieut., from 19th Jan. 1833, v. Pickering dec.

30th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Arch. Chisholm to be capt., from 8th April 1833, v. Morison retired.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. T. H. Smith to be col., from 15th June 1833, v. Bowser dec.

30th N.I. Major S. Townsend to be lieut. col., from 15th June 1833, in suc. to Smith prom.—Capt. E. Craster to be major, Lieut. John Deane to be capt., and Ens. John Halpin to be lieut., from 15th June 1833, in suc. to Townsend prom.

Supernum. Lieuts. J. F. Porter, of 1st L.C., and H. J. Willins, of 30th N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective corps, to complete establishment.

Oct. 11.—Surg. John White to be staff surgeon with light field division of Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Donaldson dec.

Capt. G. W. Osborne, 19th N.I., to be a deputy judge adv. general, v. Sprye.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Mortimer, M.D., to be surg., from 27th Sept. 1833, v. Donaldson dec.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 24.—The following officers to do duty—2d-Lieuts. H. C. Wade and J. D. Scott, with 3d bat. artillery—Ensigns W. T. Nicholas, with 36th N.I.; G. S. Mardell, with 5th do.; and D. Blair, with 13th do.

Oct. 10.—Ensigns John Tupper and Robert Crowe to do duty, former with 30th N.I., and latter with 13th do., until further orders.

The following removals, postings, and appointments ordered:—*Cavalry.* Lieut. Col. P. Cameron, from 3d to 1st regt.; Lieut. Col. F. L. Doveton (late prom.), to 3d regt.—*Artillery.* Maj. G. Conran (late prom.) to horse brigade, and to command artillery with Nagpore subsidiary force; Capt. T. Biddle, from 1st to 3d bat., and to join head-quarters.—*Infantry.* Col. (and Lieut. Gen.) A. Dyce, from 6th to 21st regt.; Col. (and Maj. Gen.) J. Dighton, from 33d to 3d do.; Col. H. Durand, from 47th to 5th do.; Col. W. Chapman, from 5th to 47th do.; Col. E. Edwards (late prom.) to 38th do.; Col. G. Waugh (do.) to 33d do.; Col. T. H. Smith (do.) to 6th do.; Lieut. Col. H. Bowdler, from 7th to 30th do.; Lieut. Col. J. Napier, from 30th to 6th do.; Lieut. Col. E. Cadogan (late prom.) to 48th do.; Lieut. Col. R. Crewe (do.) to 10th do.; Lieut. Col. S. Townsend (do.) to 7th do.

The following removals and postings made in medical department:—Surgs. J. White, from 1st bat. artillery to 27th N.I.; J. Smith, from 25th N.I. to 1st bat. artillery; W. Geddes, from Madras Eur. regt. to 25th N.I.; W. A. Hughes, from 27th N.I. to Madras Eur. regt.; J. Brown (late prom.) to 1st N.I.; W. Mortimer, M.D. (do.) to 26th N.I.—Assist. Surgs. C. J. Cowie, from 16th to 34th L.I.; C. C. Linton, from doing duty with H.M. 57th regt., to 27th N.I.; G. M. Watson, from doing duty with H.M. 45th regt., to Madras European regt.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 6. Assist. Surg. John Macfarland.—Maj. Wm. Pickering, 50th N.I.—Capt. John Jaurie, 9th N.I.—Capt. W. H. Smith, 15th N.I.—Lieut. R. D. Armstrong, 23d N.I.—Lieut. R. B. Dickinson, 40th N.I.—10. Surg. James Smith.—Assist. Surg. James Woodforde.—24. Maj. Henry Smith, 1st N.I.—27. Lieut. Edw. Down, 8th L.C.—Lieut. R. Mitchell, 6th N.I.—Lieut. Geo. Freese, 12th N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. T. Bell.—Oct. 8. Ens. John Tupper, of infantry.

Examination.—Lieut. G. A. Smith, 26th N.I., having passed the prescribed examination in the Hindoostanee language, is deemed by the Commander-in-chief entitled to the reward authorised by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Off-Reckoning Fund.—In consequence of the deaths of Maj.-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, Col. Alex. Grant, and Lieut.-Gen. S. T. Bowser, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorised:—Col. W. C. Fraser, half-share, from 26th May 1833—Colonels Aug. Andrews and Chas. M'Leod, each half-share, from 30th May 1833—Colonels R. H. Yates and Anthony Monin, each half-share, from 15th June 1833.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 10. Lieut. Col. S. S. Gummer, 45th N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. John Douglas, 1st N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—Ens. Thomas Austen, 12th N.I., for health (ditto).—Cornet St. V. Pitcher, 5th L.C., for health.—Assist. Surg. J. Flockton, for one year (to embark from western coast).—17. Capt. J. Macartney, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.—Capt. John Tucker, C. E. V. Bat.—Lieut. H. Nott, 19th N.I., for health.—27. Surg. Wm. Bannister, 17th N.I., for health.—Oct. 8. Surg. J. Richmond, 34th L.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—Surg. W. Geddes, Madras European regt.—Lieut. W. Hollis, 36th N.I., for health.—Ens. G. F. Walker, 29th N.I., for health.—11. Capt. J. Kerr, Madras European regt.—Capt. G. Hutton, 22d N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. Sharp, 43d N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Sept. 17. Lieut. W. A. Orr, horse artillery, until 1st Dec. 1833, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 9. *Kyle*, Fletcher, from London.—10. H.M.S. *Curaçoa*, Dunn, from a cruize; and *Ganges*, Ardlie, from Rangoon.—13. H.M.S. *Harrier*, Vassal, from a cruize.—15. H.M.S. *Alligator*, Lambert, from Trincomallee.—16. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Hamley, from Penang.—20. *Cornwall*, Bell, from London; *Donna Carmelita*, Gray, from Mauritius; and *Clemens*, Malvosin, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—21. *Asia*, Biddle, from London and Madeira.—23. *Antoinette*, Baulet, from Pondicherry; and *Asia*, Stead, from N.S. Wales.—24. *Dorothea*, Burges, from Batavia.—30. *Research*, Ogilvie, from Calcutta and Masulipatam.—OCT. 2. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, from London.—3. *Royal Saxon*, Renner, from Liverpool and Colombo; and *Warrior*, Stone, from New South Wales.—5. *Fergusson*, Young, from London.—8. *Landais*, from Bordeaux.—9. *John Adam*, Roche, from London and Simon's Bay; and *Woodlark*, Tozer, from Moulmein.—12. *Egyptian*, Lilburn, from Calcutta; and *Emmie*, Gerard, from Mauritius and Calcutta.—13. H.M.S. *Imogene*, Blackwood, from N.S. Wales and Batavia; *Halls*, Hughes, from Calcutta; and H.M.S. *Melville*, Hart, from Bengal (with treasure).

Departures.

SEPT. 2. *Copernicus*, May, for Calcutta.—8. *Protector*, Buttanshaw, for Calcutta; and *L'Emile*, Ducom, for ditto.—14. *Grecian*, Smith, for Colombo.—15. *Kyle*, Fletcher, for Calcutta.—19. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Hamley, on a cruize.—21. *Elphinstone*, Short, for Cape and London; and *General Gascoyne*, Fisher, for Ennore.—22. *Donna Carmelita*, Gray, for Ennore; and *Asia*, Biddle, for Calcutta.—23. *Cornwall*, Bell, for Calcutta.—24. *Antoinette*, Baulet, for Mauritius.—26. *Thetis*, Boothby, for Bengal; and *Dorothea*, Burges, for Coringa.—OCT. 5. *Ganges*, Ardlie, for Arracan; and *Warrior*, Stone, for Ennore.—6. *Royal Saxon*, Renner, for Ennore and Calcutta; and *Asia*, Stead, for Calcutta.—8. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, for Calcutta; and *Research*, Ogilvie, for Ennore.—14. *Royal William*, Ireland, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 11. On the passage from England, on board the *Royal William*, the lady of Capt. Laurie, 9th N.I., of a daughter.

16. At sea, on board the *Avoca*, the lady of Lieut. Fisher, of artillery, of a son since dead.)

Aug. 2. At Anantapoor, the lady of A. P. Onslow, Esq., civil service, of a son.

17. At Bangalore, Mrs. James, of a son.

28. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. Chas. Nutting, Madras Europ. regt., of a son.

30. At Bangalore, Mrs. J. F. Miller, of a son.

Sept. 1. At Cuddapah, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. George Marshall, 17th N.I., of a son.

—At Mangalore, the lady of John Templeman Maule, Esq., of a son.

6. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. G. G. Mackenzie, 50th N.I., of a son.

—Mrs. John Bilderbeck, of a daughter.

13. At Royapooram, Mrs. Carstairs, of a son.

13. At Poonamallee, the lady of W. Beauchamp, Esq., assist.-surg. H.C.S., of a daughter.

15. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. J. W. Harding, 14th N.I., of a son.

—At Chicacole, the lady of Capt. J. Campbell, 41st N.I., of a daughter.

—At Madras, Mrs. Hart, of a son.

20. Mrs. C. F. Moss, of a son.

23. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. E. Denman, artillery, of a daughter.

24. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. J. B. Barnett, 7th N.I., of a daughter.

26. At Peramboor, the lady of Lieut. Kenny, 10th N.I., of a daughter.

29. The lady of Claudius Augustus Kerr, Esq., acting sub.-assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

Oct. 3. At Madras, Mrs. J. Thorpe, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 15. At Madras, the Rev. John Smith, of the London Missionary Society, to Charlotte, second daughter of George Bifield, Esq., Chiswick, Middlesex.

26. At Madras, Augustus Frederick Oakes, Esq., of the horse artillery, to Fanny, daughter of the late Henry Dalby, Esq., of Leicester.

Sept. 2. At Madras, R. P. Wheeler, Esq., to Miss Jane Pritchard.

7. At Palamanair, G. A. Harris, Esq., H.C.C.S., to Fanny, youngest daughter of Thomas Gahagan, Esq., acting first-judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit of the centre division.

DEATHS.

Aug. 9. At Madras, J. M. Penman, Esq., late Surgeon at Calcutta, aged 43.

23. In camp at Jaulnah, Lieut. Robert Taylor Coxe, of the 12th regt. N.I.

25. At Bangalore, Ens. Hugh Marsh, doing duty with the 35th regt. N.I.

26. At Royapooram, Mr. Jacob Pascal, aged 65.

31. At Vizagapatam, Jane, wife of Mr. R. A. Fergusson, aged 30.

Sept. 3. At Pondicherry, Capt. A. Colin, of the bark *Antoinette*.

—At Rajahmundry, F. A. Robson, Esq., acting-judge and criminal-judge of that zillah.

6. At Chittoor, J. Blanshard, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

—At Condapilly, Mr. (late Ensign) C. S. A. Wake, of the pension establishment.

12. At St. Thomé, Capt. Thomas Abell, of H.M. 62d regt. of Foot.

—At Royapet, Master Lucius Van Buerle.

18. At Bolarum, near Hydrabad, Assist. Surg. S. W. Lyster, of the Madras establishment, and surgeon of the 5th regt. Nizam's infantry.

—At Masulipatam, 2d-Lieut W. M. Molyneux, of the artillery.

20. At Courtallum, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. and Adj. F. A. Reid, 6th regt. N.I.

—In camp at Kamptee, Ens. J. W. Clarke, of the Madras European regt.

22. At Bangalore, Ens. G. Newland, doing duty with the 9th regt. N.I.

26. At Mangalore, Lieut. Peter Holmes, of the 40th regt. N.I.

27. In camp at Jaulnah, Surg. David Donaldson, of the medical establishment.

Oct. 2. At Trichinopoly, of dysentry, Ens. Arthur W. Brabazen, of H.M. 54th regt., aged 22.

5. At Royapooram, of cholera, George Thomas, aged 18, only son of the late Lieut. Thomas Young, of H.M. 1st Ceylon regt.

7. At Madras, after child-birth, Mrs. Charlotte Hart, aged 24.

—At Madras, of spasmodic cholera, Charlotte Anne, wife of Mr. James A. Hicken, aged 16.

10. At Palaveram, Lieut. Col. J. M. Coombs, of the 10th regt. N.I.

18. At Bellary, Capt. J. W. Brockman, of H.M. 55th regt. of Foot.

Lately. At Sea, Lieut. C. Pickering, of the 49th regt. N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

ESTABLISHMENT ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 12, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 10th April 1833.

"Para. 24. When in our letter in this department, dated 20th March 1830, we directed that 'whatever buildings *or other accommodations* which might be furnished for officers, civil or military, frequenting the Neelgherry Hills for the benefit of their health, should be supplied by the Madras government, the expenses being debited to your government,' our intention was, that not only lodgings, but medical aid should be furnished by the officers of that presidency. We did not contemplate, nor do we see any necessity for a separate medical, or barrack establishment, on the Neelgherry Hills, under the control and management of your government.

"25. Our desire therefore is, that all the servants of your government may be withdrawn from the Neelgherries, and that the buildings erected under your authority may be made over to the officers of the Madras government, and that all Bombay servants frequenting the Neelgeerries for the benefit of their health, may report their arrival to the Madras officer commanding on the hills, whose duty it will be to see that they receive the same accommodations and attendance, and on the same terms, as are supplied to the servants of his own establishment."

In conformity with the preceding orders, the G.O. dated the 2d May 1829, is rescinded, and the public buildings, furniture, &c. belonging to this government, at the Neelgherry Hills, will be transferred to the Madras authorities by Surg. Glen on the 1st Nov. next, on which date that officer's appointment is to cease, and he will hold himself at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 26. Mr. W. J. Hunter to be supernumerary assistant to collector of Rutnagheree.

Oct. 1. Mr. W. Escombe to be acting third assistant to principal collector of Poona, during absence of Mr. G. Malcolm.

Obtained leave of absence.—Sept. 30. Mr. Geo. Malcolm, for one year, to Cape of Good Hope, for health.—Oct. 2. Rev. S. Payne, for six months, to Neelgherry Hills.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 27, 1833.—11th N.I. Lieut. J. Whitmore to be adj., v. Davies resigned app.; date 17th Sept. 1833.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 27. Lieut. R. Crozier, 26th N.I., on private affairs.

To Sea.—Sept. 30. Ens. C. A. Morris, 29th Bengal N.I., for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

OCT. 7. *Elora*, King, from Glasgow and Madeira.—9. *Gilmore*, Lindsay, from London.

Departures.

OCT. 1. *London*, Pickering, for London; and *Calcutta*, Grundy, for ditto.—12. *Huddersfield*, Noakes, for Liverpool.

413

BIRTHS.

Aug. 20. At Colabah, the lady of Assist. Surg. T. H. Graham, of a son.
Sept. 18. At Rajcote, the lady of J. P. Willoughby, Esq., collector, of a daughter.
23. At Sholapoor, the lady of Brigade Maj. Wm. Wyllie, of a daughter.

Penang, &c.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9. At Malacca, Mrs. G. Rappa, of a son.
21. At Penang, the lady of Dr. Montgomerie, of a daughter.
24. At Singapore, the lady of T. W. Whittle, Esq , of a daughter.
Sept. 30. At Kleibang, near Malacca, the lady of Capt. P. J. Begbie, Madras Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 20. At Singapore, Mr. Peter Marcussen to Miss Caldwell.

DEATHS.

Sept. 9. At Malacca, of bilious fever, Mr. A. L. Mundell, fourth officer of the H.C.S. *Vansittart.*
Oct. 19. At Singapore, Capt. James Ferrier, of the ship *Arab*, aged 72, of which upwards of 60 were passed in the sea service.
26. At Singapore, Robert Salter, aged 14, younger son of the late Capt. Ferrier, of the ship *Arab.*

Netherlands India.

DEATH.

Oct. 2. At Batavia, of cholera-morbus, Donald Campbell, Esq., formerly of Caolus, Island of Coll.

China.

Arrivals of Company's Ships.

(Season 1832-33.)

AUG. 10. *Marquis Huntly.*—26. *Duke of Sussex.*—27. *Scaleby Castle.*—SEPT. 4. *Minerva* and *Waterloo.*—19. *Prince Regent.*—20. *Farquharson.*—22. *Thomas Grenville, Lady Melville,* and *Thames.*—23. *Bombay.*—24. *Inglis* and *Herefordshire.*—OCT. 8. *Warren Hastings.*—9. *Vansittart.*—10. *Lowther Castle.*—11. *Kellie Castle.*—16. *Castle Huntley.*

BIRTHS.

Sept. 8. At Macao, the lady of Capt. Macondray, of the bark *Lintin*, of a son.
June 24. At Macao, the lady of Alex. Grant, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 12. At Macao, Capt. Dunkin, commander of the ship *Reform.*
Sept. 13. In the China Sea, Mr. Henry Mitchell, surgeon of the H.C.S. *Farquharson.*
11. Howqua the younger, eldest surviving of the senior security merchant.
Lately. At sea, Mr. Geo. W. De Butts, third-officer of the H.C.S. *Kellie Castle.*

New South Wales.

BIRTHS.

June 2. At sea, on board the *Mariner*, the wife of Wm. Barton, Esq., of a daughter.
29. At Sutton Forest, the lady of the Rev. John Vincent, of a daughter.
July 2. At Parramatta, Mrs. McGillivray, of a son.
14. At Darlington, the lady of H. Dangar, Esq., of a daughter.
15. At Sydney, the lady of Lieut. R. Sadler, R.N., of a son.
28. At Sydney, the lady of N. L. Kentish, Esq., of a daughter.
29. At Moor Banks, the wife of Andrew Allan, Esq., of a son.
Aug. 25. The lady of Capt. Moffatt, 17th regt., of a daughter.
Lately. At Parramatta, the lady of Percy Simpson, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.
— At Ashfield Park, Mrs. Underwood, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 10. At Sydney, Capt. McCumming, H.M. 4th regt., to Elizabeth Marianne, eldest daughter of John Kirsopp, Esq., paymaster of the same regt.
17. At Windsor, H. P. Dutton, Esq., of Sydney, to Sophia Hume, youngest daughter of Archibald Bell, Esq., M.C., of Belmont.
Sept. 2. At Windsor, Jacob Bernard, Esq., to Miss Lallymore, both of Sydney.
Lately. At Parramatta, the Rev. Wm. Cross, Wesleyan missionary, to Augusta Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. James Smith, architect.

DEATHS.

June 21. At Red Bank, Fort Macquarie, Lieut. Matthew Mitchell, R.N., J.P. While superintending the felling of trees on his estate, one accidentally fell upon him, and crushed him to death.
30. At Sydney, Lieut. D. W. J. Lardy, 4th or King's Own regt.
July 26. At Windsor, Mr. Alex. Johnson, of Clydesdale, Hunter's River.

Mauritius.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14. Charles Telfair, Esq., in the 56th year of his age.
22. Capt. England, of the brig *Fenella.* He was drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 19. At Cape Town, T. P. P. Barrow, Esq., lieut. royal navy, to Agnes, eldest daughter of John Osmond, Esq., of Simon's Town.
— Alexander Brown, Esq., surgeon, to Frederica Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Pallas, of Cape Town.
23. At Cape Town, Mr. Robert Irwin Ross, to Miss Charlotta Amelia Scholtz.

DEATH.

Nov. 19. Capt. George William Clarke, of the brig *Vine*, aged 50.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, JUDICIAL COMMITTEE,

February 8th.

Baboo Benee Suhae and Baboo Madhoo Suhae (children and representatives of Mussumaut Seetul Bahoo) by their guardian, Ramchurn Lal, Appellants; *Baboo Hurkishen Doss,* Respondent.—This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. A banking concern had been carried on at Calcutta and elsewhere by Gopaul Doss and Hurkishen Doss. The share of the latter came to be divided amongst different persons, and the share in the Calcutta bank was allotted, in 1784-5, to Dwarika Doss, who admitted Bhawany Doss, respondent's father, to a share in 1786-7, the business being then carried on by Hurkishen Doss, Dwarika Doss, and Bullubh Doss. The partnership was dissolved in 1797-8; but the accounts remained unsettled at the death of Dwarika Doss, prior to 1806, in which year the respondent instituted a suit, in the city court of Benares, against Seetul Bahoo, the widow, for an account of the partnership, and for 4,11,272 rupees, for principal and interest of his share of the balance of the *khata* and profits. After several proceedings, in May 1808, the parties agreed to refer the cause to four arbitrators, two chosen by each. This suit, together with other suits pending, was transferred, in compliance with Regulation XIII. of 1808, to the Provincial Court of Benares; and after four years had elapsed without an award, that court, in 1811, required the arbitrators to account for the delay. They reported, that the case involved mercantile accounts of great magnitude, extending to various parts of the country; that some of the accounts were settled; and that accounts from remote parts of the country had not yet been received. In the following year, the court, at the instance of the respondent, again called for the award, and in 1813, directed it to be made within fifteen days. In December of that year, the court, at the petition of the respondent, made an order that, as one of the arbitrators had resigned, and another was in confinement in a civil process, and as the plaintiff (respondent) was not desirous to have other arbitrators appointed, the papers in the cause, with a report of the award up to that date, be forwarded to the court. This was done; the report stating a certain sum as carried to the plaintiff's credit, but that there were disputed items and objections which could not be settled without inspection of the joint concern papers of the Calcutta *kothee;* the Calcutta books, it appears, were in the possession of the defendant, who failed to produce them.

The Provincial Court of Appeal, in 1817, after referring to the backwardness of the defendant and the weakness of her objections, and observing that the arbitrators had clearly awarded the sum of 1,31,865 rupees, receivable by Hurkishen Doss, decreed him that sum and interest to the like amount, making together 2,63,538 rupees. In December of that year, Seetul Bahoo petitioned the Provincial Court for a review of the case, stating that she had the whole of the Calcutta joint bank papers; but the court rejected her prayer. She thereupon appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the appeal, on the death of Seetul Bahoo, being prosecuted by her son and heirs, minors, by their mokhtar and guardian. In July 1821, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut confirmed the decree of the Provincial Court, with interest and costs. From this judgment the appellants appealed to the King in Council, on the grounds that the accounts being *mahajuni,* or mercantile, ought to have been fully and finally settled before a balance was decreed; that the Provincial Court had assumed that a final balance had been ascertained by the arbitrators, whereas they had expressly stated, that the balance was subject to adjustment by other accounts not produced, and that the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut had adjudicated on grounds inconsistent with regularity of proceeding and the general principles of equity.

The *Vice Chancellor* delivered the judgment of their lordships. After detailing the proceedings, his Honour said: "Upon the face of the report of the arbitration it appears, that the accounts had not been fully taken, and could only be taken by inspecting the original books, which are at Calcutta, or verified copies of them. The Provincial Court ought to have postponed making its decree until either the copies had been verified or the originals had been produced, unless, by some means, it could have been satisfied that there was no validity whatever in the objections. But the court was not satisfied that there was no validity in the objections; for by its decree it reserves a right to the defendant to recover what she could upon the objections. It did therefore, in effect, decide that a sum should be paid as the balance of accounts, although it admitted that the sum to be

paid might not be the balance, and that, in substance, no part of it might be due at all. Whether the Provincial Court could have admitted the use of the original books upon a review of the decree, it is not necessary to determine; but it is clear, from the Regulation VI. of 1793, sec. xvi. that the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut might have used the evidence to be supplied by the original books; but it did not do so; nor did it ascertain that the sum mentioned in the balance due, subject to the objections, was a balance due without objection, but affirmed the decree as it originally stood. Their lordships are, therefore, of opinion, that the decree must be reversed, and that the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut must proceed to ascertain what, if anything, is really due from the defendant to the plaintiff, having regard to the objections noticed by the arbitrators."

February 10th.

Mercer and others, Appellants; *Plowden*, Respondent.—This was an appeal from the Supreme Court at Calcutta, in a question as to the property of two ships, the *Fraser* and the *Argyle*, and whether they are liable to seizure under a writ of execution, sued out by the appellant against Sandy, Mercer, and Martin; they had been previously transferred by Sandy, Beckett, and Co. (afterwards Mercer and Co.) to Mackintosh and Co., and the sheriff (the respondent), with their indemnity, released the ships from execution. The appellants brought an action against the sheriff, who, however, obtained the judgment of the court. The questions on appeal were, whether Sandy, Mercer, and Co., of the firm of Mercer and Co., had ever legally transferred their interests in the ships to Sandy, Beckett, and Co., and whether those parties had legally transferred their interest to Mackintosh and Co., prior to the appellant's writ.

After the case had been argued, when it appeared that the question had become rather a question of costs than of property,

Their lordships suggested an arrangement, when it was agreed that there should be a *stet processus*, which leaves the parties in the same situation as at first, each paying his own costs.

February 11th.

Baboo Ulruk Sing (son of Roop Sing, dec.), Appellant; *Beny Persad (son of Seeta Ram Sahoo, dec.)*, Respondent.—This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Calcutta, affirming a decree of the Provincial Court of Benares, in a suit to recover a sum of 1,11,598 rupees (half principal and half interest), alleged by the respondent to be due to him from the estate of Roop Sing, the appellant's father, in respect to certain money-transactions between him and a banking-house, of which Seeta Ram and the respondent, his son, were partners, under the following circumstances: Roop Sing was malik or zemindar of four pergunnahs in the province of Benares, out of the revenues of which certain annual payments were due to the rajah of Benares. These payments he was in the habit of making through the medium of native bankers, who advanced money, on account of Roop Sing, in discharge of these instalments, by giving the government collector a *dakhila*, or undertaking, to pay a sum due from revenue on a day named. Soobunslal, who was in partnership with his brother, Muthra Doss, as bankers, at Benares, was the general agent and mokhtar of Roop Sing; and the monies paid and received on his account went through the banking-house of Soobunslal and Muthra Doss. Prior to 1799, Mooteechund, a banker of Benares, was employed by Roop Sing to advance monies and give *dakhilas*: at the end of that year, when their dealings were closed, a balance of 47,762 rupees was due from Roop Sing to Mooteechund. In 1800, the *dakhila* transactions, in respect to the pergunnahs, were transferred to the house of Seeta Ram, which paid this balance, and continued to advance and receive monies on account of the pergunnahs; and at the close of their accounts there was a balance due to the house of Seeta Ram of 55,799 rupees.

Roop Sing died at the end of 1799 or in 1800, leaving his son, the appellant, an infant of tender years, entitled to the pergunnahs. Seeta Ram died in 1807, and Soobunslal in 1810 or 1811.

In 1812, the original suit was instituted by the respondent in the Provincial Court, against the appellant, then just of age, to recover the before-mentioned balance, and interest to an equal amount. The appellant pleaded lapse of time (more than twelve years) as a bar to the suit (under Regulations III. of 1793 and VII. of 1795), and also relied upon the accounts-current, as showing that no balance was, in fact, justly due.

In 1817, the Provincial Court, overruling the objection as to lapse of time, because the appellant was a minor at the death of his father, decreed the claim of the respondent. The appellant appealed from this decree to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which, after directing further evidence to be taken, in 1821 affirmed the decree of the Provincial Court, with costs against the appellant.

The present appeal is founded on the following reasons:—namely, that the respondent's demand is not established by evidence; that the delay of the suit till the death of Soobunslal, and other circumstances, raise a presumption against the demand; that the claim, if actually valid, is barred by lapse of time; and that the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut refused to allow the respondent's books to be examined by indifferent native mahajuns.

Mr. *Justice Bosanquet*. This case has been put upon two points; first, the merits of the case; secondly, upon the law. The point of law, taken upon the original appeal, that the demand of the plaintiff did not fall within the time limited, has been given up as a matter of law; but the delay which occured before the commencement of the suit has been insisted upon as an ingredient in the merits of the case: and it is impossible to look at this case without seeing that it is attended with a considerable degree of suspicion. Still, upon the whole, the Provincial Court, as well as the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, having had the evidence before them that appears upon these papers, have come to the conclusion, in point of fact, that the demand of the plaintiff has been satisfactorily established. Now, the question does not rest upon the written accounts, but there is parol testimony, by which the demand of the plaintiff is, in some material points, supported. The court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut proceed, not simply upon the books of the plaintiff himself, but upon a comparison of these books with the books of Soobunslal, and also with the books of Mootechund; and it appears, also, that the books of the treasurer of the rajah of Benares were also examined, to see how far they correspond; and, therefore, an opportunity was afforded of looking into all those books, to see if they made out that these were fair transactions. Now, taking the account as it appears in the books of the plaintiff, the result of the debtor and creditor account, supposing it to be fair, brings out the balance claimed in this suit. In corroboration of this account, independent of its agreement with the other accounts, there are certain circumstances deposed to in the parol evidence, that all very materially tend to corroborate the case, notwithstanding the suspicion excited, and the delay in bringing forward the transaction. The obligation, on the part of the appellant, is to account for these sums, or rather the principal sum, that, in order to pay that sum, be produced 20,000 dollars and 49,000 rupees, and that he gave the dollars to a person who was the agent of Roop Sing to sell, that their produce and the rupees should be paid into the treasury of the rajah of Benares, amounting to 47,762 rupees. That that sum was paid in appears from the accounts of the treasury; but was it paid in by Soobunslal, the agent of Roop Sing, he being the creditor of Roop Sing; or was it paid in by Seeta Ram, he being the creditor of Roop Sing? This appears to be the substantial question between the parties. That the plaintiff furnished that money in dollars appears to be made out by the parol evidence; because it states that sums of money were brought in bags, apparently corresponding to this amount, from the *kothee* of Seeta Ram. It appears clearly, that Seeta Ram continued to be the banker of the rajah, that there were accounts between them, and that the *dakhilas* were made on the part of this house of Seeta Ram, and the rajah is answerable for those. Then it is alleged, that it in fact has been paid off. We have upon that subject the evidence, in addition to that before the Provincial Court, of Sreekishen Doss, and, no doubt, he does take upon himself to say, looking at the result of these accounts, that the debt has been paid off. But is that evidence of facts, or is it not a commentary upon the accounts laid before him, from which he draws the inference? This evidence, as well as all the accounts and parol evidence, was laid before the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. I am not prepared to say that there may not be doubts and suspicions; but the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, after having examined all the accounts and the evidence, came to the same conclusion as the Provincial Court, and we ought to say that we can see clearly there was some point in which the court was wrong, before we can reverse its decree. Their lordships are of opinion that they cannot see any clear distinct point, upon the merits, upon which they can say that the decision of the court is wrong; because, after examining all the evidence, they have come to that conclusion, and their lordships see nothing to induce them to reverse it. Their opinion, therefore is, that the decree of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut should be affirmed, as far as regards the principal and interest decreed to be due to the plaintiff in the suit; but without the costs of the appeal to the Sudder Dewanny, and without the costs of the present appeal.

Raja Row Vencata Niladry Row, Appellant; *Enoogoonty Sooriah and Ramaniah*, Respondents. The appellant is zemindar of Pittapoor, district Rajamundry, zillah Masulipatam; Ramaniah is the appellant's eldest wife, and the other respondent, Enoogoonty Sooriah, is her eldest uterine brother. The latter was appointed by the appellant manager of his zemindary, and became indebted to him for monies collected. The appellant demanded an account, when Enoogoonty Sooriah and the other respondent (between whom and the appellant differences had arisen) were alleged to have committed the act which is the subject of the present appeal. The appellant filed a plaint in the Provincial Court of the Northern Division of Masulipatam, in May 1819, wherein he alleged, that the respondents, in concert, in February 1819, carried away from his

(the appellant's) house, the fort of Pittapoor, to the house of Enoogoonty Sooriah, at Gorasa, silver, gold, and jewels, to the value of four lacs of rupees and upwards, belonging to the appellant, who refrained from employing any measures to prevent it, only causing respectable people to witness the act. Amongst the property taken away was the appellant's seal, which was returned, but the other articles were detained; and this suit was brought to recover them. The respondent denied the charge, and alleged that the appellant withheld property belonging to Ramaniah. The Provincial Court, in August 1822, considering the charge a fictitious one, nonsuited the plaintiff, and decreed him to pay costs. The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, at Madras, in 1824, affirmed this decree with costs, and rejected a petition for a review of its decree.

The appellant sought a reversal of the judgment against him on the grounds, that the evidence adduced by him substantiated his case, and that, supposing his allegations not fully proved, the respondents' evidence is still more inconclusive, and that the presumption being in the appellant's favour, he ought to have had the benefit of certain evidence rejected by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

The *Right Hon. T. Erskine* delivered judgment. The question raised in this case appears to be one entirely of fact, depending, not upon inferences to be drawn from circumstances, upon which the judgment of men may vary, and from which a person at a distance may draw a different conclusion from the person who hears the cause, but it is a question depending upon the testimony of witnesses upon facts to which they positively depose. The plaintiff sought to recover property which, he said, was abstracted by the defendants; he called nine witnesses to prove the case, some of whom actually asserted that they saw each individual article carried away by the defendants themselves. Other witnesses were called for the defendants, who positively swore that they saw the defendants go away, and that they did not carry away with them the things they were charged with carrying away. The whole question must depend upon the credit given to these witnesses, the known character of these witnesses, and the mode in which they gave their testimony. Upon these circumstances, a tribunal sitting at a distance cannot be so competent to decide as the tribunal who heard the evidence and saw the witnesses. Now, here the provincial judge, who must be taken to have had these circumstances in his view, gave no credit to the witnesses who deposed on the part of the plaintiff, and gave credit to the witnesses on the part of the defendants. When the case was appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the plaintiff knew the ground of the decision in the Provincial Court, and knew that there were two other witnesses whom he had not examined, and he might have stated this to the Court of Appeal; but the case, though long depending, was left as originally proposed to the Provinvincial Court. The circumstances are very extraordinary, and it is difficult to come to a satisfactory conclusion one way or the other; but that is a reason why this court should be cautious of disturbing the judgment given by the courts in India, where the party now appealing was the party upon whom the *onus* of proof lay, and who has failed to make out his case to the satisfaction of those who had to decide. On these points, their lordships are of opinion, they ought not to disturb the judgment given below. The judgment, therefore, will be affirmed with costs.

By an arrangement with the parties, it was agreed that the judgment should be affirmed *without* costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA-TRADE.

On the 17th February, pursuant to an advertisement, a meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, the object of which was to receive the report of the committee appointed at a meeting held on the 2d of January last. Mr. J. Horsley Palmer took the chair and proceeded to address the meeting.

As soon as the alterations made by the government in the affairs of the tea trade generally became known, the merchants of London expected to have found some regulations made, by which they would have been enabled to take the place of the East-India Company, as regarded that trade, and when the matter was first agitated, all means then in the power of the merchants were made use of to obtain from the Board of Control some determination in favour of that object; but all those efforts were at that time ineffectual. The period was then fast approaching when all the mercantile operations should be commenced, but the trade was, notwithstanding, still kept in the dark as to this most important branch of the new legislation; they were led to expect that they would receive the necessary information, but no such information came. The consequence was, that on the 2d of January last about 20 or 30 of the most influential persons concerned in that branch of commerce were called upon to form a committee, which they accordingly did, that committee being desired to take the earliest possible means of bringing the government to a determination on those

unsettled points. The matters to the settlement of which the committee were to address themselves were—

1. The disposal of the enormous stock of tea in the possession of the East-India Company, without the regulation of which question it would be impossible for any merchants to embark in competition upon any fair and equitable terms.

2. The better arrangement of the scale of duties on tea fixed upon under the late act of the legislature, to act upon which with any regularity or fairness was impossible, and which, in fact, opened the door for the commission of frauds, and for the encouragement of the illicit trader.

3. A question of vital importance to the trade—*viz.*, the duties imposed by the Order in Council on goods in the port of Canton, the operation of which, unless under better arrangement, would be so prejudicial to the interests of the trade, that it was quite monstrous that they should ever have been proposed, and by which the trade would be exposed to such difficulties that they would never have been able to have gone on, or that they must have been obliged to open a new outport.

4. What is the intention of the East-India Company as to advances on tea-cargoes and India cargoes, looking at the present state of the exchange and of their charter—a matter which, if not properly settled, would effect such an alteration in the exchange and prices as to prove (for a time at least) most detrimental, ruinous, and destructive to the commerce of India, already affected by the state of credit in Bengal, and more so by the state of the remittances of the Company to this country.

5. Whether the limits of the port of Canton were to be considered as sufficiently defined simply by the letter from the Board of Control to Lloyd's.

And 6. Whether the commissioners appointed for the port of Canton are to have authority elsewhere—a matter of the importance of which the House of Commons could not have been made properly aware.

Those were the points to which the committee were to draw the attention of the government, and he (the Chairman) need hardly say how important they were to the interests of the trade, at the same time that he could not help referring to the fact that those interested had been kept in the dark upon them from July to February. He was not aware that an instance of such negligence, on the part of a government, had ever occured before, on an occasion where such important interests were at stake; and he believed that nothing but a direct application to the premier, which was as last resorted to, would have effected their object at all. At the same time, therefore, with that observation he must say, in justice to Earl Grey and Lord Althorp, that the blame, if any, did not rest with the higher department of the government, for, as soon as that direct application to themselves was made, those ministers gave to the question their most prompt and decided attention. His object in imputing blame at all was with reference to the prejudicial effect which delay had occasioned to the vast quantity of East-India shipping now in the docks, three parts of which might have been employed if the necessary information had been delivered to the applicants for it before. He must also in justice observe how very much they were indebted to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the India Company for their interference with the Board of Control in endeavouring to procuring the information required. The report of the committee, giving the decision of the government on all the above questions, would now be read to them, and he had only one more observation to make upon it—as to the proposal to alter the scale of duties on tea fixed by the late act of parliament. Upon that point the government had not decided in compliance with the desire of the committee. The reason stated by them for that non-compliance was, that it was desirable that the lower classes should be enabled to purchase the lower-priced tea cheaper in proportion than that purchased by the higher classes. He (Mr. Palmer), however, thought that the government were under a delusion in that supposition, for he thought that in fact as much of that description of tea was not consumed as the government seemed to suppose.

The report was then read. After detailing facts, the substance of which was given in the opening address of the Chairman, it concluded as follows, with the decision of the Government upon the six questions submitted that determination having been communicated by Earl Grey on the 13th February:—

"1. That the East-India Company will give instructions to their agents in China, and to their Governments in India, presuming no unforseen impediments to arise from the state of the Indian finances, to make advances upon the cargoes to be shipped in India and China for this country in the course of the present year, under certain regulations, which may be seen at the Secretary's Office, at the East-India House, such advances for the year 1834 being limited to about the sum of £1,000,000 or £1,200,000 sterling a moiety of which will be applicable to the shipments from China. The committee

were further informed, that, in future years, the amount of the advances will probably be considerably increased.

"That the rates of exchange for bills taken in India and China will be fixed at the time of making the advances at the rates then current.

"That parties wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of fixing the rates of exchange upon the commencement of their operations in this country may take advantage of the East-India Company's offer to draw direct from London upon their Government at Calcutta.

"2. That the East-India Company will limit their sales of Tea in 1835 to 16,000,000 of pounds, unless the market value should, during that year, exceed the proposed upset prices now advertised for the sale in June next; in which case, they reserve to themselves the right to put up for sale, at such upset prices, any further quantity which they may deem to be expedient.

"3. That his Majesty's Government will not at present make any alteration in the proposed scale or mode for collecting the duties upon tea after the 24th of April next.

"4. That his Majesty's ministers will recommend to parliament to withdraw the duties proposed to be levied by by the late Orders in Council upon the British trade and shipping in the port of Canton, provided the East-India Company will concur in defraying one-third of the charge for maintaining the consulate establishment at that port.

"The committee have further to report, that they were informed, at their interview with his Majesty's ministers on the 7th inst., that the construction of Government, as to the limits of the port at Canton, was in conformity with the letter addressed to the chairman of Lloyd's,—*viz.* within the Bocca Tigris; and that the President of the Board of Control would give any more formal assurance to that effect which the merchants might require.

"It was further stated to the committee, at the same interview, that the commissioners at Canton had no authority to extend the exercise of their powers to any other port in China than Canton, without previous declaration to that effect in the *London Gazette*; and that the commissioners would take no cognizance of any clearances of ships and cargoes for the United Kingdom from any other part of the Chinese empire than the port of Canton.

"In submitting the foregoing information for the guidance of the merchants in conducting their commercial operations with India and China, the committee have only to suggest, that due attention be paid at the time of making their shipments of the different sorts of teas at Canton, from the difficulty which may otherwise exist, on the part of the revenue officers in this country, in assessing the duties upon the respective kinds, the difference in duty between Bohea and Congou being 8*d.* per lb., and between Congou and Souchong 10*d.* per lb. The committee would recommend, if it be practicable, to obtain at Canton certificates, attested by the consulate, of the respective sorts when shipped, which, though not conclusive evidence, will be the best proof which can be adduced in case of dispute in the assessment of the duties in this country.

"Having thus fulfilled one of the principal objects of their appointment, the committee have only further to suggest, that they may be permitted, on behalf of the importers of India and China produce, to consider whether any and what mode should be adopted for continuing hereafter that principle of periodical public sales which has so long continued through the East-India Company, with advantage to the buyers as well as sellers, and with benefit to the port of London. It will, at the same time, be an object with the committee, in taking this matter into their consideration, to endeavour to establish an uniformity in the weight, notes, and warrants to be issued by all the public docks in London, thereby affording the greatest security in the sales, and giving every practicable facility to the transfer of the property which the documents may represent."

The Chairman then added one concluding observation,—that it was the wish of this committee, should they continue their labours, to concert measures which should make London hereafter the great port for eastern produce, as it has always hitherto been; and, without standing pledged to any particular method, they would be happy to receive suggestions for the furtherance of that object.

NEW REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE TEA TRADE.

The Secretary of the Court of Directors, in a reply to a represention of a Committee of Dealers in Tea, setting forth that the tea trade are experiencing very serious inconvenience and injury, from the continued uncertainty in which they are kept as to the precise views of his Majesty's government, respecting the scale of duties which is to be substituted for the present duty on tea, and also as to the plan which it is the intention of government to propose for the future regulation of the East-India Company's sales

until the whole of their stock is disposed of; states:—

"The Court directs me to acquaint you, that the information in their possession leads them to conclude that it is not in the contemplation of his Majesty's government to recommend to parliament to suspend or vary the duties upon tea, which, by the act of the last session (3 and 4 William IV. cap. 101), are to take place from and after the 22d April.

"I am further to acquaint you, that the Court, in concurrence with the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, have adopted the following arrangements in respect to the quantities of tea to be offered for sale, and the upset prices, *viz.*: It is the Court's intention to put up to sale nine millions of pounds of tea (including the private trade of the commanders and officers of the Company's ships) in the month of June ensuing; the Company's tea in such sale will not be put up, as hitherto, at rates calculated upon the exact prime cost and charges of the tea, but that the different species of teas, and the principal grades in those species, will be offered for sale at rates from 20 to 25 per cent. lower than the average price which the like species and grades of Company's tea have produced at the four quarterly sales of the year 1833.*

"It is also the intention of the Court to put up the like quantity of nine millions of pounds of tea in the month of September, and at the same prices as the sale in June.

"And the Court will follow the like course, both as to quantity and price, for the sale in December.

"The Court desire it to be distinctly understood, that if any of the Company's tea shall be refused by the buyers, and struck out at the June sale, such refused teas, if again put up at the September or December sale, will be offered at the same prices, and not be put up at a reduced price; the only exception to which rate will be, that single chests or parcels of small amount may be put up to sale at such prices as the Court shall deem expedient.

"The like course will be adopted in respect of any of the Company's teas which may be refused at the September sale and put up in December.

"I am also to acquaint you, that, as to a postponement of the approaching sale from the 3d to the 17th March could not fail to produce great inconvenience, both to the Company and to the trade, the Court decline to adopt that course, but they will be ready to extend the prompt of the December sale from the 28th February to 14th March to such persons as may desire it; and although it has been customary upon occasions of such postponement to charge the parties with interest, the Court will in this instance dispense with such charge.

"And, lastly, in respect to receiving back any parcels of tea which the buyers may wish to return upon the Company, it appears to the Court that this species of relief, which was justly and properly granted upon the stock in hand in 1784, when the duties were at once reduced from a high to a moderate duty, does not appear to be called for on the present occasion."

* The following are the prices at which the Company's teas are to be put up:—

		s.	d.	
Bohea, Canton	at	1	5	per lb.
Do. Fokien		1	5	do.
Congou, No. 1, lowest grade		1	7	do.
No. 2		1	9	do.
No. 3		1	11	do.
No. 4		2	0	do.
No. 5		2	2	do.
Campoi		1	8	do.
Souchong, No. 1, lowest grade		1	11	do.
No. 2		2	6	do.
No. 3		3	2	do.
Twankay, No. 1, lowest grade		1	8	do.
No. 2		1	10	do.
Hyson Skin, No. 1, lowest grade		1	8	do.
No. 2		1	10	do.
No. 3		2	2	do.
Hyson, No. 1, lowest grade		2	6	do.
No. 2		2	9	do.
No. 3		3	4	do.
No. 4		3	8	do.
No. 5		4	2	do.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet W. Wilmer to be lieut. v. Vincent, dec. 11 April 33); Cornet S. G. Purdon, from h. p. 19th L. Drags. to be cornet, v. Wilmer (31 Jan. 34).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Ens. G. E. Cuyler to be lieut., v. Robinson, app. adj.; Lieut. Oliver Robinson to be adj., v. Moore, app. qu.-mast.; and Lieut. Jas. Moore to be qu.-mast., v. Jenkins, dec. (all 27 May 33); Cadet T. A. Nixon to be ens., v. Cuyler (14 Feb. 34).

3d Foot (in Bengal). H. P. Chamberlain to be ens., by purch., v. Chatterton, app. to 35th regt. (14 Feb. 34).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Francis Dyke, from 1st. W. I. regt., to be ens., v. Lord, dec. (24 Jan. 34); Ens. Fred. Bristow to be lieut., v. Knight, dec. (9 May 33); Ens. Geo. Chambers, from h. p. 34th F., to be ens., v. Bristow (31 Jan. 34).

9th Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. Chas. Hind to be lieut. by purch., v. Fyler, prom.; and Alex. Cooke to be ens. by purch., v. Hind (both 7 Feb. 34).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Wm. Caine, from 41st F., to be capt., v. Price, who exch. (27 Oct. 33); Lieut. Jas. Piggott to be capt., v. M'Latchie, dec.; Ens. J. D. G. Tulloch to be lieut., v. Pig-

gott; and Cadet J. M. Daniell to be ens., v. Tulloch (all 14 Feb. 34).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. Close to be lieut. v. Bullen, dec. (29 May 33); Ens. Wm. Robinson, from h. p. 8th regt., to be ens., v. Close (14 Feb. 34).

41st Foot (at Madras). Capt. Richard Price, from 26th F., to be capt., v. Caine, who exch. (27 Oct. 33).

45th Foot (at Madras). Ens. Basil Gray to be lieut., v. Armstrong prom. in 55th F.; and Ens. J. P. Coffin, from h. p. Royal Staff Corps, to be ens., v. Gray (both 31 Jan. 34); Robert Spring to be ens., by purch., v. Coffin, who retires (14 Feb. 34).

48th Foot (at Madras). Lieut.-Col. S. Brock, from 55th F., to be lieut.-col., v. Schoedde, who exch. (30 March 33); Maj. John Singleton, from 62d regt., to be maj., v. Cramer, who exch. (18 May 33); Capt. John O'Grady, from 62d regt., to be capt., v. Bower, who exch. (8 June 33).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. R. Hart, from h. p. 92d regt., to be lieut., v. Deacon, app. to 19th regt. (8 Feb. 34).

55th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Colonel J. H. Schoedde, from 48th regt., to be lieut.-col., v. Brock, who exch. (30 March 33); Lieut. R. H. Sheaffe to be capt., v. Frend, dec. (13 Feb. 33): Lieut. A. A. Armstrong, from 45th F., to be capt., v. Champion, dec. (31 Jan. 34); Ens. Wm. Hope to be lieut., v. Sheaffe (31 do); Albert Frend to be ens., v. Hope (31 do.); Lieut. J. P. Sheppard, from h. p. 2d gar. bat., to be lieut., v. Browne, whose app. has not taken place (14 Feb. 34).

57th Foot (at Madras). Wm. Armstrong to be assist.-surg., v. M'Math, dec. (7 Feb. 34).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. James Campbell, from h. p. 92d regt., to be ens., v. R. Miller, who exch. (24 Jan. 34).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. F. Hudson to be lieut., v. Irving, dec., and Cadet Wm. M. De Butts to be ens., v. Hudson (both 24 Jan. 34).

62d Foot (at Madras). Major H. Cramer, from 48th regt., to be major, v. Singleton, who exch. (18 May 33); Capt. G. J. Bower, from 48th regt., to be capt., v. O'Grady, who exch. (8 June 33).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 28. *Royal William*, Ireland, from Madras 14th Oct., and Cape 3d Dec.; at Deal.—30. *Gentoo*, Black, from Bengal 7th Sept.; at Deal.—30. *William*, Hamlin, from Mauritius 24th Oct.; in the Clyde.—31. *John Woodhall*, Henderson, from Batavia 13th Oct.; at Deal.—31. *Vine*, Goodham, from Mauritius 24th Oct., and Cape 25th Nov.; at Liverpool.—FEB. 1, *Theodosia*, Ryan, from Mauritius 14th Oct.; *Voyager*, Anderson, from ditto 24th Oct.; and *Nelson*, Price, from New South Wales 17th Sept.; all at Gravesend.—1. *Spence*, Hardie, from Bombay 12th Sept.; in the Clyde.—2. *Memnon*, Aiken, from Bengal 26th Sept., and Cape; at Liverpool.—5. *Orontes*, Canney, from Bengal 10th Sept., and Cape 29th Nov.; at Deal.—5. *Blakeley*, Jackson, from Bengal 13th Oct.; and *Hibernia*, Smith, from Singapore 28th Sept.; both at Liverpool.—6. *William Stoveld*, Davidson, from New South Wales 16th Aug.; at Gravesend.—6. *Imogen*, Richardson, from Bengal 27th Aug., and Mauritius 13th Nov.; and *Mary Ann Webb*, Viner, from Bengal 22d Oct.; both at Liverpool.—7. *La Fayette*, Landers, from Batavia 23d Oct.; at Cowes.—7. *Hercules*, Vaughan, from Bengal 10th Sept., and Cape 5th Dec.; off Portland.—7. *Victoria*, Wilson, from Mauritius 6th Nov.; at Bristol.—8. *Borneo*, Prescott, from Batavia 15th Oct.; off the Wight.—8. *Emma*, Cobb, from Singapore 4th Oct.; off Penzance.—8. *African*, Hammond, from Mauritius 29th Oct.; at Bristol.—10. *Victor*, Phillips, from Mauritius 16th Nov.; at Bristol.—11. *Calcutta*, Grundy, from Bombay 2d Oct.; at Liverpool.—13. *Shepherd*, Livesey, from Mauritius 11th Nov.; at Gravesend.—13. *Francis*, Kirkus, from Mauritius 10th Nov.; off Margate.—13. *Elphinstone*, Short, from Madras 21st Sept., and Cape 5th Dec.; *Mexican*, Carew, from Mauritius 19th Oct., and Cape 30th Nov.; and *Lord Strangford*, Brown, from Mauritius 1st Nov.; all at Deal.—*Empire*, Baker, from Batavia; at Cowes.—16. *Rome*, Reynolds, from Batavia 9th Oct.; off the Wight.—17. *Peter Proctor*, Terry, from Ceylon 23d Sept., Mauritius 25th Oct., and Cape 26th Nov.; at Gravesend.—19. *Mona*, Rowlandson, from Mauritius 28th Oct.; at Deal.—20. *Onyx*, Chambers, from Mauritius 1st Nov.; off the Wight.—21. *Venus*, Harne, from Batavia 14th Oct.; off the Wight.—22. *Bahamian*, Pearce, from Bengal 13th Aug., and Mauritius 26th Nov.; at Liverpool.—23. *Huddersfield*, Noakes, from Bombay 12th Oct.; at Liverpool.—24. H.C.S. *Scaleby Castle*, Hillman, from China 25th Oct.; and *Hebe*, Currie, from Singapore 11th Nov.; both at Deal.—24. *Jumna*, Pinder, from Bengal 16th Nov.; at Liverpool (having made the passage out and home in eight months and two days).

Departures.

JAN. 25. *Bengal*, Ritchie, for Bengal; from Greenock.—28. *William Turner*, Leitch, for Bombay; from Greenock.—29. *Sesostris*, Yates, for Cape and Madras; and *Claudine*, Walker, for ditto; both from Portsmouth.—29. *Courier*, Palmer, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Deal.—FEB. 1. *Winscales*, Fisher, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—5. *Hindoo*, Askew, for Bengal; *Aliquis*, McFie, for Bombay; *Elizabeth Moore*, Moore, for Batavia and Singapore; *City of Aberdeen*, Munro, for Singapore and China; and *Frankland*, Edwards, for Mauritius; all from Liverpool.—6. *Majestic*, Lawson, for Bombay; and *Urania*, Dunn, for Cape and Algoa Bay; both from Liverpool.—6. *Cleveland*, Morley, for Bombay; and *Chili*, Nixon, for V. D. Land; both from Deal.—6. *Robarts*, Wake, for Madras and Bengal; and *Dawson*, Dawson, for Singapore, Manilla, and China; from Portsmouth.—6. *Duckenfield*, Riddell, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Cowes.—7. *Duke of Roxburghe*, Petrie, for Bombay; *Red Rover*, Chrystie, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; *Numa*, Baker, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); *Dryade*, Heard, for ditto; *Sovereign*, Baker, for ditto; and *Neptune*, Lamson, for Sumatra; all from Portsmouth.—7. H. M. S. *Andromache*, Chads, for Cape, Mauritius, and China; and *Hive*, Luscombe, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); both from Plymouth.—7. *Olive Branch*, Stirling, for Cape; and *Falcon*, Burnell, for St. Helena; both from Falmouth.—7. *Augustus Cæsar*, Wiseman, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—7. *Isabella*, Robertson, for V. D. Land, N. S. Wales, and China; from Torbay.—7. *Test*, Brown, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Liverpool.—8. *Lord of the Isles*, Highton, for Bengal; *Horatio*, Arnold, for Madras; *Lady Normanby*, Teasdale, for Mauritius; *Mary Ann*, Mallers, for Cape; and *Bardaster*, Chalmers, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; all from Falmouth.—8. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; *Minerva*, Robertson, for N. S. Wales; *James Pattison*, Grote, for Swan River; *Maria*, Lovat, for Sumatra; and *Earl Bathurst*, Smith, for Cape; all from Portsmouth.—8. *Prince George*, Shaw, for Bombay; *Fanny*, Drummond, for Mauritius; *Moffatt*, Cromatie, for V. D. Land (with convicts) and China; and *Ceylon*, Batty, for Mauritius; all from Plymouth.—8. *Charles Eaton*, Moor, for V. D. Land; from Falmouth.—8. *Meanwell*, Morgan, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Dartmouth.—8. *Bromleys*, Bromley, for Cape; from Cowes.—9. *City of Edinburgh*, Fraser, for Madras and Bengal; *Louisa*, Towle, for Madras; *Lord William Bentinck*, Thompson, for Manilla; and *Alexander Robertson*, Black, for Batavia and Sourabaya; all from Cowes.—9. *Bristol*, Riches, for N. S. Wales; and *Flinn*, Phillipson, for Cape and Algoa Bay; both from Deal.—9. *Jessie*, Troop, for N. S. Wales and V. D. Land; from Falmouth.—9. *Washington*, Jefferson, for China; and *Madras*, Thornton, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Liverpool.—11. *Syden*, Burd, for Cape, Bombay, and China; from Cowes.—13. *Ernaad*, Gillett, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); and *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for Bombay; both from Cowes.—13. *Parmei*, Harris, for Mauritius; and *Margaret*, Grant, for ditto; both from Falmouth.—13. *Recovery*, Welbank, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); *Syeed Khan*, Griffiths, for Bengal; and *Coliseum*, Stodhart, for China; all from Deal.—13. *Seppings*, Freeman, for Ceylon; from Torbay.—15. *Triumph*, Green, for Bombay; and *Barrosa*, Reeves, for Bengal (with troops); both from Plymouth.—16. *James Laing*, Campbell, for N. S. Wales; from Dublin.—16. *Mary*, Beachcroft, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—16. *Asia*, Bathie, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Royal William, from Madras: Mrs. Blake and two children; Mrs. Buchan; Mrs. Abell; Mrs. Wilson; Miss Baillie; Lieut.-Col. Gummer, 45th Madras N. I.; Surg. W. Geddes, Madras estab.; Surg. Wm. Bannister, ditto; Capt. N. Hill, 62d Regt.; Capt. M'Intyre, 45th Regt.; Capt. Tucker, C. E. Vet. Bat.; Capt. J. M'Cartney, N. Vet. Bat.; Lieut. Wilson, H. M. 55th Regt.; Lieut. Sharp, 43d N. I.; Lieut. Nott, 19th ditto; Lieut. Hollis, 36th ditto; Lieut. Lushington, N. V. B.; Cornet St. V. Pitcher, 5th L. C.; Ens. Walker, 28th N. I.

Per H. M. S. Undaunted, from Ceylon, Madras, &c.: Mr. M'Jennar, surg., R. N.; Mr. J. Walkenbury, of H. M. S. *Harrier*.

Per Elphinstone, from Madras: Mrs. Lindon; Mrs. Hitchins; Mrs. Rutledge; Capt. Price, H. M. 62d Regt.; Capt. Campbell, Madras L. C.; Lieut. Kitchener, H. M. 13th L. Drags.; Lieut. Wilkinson, Madras Army; Mr. J. Davidson; Mr. Furze; Mr. Brough; Master Hitchins; 4 servants; 43 invalids.—From the Cape: Mrs. Hartley; Lieut.-Col. Hartley, H. M. 57th Regt.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Hudleston and child; W. Hudleston, Esq., Madras Civil Service; Capt. Ely, Madras Army; 3 native servants.)

Per Gentoo, from Bengal: Mr. Fellows; Mr. Osborne, late midshipman of the *Lord Amherst*.

Per Mexican, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Caffer; Mr. Jam.

Per Orissa, from Singapore: Capt. Stonehouse, late of the *Lady Harewood*.

Per Orontes, from Bengal: Mrs. Dundas; Miss Broughton; W. S. Charters, Esq., M.D.; Capt. Allen, 7th L. C.; Lieut. Dundas, 72d N. I.; Lieut. Martin, H. M. 38th Regt.; Lieut. Edwards, artillery; Lieut. Maybery, pension estab.; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Joseph Hamilton; Mr. J. M. Hamilton; Master John Hamilton, and 5 children; 4 servants.

Per H. C. S. Scaleby Castle, from China, &c.: Wm. Dallas, Esq.; Mr. J. J. Haynes, late of the *Bee*.

Expected.

Per Rosslyn Castle, from Bengal: Mrs. Richards and child; Mrs. Douthwaite; Mrs. Peters; Miss Moore; Capt. Douthwaite, late of the *Circassian*; Capt. Ingram, late of the *Ganges*; Capt. Mackey; Mr. Davies; Mr. C. C. Clarke, late volunteer of the H. C. Bengal marine; Messrs. Harnson and Maine, late of the *Lord Amherst*.

Per Prince George, from Bengal: Capt. G. Burslem, H. M. 44th Regt.

Per Company's Ships from China: W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., *Duke of Sussex*; Capt. Grant and family, *Marquis of Huntley*; Major Crossley, Bombay army, *Herefordshire*; T. Ogilvy, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, *Lady Melville*.

Per Victory, from China: Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, Esq., to Bombay, and from thence overland to England.

Per London, from Bombay, for Cape and London: Ens. A. Wellstead, 8th N. I.; Geo. Malcolm, Esq., Civil Service; Mr. H. J. Wilkinson.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Robarts, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Phillips; Mrs. Toussaint and three daughters; Capt. B. T. Phillips; Mr. Graham; Mr. Lloyd; Mr. Chalmers; Mr. Haynes; Mr. White; Mr. Wagentreiber; Mr. Mackinnon; Mr. Scott.

Per Recovery, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut.-Col. Nesbitt (in charge of Company's recruits).

Per Katherine Stuart Forbes, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. John Deane (in charge of Company's recruits).

Per Mermaid, for Madras: Mr. Charles Grey; Mr. Alfred Hall.

Per Valleyfield, for Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon: Lieut.-Col. Streafield, H. M. army; Capt. Selwyn, ditto; Lieut. Hutchinson, ditto.

Per Amelia Thompson, for Madras and Bengal: Miss Campbell; Miss Turner; R. Grant, Esq., civil service; G. M. Swinton, Esq., ditto; Capt. Paterson; Rev. Mr. Percival; Mr. Hay; Mr. Rees; Mr. Crawford; Mr. Webb; Mr. Stirrick; two Messrs. Corsar; two Messrs. Boswell; two female servants.

Per H. M. S. Andromache, for China: The Right Hon. Lord Napier and suite.

Per Carnatic, for Bombay: Col. Scott and lady; Capt. Grant and lady; Mr. Walters and lady; Mrs. Stubbs and child; Miss Orton; Capt. W. C. Freeman; Capt. Jas. Scott; Lieut. Holmes; Rev. Geo. Pigott; Mr. Christie; Mr. Magon; Mr. Fenning; Mr. Howard; Mr. Deacon.

Per Andromache, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs.

Corrie and two Misses Corrie; Mrs. Shiel; Mrs. Finnis; Miss Aubert; Capt. Shiel; Capt. Finnis; Lieut. Maitland; Mr. Richards; Mr. Wharnell; Mr. Aubert; Mr. Steers; Mr. Spottiswood; Mr. Luard; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Sawyer; Mr. Jerningham; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Cawse.

Per Asia, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Freese; Mrs. Alleyn; Miss Macaulay; two Misses Curtis; Miss Haldane; T. B. Macaulay, Esq., member of council; Arthur Freese, Esq.; R. Ronald, Esq.; Mr. Curtis; Lieut. C. F. Compton; Cornet A. B. Jones; Messrs. Cotton, Oakes, Prendergrast, Cooke, Robinson, Bromley, Todd, Brewer, Wood, Newberry, Gill, Morrison, Daycock, Mason, Crewe, Taylor, and Carnegie.

Per Rmuad, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Stavers; Mrs. Dingnam; Dr. Knox; Lieut. Beatty and family; Lieut. Humphreys; Lieut. Alcock; Lieut. Lawrell; Lieut. Cheetham; Mr. Jackson, assist.-surg.; Mr. Prendergast, ditto; Mr. Harries; Mr. Brown; Mr. Tweedie; Mr. Shakespeare.

Per Barrosa, for Bengal: Lieut. Poett; Mr. F. Radcliffe, &c.

Per Prince George, for Bombay: Mr. S. B. King, midshipman, Indian navy.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Lady Munro*, Aiken, from Bengal and Madras to Hobart Town and Sydney, was wrecked at Amsterdam Island, 12th Oct., and out of 97 persons on board, only 21 saved.

The *Harriet*, Skey, from the Mauritius to Seychelles, was wrecked on a sand-bank off Pepper Island, 14th Oct.: crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 14. At Paris, the lady of Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq., M.P., of a son, still-born.

28. In Mansfield Street, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Sir George Townshend Walker, G.C.B., of a son.

29. At Bellary Cottage, Brixton, the lady of Major John Race Godfrey, 1st regt. Madras N.I., of a daughter.

Feb. 12. In Portman Square, the lady of Sir Charles Edward Grey, of a son.

17. At Musselburgh, the lady of Capt. J. R. Manderson, late of the H.C. ship *Charles Grant*, of a son.

24. In Dorset Square, the lady of Dr. C. Rogers, Madras establishment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 29. At St. Pancras Church, John Johnson, Esq., of Calcutta, to Ann, second daughter of the late John Kelso, Esq., of Londond.rry.

30. At Bath, Capt. C. J. Conyngham, of the 1st regt. Bombay L.C., son of the late Lieut. Gen. George Conyngham, of the Hon East-India Company's service, to Emily, eldest daughter of William Brown, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

Feb. 4. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Sir Keith Alexander Jackson, Bart., of H.M. 4th Light Drags., to Amelia, only daughter of the late George Waddell, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Mr. Thomas Rutt, of Manchester, to Cecilia Henrietta, daughter of the late William Hollingberry, Esq., of Calcutta.

10. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Grant, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's artillery, to Susan Pellew, only daughter of Capt. Coghlan, of the royal navy.

11. At Elie, Thomas Maclellan, Esq., of the Madras army, to Ann Donaldson Porteous, eldest daughter of the late John Porteous, Esq., post-captain in his Majesty's navy.

15. At the Church of All Souls, Langham Place, Thomas Hamilton, Esq., brother of Sir William Hamilton, of Preston, Bart., to Lady Townsend Farquhar, widow of Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, late governor of the Mauritius.

18. At St. Pancras Church, D. F. Mitchell, Esq., of Thainston, Aberdeenshire, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Major Robert Anthony Bromley, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

DEATHS.

Sept. 17. On his voyage from Calcutta to the Mauritius, Samuel Ball, of Maryport, commander of the ship *Nelson Wood*.

Oct. 20. At sea, on board the *Orontes*, on the passage from Bengal, Lieut. Lewis, H.M. 16th regt. of Foot.

Dec. 24. At sea, on board the *Mary Ann Webb*, on the passage to England, Lieut. Samuel Mallock, of the Bengal engineers, late assistant secretary to the Military Board.

Jan. 7, 1834. In Germany, Lieut. F. Hoffman, Madras Infantry, in his 27th year, eldest son of Capt. Hoffman royal navy.

24. In Beaumont Street, Richard Morris, infant child of Capt. Chase, of the Madras body guard.

Feb. 4. Lieut. Thomas Alexander Watt, R.N., formerly commander of the *Cæsar* Indiaman.

8. At Paris, Mrs. Mary Sandiford, widow of the late Major W. T. Sandiford, formerly of the East-India Company's service, on the Bombay establishment.

— In Alfred Place, aged 19, Anne Maria Ramsay, fourth surviving daughter of the late Capt. J. Godsalve Richardson, Indian navy.

10. At Edinburgh, in the 3d year of his age, Alexander Williamson, son of the late Rev. Wm. Harris, missionary, Quilon.

11. At his residence, Cheltenham, after a long and severe illness, Thomas Flower, Esq., late of Bombay, aged 57.

— At Belfast, Capt. Loftus Nunn, formerly of the 31st regt.

14. At his residence in Portman Square, the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, in his 83d year. His lordship succeeded the first Marquess of Cornwallis, in 1792, as Governor-general of India, which high situation he continued to fill until March 1798; having been previously appointed, in 1786, a member of the Supreme Council at Fort-William, in Bengal. He was created a Baronet of England in 1792 by the title of Sir John Shore, and elevated to the peerage of Ireland, Oct. 24th, 1797, by the title of Baron Teignmouth; appointed a commissioner for the affairs of India, April 4th 1807, and sworn of the Privy Council the 8th of the same month.

— In Sloane Street, Frances Jane, wife of Col. Cromwell Massey, late in the East-India Company's service, on the Madras establishment.

17. At his house in Woburn Place, John Bennett, Esq., secretary to Lloyd's, in his 56th year.

— At his residence in Upper Harley Street, after four days' illness, Benjamin Goad, aged 49.

Lately. At Crover, county Cavan, Maria, wife of Capt. Henry Keating, late of the 41st Madras N.I.

Lately. Mrs. Phœbe Solomon, aged 92, mother of Saul Solomon, Esq., of St. Helena.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Oct. 19. Mr. R. Walpole, a judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at presidency.

Mr. N. J. Halhead, special commissioner under Regulation III. 1828, of Calcutta division.

Mr. J. S. Boldero, civil and session judge of Agra.

Mr. G. Stockwell, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 4th or Moradabad division.

Mr. R. Lowther, ditto ditto of 6th or Allahabad division.

Mr. H. Walters, ditto ditto of 16th or Chittagong division, and commissioner of Arrakan.

Mr. W. H. Valpy, magistrate and collector of Sarun.

Mr. H. Fraser, magistrate and collector of Etawah.

Mr. J. P. Grant, deputy collector of Sarun.

Mr. A. T. Dick, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 10th or Sarun division.

Mr. J. H. Young, ditto under ditto of 9th or Gurruckpore division.

Mr. R. W. Hughes, ditto under ditto of 15th or Darca division.

Mr. E. E. Woodcock, ditto under ditto of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. J. Alexander, ditto under ditto of 10th or Sarun division.

28. Messrs. W. Ewer, W. Lambert, and W. F. Dick, to be judges of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad, and W. Braddon, a ditto of ditto at presidency.

Mr. E. V. Irwin, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Purneah.

Capt. J. Fisher, 23d N.I. and second in command of Sirmoor bat., to be assistant to superintendent of Deyrah Doon.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Arthur Hamilton to be chaplain at Moulmein.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 19, 1833.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Jas. Paton to be capt., and 2d Lieut. C. E. Mills to be 1st lieut., from 15th Oct., in suc. to R. S. B. Morland dec.

9th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Woodburn to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. L. P. D. Eld to be lieut. from 25th Sept. in suc. to J. D. Herbert dec.

Oct. 31.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut.-col. C. Parker to be col., Maj. S. Shaw to be lieut.-col., and Capt. R. B. Fulton to be major, from 31st May 1833, in suc. to M. W. Browne dec.—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. G. Roberts to be capt., and 2d Lieut. J. F. Egerton to be 1st lieut., v. R. B. Fulton prom., with rank from 15th Oct. 1833, in suc. to Morland dec.

14th N.I. Lieut. John Buncombe to be capt. of a comp., from 13th April 1831, v. J. W. Hull retired.—Supernum. Lieut. J. H. W. Mayou brought on effective strength of regt.

30th N.I. Ens. J. S. Harris to be lieut., v. W. H. Pearson resigned.

Assist. Surg. Andrew Wilson appointed to medical duties of civil station of Bauleah, and Assist. Surg. Alex. Reid to ditto of civil station of Boorulshuhar.

Assist. Surgs. J. S. Logan, M.D., and D. W. Nash, placed at disposal of Resident at Hydrabad, for employment in service of H. H. the Nizam.

Assist. Surgs. Allan Gilmore, and Thos. Clemishaw (attached to civil stations) placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Ens. Geo. Durant, 32d N.I., transferred to pension establishment.

Head Quarters, Oct. 14.—*12th N.I.* Ens. J. H. Ferris to be adj., v. Ludlow, permitted to resign situation.

Oct. 16.—Brigadier-gen. Stevenson posted to Cawnpore division, and Brigade Major Borradaile posted to Barrackpore.

Oct. 18.—*23d N.I.* Ens. H. M. Nation to be adj., v. Lieut. Chester, permitted to resign situation.

Oct. 21.—Capt. L. H. Smith, 6th L. C., to officiate as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-Gen. R. Stevenson, C.B.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 31. Major H. Caldwell, 49th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. Wm. Ellis, 45th N.I., on ditto.

DEATHS.

Aug. 24. At Banda, Mary, wife of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Mercer, 70th N.I., of cholera morbus. Also, at Banda, *Aug.* 25, Alexander, aged 5 years; at Hammeerpore, *Aug.* 27, John William, aged 4 years; and at Benares, *Sept.* 22, Elizabeth Margaret, aged 2 years, all children of the above.

Oct. 14. At Mullye, Assist. Surg. C. S. Grant, M.D., 63d regt., aged 34.

— At Cawnpore, Mr. John Melhuish, chemist and druggist, aged 36.

16. At Chunar, Sarah Martha, wife of the Rev. R. Eteson, assistant chaplain.

21. At Nusseerabad, Major N. S. Webb, commanding 2d bat. of artillery.

— Mrs. G. M. Anderson, aged 28.

23. At Calcutta, Thomas Harton, Esq., late Company's agent at Kedgeree, aged 56.

— At Hansi, William, fourth son of Lieut.-Col. Skinner, C.B., aged 17.

28. At Calcutta, John Mathias Heritage, Esq., Branch Pilot, aged 40.

Nov. 2. At Bandah, Ens. John T. Fergusson, Interp. and Qu.-mast. of the 70th N.I.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Sophia Biddle, wife of Capt. Samuel Biddle, aged 50.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. James Murray, sen.

— At Calcutta, Miss Eliza Palmer, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, Miss Eliza Bennett, aged 32.

4. Mr. W. Lingham, of the ship *Asia*.

— At Calcutta, Frederick Linstedt, Esq., proprietor of the Calcutta academy, aged 42.

6. Mr. G. N. Hoburn, of the ship *Cordelia*.

7. At Calcutta, Thomas Moore Gale, Esq., Marine Pay Office, aged 40.

9. At Calcutta, George Theophilus Collins, Esq., of the civil service, aged 43.

10. At Calcutta, the Rev. Jas. Edmond, aged 74.

11. At Calcutta, James Robertson, Esq., aged 34.

Bombay.

INDIAN NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 23. Commander John Pepper to be capt., v. Graham, pensioned; Lieut. R. Lowe to be commander, v. Pepper, prom.; and Midshipman R. D. Swan to be lieut., v. Lowe, prom.; date of coms. 13th Feb. 1833.—Lieut. Wm. Lowe to be commander, v. M'Donald, dec.; and Midshipman John Wood to be lieut., v. Lowe, prom.; date of coms. 13th Feb. 1833.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees* B. mds. *produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees* F. mds.—*The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The Surat Candy is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, October 17, 1833.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	16 0	@	22 0
Bottles 100	10 0	—	10 4
Coals ..... B. md.	0 7	—	0 8
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	37 0	—	37 8
—— Brasiers', ... do.	36 0	—	36 4
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	31 0	—	31 4
—— Bolt ..... do.	34 12	—	35 0
—— Tile ..... do.	30 12	—	31 4
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	32 0	—	38 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	36 0	—	37 0
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	1 4		——
Cottons, chints ..... pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1 4	—	13 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor.	0 4	—	0 8
Cutlery, fine ..... 10A.			——
Glass ..... 10D.			40A.
Hardware ..... 30A.			——
Hosiery, cotton ..... 10D.			——
Ditto, silk ..... 10A.			——

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 0	@	4 1
—— —— flat ..... do.	3 15	—	4 0
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 3	—	2 4
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 4	—	2 5
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 8	—	2 10
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 8	—	5 0
—— Nails ..... cwt.	8 0	—	13 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	3 0	—	3 1
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	0 13	—	0 14
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	4 9	—	4 10
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 12	—	4 13
Millinery	10 D.	—	20 D.
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	4 5	—	4 8
Stationery	20 D.	—	25 D.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	6 8	—	6 10
—— Swedish ..... do.	6 14	—	7 0
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	19 0	—	20 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 0	—	3 4
—— —— coarse and middling	1 4	—	2 8
—— Flannel fine	1 8	—	1 10

MADRAS, October 2, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	280	—	294
—— Cakes ..... do.	220	—	230
—— Old ..... do.	225	—	230
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	5 A.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth, fine	25 A.	—	30 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	—	15 A.
Hardware	10 D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	15 A.	—	20 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	19	—	20
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	19	—	20

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	22	@	25
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	40	—	45
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
Millinery	30 A.	—	35 A.
Shot, patent	25 A.	—	30 A.
Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30
Stationery	25 A.	—	30
Steel, English ..... candy	60	—	70
—— Swedish ..... do.	105	—	110
Tin Plates ..... box	22	—	23
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P.C.	—	10 Nom.
—— —— coarse	P.C.	—	10 Nom.
—— Flannel, fine	10 A.	—	15 A.

BOMBAY, September 21, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	18	@	——
Bottles ..... doz.	1½		——
Coals ..... ton.	10		——
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	54		——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	60		——
—— Plate ..... do.	60		——
—— Tile ..... do.	51		——
Cottons, Chintz	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 ..... lb.	0.13		——
Cutlery, table	P.C.		——
Glass and Earthenware	25 D.		——
Hardware	25 A.		——
Hosiery	P.C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	52	@	——
—— English, do. ..... do.	22.8		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	31		——
—— Nails ..... do.	5		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	6		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	21		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	31		——
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	9		——
Millinery	P.C.		——
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	12		——
Spelter ..... do.	6.4		——
Stationery	10 D.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	10		——
Tin Plates ..... box	16		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—	5
—— —— coarse	1.4	—	1.12
—— Flannel, fine	1		——

CANTON, October 15, 1833.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	2½	@	4½
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	4½	—	6
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds ..... do.	1½	—	1¾
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1½	—	2½
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 36 ..... pecul	40	—	46
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1·75		——
—— Rod ..... do.	2·75		——
Lead ..... do.	4	—	4½

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	50	@	100
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	4½		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.50	—	1.70
—— Camlets ..... pce.	20	—	22
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	28	—	30
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7½	—	7¾
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15½	—	16
Tin Plates ..... box	8	—	——

SINGAPORE, November 7, 1833.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	10	@	12
Bottles 100	3½	—	5
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	34	—	36
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	1½	—	3
—— Imit. Irish ..... 25 ..... 36 do.	2½	—	2½
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 .... 36-37 do.	3½	—	6
—— —— do. do. .... 38-40 do.	4	—	6½
—— —— do. do. .... 44 do.	5	—	8
—— —— 50 do.	6	—	8
—— —— 54 do.	6	—	8
—— —— 60 do.	10	—	12
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours* ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— —— 9-8. ..... do.	3	—	5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in. .. do.	1½	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46 .... do.	1½	—	4
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 44 .... do.	1½	—	2

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. corge	5	@	8
—— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	2½	—	3
—— Twist, 24 to 42 ..... pecul	45	—	50
Hardware, assort. ..... (over stocked)	P. D.		
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	5	—	5½
—— English ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— Nails ..... do.	3	—	3½
Lead, Pig ..... do.	5	—	5½
—— Sheet ..... do.	5½	—	6
Shot, patent ..... bag	1½	—	2
Spelter ..... (none) .... pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish ..... do.	5	—	6
—— English ..... do.	N D.		
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets ..... do.	25	—	27
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet) ..... yd.	1½	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Oct. 17, 1833.—For the lower qualities of Jaconets there has been a fair demand; with this exception, the market for Piece Goods has been very dull. The holidays, which commence to-morrow, will as usual, interfere seriously with business for the remaining part of the month. For the highest numbers of Twist in the market (about 150) there has been some inquiry, but the past week generally has been an inactive one. The sales of Woollens, which have been reported for some time past, we find, on reference back, have been made at prices considerably under those current at the same time last year, which is sufficient evidence of the depression in this branch of trade. Copper, with the exception of bolt, which is reported a shade higher, has generally given way during the week. Iron may also be quoted lower. Tin plates rather higher. Lead, Steel, and Spelter, as in our last. Ales and Wines very unsaleable.—*Exch. Pr. Current.*

Madras, Oct. 2, 1833.—Europe Goods still in low request. Beer is quite unsaleable, and will not realize even prime cost at public auction. The sales of metals have not been very extensive, nor have the prices varied much during the past week.

Canton, Oct. 1, 1833.—Woollens have declined a little in price, since the arrivals from Europe; but the demand continues. Longcloths and Cotton yarn maintain our quotations. *Oct.* 15. As the investments in the Company's direct-ships have been on a moderate scale, our market for the usual imports from England has been little affected by their arrival. Longcloths are at this moment rather dull, but former prices are maintained. The Company's investment has been sold at Sp. Drs. 6½ per piece for first and second together, and at Sp. Drs. 4½ for those of third quality—the proportions being Nos. 1 and 2, 20,000 pieces; No. 3, 10,000 pieces.—*Oct.* 21. The Company's import of Woollens have not yet been sold; about Sp. Drs. 1·50 to 1·60 per yd. the probable price. Arrivals of considerable lots of Longcloths by Americans have been reported.

Manilla.—Advices from this quarter of the 18th Sept. mention grey and white longcloths to be in demand; the importations of which had hitherto been limited. Cambrics dull of sale.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 17, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem.	33 0	Remittable	32 0	Prem.
	3 4	1st, or Old 5. p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class	2 12	
	2 4	.... Ditto .... 2 do.	1 12	
	1 0	.... Ditto .... 3 do.	0 8	
	Par	.... Ditto .... 4 do.	0 0	
	none	.... Ditto .... 5 do.	none	
	0 4	New 5 per Cent. from No. 251 to 720 .... }	Par	
Prem.	5 0	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	0 8	Prem.
	4 12	3d, or New ditto	4 4	
Disc.	0 2	4 per cent. Loan dis. ..	0 6	disc.

4,500 Bank of Bengal Shares—4,000.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	6	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit	4	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 12 months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10¼d.; to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d. Sa. R.

Madras, Oct. 8, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 33⅓ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 31⅓ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.

Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 1 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem.

Bombay, Oct. 9, 1833.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 9d. per Rs.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 144 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 107 to 111 per ditto.

Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Ditto of 1829-30, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, Oct. 15, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—4s. 6d.; per Sp. Dol.

On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 208 to 209 per ditto.

On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.

Sycee Silver at Lintin, 1 to 1½ per cent. prem.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 *March*—*Prompt* 30 *May*.—Tea, Bohea, 1,500,000lb; Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,800,000lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,400,000lb; Hyson, 300,000lb.—Total, being all Company's, 9,000,000lb.

For Sale 11 *March*—*Prompt* 6 *June*.—Company's Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 15 *April*—*Prompt* 13 *July*.—Indigo, 1,643 chests.

*** After 22d April 1834, the present duties of Excise on Tea will cease, except on such as may have been sold by the E. I. Company before that day, and the following duties of Customs will be payable, *viz.*—Bohea, per lb. 1s. 6d.; Congou, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Orange Pekoe, and Campoi, 2s. 2d.; Souchong, Flowery Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and other sorts not enumerated, 3s. 3d.

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.
	1834.						
Madras	Portsm. *Apr.* 10	*Royal William*....	451	Arbuthnot & Latham ..	George Ireland ..	Lon. Docks	Alves, Steele, & Harrison, Lime-st.-sq.
Madras, Bengal, &	Graves. *Mar.* 5	*Orwell*	1300	R. M. Isacke	Jas. Dalrymple ...	E. I. Docks	{ Alex. G. Milne & Co. George-yd. & Dowsett, & Co. George-yd. [Coffee-ho.
China	Portsm. 20	*Hashemy*	550	Henry Templer	Joseph Harfield ..	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co. & Capt. Harfield, Jerusalem
Madras & Bengal	Do. 5	*Africa*	360	William Tindall	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	Buckles & Co. Mark-la. & John Lyney.
	15	*Neptune*.....	650	John Thacker.....	J. G. Foster Pigott	W. I. Docks	{ Fred. & C. E. Mangles, Austin Friars, & Thacker, & Ed. Read. [Birchin-la.
	10	*Exmouth*	700	George Graham	Daniel Warren ..	E. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co. & Wm. Abercrombie.
Madras, Bengal &	Graves. 10	*David Scott*	773	Mungo Gilmore	Henry Wise.....	E. I. Docks	{ Mr. Gilmore, Jerusalem Coffee-house & J. L. Heathorn, Birchin-la. [Billiter-sq.
China	Do. 15	*Hibernia*	590	John Jacob and Sons....	Robert Gillies	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Lyall, Wyllie, & Co.
	25	*Georgiana*.....	422	Denny, Clark & Co....	Thomas Thoms ...	Lon. Docks	Denny, Clarke, & Co. Adams-st. & Alves.
	31	*Lt. Wm. Bentinck*	564	Henry Hutchinson.....	H. Hutchinson ..	W. I. Docks	Thos. Haviside & Co. [Steel & Harrison.
Madras & Bengal	Portsm. Do. *May* 5	*Coromandel*	650	Joad & Boyes	Thomas Boyes ..	W. I. Docks	{ James Kelham, Newman's-ct., & Barber, { Neate, & Co. Fenchurch-st. [& Co.
	1	*Juliana*	646	Gledstanes & Co.	C. B. Tarbutt	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark-la.
	10	*Bradamelwey*.....	751	Alfred Chapman.....	Alfred Chapman..	W. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co. Leadenhall-st.
Bengal	Portsm. *Mar.* 1	*Donnegan Castle*..	446	R. L. Laws	R. L. Laws	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wyllie, & Co. & Thos. Haviside & Co.
	Graves. *Mar.* 1	*Anna Robertson* ..	550	Small and Co.....	Alexander Nairne	W. I. Docks	Domett & Co. George-yd. & Barber, Neate
Bombay and China		*Charles Grant*	1200	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.	Samuel Hyde	E. I. Docks	John Lenox, Birchin-la. [& Co.
	11	*Berwickshire*	1300	S. Marjoribanks & Co ..	H. Leigh Thomas	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co. & Henry Beveridge, Jerus.
	Apr. 20	*Charles Kerr*	473	John Brodie	John Brodie.....	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co. [Coffee-ho.
Bombay.....	*Mar.* 20	*Lady Feversham*..	540	John Barry	Stephenson Fillerby	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside and Co.
	May 20	*Lady Raffles*	650	John Thick T.....	J. Temple Brown	Expected	Capt. Thacker, Leadenhall-st.
	June 10	*Waldair*.....	650	Richard Green	William Tucker..		John Pirie & Co.
Batavia & Singapore	*Mar.* 5	*Jean*	291	Hamilin & Co.....	Peter Goblie	Lon. Docks	William Abercrombie.
Singapore	31	*Emma*	310	Bradle & Co.....	William Cobb....	Lon. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Manilla	*May* 10	*Governor Harcourt*	400	John Masson	Charles Monro ..	W. I. Docks	John Masson.
Mauritius & Ceylon	*Apr.* 2	*Olympus*	320	Anthony Rydley.....	Richard Cowl	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Launceston	*Mar.* 5	*Rhoda*.....	270	Robert Brooks	S. C. Hurst	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co.
New South Wales ..	25	*Surry*	461	James Greig.....	Charles Kemp....	Deptford	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
Australia		*John Barry*	521	Robert Barry		Deptford	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
New South Wales ..	10	*William Lockerby*	313	William Lockerby.....	John Rowe.....	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
Hobart Town		*Atlantic*.....	350	J. Thom	William Clark....	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Geo. Bishop.
Hobart T. & Launcest.	20	*Isabella*.....	300	Thomas C. Matheson ..	William Clark....	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.
Hobart Town	31	*Ann*.....	301	James Gale and Son....	T. C. Matheson ..	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	12	*Erskine*	372	John Friend.....	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	12	*Lucretia*	372	Nat Gar. Hall, and Co.	James Mumhead..	Lon. Docks	George Bishop.
	15	*Rosemilda*	344	Richard Taunton.....	John Ware	Lon. Docks	Thomas Haviside and Co.
New South Wales	10	*Hal Gower*	320	Joseph Fletcher	James Smith	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	31	*New York Packet*	358	John Gregory.....	John Gregory	Lon. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co. & Wm. Martin.
	—	*Prince Regent*....	389	Buckles and Co.....	John Aiken	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
New So. Wales & China	12	*Edward Lombe* ...	347	Whiteman Freeman	Stuart Stroyan ..	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
Van Diemen's Land	5	*William*.....	350	J. Williams	H. Sowerby	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
& New South Wales							

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	—	@	—
Coffee, Java	2 16 0	—	3 4 0
—— Cheribon	3 0 0	—	3 7 0
—— Sumatra and Samarang	2 3 0	—	2 15 0
—— Ceylon	2 16 0	—	2 18 0
—— Mocha	3 2 0	—	4 10 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 5½	—	0 0 7½
—— Madras	0 0 6¼	—	0 0 7
—— Bengal	0 0 6	—	0 0 6
—— Bourbon	none		
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
Aniseeds, Star	3 8 0		
Borax, Refined	4 0 0	—	4 5 0
—— Unrefined	4 4 0		
Camphire, in tub	6 0 0	—	6 10 0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 3 0		
—— Ceylon	0 1 10		
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	3 15 0	—	4 0 0
—— Lignea	3 14 0	—	3 18 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 9	—	0 1 6
China Root ..... cwt.	28 0 0	—	35 0 0
Cubebs	2 10 0	—	3 0 0
Dragon's Blood.	2 0 0	—	25 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	6 0 0	—	7 0 0
—— Arabic	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
—— Assafœtida	1 10 0	—	6 0 0
—— Benjamin, 3d Sort ..	3 10 0	—	10 0 0
—— Animi	5 0 0	—	10 0 0
—— Gambogium	7 10 0	—	19 0 0
—— Myrrh	2 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Olibanum	1 0 0	—	2 5 0
Kino	12 0 0		
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 8
—— Dye	0 2 0		
—— Shell ..... cwt.	4 16 0	—	4 18 0
—— Stick	2 5 0	—	2 15 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 10 0	—	1 7 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0 13 0	—	0 15 0
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 6		
—— Cinnamon	0 4 0	—	0 5 0
—— Cocoa-nut	1 18 0		
—— Cajaputa	0 0 5	—	0 0 9
—— Mace	0 0 2½		
—— Nutmegs	0 0 10	—	0 1 3
Opium	none		
Rhubarb	0 2 0	—	0 2 3
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 4 0		
Senna ..... lb	0 0 3	—	0 1 2
Turmeric, Java ..... cwt.	0 16 0	—	1 1 0
—— Bengal	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
—— China	1 2 0	—	1 8 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 10 0	—	3 15 0
——, Blue	4 0 0		
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb	—		—
—— Ox and Cow	—		—
Indigo, Blue	—		—
—— Blue and Violet	0 7 0	—	0 7 6
—— Purple and Violet	0 6 9	—	0 6 11
—— Fine Violet	0 6 9	—	0 6 11
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 6 0	—	0 6 6
—— Violet and Copper	0 5 10	—	0 6 6
—— Copper	0 5 8	—	0 6 0
—— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 5 3	—	0 5 11
—— Do. ord. and low	0 4 6	—	0 5 2
—— Madras, fine	0 5 3	—	0 5 4
—— Do. mid. to good	0 4 3	—	0 4 10
—— Do. Kurpah	0 4 5		
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3 12 0	@	4 0 0
Nankeens ..... piece	—		—
Rattans 100	0 3 0		—
Rice, Benga White .... cwt.	0 12 0	—	0 14 0
—— Patna	0 15 0	—	0 16 0
—— Java	0 8 6	—	0 9 0
Safflower	2 0 0	—	8 0 0
Sago	0 10 0	—	0 12 0
—— Pearl	0 13 0	—	1 8 0
Saltpetre	1 13 0	—	1 15 0
Silk, Bengal ..... lb	0 16 0	—	1 1 0
—— Novi	—		—
—— Ditto White	—		—
—— China	1 0 6	—	1 1 0
—— Bengal Privilege	0 15 6	—	1 0 0
—— Organzine	—		—
Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	—	0 10 0
—— Cloves	0 1 0	—	0 1 6
—— Mace	0 5 6	—	0 7 6
—— Nutmegs	0 6 0	—	0 7 6
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	1 14 0	—	1 16 0
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 3½		0 0 5
—— —— White	0 0 5½	—	0 0 10
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 2 0	—	1 15 0
—— Siam and China	1 1 0	—	1 6 0
—— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 10 0	—	3 3 0
—— Manilla and Java	1 1 0	—	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea (duty paid) .. lb	0 3 6	—	0 3 7
—— Congou	0 1 10	—	0 2 10
—— Souchong	0 2 5½	—	0 3 11½
—— Campoi	refused		
—— Twankay	0 2 0½	—	0 2 5
—— Pekoe (orange)	0 2 4½	—	0 2 4½
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 0½	—	0 2 7
—— Hyson	0 3 1½	—	0 5 1
—— Young Hyson	none		
—— Gunpowder	none		
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	2 16 0	—	3 3 0
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	1 10 0	—	2 12 0
Vermilion ..... lb	0 2 9		
Wax ..... cwt.	5 0 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	14 0 0	—	16 0 0
—— Ebony	8 0 0	—	10 0 0
—— Sapan	12 0 0	—	20 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 0 5	—	0 0 7
Oil, Fish ..... tun	22 10 0		
Whalefins ..... ton	90 0 0	—	95 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*			
Best ..... lb	0 3 6	—	0 5 4
Inferior	0 2 3	—	0 3 10
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*			
Best	0 2 6	—	0 2 11
Inferior	0 1 0	—	0 2 1

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes ..... cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 14 0
Ostrich Feathers, und .... lb			
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	1 5 0	—	1 16 0
Hides, Dry ..... lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 8
—— Salted	0 0 4½	—	0 0 6
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	1 11 0		
Raisins	2 0 0		
Wax	5 10 0	—	5 15 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best .. pipe	16 0 0	—	18 0 0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	14 0 0	—	15 0 0
Wood, Teak ..... load	6 10 0	—	7 10 0
Wool ..... lb.	0 1 0	—	0 1 11

PRICES OF SHARES, February 24, 1834.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East India ..... (Stock)	43	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	53½	2½ p. cent	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	62½	2½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	—	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	102½	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	
West-India ..... (Stock)	93	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	31	—	10,000	100	25½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	—	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	9½	—	10,000	100	15	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 25, *Change Alley*.

Sugar.—The market is heavy; the prices of Mauritius and East-India Sugars have fallen 6d. to 1s. per cwt.

Coffee.—This market has also a languid appearance.

Cotton.—The demand is considerable, and prices are advancing.

Saltpetre.—The market is dull, and prices are declining.

Tea.—There is no change in the market. The communication made by the Company respecting future sales will be seen in a preceding page.

The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the Company's sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 21st and closed on the 27th January:—

"The quantity declared for sale was 4,339 chests, of which 1,776 chests were Company's. Previous to the opening and during the sale, the proprietors withdrew 687 chests, leaving for sale 3,672 chests, which presented the following assortment:—483 chests Bengal, good to fine shipping qualities; 1,078 do. middling to good do.; 1,082 do. good consuming to middling do.; 710 do. very low to good consumers; 159 do. Madras, Manilla and Bimlipatam: total 3,672 chests.

"The sale began with the Company's marks, which were much inferior in quality to what they generally are, the greater proportion being of middling and ordinary descriptions, only suited for home consumption. From the beginning, it was evident that the orders from the country were extensive, and prices of ordinary and low qualities generally brought last sale's valuations, but the middling, and especially the good and fine sorts adapted for export, were quite neglected, and sold heavily at a decline of 4d. to 6d. Before the opening of the sale on the second day a parcel of 559 chests of fine quality was withdrawn by the proprietor, who felt unwilling to offer goods of this description for sale under such unfavourable circumstances; this, however, had very little effect, and the remainder of the Company's marks sold without any improvement on the previous rates. On the third day, however, accounts having been received from Calcutta up to the 2d of September, stating that the crop had received considerable damage from inundations, caused by incessant rains in the month of August, the proprietors of the Licensed goods bought in very largely, at prices nearly equal to those of last October sale: this gave confidence to the buyers, and from that time biddings became more animated, and the prices of those sorts which at first had suffered much depression, gradually improved, and the sale closed with considerable spirit at an improvement of about 6d. on the rates paid in the beginning. Of the small quantity of Madras put up, only 34 chests were sold realizing fully the last sale's prices, the remainder was either withdrawn or bought in. The whole quantity bought in is about 800 chests, leaving therefore only 2,800 chests sold in the sale: of these probably 1,900 are for home consumption, 1,100 for export, and 500 on speculation.

"The following are the prices:—*Bengal:* fine blue 7s. 3d. *a* 7s. 6d.; fine purple 6s. 9d. *a* 7s. 3d.; fine red violet 6s. 3d. *a* 6s. 9d.; fine violet 6s. *a* 6s. 3d.; good and middling do. 5s. 9d. *a* 6s.; good red violet 6s. *a* 6s. 3d.; middling do. 5s. 9d. *a* 6s.; good violet and copper 5s. 6d. *a* 5s. 9d.; middling and ordinary do. 5s. 3d. *a* 5s. 6d.; low consuming do. 4s. 9d. *a* 5s.; very low do. 4s. 3d. *a* 4s. 9d.—*Madras:* Regular Madras, good and fine 4s. 3d. *a* 5s. 4d.; ordinary and middling 3s. 6d. *a* 4s. 3d.; very low 3s. 1d. *a* 3s. 6d.—*Manilla:* ordinary to good 3s. *a* 4s. 3d.—*Bimlipatam:* ordinary to middling 4s. 2d. *a* 4s. 10."

The market has a firm appearance, but the actual purchases are on a limited scale.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from January 23 to February 22, 1834.*

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.
23	213 214	88⅝88⅞	88 88⅛	96½96⅝	95 95⅞	17 1/16	243	103⅛3⅜	24 25p	45 46p
24	214 214½	88⅛89⅛	88¼88½	96⅛97⅛	95⅞96⅛	17⅛	243	103⅜3⅞	27p	46 47p
25	213½214	88¼89	88⅛88⅜	97⅛	95⅞96⅛	—	242½3	—	25 27p	46 47p
27	214 214½	88⅝89	88⅜88½	97 97⅛	96 96⅛	17 1/16 17⅛	—	103⅛3⅜	25 27p	46 47p
28	214½215	89 89⅛	88⅝88⅞	97 97¼	96⅛96¼	17 1/16 17⅛	243 3½	103⅛3⅜	26 28p	47 48p
29	214 215	89⅛89⅜	88⅝88⅞	97¼97½	96¼96½	17⅛ 17 3/16	243 4	103⅛3⅜	26 28p	47 48p
30	214½215	89¼89½	88¼88⅝	97⅜97½	96⅜96½	17 3/16	244 4½	—	27 28p	47 48p
31	214½215½	89⅜89½	88⅝89	97⅜97⅝	96⅜96⅝	17 3/16	245 5½	103⅛3⅜	28 29p	47 48p
Feb.										
1	215 216	89⅛89⅜	88⅝88⅞	97⅛97½	96¼96½	17 1/16	245½	103⅜	26 28p	46 47p
3	—	89⅛89¼	88¼88⅜	97 97¼	96¼96⅜	17⅛ 17 1/16	245 6	103⅛3⅜	26 28p	46 47p
4	214½215	89⅛89¼	88⅝88¾	97⅛97¼	96⅛96⅜	17⅛ 17 1/16	245 6	103⅛3⅜	27 29p	46 47p
5	214½	89⅛89⅜	88⅜88¾	97 97¼	96¼96⅜	17⅛ 17 3/16	246	103⅛3⅜	27 29p	46 47p
6	215 216	89⅛89¼	88⅝88¾	97⅛97¼	96¼96⅜	17⅛ 17 3/16	245½6	103⅛3⅜	28 29p	46 47p
7	215 215½	89⅛89½	88⅝89	97⅛97⅜	96¼96⅜	17⅛ 17 3/16	245½6	103⅛3⅜	29 30p	45 47p
8	215½	89⅛89⅜	89⅛89⅜	97⅛97⅜	96⅛96½	17 3/16 17¼	246½	—	28p	46 48p
10	215 216	89⅞90⅛	89⅜89⅝	98⅛98¼	97⅛97¼	17¼ 17 5/16	248½9½	103⅜3⅝	28p	47 48p
11	216	89⅞90	89¼89½	97⅞98	96⅝97⅝	17¼ 17 5/16	248¾	103⅝	28 29p	47 48p
12	—	89⅜89⅞	89⅛89⅜	97⅞98	97 97⅛	17¼ 17 5/16	—	103⅜3⅞	28 29p	47 48p
13	215 215½	89⅜89⅝	89⅛89⅜	97⅝98	97 97⅛	17¼ 17 5/16	247⅜8¼	103¾4	27 29p	47 48p
14	214½215	89⅞90	89⅛89½	97⅝98⅛	97⅛97¼	17¼ 17 5/16	—	103¾4	28 29p	46 48p
15	214½215	89⅝90	89¼89⅝	98 98¼	97⅛97⅜	17¼ 17 5/16	—	103¾	27 29p	47 48p
17	215 215½	90	89⅛89½	98 98¼	97⅛97⅜	17¼ 17 5/16	248½9½	103¾4⅛	28 29p	46 47p
18	215½	89⅝90⅛	88¾89⅜	98 98¼	97⅛97⅜	17¼ 17 5/16	249½	104 4⅛	27 28p	46 47p
19	215 216	89⅝90¼	89⅛89⅜	97⅝98¼	97¼97⅜	17¼ 17 5/16	249	104⅛4⅛	28 30p	46 47p
20	216 217	90⅛91¼	89⅞90⅜	98⅛99	97⅝98⅛	17⅜ 17½	251	104⅛4⅞	28 30p	46 48p
21	217 218	91⅜91¾	90⅜91¼	99 99⅜	98¼98½	17½ 17 9/16	253 3½	104⅜5⅛	30 32p	49 52p
22	217 217½	90⅞91¼	90⅛90⅝	98⅛98¾	97½97⅞	17½	253 3½	104⅜4⅞	32p	51 52p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

43

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL, FOR APRIL, 1834.

CONTENTS.

	Page
ORIENTAL BIOGRAPHY.—No. I. Masudi	221
ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE, No. VI.—The Rivals	229
LINES FROM THE TURKISH	239
ON THE ORIENTAL CHARACTER OF THE "PROMETHEUS VINCTUS."	240
VERSES FROM THE TURKISH	245
SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.—No. X. Cemeteries and Funeral Obsequies	246
EGYPT NOT THE MITZRAIM, NOR THE GULF OF SUEZ THE RED SEA, OF SCRIPTURE	258
ZEEN-UD'DEEN'S "TOHFUT-UL-MUJAHIDEEN."	266
THE MOHAMEDAN DAY OF DOOM	273
THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA	274
THE LUCKNOW BANKERS AND THE COURT OF DIRECTORS	278
MISCELLANIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECT:	
Royal Asiatic Society	281
The Sun Dial in the Moti Masjid	284
CRITICAL NOTICES:	
Le Bas' Sermons, on Various Occasions	*ib.*
Report from His Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the Administration and Practical Operation of the Poor Laws	285
Mrs. Grimstone's Cleone, a Tale of Married Life	286
Stebbing's History of the Christian Church	*ib.*
Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography	*ib.*
Landscape Illustrations of the Bible	287
The Wonders of Chaos and the Creation exemplified	*ib.*
Loudon's Architectural Magazine	*ib.*
Keightley's Tales and Popular Fictions	*ib.*
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE	288
NEW PUBLICATIONS	*ib.*

CONTENTS—(*continued*).

Page

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.—Supreme Court (Trial of Mrs. Ramsay)—Insolvent Debtors' Court (In the Matter of Alexander and Co.—Separate Estates of James Young, George Ballard, and J. C. C. Sutherland—In the Matter of Nathaniel Alexander)—Affairs of Gwalior—Correspondence with the Raja of Gwalior respecting Steam-engines—Missionaries and Natives—Medical Retiring Fund—Military Fund—Dacoity—Concentration of Government Offices—the Chief Justice—Sir J. P. Grant—Raja of Burdwan—Hastings' Bridge—Famine and Cholera—the Gulf of Manaar—New Road to Sherghatee—Stud at Buxar—Rajpootana—Earthquakes—Runjeet Sing—Fight betwixt an Alligator and a Tiger—Volcanoes of Nagadong—Slavery—Resumption of Lands—English School at Banda—Suppression of Thugism—Soonderbuns—Savings Bank—Fair at Annandale—French Artisans—Fair at Hurdwar—Steam-communication—Caste amongst Native Christians—The Begyana Sar Sungwho—Importance of the Ultra-Gangetic Possessions as Grain Countries—Native Seminary of the Scots Church—Dost Mahomed Khan, Governor of Cabool—Abolition of Corporeal Punishment—Land Revenue and Rights of Puttedars—the Doorga Pooja—Affairs of Mackintosh and Co.—Jeypore—Loss of the *Lady Munro*—Remittances on Deposits to Europe 229

Madras.—Law-lectures to Natives 254

Bombay.—Supreme Court (Kennedy *v.* Murphy)—The Poonah School—Survey of the Nerbudda—Corruption of Native Officers—Native Festivals—Steam-communication—Horrible Suttee ..... *ib.*

China 258

Australasia.—Swan River 259

Cape of Good Hope.—Settlement of Albany 260

REGISTER.

Calcutta.—Government Orders—(Allowances to Veterinary Surgeons — New Commander-in-chief—New Member of Council—Relief of Troops—Allowances to Engineer Officers—Withdrawal of Officers from Regimental Duty for Staff Employment)—Courts-martial on Capt. Cox, Capt. Tritton, and Motee, a native woman—Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Appointments—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 264

Madras.—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Death 270

Bombay.—Government General Orders—Civil, Military, and Marine Appointments—Shipping—Births and Marriages 271

Ceylon.—Civil Appointments—Shipping—Birth and Death ... 272

Penang, &c.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths ..... *ib.*

China.—Shipping—Deaths 278

Swan River.—Acting Governor ... *ib.*

Cape of Good Hope.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths ..... *ib.*

Isle of France.—*St. Helena* ..... *ib.*

POSTSCRIPT to Asiatic Intelligence ..... *ib.*

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 19.—Equalization of the Sugar Duties—East-India Volunteers—Suttees—Mandamus—Mr. Hutchinson's Case—Embassies to Persia—Entertainment to Directors—Library and Museum 274

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Imperial Parliament (Tea Duties)—The Tea Trade—Abolition of the Duties at Canton—British Association for the advancement of Science—Rev. Mr. Rudd—Donation to the King's College—Promotions and Changes in His Majesty's Forces in the East—India Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 297

PRICES of EUROPEAN GOODS in the EAST.

INDIA SECURITIES and EXCHANGES.

SHIP LIST, London Price Current, Prices of Stocks, &c. &c.

NOTICES, &c.

Mr. Bracken's reply to the statements of "A Creditor" did not reach us till the 27th, consequently too late for insertion in the present number; it shall appear in the

ORIENTAL BIOGRAPHY.

No. I.—Masudi.

Abu'l Hassan Ali ben Alkhayr, the son of Hosayn, the son of Ali, the son of Abd-ar-Rahman, the son of Abdallah ben Masud al Hazeli or Hodali, surnamed Masudi, the author of, perhaps, the most valuable work in the Arabian language, was born about the close of the ninth century of our era, at Bagdad, then the splendid seat of the Khalifat. He was of a very illustrious family. Reiske, in his notes to the Annals of Abu'lfeda,* has given a long passage from Ebn Kotayba, on "the celebrated race of the Masudis." Abdallah, the son of Masud, says this author, was of the tribe of Hodail (consequently al Hodali, not al Hazeli, is his patronymic); his prenomen was Abu Abd-ar-Rahman, who was cadi under Omar and Othman, and who died at Medina, A.H. 32 (A.D. 653). He left three sons, Abd-ar-Rahman, Otba, and Abu Obeydah. The first had two sons, Casem and Máan; Casem was cadi of Cufa; Máan had a son, Casem, who was also cadi of Cufa, without salary: he was well versed in traditions, poetry, genealogy, and history. Abdallah's second son, Otba, had Abdallah, whose sons were Abu Omays, Otba, and Abd-ar-Rahman Masudi, surnamed the *greater* Masudi, to distinguish him from Abdallah ben Abd-al-Malek, son of Abu Obeydah, the *lesser* Masudi. Otba, the second son of Abdallah ben Masud, died under the Khalifat of Omar, leaving a son, Abdallah, surnamed Abu Abd-ar-Rahman, who died at Cufa, in the reign of Abd-al-Malek, son of Mervan, leaving a son, Obeydallah, a person of great learning, of whom his pupil, Zohrit, speaks with the highest veneration. He died A.H. 98 (A.D. 717): other authorities place his death, at Medina, four years later. Herbelot says, that Abu Abd-ar-Rahman Abdallah ben Masud was an intimate friend of the prophet, and one of the *Al Sahabah*, or companions of his flight from Mecca. He adds: "it is said, that he was in the two flights (that of Ethiopia and that of Medina), and that he prayed with his face towards the two keblahs (Jerusalem and Mecca)." The descendants of this Ebn Masud took from him the cognomen of *Masudi*.

Of the events of Masudi's life, though it must have been an eventful one, there are but few records, and these are chiefly supplied by himself. It is remarkable that Abu'lfeda makes no mention of Masudi, in his Annals, under the year he died, and that Ebn Khilkan has omitted him in his lives of Illustrious Men. He acquired the title of *sheikh*, or doctor, which is a pledge of his learning, and it appears (though this seems rather an inference drawn by Dhahabi from his writings than a recorded fact) that he adopted the tenets of the *Motazalahs*, or 'Separatists,' a sect which the Musulmans hold to be heretical or not orthodox. The leading doctrines of the sect are these:—they maintain that there are no attributes in the Deity, separate from his essence; that the Word of God (*e. g.* the *Coran*) is not uncreated, consequently not eternal; that Musulmans, who commit great

* Abulfedæ Annal. Muslem. I. 208.

sins, are not to be considered as lost to the faith, neither are they to be regarded as true believers; and they also recognize the doctrine of free-will. In short, they appear to be a sect of liberal thinkers, whose notions have imbibed a tincture of the school philosophy of the middle ages: the writers of this class evince that they have studied the Greek philosophers, of whose leading opinions Masudi himself has given a brief summary. It has been suggested, with great probability, by De Sacy, that Masudi's heresy may have excluded him from the notice of Abu'lfeda, Ebn Khilkan, and other orthodox writers.

We learn from the works of our author, that he passed a great part of his life, which was not of protracted length, in travel. This is explicitly stated in the preface to his *Kitáb al Tanbeeh walishraf*, or 'Book of Indication and Admonition,' his last work, completed the very year he died (and which contains some scanty details of his literary history), wherein he craves indulgence for the errors of his book, "as well," he says, "for those which are incident to all who are subject to the infirmities of human nature, as for those into which I may have been led by the length of my absence and my distance from my native country, and the multitude of my journies to the East and to the West;" and he cites and applies to himself some verses of the poet Abu Temam, implying the great extent of his travels, and the perils and accidents he had encountered in them. There is reason to believe, indeed, he so states, that he traversed Persia, India, and Transoxiana; that he travelled amongst the Khazars in Caucasus, and visited Armenia, the Greek Empire, Spain, and various parts of Africa.

The precise date when he commenced his journies (as extensive as those of Ebn Batuta, whom he preceded four centuries), it is impossible to ascertain. He mentions, in his work just referred to, that, in A.H. 303 (A.D 915-16),—when, in all probability, he was very young, perhaps not more than seventeen or eighteen—whilst travelling in Persia, at a place called اصحر, which, there can be no doubt, as conjectured by De Sacy, is a clerical error for اصطخر *Istakhar*, he saw a book containing the history of all the Sassanide kings of Persia, with each of their portraits coloured, just as the individual appeared on the day of his death. He adds that there were twenty-five of these kings, and two females, and that the duration of the dynasty was stated in the book at 433 years, one month and seven days. The book further mentioned that it had been composed, from the originals (documents and portraits) preserved in the royal treasury, A.H. 113 (A.D. 732), and translated from Persian into Arabic for Hashem, son of Abd-al-Malek, son of Merwan. Masudi describes the figure and costume of the first and last of these princes, Ardesheer and Yezdejerd. The substance upon which this book was written, he says, was of a rich purple hue, but whether paper or parchment he could not tell, "by reason of its beauty and strength." It would appear that Masudi, during his sojourn in Persia, had close communication with the Parsees, who, at that time, seem to have possessed considerable influence and authority. He tells us that

they had a supreme pontiff, called a *Mobed* (which implies 'chief of the *Magi*'), whose name in his time was Anmadh; his predecessor's was Asfendyar. His inquiries of the Parsees were principally directed to the history of the Sassanide monarchs, which was contained, he tells us, in a *Shah Námeh* (this, it will be recollected, was forty years antecedent to the birth of Firdausi), which valuable document (whether that before referred to, or another, is not very clear) was kept with great care and secrecy by the Parsees, and confined to their priests and principal persons.

It must have been immediately after this, that he took a voyage to the east coast of Africa; for he states that he left the island of Madagascar, which he calls Kambalu, or Phanbalu, or Caniclu (for the MSS. discover endless varieties in the orthography and pointing of proper names), and which, he states, was then inhabited by Mohamedans, in A.H. 304 (A.D. 916-17), on his *return* to Sanjar, the capital of Oman. The details he gives of Africa (Moghreb) are not very copious. He records the names of several countries, and mentions that certain Kharegites, emigrants from the vicinity of Ispahan, in Persia, had taken up their residence at a place called Sus. He speaks of a very powerful nation termed the *wakwaks*, whose king bore the title of *phalimí;* their territories adjoined Sofala. It is evident that the political state of Africa, in Masudi's time, was much the same as at present; for he states that a vast number of distinct and independant tribes was scattered throughout the deserts.

It was probably whilst on his way to Africa, that Masudi saw and formed an acquaintance, at Bassorah, with the celebrated cadi of that city, Abu Khalifah, which is mentioned by Abu'lmohassan: Abu Khalifah died the 13th of Rabi the first, 305 (A.D. 1st September 917).

Prior to the year 320 (A.D. 932) we find him in Palestine, where he contracted an intimacy with several learned Jews of Egypt; amongst the rest with the celebrated Rabbi John, son Zachariah Kateb, of Tiberias, whose death took place about that year, according to our author.

He completed his travels before A.H. 332 (A.D. 943-44), for in that year he published the first edition of his great work, *Murūj-ad-dhahab wa Mādan-al-jūhar*, 'Meadows of Gold and Mines of Precious Stones,' which appears to have been received with an avidity proportioned to its value and importance, and was soon, as he tells us, in every body's hands. A greatly improved, enlarged, and more accurate edition was published by him the year of his death; but of this second edition it does not appear that any copy is extant.

He now retired to Bagdad, his native place, expecting, after his long toils of mind and body, to enjoy repose; but, owing to some disastrous event, the nature of which no writer has specified, and to which Masudi refers only in obscure and mysterious terms (M. Saint Martin suggests that his heretical opinions may have been the cause), he was compelled with sorrow and regret to become an exile from the place of his birth, and to seek a refuge in Egypt. In his *Kitáb al Tanbeeh*, after a touching eulogy upon Bagdad, he says: "this city has now become the dearer to

me through the misfortune which has obliged me to quit this capital, where I was born and educated, but from whence the stroke of fate has exiled me." He died in the month of Jumadi the second, 345 (September or October 956), at Fostat, the capital of Egypt. D'Herbelot, and Reiske after him, place his death a year later.

Of the indefatigable industry of our author, of his intellectual character, and of the value of his labours, the summary of his travels given by M. Saint Martin* will afford some criterion :—

He has not confined himself, like the generality of Musulman writers, to compiling absurd legends and improbable fables. The attention of Masudi embraced every branch of the science of history which employs the learned of our own days. He has examined and compared the opinions of the ancient Greek, Hindu, and Sabæan philosophers, respecting the origin of the world; he has discussed the various systems of chronology which have sprung from different texts and translations, as well as the hypotheses of astronomers and philosophers. He has considered the form and dimensions of our globe; the systems of Marinus Tyrius (whose work he distinctly states he had seen) and of Ptolemy furnished him materials for luminous observations. He has described all the celebrated regions of the ancient world, their population, cities, mountains, rivers, &c., overlooking nothing worthy of remark, from the country of Jelalekah (Gallicia) and the Baskunes (Gascony), to the vast empire of China and the great islands of the Indian ocean, which, in his time, were frequently visited by Arabian navigators; and from the sea of Varanges and Nukirad (or Great Novogorod) to Sofala and Madagascar. Most of the regions he describes were actually seen by him. He expatiates at length upon the mountainous parts of India and the confines of Persia, where, in his time, there were a number of Persian tribes who had sought a refuge from the yoke and persecution of the Arabs in these inhospitable regions, whence, many years after, they descended to impose laws on Asia and the rest of the world. He has given some interesting details respecting the Turkish tribes, and the followers of Manes, inhabiting the regions which separate Persia from China. He concurs with the Chinese historians in assigning an Arabian origin to the sovereigns of Tibet. The description of the Caucasus and of the Caspian Sea affords an ample topic for the commentaries of a writer who was equally versed in Greek and in Oriental literature. He knew the Bulgarians of the Danube and their brethren of the Volga. His account of the empire of Constantinople is highly curious, and would repay the trouble of comparison with that of the Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenetes: the two authors would mutually illustrate each other. What abundant resources are found in the pages of Masudi for promoting an acquaintance with the history of the religions, the languages, the alphabets, cuneiform or otherwise, the calendar, and monuments of the ancient Persians! What he has related is the result of conversations with the most able *Mobeds* and *Destoors*, or of what he found either in the original books of the followers of Zoroaster, or in works which had been translated into Arabic in the time of the Ommiades, and under the first Abasside khalifs. A chapter in his work on an ancient Syrian empire, antecedent to that of Nineveh, derived from Sabæan and Syrian books which are now lost, might give rise to many important observations. In the history of the sovereigns of Nineveh, he gives a narrative of the conquests of Semiramis in Armenia: a fact not found in the Greek authors we possess, but corresponding with what we read in Moses of Khoren, whose veracity is attested by the modern Armenians, who still apply to the ancient city of Van the name of 'City of Semiramis,' and that of 'Brook of Semiramis' to a stream which flows in the neighbourhood. Masudi is not less exact when he treats of the political and ecclesiastical history of the Roman empire, &c.

* Biogr. Universelle, t. xxvii. art. *Masoudi.*

This outline of the great universal history of Masudi, drawn by a masterly hand, will probably suggest the question, why has no attempt been made to translate so valuable a work, which, as the writer we have just quoted observes, "would be a signal service to letters, and might contribute to alter very materially the notion which many persons entertain of Arabian literature?" Half the cost, which has been expended in England upon meagre and vapid translations of Oriental authors who can afford no real information, might have given to English readers a portion, at least, of the valuable work of Masudi, manuscripts of which exist in most of the great libraries of Europe: that of Paris has four, one of which is perfect, though, like the others, of the first edition.

In the first volume of the *Notices et Extraits des Manuscripts de la Bibliothèque du Roi* is a long analysis of this work (commencing with the creation of the world), by M. de Guignes, which is, however, very dull, inaccurate, and unsatisfactory. He accuses Masudi of too great brevity in some parts, of want of arrangement, and more frequently of intermingling fable with fact, which his history of India seems to confirm, though Masudi states that he visited Múltan and Kanouj, then ruled by a powerful native king.

The last work of our author, to which we have already referred, the *Kitáb al Tanbeeh*, has been subjected to an able analysis by the Baron de Sacy, in the eighth volume of the same collection; and as Masudi states that it is an epitome of the other, we shall make a few extracts from this analysis, in order that our author may have more justice done him than he would have, if we adopted the unfavourable estimate formed of his work by De Guignes.

Masudi states, in his preface, that his great work was intended to record "the history of past ages, of ancient nations, of extinct generations, and of fallen kingdoms;" and that this was followed by another "middle" work, on the same subject. He then mentions four other works written by him, of an historical character (all of which, M. de Sacy suspects, are only portions of his great work); after which he details the contents of the present, which appears to be a digest or epitome of the preceding, chiefly of the *Meadows and Mines*.

In the description which he gives of Egypt, which he calls, in the phraseology of Holy Writ, "a land of milk and honey," he mentions *pepper* amongst the productions of the Said.

In the chapter on the Seven Climates, their denominations, limits, &c., he says:—

I have seen these distinguished by different colours in several books; the best of the kind is in the Treatise of Geography by Marinus كتاب جغرافيا

المرينوس, and in the figure made for the Khalif Mamún (about 100 years before), in the construction of which several learned men combined their labours. The world was there represented, with its celestial spheres, its stars, the continent, the sea, the inhabited and uninhabited parts of the earth, the countries occupied by each nation, the great cities, &c. This figure is of more value than the preceding which are found in the geography of Ptolemy, that of Marinus, and others.

Here is evidence that the work of Marinus Tyrius was extant at this time, and perhaps translated into Arabic.

In speaking of the river Tigris, he refers to one of his former works, wherein he had entered more particularly into the fact of this river having been turned from its ancient course, which took place, he says, in the time of Khosrou Parvez, king of Persia, it would appear, through some sudden and violent cause. The river, he states, formerly flowed through Jarkhi (Juji or Jukhi); by its change of course it submerged the district of Thart-hoor (or Thuthoor) in the country of Cascar, and other places, so that they became marshes. He adds that the ancient bed of the river might still be distinctly traced. This may be a fact of some importance in settling the topography of places in Mesopotamia.

In the chapter on the different dynasties of the kings of Persia, Masudi has given some curious details respecting Zoroaster, the *Avestá*, and the different alphabets invented by that sage or employed by the magi. He states that the language, in which the *Avesta* was written, was no longer understood in his time; but that certain portions of this book had been translated into modern Persian, and which the Parsees read in their prayers. He alleges that Zoroaster composed a commentary on the *Avesta*, called *Zend*, which signifies, he says, 'Explanation of the Word of the Lord;' that Zoroaster then wrote likewise an interpretation of, or a commentary on, the *Zend*, in the Persian tongue, which he named *Bazzend* (or *Pazend*); that, lastly, certain learned persons amongst the *mobeds* and *herbeds* (chief priests and nobles) composed a commentary upon this commentary, which was called *Akerdah*; and that this was burned by Alexander after his victory over the Persians.

Of the *Moluk Tawayf*, or Arsacides, Masudi speaks thus:—

The *Moluk Tawayf*, or kings of Satrapies, formed about a hundred in number, Persians as well as Nabathæans and Arabs; they occupied all the countries which reach from the extremity of Athoor (Assyria), which is Mosul, to the most remote regions of Persia. They resided during the winter in Irak, and during summer at Alsheez (Ecbatana?), in the province of Aderbijan. Even to this day there are seen in this place astonishing remains of antiquity, figures and edifices adorned with wonderful sculpture, representing the heavens, the stars, the world, animals, &c. They had in this part a pyræum, which enjoyed, under all the dynasties of Persia, a great celebrity, and was called آذرخش *Adherkhash*, a term derived from *adher*, one of the names of 'fire' in the Persian language, and *kash* (or *koosh*), which means 'good.' When a king of Persia ascended the throne, he made a pilgrimage on foot to this pyræum, to demonstrate his respect for this fire. The Ashganians, of all the kings of Satrapies, are the only ones mentioned in the annals and chronicles, because they held a distinguished rank amongst all these sovereigns, and possessed a larger territory. The first of these kings was Ashak, who was descended from king Kaykaoos.

Masudi's acquaintance with the Israelites of Egypt and Bagdad seems to have led him to make minute inquiries into their history and character. In his chapter on the kings of Greece, from Philip, father of Alexander, to Cleopatra, he has some notices of this nation. He states that their scriptures, that is, "the Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms, in all twenty-four books," were translated by contemporary Jews of great worth, whom he knew, into the Arabic language. Some Jews, he states, were *Ashmaath*, forming the bulk and lower order of the nation; others were *Ananites* (disciples of Anan, son of Daoud, hereafter mentioned), who taught the dogma of *justice* and *unity*. Of the number of the *Ashmaath* were the Rabbi John, before mentioned, and Sayd, son of Yakoob Fayyoomi. "Sayd had some adventures in Irak, with Daoud son of Zakkay, of the race of David, Chief of the Captivity, and resisted him under the Khalifat of Moktader: parties were, on this occasion, formed amongst the Jews." Fayyoomi put himself at the head of a great number of Jews, who acknowledged him as their chief. He died in 330 (A.D. 931-32). He speaks of religious discussions, "on the abrogation of laws and religions," with several Jews of learning and worth in Egypt and Bagdad.

M. De Sacy points out three facts of some importance in this passage: 1st. that the Hebrew scriptures had been translated into Arabic, by Jewish doctors; 2d. the testimony to the history and death of Saadias, or Sayd; 3d. the fixing the sense of the word *ashmaath*, first noticed by himself in his *Chrestomathie Arabe*.

In treating of the emperors of Constantinople, under the article "Heraclius," Masudi digresses into a long disquisition about the Christian religion, the four Evangelists, the Acts of the Apostles, the *fourteen* epistles of St. Paul (our canonical number), and the book (Apostolical Constitutions) of Clement, respecting which, he says, "many Christians, whom I have seen, entertain doubts and do not admit to be authentic."

The Arabian history contained in the work consists of a very abridged life of Mahomet, and of the khalifs down to the author's time. The portion which relates to the Karmaths is more copious. Masudi mentions the names of a variety of works relating to Mussulman sects, which are unfortunately lost.

He concludes by stating that a preceding edition of this work had been given the year before (A.H. 344), and which was less than half its present bulk; adding: "Ali ben Hosayn ben Ali Masudi finished this work at Fostat, the capital of Egypt, in A.H. 345, under the Khalifat of Moti, and whilst Constantine, son of Leo, and grandson of Basil, reigned over the Greeks, the year which is the 1268th of Alexander son of Philip the Greek. Praise be to God alone!"

M. de Sacy has given the following list of the works of Masudi:

1. *Kitáb Axxaman, &c.*, or 'History of Past Ages, of Ancient People, of Extinct Generations, and of Fallen Kingdoms.' This was the first of his works, as it is mentioned (as well as the succeeding) in the great history; it is highly spoken of by Oriental writers. An epitome of it is said to exist in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, though its identity is doubted.

2. *Kitáb Alaoosath*, the middle book. Lost.

3. *Kitáb Murūj ad Dhahab wa Mãádan al Juhar, &c.*, or 'Meadows of Gold and Mines of Precious Stones,' a present offered to the most illustrious kings and the most learned men. This is the great work, of which the second and most complete and accurate edition, is lost.

4. *Kitáb Fanūm al Mãárif, &c.*, or 'Treatise on Different Sorts of Knowledge, and on events which have happened in past ages.' Lost.

5. *Kitáb Dhakhayr Alaloom, &c.*, or 'Treasures of Sciences, and what has passed in preceding ages.' Lost.

6. *Kitáb Nezm al Jooáhar, &c.*, or, 'Collar of Pearls.' A treatise on the government of provinces and armies. Lost.

7. *Kitáb al Istidzakar, &c.*, or 'Memorial of what has happened in antecedent times.' Lost.

8. *Kitáb al Tanbeeh al walishraf*, or 'Book of Indication and Admonition,' the work analyzed by M. de Sacy.

9. *Kitáb nezm Alãálám, &c.*, or 'Indicative Marks of Fundamental Dogmas, disposed in proper order.' Lost.

10. *Kitáb nezm Aladlat, &c.*, or 'Fundamentals of Religion, arranged methodically.' Lost.

11. *Kitáb Almasáyl Walalil, &c.*, 'Questions and Difficulties on Sects and Religions.' Lost.

12. *Kitáb Khazáyn addeen wa sir Alãllemeen*, or 'Treasures of Religion and the Secret of the Learned.' Lost.

13. *Almakálat fee osul Aldyánát*, or 'Discourse on the Fundamental Dogmas of different Creeds.' Lost.

14. *Kitab sir Alhyát*, or 'Book of the Secret of Life. Lost.

15. *Risálat Albayán, &c.*, a treatise on the names of the Imans descended from Ali, their number, history, &c. Lost,

16. *Alakhbar al Mãsudyát*, a collection of anecdotes, which may be called *Masudiano*. Lost.

17. *Kitáb wasl al Majalis*, a work on the Conquest of Spain by the Arabs, and the Musulman sovereigns of that country. Lost.

18. *Kitáb takallab addool wataghayar álárá wa almalecl*, a treatise on the succession of the different dynasties and on the changes of religious opinions and sects, in which the author relates the commencement of the power of the Fatamís in Africa down to Abu Tamim Mãad, the same with Moezz eddin Allah, who conquered Africa shortly after Masudi's death.

19. *Kitáb alábánat fee osul Aldyánat*, or 'Fundamental Dogmas of Religion,' being a Treatise on Heretical Sects, Dualists, Materialists, or other enemies of the dogma of the Unity. This is supposed to be the same as No. 13.

There is another work mentioned by Masudi, which is not included in M. de Sacy's list; namely, *Mookátil farsán al Ajem*, or 'Combats of Cavaliers against the Persians,' which, he says, he composed as a counterpart to that of Abu Obeydah Mamar ben Almathnu, entitled *Mookátil farsán al Arab*, or 'Combats of Cavaliers against the Arabs.'

ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE.

No. VI.—The Rivals.

Eleven guns, fired from the battery in the centre of cantonments, frighting that part of the station out of its propriety, announced the arrival of Brigadier Cluttendorf, passing through Cawnpore upon his tour of duty. A young friend of mine, studying hard to qualify himself for the interpretership of his corps, was breakfasting with me at the time; little did he think, poor fellow, that these guns were sounding the knell of the fairest and brightest hopes of his life. Charles Montresor, gentle reader, was in love. A supernumerary lieutenant, his expectations of promotion were not of the most vivid description, and his chance of obtaining the object of his affections rested entirely upon the appointment above-mentioned, which was vacant, and for which he was working very diligently. He had won the young lady by all the rules of chivalry; but what has chivalry to do with these degenerate days? Colonel Glanville, the papa, and the commandant of my friend's regiment, had looked so many tigers in the face, that the contemplation occasioned a mysterious but not uncommon result: the colonel's features, rough at all times, had assumed somewhat of a ferocious aspect, nor was the resemblance entirely confined to the exterior. Nobody ever suspected the colonel of possessing an inordinate share of the milk of human kindness, and as he grew every day more like a tiger in countenance, so also did his words and actions correspond with his looks. After his latest encounter with the monarch of the jungle, the similarity had become much more striking; it was a ticklish affair, and but for Montresor's presence of mind, and unerring skill as a marksman, must have terminated fatally. Whether the officers of the regiment, or even the supernumerary lieutenant himself, afterwards had occasion to regret the disappointment of the assailant, I do not pretend to say; but the colonel, dragged out of the howdah, and actually in the clutch of a tiger, springing unexpectedly from the high bank of a ravine, was rescued from impending death by a well-aimed ball from Montresor's rifle, who, fortunately, was within gun-shot at the time, and, trusting to the accuracy of his eye, brought the savage down before he could complete his work.

Up to this period, the loves of Emily Glanville and Charles Montresor had been more hopeless than any recorded of the Montagues and the Capulets, the Lambertazzis and the Gereimeis; but the colonel, in the first flush of his gratitude towards the preserver of his life, relented, that is conditionally, the attainment of the interpretership being a *sine quá non*. Charles sate down to his studies with unflinching resolution; he was quickly mastering the difficulties of the Persian, and his moonshie gave him hopes of passing an examination in a much shorter period than that usually allotted to the acquirement of an Oriental language. "How happily the days of Thalaba passed on!" At sunset, he flew to his beloved, and though not permitted (the engagement depending upon a contingency) to drive her out himself, was often admitted to a seat in the colonel's barouche, and always allowed to attend the carriage on horseback, and take up a position on the step whenever it was stationary. Emily danced every other quadrille with her lover at the balls, and, in short, it was considered by all the station as a settled thing. Some of the parents sympathized a little with the colonel's blighted hopes, and thought it rather a hard case that, after all the money lavished on his daughter's education, so lovely and so accomplished a girl, one who might look up to the best match in the

country, should throw herself away upon a supernumerary lieutenant; but others, more liberal, taking the lover's talents and excellence of heart and disposition into consideration, were of opinion that the young lady had chosen wisely, and that the colonel, if he lived a few years longer, would have reason to be proud of his son-in-law. If there were any lovesick inamoratos in the station, who envied Montresor his happiness, they sighed in secret, and made no attempt to ruffle the calm stream on which he was sailing without a single fear of storms or quicksands. But we are told, that "the course of true love never did run smooth," and so it chanced: a rival sprang up where such a personage was least expected.

Brigadier Cluttendorf took up his quarters at the bungalow of his old friend, Colonel Glanville. Not content with talking over the roads of the Deccan, and the capture of Trimbuckjee, with his elephants, camels, shawls, tents, jewels, and all the glorious *etceteras* of a native camp, he employed himself in looking at Emily Glanville, and at the first public entertainment at which they appeared together, it was clear to the whole station that the brigadier was far gone in the tender passion. Emily entered the ball-room leaning on the arm of her father's guest; she was, however, soon claimed by the attentive Montresor; old Cluttendorf sate down at the end of the room appropriated to antediluvians and hookahs. But he did not smoke long; the fragrant weed seemed to have lost its influence when it deprived him of the pleasure of contemplating the fair face of his charmer; he arose, and hovering near, sometimes opposite, and sometimes close behind her, as she danced, exhibited all the symptoms of a rising flame. I was a good deal amused by the old gentleman's manœuvres, and, not apprehending danger from Colonel Glanville, whose word was pledged, laughed at the contrast afforded by the rivals.

The brigadier, never celebrated for beauty in his younger days, had exposed himself to an Indian sun until it had burnt him, his nose especially, as red as the tiles on the roof of his friend's bungalow: his short thick-set figure appeared to exceeding disadvantage in the round French grey jacket, skeletoned with silver lace, the very unbecoming uniform of the native cavalry, which it was his lot to wear. A German adventurer of low extraction, and getting a commission in the army, by the greatest luck, when there was a dearth of European officers, he had no advantages of education, nothing, in fact, to recommend him save courage and conduct in the field, and a much larger quantity of rupees than are to be gained, honestly or dishonestly, in the present position of our Indian affairs.

I had seen him turn away from his hookah in pursuit of a more agreeable occupation, and in the course of the evening I had an opportunity of witnessing his impatience at any interruption of his devotion to the fair Emily. A servant brought him a letter sealed with black, which he perused hastily, and with, as I thought, an air of vexation. Roaring out "*Salaam dho!*" (the most brief answer that can be given) to the messenger, who stood waiting his reply, he tore the letter to pieces and let the fragments fall. A gust of air from an open window wafted the portion containing the seal to me; it actually alighted on my arm, and, casting my eyes down, I saw a most sentimental device, with the motto, "Time will unite us," and recognized in an instant the property of a disconsolate, nay inconsolable, widow, in the first depth and darkness of her weeds. I also recollected that the brigadier, in former days, had commanded her husband's regiment, and that there was some scandalous story about Mrs. Brereton and the colonel, which had been forgotten in newer incidents of the kind. I had not lived so long in Cawnpore without in some degree imbibing

the spirit of the place; the rejected letter was within my reach; my curiosity strongly excited, a delicate regard for the lady's reputation rendered me anxious that it should not fall into less scrupulous hands; in short, I had a thousand motives for an almost involuntary action; I picked up the pieces, and put them together. It turned out to be a very tender, but gently reproachful effusion, commencing with complaints at not having received a single line from one whom she had hoped and expected would have flown on the wings of affection to soothe and console her in her bereavement, and ending with assurances that, though inaccessible to others, her doors would always be open to him.

It was plain to me, that the case of the fair widow was a hopeless one. Emily Glanville, beyond all doubt, would prove the fated fair, destined to win the hitherto invulnerable heart of this old campaigner, and I whispered my surmises to Montresor; the lover's soul became troubled, and Emily, though laughing at the first hint of her conquest, soon lost her gaiety. The attentions of her new admirer began to grow serious. Colonel Glanville had contrived to get Charles out of the way at supper-time, and this co-operation from her father was a most alarming circumstance: she knew better than any one else the capricious tyranny of his disposition, and trembled for the consequences, should a person considered so eligible in his eyes be inclined to persevere. All sorts of reports got about the station the next morning; many people said that Miss Glanville had given the most shameful encouragement to Brigadier Cluttendorf, and that the match was entirely off between her and Lieut. Montresor. Mrs. Brereton's secret, however, did not transpire; I kept it strictly for some future occasion, and gossip, delighted with a new victim, was fully employed upon the younger and fairer Emily. The now truly disconsolate widow heard enough to alarm her fears, and the very next evening, without a bonnet, but shrouded in twenty yards of crape by way of a veil, she made her appearance, driving slowly, as became her mournful condition, along the course. A great many malicious whispers passed upon this sudden *debût* in public; but the real motive was only suspected by the brigadier and myself. The old gentleman occupied Charles Montresor's seat in the barouche, the poor youth being on horseback and looking the picture of wretchedness. If Emily's enjoyment of the drive could be judged from the expression of her countenance, it was very small indeed; but the scandal-mongers still persisted in their report, and Montresor was assailed on all sides by the most cruel calumnies. The men he could awe into silence, but there was no chaining women's tongues. The trappings and the suits of woe exhibited by the fair widow made no sort of impression upon Cluttendorf's flinty heart; he passed the carriage containing the sable drapery with a stiff cold bow, in which a less enterprizing woman would have read the death-warrant of all her hopes: but Mrs. Brereton was not to be foiled so easily, and she tried another manœuvre.

The next day, Emily received a letter from her, in which, after many bewailments about unconquerable lowness of spirits, she entreated her kind young friend to come and spend a week with her. Miss Glanville would gladly have accepted this invitation, but papa, under the influence of the brigadier, refused his consent. Poor Emily, greatly disturbed by so glaring a proof of ascendancy, wrote to acquaint her lover with her fears. Her epistle, notwithstanding its containing such evil tidings, was most welcome to Charles, who, though "not easily jealous," had been somewhat perplexed by the asseverations of almost all his acquaintance. His morning-visits at Colonel Glanville's

bungalow had been interdicted in consequence of their interfering with his course of study; and the evening-intercourse, formerly so sweet and precious, he now found to be merely nominal: the hateful brigadier was always at Emily's side; the colonel's welcome grew more and more chilling, his manner more repulsive. Stung to the quick, Montresor had yet sufficient command over himself not to betray his emotion; he took no notice of the altered conduct of the father of his betrothed, acting as if he had been as well-received as ever; but this position could not be maintained long. Emily in spite of her father's hints and remonstrances, shewed too palpable a preference for the younger lover, and it became necessary to put a stop to his pretensions at once.

The colonel wrote to Montresor, and, in the coolest manner possible, stated, that, having for some time past seen the folly of permitting his daughter's affections to be inveigled by a young man whose prospects were so uncertain and precarious, he had come to a determination to dispose of her to a more eligible suitor, and that, as, under the circumstances of the case, he must decline to receive him until after the celebration of the projected marriage, he trusted that his young friend, to whom he wished all sorts of happiness, would see the necessity of absenting himself from the bungalow. Montresor was not a person to be dealt with so cavalierly; he answered the letter in person. At his request, I accompanied him to the colonel's quarters, he being naturally anxious to have a friendly witness at the interview. After modestly putting forth his claims, and remonstrating upon the exceeding injustice of the present line of conduct, he firmly, but respectfully, declared that no power on earth should induce him to cancel an engagement which had been so solemnly ratified, and that, looking upon himself as Emily's affianced husband, he should leave no means untried to prevent a union, to which he felt assured she would never voluntarily consent. The colonel retorted in a high strain, and they parted of course mutually disgusted with each other.

Montresor now wrote to the brigadier, calling upon him to relinquish his pursuit of the lady; a contemptuous reply provoked a challenge, which was not very courteously declined. There was no remedy; military subordination put my young friend completely in the power of an officer so much his superior in rank, and holding a high command. Colonel Glanville, glad of an opportunity of getting him out of the service, betrayed his anxiety for an embroilment between the rivals, which could only end in the dismissal of the subaltern; and Emily, in an agony of apprehension, wrote in such a beseeching strain, that, although burning with indignation, and almost reckless of consequences, Montresor could not refuse to remain quiescent, since his defeat and disgrace would be attended with so much misery to the object of his dearest affections. The complacent looks of old Cluttendorf were enough to drive us all distracted. The aversion openly displayed by Miss Glanville did not affect him the least. He said that young ladies never knew their own minds, or what was likely to constitute their happiness; that love was the most nonsensical thing in the world, and the most easily forgotten; reluctant brides, according to his opinion and that of Mrs. Malaprop, had the best chance of becoming happy wives; and in expatiating upon the felicity which Emily would enjoy as Mrs. Cluttendorf, in the warmth and exuberance of his heart, he even went so far as to hint at the advantage of being left a young and wealthy widow: in short, the brigadier's pursuit, according to his account of it, appeared to be a matter of the purest philanthropy. There was a chance of

Miss Glanville's dying before she could be persuaded into this fine scheme of happiness; but that was a trifle not worthy of consideration to an experimentalist. Consultation after consultation was held by the opposite party, but in vain; even if Emily's delicacy had not revolted at the idea of leaving her father's house, an elopement was out of the question; the Danish settlement at Serampore was inaccessible, palanquins and bearers not being able to do the duty of post-chaises and four. If a license could be got on any pretext from Calcutta, no chaplain in the station would perform the marriage-ceremony without Colonel Glanville's consent; while, on the other hand, the state of society in India affording horrible facilities to parents to force their daughters to pronounce the fatal words which may consign them to a life of the greatest misery, there was every reason to fear that Emily would fall a sacrifice to her mercenary father. Mrs. Brereton's concern equalled that of the young lovers; she had taken off her cap, and provoked the sneers of her acquaintance in vain, by appearing at every party where she was likely to meet the brigadier; her advances were treated with the contempt which men evince to women who have outlived the brief season of their admiration. There had been a time in which this gay Lothario had pursued the wife of his friend with all the arts employed against the weaker sex; but "a change had come over the spirit of his dream;" the lady was left to do her worst, and she did it. After having tried entreaties, caresses, persuasions, tears, she had recourse to threats, apparently without effect. The brigadier drove about with Miss Glanville, who was not permitted to see or to speak to any body else, and the ill-success of his suit could only be read in the rising wrath of her father, which displayed itself on all occasions, and particularly against Montresor, who never appeared upon parade without experiencing some of those insults which a commanding officer has it in his power to inflict. Fortunately, a subaltern's dignity is not compromised by such paltry humiliations; it is his province to endure, and if he can control his temper and maintain a respectful demeanour, in despite of provocation, he gains a decided advantage over his adversary.

Montresor had reason to fear that the command of a treasure-party would shortly devolve upon him; though any one of his brother officers would have taken the duty, his absence was too much desired by Colonel Glanville to render it at all likely that he would permit any change in the routine. The public voice fixed upon this period for the celebration of the marriage; it was thought that Emily, unsustained, would not have the courage to persevere in her refusal. It was grievous to be obliged to listen to all the idle speculations afloat upon the subject; people, who had nothing else to do, amused themselves with talking over the affair, and Emily's deference to her father's wishes was of course misconstrued. She was never seen to wear any ornament save a small locket suspended from a chain, of her deceased mother's hair, which Montresor had given her, but it was said that the brigadier's presents were superb. Every morning, a tray was laid at her chamber-door, and the confidential servant in attendance, after the native fashion, never failed to point out some flower or fruit to her especial notice, beneath which a rare jewel lay hidden. Many of the ladies openly declared that their constancy could not be proof against the advances of so magnificent a lover; while there were papas and mamas who upheld Colonel Glanville, and thought that he was justified in consulting his daughter's welfare by opposing his judgment to a girlish fancy: in short, Mrs. Brereton and myself were the only persons who sincerely sympathized with the young lovers, our motives being different, but

our zeal the same. The faith of my friend was not yet shaken, but his spirits were dreadfully depressed. Emily's ayah, hitherto considered the most trustworthy person in the world, had been gained over by the enemy, and the letters and messages, which had proved so consolatory to the unhappy youth, had now ceased. The brigadier seemed to be a person placed far beyond the shafts of adverse fortune. Montresor might call him to account, but it was quite optional upon his part to afford the required satisfaction; he was no subject for trick or strategy of any kind, and too hale and hearty to permit a hope of his departure from this transitory world before the period fixed for his nuptials.

I had never seen a case which seemed so utterly to paralyze my talents; we could scarcely be justified in inciting Emily to any overt act of disobedience, and if her female friends declined to interfere, our services would only have the effect of sullying the purity of her reputation. Mrs. Brereton offered her house as an asylum, but it was not one that Montresor would have chosen for his bride, neither could it have been easily rendered tenable against the authority of a father; there appeared to be no alternative save submission, and that was out of the question. Montresor had determined, in the event of any attempt to celebrate the marriage while he was at the station, to attend the ceremony in person, and forbid the banns, trusting that Emily would not hesitate to make a public avowal of her desire to fulfil her early engagement; but there was reason to fear that this fine scheme had been anticipated, and that a young and timid girl, left to struggle alone, would be unequal to a contention against parental authority.

While in this fever of the spirits, the unfortunate lover received a note from Mrs. Brereton requesting an interview upon an affair of the utmost importance. Posting away to that amiable lady's residence, she, without much circumlocution, unfolded a plan which, though promising, did not suit the ideas of a young man of the highest honour and integrity. It appeared that, in former days, Mrs. Brereton had become acquainted with certain transactions between Brigadier Cluttendorf and two natives, Ram Gopaul Chund, and Nuwáb Shumshoodeen Khan, respecting pecuniary loans during the period in which he held the command of a newly-ceded district, which would not bear a very strict enquiry. Mrs. Brereton had many reasons for not wishing to put herself forward on the occasion. In the event of the worst consequences to the brigadier, as she knew that his money would be safe, she had no objection to share with and console him in his disgrace. It was, therefore, her object to make use of Montresor in this emergence; her faithless lover had not the most distant idea of the means by which she had been put into possession of some very startling facts, and in the midst of all her late menaces, she had never hinted at the dangerous power which it was at her option to exert. Though my friend was deeply incensed against a rival who had so unjustifiably endeavoured to supplant him, he revolted at the means which he was required to employ. Even admitting that the brigadier had stretched his prerogative, and proved himself too venal to withstand the bribes and cajoleries which natives know so well how to employ, he did not consider it either manly or honourable to rake up by-gone misdeeds, for the purpose of effecting his ruin. Had any inquiry taken place at the time, the conduct of which the brigadier was now accused might have been passed over, as the result of expediency; for, in all such cases, there are generally redeeming circumstances, and it seemed hardly fair to enter at so late a period into an inquisitorial survey of the events of a life, especially as there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the

government to visit with the utmost severity offences formerly considered trivial. On the other hand, Montresor felt himself scarcely justified in concealing the knowledge he had obtained, since the misery which Emily Glanville must sustain, in an union already hateful to her, would be materially augmented, should Mrs. Brereton's information prove correct; and the brigadier, though now owing his escape to the forbearance of a generous enemy, be liable to be called to an account at some future time.

Declining all interference in the affair, he took leave of his disappointed hostess without offering any advice for her guidance, nor, though upon the most confidential terms, did he make me acquainted with what had transpired in the interview; his spirits, owing to some natural indecision of mind, were very much disturbed, and so great was the struggle he endured, that I became alarmed for his health. A very short time sufficed to place him on the sick-list, and, in consequence of a medical certificate, the command of the treasure-party, to which so many persons had looked forward with the greatest anxiety, was given to the next officer upon the roll. Colonel Glanville's rage was excessive; it struck him as being the most impertinent thing in the world for a supernumerary lieutenant to get ill when he wanted him out of the way, and was only consoled by the hopes held out by the croakers of the profession, that he would never get over it.

Brigadier Cluttendorf had made arrangements for a protracted stay at Cawnpore, having contrived to carve out some duty for himself, for which he had procured the Commander-in-chief's sanction. Every body was struck with the alteration in his outward man; the old weather-beaten uniform had been exchanged for one of the best make, and he had adopted the dark blue undress-jacket of the cavalry, as more becoming to his ponderous person; the large grey overhanging eye-brows were shaven close, and it was reported that he had sent for a celebrated artist from a native state to dye his hair and whiskers. Mrs. Brereton had desisted from her persecution, and was now little seen in public, so that every thing, with the exception of Emily's unyielding reluctance, and the undesired presence of her lover, appeared to be going on swimmingly.

Suddenly, a rumour broke out of the approach of an extraordinary event; people received letters from distant stations, containing hints of an impending inquiry concerning the conduct of an officer of rank at Cawnpore, which had been transmitted all over the country in the correspondence from head-quarters. As it very frequently happens in India, notwithstanding the extraordinary and rapid manner in which the most carefully-guarded secrets get about, persons belonging to other cantonments had heard the scandal before its promulgation at the scene of its birth-place. Mrs. Brereton and Montresor were the only persons not completely in the dark respecting the individual pointed at in numerous mysterious paragraphs; busy conjecture puzzled itself in vain; one person fixed upon as the object of the report was selected and abandoned; another and another succeeded, but still without apparent foundation; the rumour subsided, died completely away, and then broke out more vigorously than ever. We were all assured that there must be something in it, and were marvellously disconcerted at being obliged to look for information from Meerut and Landour, and to be compelled to confess that we were in utter ignorance of an occurrence, of which we were expected to know so much. The storm at length burst; down fell the thunderbolt upon the head of Brigadier Cluttendorf. Though not placed under arrest, he was suspended from the exercise of his military duties, and a committee was ordered to inquire into the circum-

stances relating to an alleged dereliction of government orders, while in command in Jhindwarra, in the presentation of khelauts to the vakeels of native princes, and the surreptitious appropriation of sums advanced by Nuwab Shumshoodeen Khan and Ram Gopaul Chund, which ought to have been carried to the public account.

The charges sounded exceedingly awful. At first, people generally affected to believe that they were frivolous and vexatious, and that the brigadier would come triumphantly out of the ordeal; but such generous notions could not prevail long; Colonel Glanville's bungalow, hitherto the rallying point for the whole station, became comparatively deserted; the few who continued their visits, merely went in order to find out how the brigadier comported himself in private. Of course, his philandering was effectually checked for the present; he had more serious matters to attend to, and Emily saw little of her late importunate suitor. A report now circulated, that Brigadier Cluttendorf was in exceedingly bad odour with the military secretaries, and the adjutant-general; that his command was desired for a person high in favour at head-quarters, and that, in short, it would be very desirable to have him removed. This intelligence had a freezing influence upon all the brigadier's friends; the list of his visitors and those of his chum dwindled daily, until it included only the persons whose official duties compelled their attendance at the bungalow. The deputy judge-advocate, who conducted the inquiry, and who at first seemed disposed to consider the affair as one which would end in a complete acquittal, now assumed a serious air; was cold and constrained in his deportment to the arraigned officer, and began to throw difficulties in his way.

Nobody could fail to see that the brigadier was in a predicament; his riches, though they might have been acquired without prejudice to his honour in that golden era, in which so many perquisites and privileges were permitted to commandants, were, in these days of strict curtailment and inevitable poverty, very much against him. He boldly and fearlessly acknowledged having given the khelauts, but denied that there was any foundation for the inference that he had been induced by considerations of self-interest, to confer an undue honour upon persons not entitled to such a mark of respect from the British government. They were solicited on the ground that the rajah, their master, had been the first independent prince who, on the occasion of his accession to the musnud, had been prevailed upon to set the example of the *nuzzurana*, a precedent which he (the brigadier) had been particularly enjoined to establish, and the rajah, in prosecuting his suit, had trusted so confidently that he should not be requited by the disgrace of the refusal of the customary khelauts to his vakeels, that compliance seemed imperative. A question of this nature, to be discussed so long after the investiture had taken place, was exceedingly difficult and embarrassing. It might have been an error of judgment, occasioned by over zeal to procure the establishment of a good understanding between the government and its newly-acquired territory; or it might have been the result of corrupt influence, a venal desire on the part of the brigadier to enrich himself by the sale of coveted honours. The testimony adduced in support of this charge was of the most conflicting kind, and it seemed scarcely possible that poor old Cluttendorf, who had never been called upon to defend his conduct before, could make the truth appear: the expense of summoning the aid of counsel from Calcutta would be enormous, and perchance the very circumstance of such assistance being required would prejudice the case.

In this emergency, the brigadier applied to me; and such poor services as it

was in my power to afford, it was impossible to deny to a brother officer, whose honour, and the reputation acquired by a long and meritorious career, were at stake. The case I found excited a great deal of interest amongst the natives; to them there is nothing more surprising than the obedience rendered to their superiors by civil and military servants, placed in high command. They fancy that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted with power, to make himself master of the territory over which he has been placed in authority, and to maintain it against fraud or force; they can never be made to comprehend how such a simple thing as a letter from England can suffice to recal a Governor-general, or a Commander-in-chief; and, according to their ideas, persons of less note, who have made themselves popular, act unwisely in not asserting their independence. I had some acquaintance with several respectable natives in the neighbourhood, and, amongst a good deal of more important information, learned from them that a *beebee saib* was at the bottom of the scheme laid for the brigadier's ruin. I communicated this intelligence to my client, who received it with some emotion; he thought it not unlikely, from a few trifling circumstances now recalled to his memory, that Brereton, the husband, had been a sort of spy upon him, and under this impression his difficulties increased. I must do the brigadier the justice to say, that I believed him to be perfectly guiltless of any fraudulent intention; he made his money in the open manner in which money was to be made in the better days of his military service, chiefly by the public sale and division of the captured spoil upon the field. He had certainly suffered himself to be outmanœuvred by the crafty agents of the chiefs of Jhindwarra, and probably the natives of his household had enriched themselves in these negociations; but he had taken nothing that was not perfectly justifiable at the time.

Montresor was a great deal with me while I was employed in the investigation of the case, and he soon became exceedingly interested in it; nor was this feeling merely of a passive nature. Once convinced of the injustice of the accusation, he did not allow private pique to have any influence upon his actions, but bent the whole energies of a comprehensive mind to the disentanglement of the web which had woven itself around his perplexed rival. At first, his assistance was given privately; he occupied an apartment next to that in which the brigadier was shewn at his visits to my quarters, and the old gentleman, for some time, did not know to whom he was indebted for a very lucid exposition of one of the most puzzling counts in the complicated tissue of charges, evidently framed with an intention to baffle any ordinary means of defence. As Montresor warmed in the cause, he grew more careless of preserving his incognito. I observed that the rigid, wooden countenance of the old soldier relaxed, when, by a trifling accident, he learned the name of the person so diligently occupied in defeating the malice of his enemies; but he said nothing. Afterwards, he and Montresor met in court, when it was necessary that the latter should be present, and by degrees, although Emily Glanville's name never was once mentioned by either, a cordial understanding sprang up between them. The court of inquiry, which sate with open doors, became a favourite lounge for all the unoccupied persons of the station.

Mine and Montresor's assistance was productive of one disadvantage to the brigadier; it stimulated the efforts of the judge-advocate against him; this man's self-love was wounded by Cluttendorf's want of reliance upon his aid; his vanity incited him to defeat the efforts of those who espoused the cause of the accused, and every day he grew more inveterate, and more fully bent upon the establishment of the charges, right or wrong. This malignant spirit

was encouraged by the idle gossip of narrow-minded persons, who could not comprehend the possibility of disinterested motives for actions of any kind. It was publicly rumoured that Montresor was shewing off his legal talents in order to oust the judge-advocate, to whose appointment he hoped to succeed in the event of his being removed on account of incapacity. As I was already on the staff, such an imputation could not be attached to me; but it was whispered about that a considerable portion of the brigadier's ill-gotten gains would find its way into my coffers. As far as we ourselves were concerned, we disdained to notice these reports; but they were much to be regretted on our friend's account, since they engendered a spirit of animosity against him. The court now became a scene of feud and intrigue, some of the members siding with the judge-advocate, others espousing our cause, and the lookers-on enjoying the sport with the most barbarous recklessness of consequences, inciting both parties to hostility. It was quite impossible to preserve equanimity of temper during proceedings attended with highly exasperating circumstances. There can be nothing more grating than to find a despicable enemy armed with power to defeat the right; though the judge-advocate was the most contemptible creature in existence, he continued to gain the ear of the court; the president believed that Montresor and myself were more anxious to procure his dismissal, than to make the innocence of the brigadier manifest, and under this persuasion assisted him in throwing obstacles in our way. Garbled statements of the proceedings got abroad; the evidence brought forward in support of the charges, and the malicious comments of the judge-advocate upon it, were eagerly seized upon, while the refutation was often disregarded; we heard from all quarters that the affair was going against us, and many affected to state, from the fountain-head of all military intelligence, that the brigadier's advisers would be implicated in his disgrace. Colonel Glanville had the merit of being the last to desert his friend; he kept up appearances as long as human nature could hold out; but, when he found the tide of affairs running so strong in an adverse direction, he had no alternative.

Upon the discovery of Mrs. Brereton's participation in the attempt to disgrace her quondam admirer, a bright thought had struck the colonel, and, hastening to the fair widow's bungalow, he began in a very high strain to insist upon her unsaying all that she had said, and undoing all that she had done. The wily widow opposed gentleness to this torrent of indignant eloquence, and, though yielding nothing, sent the colonel away under the impression that he had achieved a great point. He called again to complete his good work, was again cajoled; visits thus auspiciously commenced were continued, and became longer and more frequent as they went on. At last, the colonel began to find out that the brigadier's case was hopeless, and it would not do to mix himself up with the affairs of a man who stood so good a chance of being convicted of the most atrocious conduct in the management of his command at Jhindwarra. He was very much surprised to find Mrs. Brereton the very reverse of what he had expected; so far from being a termagant, she was the mildest of her sex, a most virtuous, ill-used gentlewoman, who had resisted unheard-of arts on the part of the brigadier, and so far from desiring to become his wife, had rejected all the overtures which he had made to her since the death of her husband. The colonel also discovered that he had been mistaken in the character of Captain Brereton; his afflicted widow treated him with very circumstantial accounts of the misconduct of the defunct, and her patient endurance of it all: there seemed to be no chance that the excellencies of the first husband would be flung in the teeth of the second, and as the station began to talk, he thought he could do no less than make the forlorn widow an offer of his hand.

This was equivalent to giving the brigadier notice to quit; the hint was taken, and old Cluttendorf, after a very tender leave of Emily, repaired to my quarters, in which for some time past he had spent the whole of the days not occupied in court. Miss Glanville, from the period of his misfortunes, had shewn the kindest commiseration for the perplexities of the old soldier; he was convinced beyond a doubt that, had not her affections been engaged to another, she would cheerfully have shared in his reverses, and, in bidding her adieu, he made it his earnest request that she would retain the baubles which she had been so reluctantly compelled to accept, on a less happy occasion, as a bridal gift upon her marriage with Montresor. Mrs. Brereton, anxious to get a step-daughter out of the way, advocated the cause of the young lovers; she could not fail to be successful, and as the necessary conclave of civilians happened to be assembled at Cawnpore, Montresor went before them, and passing a triumphant examination, felt assured of succeeding to the interpretership, notwithstanding his unpopularity with the ruling powers.

The affair between Colonel Glanville and Mrs. Brereton diverted public attention for a while; the lady made rapid transitions through all the customary changes of mourning; first, the weeds were laid aside; then the crape was entirely discarded; next there was a shew of white love-ribbon, and a profusion of lilac gauze mingled with the sables; at length, she put on magpie plumage, black and white, or rather white with a few black bows; and lastly, all that was dismal disappeared, and she shone forth in every colour of the rainbow.

The court of inquiry had closed, and we were waiting in breathless suspense for the decision from head-quarters The same post brought the brigadier's acquittal, and Montresor's appointment to the interpretership. The president and the judge-advocate escaped the public censure which they so justly deserved, and which, but for some rebelling below, they would have received. Montresor's marriage with Miss Glanville took place on the same day with that of Mrs. Brereton with the colonel; and Brigadier Cluttendorf went out of Cawnpore as he came in,—with eleven guns.

FROM THE TURKISH.

WHERE'ER, oh king! thy fortune's footsteps tend
Shall Orient morning dawn with opening ray;
The dews of blessings on thy path descend,
And holy Chizzar* guide thee on thy way.

B E. P.

* The prophet Elias.

ON THE ORIENTAL CHARACTER OF THE "PROMETHEUS VINCTUS."

It cannot be deemed foreign to the province of the *Asiatic Journal* to elucidate from Oriental fountains Grecian writings which internally give demonstration of the connection subsisting in former times between Greece and Asia. This may be observed, in different degrees, in the works of the philosophers and poets. Among the latter, Homer, Æschylus, Anacreon, and Theocritus, afford the most frequent instances of the fact: but the plays of Æschylus breathe throughout the Oriental spirit, chastened by the polished Grecian's taste, and although continually indulging in *paronomasia*, never degenerate into those absurd puerilities which we detect in Eastern productions.

In the *Prometheus Vinctus* the mythology is of most ancient date; and if the poet were not acquainted with the sources whence his national legends flowed, he must at least have been well versed in their more recondite significations and local history. The play abounds with deep mythical philosophy (if such an expression may be allowed), amalgamating itself with the rich vein of poetry peculiar to Æschylus, which points, and by no means indirectly, to the only portion of the globe whence it could have originally proceeded. Had we but the complete series, or *Prometheid* (as Welcker not inaptly styles it), the Προμηθεὺς Πυρφόρος and Λυόμενος, the first preceding, the latter following, the Δισμώτης, of which but very few fragments have survived, we should most probably discern still more striking points of connection and coincidence, if not obtain actual allusions to the source.

However, the title of the Πυρφόρος, and the little that we know of it from passages in the Δισμώτης, convince us that it had a mythical reference to the pyreal system, and one more immediate to the arts and inventions which resulted from fire. The character of Prometheus is that of beneficence, wisdom, foresight (whence he has been symbolically identified with προνοια and προμηθια), enmity to tyranny, inflexible perseverance under suffering, and almost indomitable obstinacy and hatred towards his oppressor. In this figurative acceptation, we discern him as a personification of प्रभा or प्रमिति *true knowledge*;* a character which he sustains throughout his history. According to the drama, he was related to Ἥφαιστος; and

* Although the research is too dark for us to build much on etymology, we may remark, that as Prometheus, in his character of a metallurgist, was connected with Plutus or Cuvéra, we discover among the names of the latter that of प्रमोदित, which answers to his words at vv. 509, 510 (ed. Scholefield), and may retrace that of the Cabiri, his relatives, to Cuvera or Cubéra, as he is indifferently called. Ἥφαιστος is हव्याशन a title of Agni, from हव्याश *fire*: but the origin of his Roman name, Vulcanus, is not so clear. It might also have been a corruption of विलासित् *fire*, a surname of Vishnu and Siva; or, as a metallurgical title, have been विलेखन 'digging, delving, splitting.' It is, however, very curious, that as Prometheus was a Hephæstus, and of course a Vulcanus, so it might have come from वालक 'his *finger-ring*,' i.e. वालकन 'the *possessor of the finger-ring*.'

according to other Greek writers, was himself a Hephæstus, which doubtless more forcibly appeared in the Πυρφόρος; hence the reluctance with which the god of fire executed the commands of Jupiter

(τὸ ξυγγενὲς τοι δεινὸν, ἢ δ' ὁμιλία)

to which he was incessantly urged by Κράτος and Βία, whose introduction alone is enough to establish the Oriental tenor of the play; and it is worthy of remark, as a beauty in Æschylus not generally noticed, that as these powerful and violent agents were accessory to his enchainment, so his freedom in the Λυόμενος was effected by the overpowering strength of Hercules.

With Vulcan and Prometheus we find the Cabiri, according to mythologists, the three sons of Hephæstus, or Vulcan, and Cabira, in whom we may perhaps recognize the ancient Magian title گبر. It is, however, certain, that the rites by which they were worshipped had a striking similarity to those which were adopted by the fire-worshippers; and that those in use at Lemnos were of a similar nature may be inferred from the term "*Volcanalia templa*," which Attius applied to their temples. But, unfortunately, we may expect very little information on this point from the Greek writers: the Cabiri, whoever they may have been, were connected with the mysteries, and even if the initiated Greek knew the secret history, he would not have committed it to writing; and those uninitiated, who treated of them, wrote from mere conjecture or from common report. Yet it is curious to observe the theological system which a certain writer, in other points acute, has woven, like Penelope's web, to be continually unwoven, from so flimsy a material. For instance, the Greeks confounded the Lemnian with the Samothracian Cabiri; they scarcely distinguished them from the Telchines, Idæi Dactyli, and others of the same mysterious import, who, however similar in the general mystic outline, must have had very peculiar and distinguishing lineaments.

That the Cabiri were connected with the pyreal rites, or were *Persicè* آتش پرستان, may be conjectured from the following reasons. Pherecydes* places them in Lemnos, Imbros, and several cities near Mount Ida; Pausanias records Pergamos to have been consecrated to them. To these spots we may, without violence, imagine the system to have passed from the East, and from thence to other parts. But, whatever may have been the shades of difference between the Lemnian and Samothracian Cabiri, both came from the Trojan cities. The Sinti, Σίντοι, who established themselves in Lemnos, came from Thrace, and were probably a Pelasgic tribe, for they are called Μιξέλληνες; but they incorporated themselves there with a tribe who came from Tenedos, and were doubtless Trojans. Thus, the conjecture, that the Lemnian fire-worship was communicated by the Tyrrhenian Pelasgi in the first century after the destruction of Troy, acquires stability. The two chief gods of Samothrace also were of Dardan origin; and Herodotus affirms that the Samothracians received the Cabiric rites from the Pelasgi; but whether it has resulted from conjecture,

* Cf. Welcker.

or from the circumstance of the Samothracian Cabiri having been called Θεοὶ μέγαλοι, χρηστοί, δυνατοὶ, the name has been almost universally referred to the Hebrew כב״ר, than which scarcely any thing can be more improbable. Some, indeed, retrace it to Mount Κάβειρος in Berecynthia; others to Καίειν, with the insertion of the digamma; and these latter conjecture it primitively to have been Κάϝειροι or Κάϝιροι. But our knowledge of their office and attributes is so very limited, that no etymology which may be suggested can implicitly be trusted.—the Persian گبر (as we have remarked), which is also written گور, as Κάβειρα was written Κάφειρα at Rhodes, approaches the nearest to probability, as we view them in connection with the service of fire; but as we view them in connection with metallurgy, &c. that of कुवेर, also written कुबेर,* suggests itself to the mind. Conjectures, however, might be started *in infinitum*. In a scholion preserved by Photius they are also denominated ἡφαίστοι, and in Hesychius Ἡφαίστου παῖδες, with which either of the two preceding would harmonize. These Cabiri appear to have formed principal characters in the Prometheus Πυρφόρος, in which they probably were not enveloped in that dense mystery in which other writers have veiled them; because, in the three parts of his subject, Æschylus seems to have availed himself of the more ancient and of course more simple mythology.

But Vulcan and Prometheus were both related to the watery element; for, according to the *Iliad*, the former took refuge in the sea with Eurynome and Thetis, and whilst there continued to work at his forge: an idea probably originating in the proximity of the sea to volcanos. He also married Venus, the ἀφρογένεια; which legend we presume to be merely symbolical of the use of fire and water in sacred rites. So, Prometheus married Hesione, one of the Oceanides† (v. 565, seqq.), and in the Λυσμώτης is visited by Oceanus himself, whilst the Oceanides form his chorus. He also states that the science of navigation was invented by himself (v. 475). In like manner, in the Magian system, where fire is the dominating element, we find water assigned to the charge of the angel خورداد, and holden, as a purifier, in reverence but little secondary to the other. In the Hindu system, too, Agni and Varuna frequently stand in connection. But here, all the elements are introduced: Themis, his mother, is Γαῖα, *the earth; fire* was his gift to men; and Vulcan and the Cabiri are his kindred; the Oceanides, or daughters of the *deep*, are related to him by marriage, and they come to him in his distress, like etherial spirits, bearing their course through the air. He says of their approach (v. 125)

αἰθὴς δ' ἰλαφρᾶις
Πτερύγων ῥιπαῖς ὑποσυρίζει.

And they (v. 133) observe,

Κραιπνοφόροι δὲ μ' ἔπεμψαν αὔραι.

* The name of the Indian Plutus. See the preceding note. † Cf. Welcker.

In this play, fire is described as the source of arts and inventions, very much in the manner of the early parts of the Persian *Tarikhs*, which fix its introduction in the days of Hushang. But *the mode* is very differently told: the Persian fable clumsily supposes a dragon, which devastated the country, until Hushang resolved to destroy him; and the manner of his destruction was as singular as the accidental benefit which it conferred; for the only weapons with which Hushang provided himself were stones, one of which violently falling on another produced fire, which instantly set the surrounding herbage and trees in flames, and consumed the dragon; in commemoration of which marvellous achievement, the festival سده was instituted. In the *Zend-Avesta*, however, there is a strong analogy to the mythos in Æschylus; for Ardibahisht, the Ized of fire, like Prometheus, presented mankind with the element, and at the same time imparted to them genius and science, as Prometheus imparted to them wisdom and intelligence (452 seqq.). In this particular, Ardibahisht answers to the Ægyptian Ph'tha.

Prometheus, as a metallurgist, also conferred other benefits on men (508), having first discovered brass, iron, silver, and gold, and instructed the world in the use of them, in which character he answers to the شهریور of the Parsis. He, moreover, invented numerals and alphabetic characters (467), the practice of medicine (486), the modes of divination (492), the interpretation of dreams, and the science of augury (495 seqq.); to all of which striking parallels might be produced from the Asiatic school. Besides all these benefits, he had taught them to forsake caves for houses, instructed them in astronomy, and showed them how to diminish their labour by yoking cattle for draught, and first harnessed the horse to the chariot: in fact (513)

Βραχῦ δὲ μύθῳ πάντα συλλήβδην μάθε,
Πᾶσαι τέχναι βροτοισιν ἐκ Προμηθέως.

In many of these respects, he has counterparts in the fabulous, or perhaps rather, fable-involved personages of early Persia, as the pages of Mirkhond and Tabri will abundantly testify.

Many, indeed most, critics have supposed that Caucasus was the scene of his punishment, which, under the name of Kaf, was the scene of the most celebrated Persian legends; but in the *Prometheus Vinctus* it evidently was not the mountain properly so called, because when Io consults him respecting her future wanderings, he says, at v. 738,

Πρὶν ἂν πρὸς αὐτὸν Καύκασον μόλῃς, ὀρῶν
Ὕψιστον.

That it was in Scythia the play itself determines. It probably was on some part of the Caucasian range, but certainly not on that *peculiarly* called Caucasus in the time of Æschylus: this wide definition of locality will, however, be sufficient to connect it with the equally wide region of Persian tradition.

About the fabulous era of Prometheus as little that is determinate can be offered: he was one of the ancient gods, for he had seen two divine sove-

reignties overthrown, and predicts the approach of a third predestined time, in which Jupiter, by means of a marriage, should lose his sceptre, unless preserved by *his* wisdom from his impending fate (174 seqq., 782 seqq., 977 seqq.). This is exactly consentaneous to the Hindu mythology; and the two overthrown sovereignties, which Prometheus had overlived, were *calpas*, at which, according to the Hindus, the gods and world ceased to be, with the exception of the essential Brahm; but, according to the Greeks, the gods were simply despoiled of dominion; for, according to Æschylus, Κρόνος (228), with all his coadjutors, were thrust down to Tartarus; but, according to others, were in the μακάρων νήσοι. The name of Ζεύς, as we may easily perceive, is a Greek version of Siva. The divine sacrificial visits πρὸς ἀμύμονας Αἰθιοπῆας, who were situated at the extremity of the ocean, near the fountains of the sun, where Helios constantly bathes himself and horses, as a splendid fragment of the Ανόμενος says, sufficiently point to the sources whence these mythi passed to Greece.

After Prometheus had, with the faithful Oceanides his chorus, and his rock, been hurled into Tartarus, amidst thunder, lightning, earthquakes, and elementary tumult, and after he had remained long ὑπὸ τᾶς γᾶς, and had been brought back to his former place of punishment, with a vulture or eagle feeding on his never-dying liver, comes the subject of the lost Λυόμενος; for now the predicted time drew nigh when Jove should be hurled from his throne;* now the prophecy of Prometheus, the explanation of which, ages past, Mercury had been sent to obtain, recurred to his mind, and fear began to mollify his heart toward the object of his vengeance. He felt that no one but Prometheus could avert the danger; he felt that Prometheus had been exasperated to obstinacy. Mercury appears to have been again despatched to the sufferer; but he still adhered to his original condition, founded on a conviction of futurity (532):

τόνδε γὰρ σώζων ἐγὼ
Δεσμοὺς ἀεικεῖς καὶ δύας ἐκφυγγάνω.

In this state of things, a conventional treaty was concluded, in consequence of which Hercules, the predicted descendant of Io in the Δεσμώτης,† appeared before him, was instructed about his own particular fortunes, and the manner in which the apples of the Hesperides might be procured; after which, the son of Jove destroyed the vulture or eagle with one of his immortal arrows, and burst the bonds which so long had restrained Prometheus. Still, a difficulty remained; Jove had sworn by Styx that Prometheus never should be free, and without the freedom of Prometheus Jove would lose his sceptre: of course, a theological subtlety, much like some of far more modern days, was adopted. The symbol was substituted for the reality: Prometheus was ordered to wear on his finger a ring, as a token of subjection, and, as some say, with a piece of the rock in the place of a gem, in which we can scarcely fail in detecting the حلقه, the token of slavery among the Persians; or, as Hafiz says, the حلقه بگوش. But

* Cf. Welcker. † *Ibid.*

having delivered his oracle, that the husband of Thetis, of whom Jove was enamoured, should be the father of a more potent son, who, if Jupiter were that father, should dispossess him of the heavenly throne, he and his late oppressor became reconciled; and in contrast to the ring* emblematic of his subjection to the new πρύταvις of Olympus, he received a crown of λύγος (for which the Athenians substituted one of olive), and accompanied Jupiter to the marriage-feast of Thetis, whom Jupiter had consequently given to Peleus. This ring and crown were afterwards commemoratively worn by his devotees. In this part of the mythus, Indra's continual fear of losing the throne of the firmament, and the alarm of the gods when any particular ascetic, by penance and aswamed'ha, and other virtuous acts, becomes qualified for divine sovereignty, together with the subtle snares and temptations employed by the gods to distract him from completing the object of his mortifications and devotions, immediately offer themselves as parallels.

Not merely in the *Prometheus*, but in all the Æschylean plays, there is a constantly pervading Oriental spirit, which requires an Oriental commentary. In the Δισμώτης, Io, the personification of the moon, perhaps the Καβειρία σελήνη, answers to Surab'hi, and the primæval bull of the *Zend-Avesta*, still to be seen on ancient Persian sculptures. To her wanderings, some have referred the circular dances of old, and those of the Druids.

In this excursus, the comparison has been more strongly made with Persia than with India, though from the latter a great variety of counterparts might have been extracted, because the subject of the drama has a principal relation to the pyreal rites. Of the Lemnian mysteries, in which Vulcan, the Cabiri, and Prometheus were leading characters, little has been said, because a great similarity existed between all mysteries, and because these seem to have been more connected with the lost Πυρφόρος. But it is hoped that sufficient has resulted from this inquiry to prove, that Æschylus's remains may derive great elucidation from Eastern researches.

* See a preceding note.

FROM THE TURKISH.

Thy cheek is bright, as sun-beam glowing;
Thy beauty, light o'er nature throwing;
Nor sun in golden robe shall shine
So bright, as beauty's beam from thine.
Thou, freshest flower of beauty's bower,
Thou rose-leaf, moist with dewy shower!
The wine of death laves beauty's dart,
Poured free from self-devoting heart:
The lover of wine mocks the boast of the wise;
Then drink—for in wine ev'ry witchery lies. B. E. P.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. X.—Cemeteries and Funeral Obsequies.

The dreary character of the European burial-places in British India has already been noticed in preceding papers, but the subject is of too interesting a nature to be passed over with a casual remark.

Strangers, visiting our Eastern territories, cannot fail to be impressed with painful feelings, as they survey the gloomy receptacles appropriated to those Christians who are destined to breathe their last in exile. The portion of ground consecrated and set apart as the final resting-place of the European residents, is seldom sufficiently extensive to give "ample room and verge enough" for those who seek repose within its gloomy precincts. All are over-crowded, and many exhibit the most frightful features of a charnel-house, dilapidated tombs, rank vegetation, and unburied bones whitening in the wind. The trees are infested with vultures and other hideous carrion-birds; huge vampire-bats nestle in the walls, which too often present apertures for the admission of wolves and jackalls crowding to their nightly resort, and tearing up the bodies interred without the expensive precautions necessary to secure them from such frightful desecration. The grave must be deep, covered, in the first place, with heavy planks, and afterwards with solid masonry, to preserve the mouldering inhabitant from the attacks of wild and ravenous beasts. In many places, it is necessary to have a guard posted every night, until the foundation of the tomb shall be completed. It is not often that the admiration of the visitor is excited by the monumental remains of the Christian community in India; they consist, for the most part, of clumsy obelisks, stunted pyramids, nondescript columns of a great confusion of orders, and ill-proportioned pedestals bearing all sorts of urns. The most elegant and appropriate are those which are built in imitation of the inferior class of Mussulmaanee tombs, consisting of a sarcophagus, raised upon an elevated platform, approached by handsome flights of steps, and having a domed roof supported upon pillars. But even when these monuments are as large and as handsome as their models, the effect is injured by the inferiority of the situation. An attractive site is almost invariably chosen by the Moslem for a place of sepulture. Many of the heights in the neighbourhood of Rajmhal are crowned with mausoleums, which have a fort-like appearance, and it is very rarely, though the disciples of the prophet dwelling in the neighbourhood may be poor and few, that the tomb of a brother is neglected; some pious hand is found to sweep away the dust and litter, which would otherwise accumulate around it, and to strew flowers over the remains of its perhaps nameless tenant. Indeed, the reverence for the dead, entertained by the Mohammedan natives of India, extends to persons of all countries and religions. They, who in their lifetime have acquired a reputation for the virtues most in esteem amongst Asiatics, will not be forgotten in the grave. More than one Christian tomb has become an object of veneration in India, receiving

the same respect and homage which the children of the soil pay to those of their own persuasion who have been esteemed saints. Even Hindoos, though shrinking from contact with a corse, will reverence the shrines of the warlike or the virtuous dead. It is strange that so touching an example has not been followed by the European residents, who, at a very small cost, might render the places of interment destined for their brethren far less revolting than their present aspect. A few labourers attached to each cemetery would keep the whole in order; and as flowers spring up spontaneously in many places, little care or cultivation would be required to convert the coarse dank grass, which seems to offer a harbour for snakes and other venomous reptiles, into a blooming garden; and though, in consequence of the number of tombs, which are crowded, as in England, into the same enclosure, and their inferiority both in size, design, and beauty of the material, a Christian cemetery never could be rendered so imposing and attractive as those spacious and carefully-tended pleasure-grounds surrounding the mausoleums, which add so much to the architectural displays of India, they might be made more agreeable to the eye, and objects of less horror to those who have little hope of living to return to their native land.

In a country where European stations lie at the distance of many days' march from each other, numerous instances occur of deaths upon journies or in remote places, whence it would be impossible, in consequence of the rapid decomposition produced by the climate, to convey the body to consecrated ground. Upon such occasions, the corse is usually interred upon the spot, and travellers frequently find those monumental remains in wild and jungly districts, which shew that there the hand of death has overtaken an individual, perchance journeying onwards with the same confidence which animates their own breasts.

The perambulators of the ruined palace of Rajmhal, whose marble halls are left to the exclusive possession of the lizard and the bat, are struck, on entering a court surrounded by picturesque buildings falling fast into decay, with the appearance of two European tombs. The scene is one of desolation and neglect, but it does not display those disgusting images which sicken the spirit in cemeteries, owing their dreariness and desolation to the indifference of the living. The despotic power of time, the fall of earthly splendour, pictured in the forsaken palace of the former rulers of Bengal, harmonize well with the wreck of human hopes, the fragility of human life, illustrated by the lonely Christian monuments rising in that once proud spot, whence the heathen lord and his Mussulman conquerors have passed away for ever. Above, on the summit of a green hill, a marble pedestal, surmounted by an urn, attracts the attention of the voyagers of the Ganges; it is said to mark the place in which a beautiful young Englishwoman fell a victim to one of those sudden attacks of illness which are so often fatal to new arrivals. This memorial, glittering in the sun, forms a very conspicuous object; but while telling its melancholy tale, the sad reflections, which are conjured up by the untimely fate of one so young and lovely, are soothed by the conviction that the gentle stranger at least found an appropriate resting-place, amidst a scene of never-fading verdure, where

the flowers and the foliage, the birds and the butterflies, are the fairest and brightest which gleam beneath a tropical sun.

The most interesting, though not the most splendid, monument commemorating the virtues of an English resident in India, occurs in the neighbourhood of Rajmhal. It is a cenotaph, of Hindoo architecture, raised by the natives of the adjacent hill districts, to the memory of Augustus Cleveland, who formerly filled the office of judge at Boglipore. Two fakirs are employed to keep a lamp continually burning within the building, and once a-year a festival is held at the spot, the annual celebration of the apotheosis of that highly-reverenced individual, whom the poor people, who were the objects of his benevolent care, regard with feelings nearly approaching to idolatry. Mr. Cleveland died at sea, and his body occupies a neglected spot in a cemetery at Calcutta; but this circumstance appears to be overlooked by both natives and Europeans, who usually suppose that the tomb of Boglipore is the place of his interment.[1]

This excellent person expired in his twenty-ninth year. Few men during so short a life have achieved so much lasting good. Upon his appointment to the office of judge at Boglipore, he became exceedingly interested in the fate and fortunes of the people who inhabited the neighbouring hills, and who, though living under the protection of the British government, were subjected to much oppression and violence from the dwellers in the plains. They are Hindoos, but not of strict caste, polluting themselves with food rejected by their more rigid brethren, and are consequently held in the utmost contempt by the fanatic disciples of Brahma. Repaying the injuries inflicted upon them with rapine and bloodshed, a desolating war had long been carried on between them and the lowland borderers, and Mr. Cleveland was the first person, armed with the means of rescuing them from their degraded condition, who inquired into their situation and circumstances, and endeavoured to bring them within the pale of civilized society. His efforts were rewarded by success: his unremitting kindness won their confidence; they submitted implicitly to his regulations, and, trusting to his promises of protection, brought the products of their villages to the bazaars he established in places which, in former times, they could only visit at the risk of their lives. These hill-people, destitute as they are of caste, and despised by their arrogant neighbours, possess in a very high degree one virtue, which is wholly unknown to the true Hindoo character,—adherence to truth. Though Asiatics entertain a respect for those on whose veracity they can firmly rely, lying is not esteemed a vice amongst them, and no one convicted of falsehood runs the slightest hazard of incurring contempt: hence, while their fidelity may be depended upon, not the slightest faith can be given to their assurances; they are little scrupulous about perjuring themselves, and though oaths are administered in courts of law, the truth can only be elicited by the most searching cross-examinations. The mountaineers of this part of the country, notwithstanding the wild and lawless life to which they had been long accustomed, have proved loyal and orderly subjects; they are not often found in the service of Europeans, being looked upon as pariahs and outcasts by the other domestics of the

establishment, whose prejudices are very frequently adopted by their Christian masters; but they are sometimes to be seen amidst the retainers of an Anglo-Indian, and touching instances are related of their fidelity and attachment to those from whom they have received kindness. A medical gentleman, being sent for to attend a brother officer in the jungles, found the patient dead, and deserted by all his servants excepting one, a poor fellow from the hills, who remained by the side of the corse fanning away the flies, and not stirring from his post until the last sad offices were performed. It is pleasing to be able to add, that this meritorious conduct met its reward. The gentleman, who obtained so striking a proof of the poor bearer's devotion to his master, took him immediately into his own service, where he was treated with the kindest consideration, and protected from the insolence of the other domestics, who frequently received very mortifying lessons from a master anxious to shew them that he entertained more regard for character than for caste.

There is perhaps no district belonging to India, which offers more favourable prospects to the missionary; but, hitherto, little or no attempt has been made to instruct the wild mountaineers of Rajmhal, either in religion, or the agricultural or domestic arts. While disappointment awaits the ambitious invaders of the strong-holds of Hindoo superstition, the promise of an ample harvest is unaccountably neglected, and, excepting the little which can be done by the civil and military authorities at Boglipore, for those immediately under their jurisdiction, a very interesting and intelligent race of people are left without any instruction whatsoever.

The services performed by Mr. Cleveland to the inhabitants of the hills will never be forgotten; forty years have elapsed since his death, but his memory remains as fresh as ever in the breasts of the descendants of those who were the objects of his benevolence. This affecting trait of character is not, however, confined to the simple and ignorant race scattered along the range of mountains between the Ganges and Burdwan, but is common to all the natives of Hindoostan. The reverential regard which all castes entertain for the great Secunder, who, though supposed by the people of India to be the Macedonian hero, was, in all probability, one of the successors to his divided empire, has been mentioned in a former paper. Though Christian warriors have not obtained so extensive a reputation, the impression which their virtues have made upon the natives is not less deep and lasting. A tomb, in the neighbourhood of Agra, in which the remains of an European officer, who spent his whole life in the performance of kindly deeds, are deposited, is much venerated by the natives, who bestow upon it the honours of a lamp; and, in some part of Bombay, the sentinels on duty present arms at a certain period of the night,—a mark of respect paid to the spirit of an English officer of rank, who was adored by the people he commanded, and who, being now esteemed a saint, is supposed to revisit earth in the glimpses of the moon. Had it been the fortune of Warren Hastings to have found a sepulchre in Bengal, the crowds who now recite verses in his honour, and link his name with enthusiastic blessings, would have assembled annually at his tomb, and rejoiced in the supposition

that his spirit still hovered over the land which had rightly appreciated those services which were so shamefully unrequited in his own country.

The circumstances attending the burial of the Christian sojourners of India, who die far from the dwellings of their European brethren, are often exceedingly melancholy. An incident of a very frightful nature, which I believe has been recorded in some novel, illustrative of Anglo-Indian life, occurred about the period of Lord Hastings' government. A civilian, whose duty had taken him into a remote part of his district, was returning home *dák*, in consequence of an attack of fever, having written to his wife by express to acquaint her with his illness, and the time in which she might expect his arrival. While travelling, he rested during the heat of the day at the *serai* of a native village; and while reposing there, he learned that an European had just breathed his last in an adjoining chamber. Anxious to secure decent interment to the body, which, he was aware, if left to the disposal of strangers of a different religion, entertaining a horror of contaminating themselves by polluting contact with an unclean thing, would be treated very unceremoniously, he struggled with his illness, and attended the remains of his fellow-sufferer to the grave, reading the burial-service appointed by the church over the place of sepulture, and seeing that every requisite ceremony was properly performed. Exhausted by this sad and painful duty, he got into his palanquin, but had not proceeded far before he was overtaken by the pangs of death: a paroxysm of fever seized him, and he expired on the road. The bearers fled into the woods, leaving their inanimate burthen on the ground, for nothing save the strongest attachment can induce a native of India to touch, or continue with, a dead body which does not belong to a person of their own caste. In the mean time, the wife of this unfortunate gentleman, alarmed by the tidings of her husband's illness, had hastened to meet him, and was made acquainted with her loss by the frightful spectacle which met her eyes, the breathless and deserted corse of the object dearest to her lying on the road. She could gain little assistance from her own bearers, whose caste or whose prejudices kept them aloof; and finding it impossible to induce them to touch the body, she sent them to the neighbouring village to summon more efficient aid, taking upon herself the melancholy office of watching the fast decaying remains. She soon found that her utmost strength would be insufficient to repel the daring attacks of hosts of insects, ravenous birds, and savage animals, rushing on their prey, or congregating in the neighbouring thickets, awaiting an advantageous moment for attack; and, in the energy of her despair, she tore away the earth with her own hands, making a grave large enough to conceal the body from the eyes of its numerous assailants. How this story is told in the work before mentioned, I know not, but I received the present version of it from an intimate friend of the survivor.

During my own residence in Calcutta, a death took place in the jungles in its neighbourhood, attended by very distressing circumstances. It had become absolutely necessary for a gentleman, engaged in the indigo-trade, to pay a visit to a distant factory. The contemplation of this journey was

painful in the extreme; though in perfect health, it affected his spirits in so extraordinary a degree, that he could only be induced to undertake it by the severest remonstrances of the members of the mercantile house with which he was connected. Under the most unaccountable dejection of mind, he entered his palanquin, and after having travelled a stage or two, alighted, and, telling his bearers that he would speedily rejoin them, struck into the neighbouring thickets. The men waited for a considerable time, expecting his return, and, unwilling to hurry or intrude upon the privacy of a superior, who would in all probability resent their interference. At length, becoming alarmed, they reported the circumstance at the next *thannah*, or police-office. The thannahdar immediately sent out his people to search the jungle, and in one of its most solitary nooks they found the body of the traveller, lying under a tree, and already half-devoured by the jackalls. The exact circumstances of his death were wrapped in a veil of impenetrable mystery. It was impossible, in the torn and mangled state of the corse, to ascertain whether he had perished by his own hand, or if the surrounding horrors of the scene, the harrowing thoughts crowding on the soul of an exile, and the fearful state of excitement, occasioned by reminiscences of home, to those who, repressing their feelings in public, give loose in solitude to the anguish of their hearts, proved too much for the outward frame, and snapped the fragile thread of life. Nothing farther could be eliqited by the strictest inquiry, and the friends and relatives of the deceased were left to the most mournful conjectures.

The impossibility of procuring prompt medical aid, in passing through the country between the European stations, forms a cruel aggravation to the distress of the companions of those who may be taken ill upon a journey. A newly-married bride embarked with her husband, who belonged to the civil service of the Company, on board a budgerow, with the intent to proceed to Patna, where he had received an appointment. The bridegroom, attacked by illness upon the river, while at a considerable distance from any European dwelling, languished for a few hours and then expired. The servants endeavoured to persuade the sorrowing widow to permit them to land the body and have it interred in the jungle; but to this she would not consent, and immediately betaking themselves to the baggage-boat, they left her alone with the corse. Instead of proceeding on a voyage, whose object had been defeated by the death of the principal person of the party, it was deemed advisable to turn the head of the boat round, and go down the river. The wind unfortunately was adverse, and notwithstanding the strength of the current, the vessel made little progress. Imagination cannot picture any thing more horrible than the office which devolved upon one who remained faithful even in death. The atmosphere soon became so offensive as scarcely to be endurable; the body decayed rapidly, the heat was excessive, and the object for which so much misery had been braved seemed unattainable. No less-devoted heart could have hoped to secure the rites of Christian burial for the already putrid corse, yet did this young creature, who, until her melancholy loss, had known hardship and sorrow only by name, resolutely persevere in this dreadful duty. At length,

about eight o'clock in the morning of the third day, the boat approached a European dwelling. Upon the first communication with the shore, the inhabitants were apprized that a lady had arrived with the dead body of her husband, and they immediately hastened to the spot to offer her all the consolation and assistance in their power. The master of the house took the corpse under his own charge, and giving the widow over to the care of his wife, issued the necessary orders concerning the interment. It was with some difficulty that the remains could be placed in the coffin hastily prepared for their reception; but it was accomplished at last, and the sad ceremonials proceeded with those decent solemnities which it had cost so much suffering to obtain.

Notwithstanding the little attention which is given in India to the places of sepulture belonging to Christian communities, it is thought necessary to pay marks of respect to the dead, which are often followed by fatal consequences to the living. A very large attendance at the grave, during the performance of the funeral obsequies, is rigorously exacted by the prejudices of society. Ladies are not, as in England, exempted from this painful duty; at the death of a female friend their presence at the period of interment is expected, and their neglecting to appear, without adequate cause, is construed into a mark of disrespect. The nearest relation of the deceased has been known, on his return from the burial of the most beloved object in the world, to count over the absentees, and descant upon their evasion of so sacred an obligation, while the commentator might with more justice be accused of indifference to the effects of a scene upon female sensibility, which has sometimes proved too harrowing for the feelings of the stronger sex. Illness and even death have been the result of attendance at the last melancholy rites performed to a brother exile committed to foreign earth; the shock sustained by new arrivals is often of a dangerous nature, especially amongst the uneducated classes of society. A detachment of recruits, injudiciously commanded to follow the bodies of their comrades to the grave, afforded, during my sojourn at a Mofussil station, convincing proof of the effect of mind upon matter. Ten or twelve dropped during the service; several of these were taken up dead, and of the number conveyed to the hospital, not more than one recovered. The solemn office performed at funerals has often proved a death-warrant to the living, especially when surrounded by all the distressing circumstances with which it is frequently invested in India. The sudden nature of the dissolution, the necessary rapidity of the interment, deepen the horror of those who see their friends and acquaintances snatched from them by an invisible hand, and who are thus warned that danger is lurking abroad where they least expected to find it.

The undertakers of Calcutta are accustomed to send circular printed notices of funerals, filled up with the name of the deceased, to the houses of those persons who are expected to attend. This is probably the first intimation which many dear and attached friends obtain of their loss. On one occasion, a gentleman, after a few hours' absence from home, found on the hall-table a black-edged ominous missive of this kind, which acquainted him with the death of an individual whom he regarded with affection surpassing that of a brother, and with whom he had parted the preceding evening in perfect health. He rushed to the house where he was wont to meet with the most cordial welcome from lips now closed for ever, and only arrived in time to take a last view of the insensible remains. The officials were almost in the act of nailing the lid of the coffin down as he entered, preparatory to its committal to the hearse, and in the course of another hour he was standing suffocated with grief beside the grave of his dearest friend.

The sensibilities of many persons are so much affected by the sight of the funeral processions which almost every evening wend their way to the burial-ground of Calcutta, as to render them unwilling to live in Park Street, the avenue which leads to it. This cemetery occupies a large tract of ground on the outskirts of the fashionable suburb, Chowringee. Beyond it, the waste jungly space, partially covered with native huts, and intersected by pools of stagnant water, adds to the desolate air of the enclosure, with its tasteless and ill-kept monuments. The scene is calculated to inspire the most gloomy emotions, and it is saying a great deal for the fortitude displayed by females, that no instance is recorded of their sinking under the combination of depressing circumstances which must weigh upon their imaginations, when they are compelled to appear in person as mourners. The office of bearing the pall devolves upon the dearest friends of the deceased, who, upon alighting from their carriages at the porch of the burial-ground, arrange themselves in the melancholy order which has been pointed out to them. Funerals always take place at sunset, and in the rainy season the state of the atmosphere, and the dampness of the ground, materially increase the perils to be encountered by delicate women, exposed to mental and bodily suffering in a manner considered so unnecessary in the land of their birth. But the rules established by Anglo-Indian society are absolute, and must be complied with, upon pain of outlawry.

In former times, the burial-ground belonging to the cathedral was the only place of interment in Calcutta; but funerals have long been discontinued in this part of the city. "Before the commencement of the year 1802," says the monumental register, "the tombs in this cemetery had fallen into irreparable decay, and to prevent any dangerous accident, which the tottering ruins threatened to such as approached them, it was deemed necessary to pull down most of them. The stone and marble tablets were carefully cleared from the rubbish, and laid against the wall of the cemetery, where they now stand." Our chronicler, however, does not go on to say that this act of desecration, the work of the reverend gentlemen at the head of clerical affairs, gave great umbrage to the Christian population of Calcutta, who, though perchance in some degree answerable for the consequences of the neglect which produced the ruin above described, became exceedingly incensed at the root-and-branch work, considered expedient to level the church-yard, and get rid of all its incumbrances.

One of the monuments, thus ruthlessly removed, had been erected to the memory of Governor Job Charnock, the founder of the most splendid

British settlement in the world. The chequered fortunes of this hardy adventurer are too well-known to all who take an interest in the proceedings of the early Indian colonists, to need any notice here. He died on the 10th of January 1692. "If," says our chronicler, "the dead knew any thing of the living, and could behold with mortal feelings this sublunary world, with what sensations would the father of Calcutta glow to look down this day upon his city!" The private life of Governor Charnock presents a romantic incident not very uncommon at the period in which he flourished. Abolishing the rite of suttee, in a more summary manner than has been considered politic by his successors, he, struck by the charms of a young Hindoo female about to be sacrificed for the eternal welfare of her husband, directed his guards to rescue the unwilling victim from the pile. They obeyed, and conveying the widow, who happened to be exceedingly beautiful, and not more than fifteen years old, to his house, he took her under his protection, and an attachment thus hastily formed lasted until the time of her death, many years afterwards. Notwithstanding the loss of caste, which the lady sustained in exchanging a frightful sacrifice for a life of splendid luxury, the governor does not seem to have been at any pains to induce her to embrace Christianity. On the contrary, he himself appears to have been strangely imbued with pagan superstitions, for, having erected a mausoleum for the reception of the body, he ordered the sacrifice of a cock to her manes on the anniversary of her death, and this custom was continued until he also was gathered to his fathers. This mausoleum, one of the oldest pieces of masonry in Calcutta, is still in existence. Monuments of the like nature, with the exception of the annual slaughter of an animal, are to be seen in many parts of India, connexions between Indian women and English gentlemen of rank and education being often of the tenderest and most enduring description. Nor do these unions excite the horror and indignation amongst the natives that might be expected from their intolerant character; so far from it, indeed, that in many instances they have been known to offer public testimonials of their respect to those who have been faithful in their attachments throughout a series of years.

There is a very beautiful mausoleum, which attracts the visitor's eye in the immediate neighbourhood of a large native city, erected to the honour of a Moosulmanee lady, who lived for forty years with a civilian attached to the adjacent station: some of the rich inhabitants of the city, desirous to shew the opinion they entertained of the conduct of both parties, presented a canopy of cloth of gold, richly embroidered, of the value of £1,000, to be placed, according to native custom, over the sarcophagus. That native women do not consider their seclusion from the world as any hardship, is plainly evinced by the mode of life which they voluntarily adopt on becoming the nominal wives of Englishmen. In most cases (always, if they have been respectable before their entrance into his family), they confine themselves as strictly to the *zenana* of their Christian protector, as if the marriage had taken place according to their own forms and ceremonies; and, excepting in a few instances, where they adopt the externals of Chris-

as they would deem becoming in the lawful wife of a Mussulman or Hindoo of rank. This of course does not hold good with the lower orders, Ayahs, and others, who, having already forfeited their characters by publicly associating with men, have no respectability to keep up, and act openly in the most profligate manner.

One of the few monuments permitted to remain is of a very interesting character, and consists of fourteen pillars, raised to the memory of the same number of British officers who fell under General Abercrombie, about four-and-thirty years ago, in a dreadful conflict with the Rohillas. Upon this occasion, the Company's troops were left to fight single-handed; for, although their allies, composed of 30,000 men, were brought into the field by the Nawáb of Lucknow, they remained quiet spectators of the fray until victory had decided for the English: so high did the character of the Rohillas stand, that the men of Oude dared not take part against them without being assured of their defeat. An obelisk is raised upon the spot where these devoted soldiers fell, and the glory of this splendid action is further commemorated by the alteration of the name of the village in Rohilcund, which was the scene of the battle: it was formerly called *Beetora*, but is now styled by the natives *Futty gunge*, the 'place of victory.'

A few European residents in India have provided for the accommodation of their remains after death by building their own tombs. Colonel Skinner, the commandant of the most distinguished corps of irregular horse in the Company's service, an officer not less celebrated for his gallantry in the field than for the splendour of his hospitality, has erected in the centre of a blooming garden, at his jaghire at Balaspore, a mausoleum of a very tasteful and elegant description, destined to contain the "mortal coil," when his chivalric spirit shall have fled. He is thus secure of a worthy resting-place, which is not always the case with those, however wealthy, who are content with leaving directions respecting their interment in their wills.

General Claude Martin, who has been not unjustly styled "a brave, ambitious, fortunate, and munificent Frenchman," having from a private soldier risen to the highest rank in the Company's army, constructed a tomb for himself in the under-ground floor of a grotesquely magnificent house, which he built at Lucknow. The body is deposited in a handsome altar-shaped sarcophagus of white marble, surmounted by a marble bust, and inscribed with a few lines, which do credit to his modesty: "Major-General Claude Martin, born at Lyons, January 1738; arrived in India as a common soldier, and died at Lucknow on the 15th of September 1800. Pray for his soul!" Surrounding the tomb stand four figures of grenadiers, as large as life, with their arms reversed, in the striking and expressive attitude used at military funerals; but the effect of this groupe is completely marred by the substitution of mean plaister effigys for the marble statues which General Martin intended should have formed the appropriate appendages of his monument. A large proportion of the property of this fortunate adventurer was devoted to charitable purposes, which, according to the prevailing notions on the subject of political economy, do more honour to the hearts than the heads of testators. Such doctrines, however, would

be at present extremely ill-understood in India, where the wisdom, which would withhold succour to the poor, the aged, and the infirm, requires a much more intimate acquaintance with the schoolmaster to be properly appreciated.

In some of the very small European stations, no piece of consecrated ground has yet been set apart, as the final depositary of those who are destined to draw their last breath in exile. Though not always particularly ornamental, in the immediate neighbourhood of a dwelling-house, the clumsy obelisks and ill-proportioned pyramids, reared over the bodies of the dead, form very interesting memorials to those who entertain a pious feeling towards their departed brethren. Tombs not unfrequently occur in the gardens and pleasure-grounds of the habitations of British residents, in the remote parts of the Upper Provinces, where they have a much better chance of being kept in good repair than in the horrid charnels of more populous places. The only inconvenience, which ever arises from a close vicinity to the mansions of the dead, is occasioned by the superstition of the natives, whose notions regarding spirits are of the strangest and most unaccountable nature imaginable. Many do not object to take up their own abode in a sepulchre. There is nothing extraordinary in the metamorphosis of a Moosulmanee tomb into the residence of an English gentleman, many choosing to appropriate the spacious apartments, so needlessly provided for the dead, to the accommodation of the living. This sort of desecration is not objected to on the part of the Indian servants of the household, neither do they seem to entertain any fears of the resentment of the spirit whose quiet is thus disturbed, sometimes, as in the case of the sentinels beforementioned, who present arms at a certain hour of the night under the idea that they are doing honour to the disembodied soul of a distinguished individual, they rejoice in the supposition that they hold communion with departed spirits; but in many instances they appear to be governed by the most arbitrary feelings. A bungalow in Bundelkhund was invariably deserted at sunset by all the servants of the establishment, notwithstanding their attachment to a very indulgent master, in consequence of a Christian infant, of some three or four years old, having been buried in the garden. It was said that the ghost of this poor child walked, and at a particular period of the night approached the house and made a modest demand for bread and butter,—an incident too full of horror to be borne! There was no remedy against the panic occasioned by this notion. The bungalow occupied a wild and desolate site on the top of a steep hill, infested by tigers, and other savage beasts, and every night its solitary European inhabitant was left to the enjoyment of the wild serenades of these amateur performers, the servants decamping *en masse* to the village at its base. In many parts of India, the natives fill *gurrahs* of water from the Ganges, and hang them on the boughs of the peepul trees, supposed to be haunted by the spirits of the dead, in order that they may drink of the sacred stream; but the expedient of laying a piece of bread and butter on the hungry infant's tomb does not appear to have occurred to the alarmed domestics. Many European houses in India are deserted in consequence of the reputation

they have obtained of being haunted. But ghosts are not the only intruders dreaded by a superstitious people; demons disturb the peace of some families, and as there is no contending against the powers of darkness, the inhabitants are compelled to quit their residences, and give them up to desolation and decay. A splendid mansion on the Chowringee road, to which some ridiculous legend is attached, is untenanted and falling into ruin. No one can be found to occupy it; the windows have deserted their frames, the doors hang loosely upon one hinge, rank grass has sprung up in its deserted courts, and fringed the projecting cornices, while the whole affords a ghastly spectacle, and seems the fitting haunt of vampires and of goules.

The inscriptions upon the monumental remains of India are generally distinguished for their simplicity and plain good sense; sometimes, as in country church-yards at home, the grief of the survivors will outrun their discretion, and produce ludicrous expressions sadly out of place; occasionally also, the epitaphs are rather too ostentatious, but the greater proportion of tomb-stones, covering the dust of the Christian population, merely bear the name of the person who sleeps beneath, and the date of the period of their erection. In no instance is there any striking display of literary talent, and many of the most distinguished servants of the Company are suffered to repose without any written record of their public or private merits. The cemeteries of India, however, present numerous affecting testimonials of the reverential regard felt by the brother officers, of the brave youth who have perished untimely in the service of their country; some of the handsomest and proudest of these monumental remains have been raised by sorrowing comrades to young men scarcely beyond the age of boyhood, endeared to society by their domestic virtues, or challenging the applause of the world by some gallant action. Subscriptions, for the erection of a tomb over the grave of a brother in arms, are common in the corps of the native army, and the most circumscribed burial-grounds are rarely without one or more of these tributes to departed virtue. The residents of Madras have set the example of employing eminent English sculptors for the monuments raised to those whom they desire to honour. One, to the memory of Dr. Anderson, in St. George's Church, the work of Chantrey, is described to be a noble specimen of art; but though it would be comparatively easy to decorate the three presidencies with the labours of British chisels, the Upper Provinces must, for a very long period to come, depend upon the exertion of native talent. Though busts and statues could not at present be produced by Asiatic hands, there would be no difficulty in procuring an exact representation of the most beautiful models which taste could design.

EGYPT NOT THE MITZRAIM, NOR THE GULF OF SUEZ THE RED SEA, OF SCRIPTURE.

BY MR. T. BEKE.*

With respect to Egypt, it is necessary that I should here state, unequivocally, my conviction, that that country is *not* the Mitzraim into which Abraham went down,† and after him Jacob and his family,‡ and out of which Jehovah brought the children of Israel;§ nor is it, I consider, the kingdom of the Pharaohs of a subsequent period;‖ neither, consequently, can it be the country which was the object of the denunciations of the prophets.¶ If the opinion thus asserted be correct, it is evident that, independently of the many other important results which must ensue, the country of Egypt can have little or no connexion with the history and geography of the Sacred Scriptures.

It is necessary, to enter fully into the consideration of the ancient geography of the lower division at least of the country of Egypt, since accurate notions on this subject are indispensable to enable us to determine the true position and boundaries of the land of Mitzraim.

In order to arrive at a correct and satisfactory conclusion on this subject, we cannot do better than take as our guide, in the first instance, the Halicarnassian traveller, whose simple statements bear the impress of truth, and whose credulity and ignorance (the amount of which is found, however, by modern research as well as modern science, to be much less than it was long the fashion to consider them) are, in fact, the strongest vouchers for his veracity.

His words on the subject now before us are as follows: "The greater part of the country described above [that is, of the whole extent of the Egypt of profane history], as I was informed by the priests (and my own observation induced *me* to be of the same opinion), has been a gradual acquisition to the inhabitants;"** and in a subsequent passage he says, "I conceive that Ægypt itself was a gulf formerly of similar appearance [*to* the Arabian Gulf], and that, issuing from the Northern Ocean [*i.e.* the Mediterranean], it extended itself towards Æthiopia."†† He further remarks that the Delta, as they [the Egyptians] assert themselves, and as I myself was convinced by observation, is still liable to be overflowed, and was formerly covered with water;"‡‡ which opinion is even more definitely expressed in a previous passage,§§ in which he relates, that in the reign of Menes, "the whole of Ægypt, except the province of Thebes, was one extended marsh," and that "no part of all that district, which is now situate beyond the lake of Mœris, was then to be seen, the distance between which lake and the sea is a journey of seven days;" and in the last passage which I find it necessary to cite, he observes: "In its more extensive inundations, the Nile does not overflow the Delta only, but part [also] of that territory which is called Libyan, and sometimes the Arabian frontier, and extends about the space of two days' journey on each side, speaking on an average.‖‖

Such were then the opinions of this sagacious traveller, and also of the Egyptians themselves in his time; and how correct they are in *almost every* particular has been demonstrated by modern science and observation. In support of this representation, I need only refer to the thirteenth chapter of the

* From a work, in the press, on the Geography of Sacred Scripture. † Gen. xii. 10.
‡ Gen. xlvi. 3—7. § Exod. xii. 51. ‖ 1 Kings iii. 1; xiv. 25; 2 Kings xxiii. 29; xlvi. 2.
¶ Jer. xliii. 8—13; Ezek. xxix., xxx., &c. ** Euterpe x. †† *Ibid.* xi.
‡‡ *Ibid.* xv. §§ *Ibid.* iv. ‖‖ *Ibid.* xix.

first volume of Mr. Lyell's "Principles of Geology," in which he discusses the subject of the increase of the deltas of rivers, and indisputably establishes the fact of the gradual formation of the country of Lower Egypt by the detritus or alluvial sediment brought down by the Nile.

Herodotus further informs us, that in his time the number of the mouths of the Nile was seven; that which directed itself towards the east being called the Pelusian branch, whilst the Canopic branch was that which inclined the most to the west.* Of the seven branches of which, 2,300 years ago, the Nile thus consisted, it may be considered that two only now remain, namely, the Bolbitine or Rosetta branch, and the Bucolic or that of Damietta,—being, in fact, the two which Herodotus considered to have been formed, not by nature, but by artificial means;†—the others having become either entirely silted up, or rendered unnavigable and of trifling importance. By this decrease in the number of the mouths of the Nile, a considerable contraction, as is well known, has taken place in the extent of the Delta; which contraction, as will be perceived by a comparison of the maps of ancient and modern Egypt, has been far greater towards the east than towards the west.

The cause of this diminution in the extent of the Delta, as well on the one side as on the other, arises from the natural inclination of water to run in a straight course, from which results "the tendency of the apex of a Delta to move downwards, as remarked by Rennell, and exemplified in the ancient and modern state of the Nile below Memphis."‡ The consequence is, that as the river continues to resolve itself into one channel, the side streams above the apex of the Delta are successively deprived of the current necessary for keeping them open; whence they become by degrees clogged up, and at length entirely closed. If at the same time the principal stream, from the nature of its bed, or from the configuration of the country through which it flows, be inflected more to the one side than to the other, it will follow that the land on the side towards which the course of the current is impelled, will, in consequence of the branches on that side being kept longer open by the action of the current running in their direction, encroach less upon the stream than that on the side from which the current is directed.

Thus, the course of the Nile below Cairo being (as will at once be perceived) towards the west, the encroachment upon the Delta in that direction is far less than on the eastern side of the river, where the direct action of the current is daily diminishing; so that the Damietta branch, like those which formerly existed further to the east, and which remain in the present day scarcely more than by name, may, probably at no distant period, be rendered entirely unnavigable, and, in the course of ages, become likewise silted up: when that time arrives, the Nile will discharge itself into the Mediterranean in one single stream, unless it should open for itself another principal channel, by widening one of the smaller branches running through the centre of the Delta. The observation made by the engineers who accompanied the French expedition to Egypt is entirely in accordance with these views; for they remarked, that, throughout the Delta, there is a small inclination from east to west, and they predicted from that circumstance a diminution of water in the eastern arm of the river; which prediction has already been so far accomplished, as to render it necessary to close at low tide the canal of Menoof.§

* Euterpe, xvii. † *Ibid.*
‡ See Mr. Yates's "Remarks on the Formation of Alluvial Deposites," in the Edinburgh New Phil. Journ., July 1831, under the third head "Of Detritus conveyed by Running into Standing Water."
§ See *Mod. Trav.*, 'Egypt,' vol. i. p. 247.

But there is still another cause for the greater increase of the land on the eastern side of the Delta. This is the "powerful current" which (to use Mr. Lyell's words*) "sweeps along the shores of Africa, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the prominent convexity of Egypt," and which (as that geologist elsewhere observes†) "appears to prey upon the delta of the Nile, and to carry eastward the annual accessions of sediment that once added rapidly to the plains of Egypt;" some portion of which sediment must, of course, be deposited about the mouths of the eastern branches of the river, thus further tending to impede their current, and to cause them, in the end, to be closed up.

Considering, then, that in the time of Herodotus, 2,300 years ago, the Pelusian branch was one of the principal streams of the Nile, and that the inundations of that river sometimes overflowed the Arabian frontier to the distance of two days' journey further eastward; considering also that the causes which, since that period, have withdrawn the waters of the Nile from the country to the eastward were in operation during the preceding ages, and were most probably attended by results even more strikingly marked than those produced during any later period of equal duration,—for "the progress of the delta, in the last 2,000 years, affords, perhaps, no measure for estimating its rate of growth when it was an inland bay, and had not yet protruded itself beyond the coast-line of the Mediterranean;"‡—although we may be unable to form an accurate conception of what, in the time of Moses, 1,400 years anterior to the era of Herodotus, was the actual physical condition of the Delta and the adjoining country to the east, we may yet come to a certain conclusion on one point—and it is one of the utmost importance in the consideration of the situation of the land of Mitzraim—namely, that at that early period, and not improbably during several centuries afterwards, the eastern branch of the Nile, or the gulf of the Mediterranean into which that river discharged itself, extended eastward far beyond the meridian of Suez.

Since the Israelites, then, as Major Rennell justly remarks,§ "when they *began* their march out of Egypt [Mitzraim] must have been on the *east* side of the Nile, for they certainly did not cross it on their way to the Red Sea," the result of the foregoing arguments would seem to preclude the possibility that the situation of the country of their bondage could have been anywhere within the limits of the Egypt of the present day. But there is another fact which may be adduced in confirmation of this statement. It is, that "the French engineers discovered, when in possession of Suez, that at a little distance to the north of that place are marshes which extend for above twenty-five miles, and are actually lower than the sea, though they are not overflowed, in consequence of a large bar of sand which has accumulated between them; nothing, therefore, can be more probable," it is argued by Lord Valentia, from whose 'Travels'‖ this quotation is made, "than that, in times so far back as the departure of the Israelties, the sea itself extended to these marshes." This conclusion is unquestionably reasonable, and is no doubt entirely in accordance with what was actually the fact; particularly as we know that the state of this country, generally, is such, as in the times of Necho and of Trajan to have permitted an union to be formed between the river and the Gulf of Suez by means of a canal, and even so recently as the year 1800, to have allowed the waters of the Nile, from an extraordinary inundation, to advance within forty miles of Suez.

On the cumulative authority, then, of the facts now adduced, it may be

asserted, without fear of confutation, that by no possibility could "the land of Mitzraim," the country of the bondage of the Israelties, have been on the Isthmus of Suez, or anywhere to the westward of it within the limits of the present country of Egypt.

The result thus obtained leads directly to the further inference, that the Gulf of Suez cannot be that sea which, by the direction and under the miraculous protection of the Almighty, was crossed by the Israelites on the occasion of their departure from Mitzraim, as recorded in the fourteenth chapter of the Book of Exodus.

The argument by which this conclusion has been arrived at, however greatly at variance with the notions on the subject hitherto universally adopted, might doubtless be considered of itself sufficiently conclusive; but it fortunately happens that we possess the means of arriving at the same result directly from the Scriptures themselves; which will at least serve to satisfy the scruples of those who might at first suppose, that by disputing the traditional explanation of the geography of the Scriptures, I was denying the authority of the Scriptures themselves.

The arguments which are thus adducible from Scripture are as follows:

The scene of the miraculous passage of the children of Israel is designated by the inspired historian as the ים־סוף (*Yam-Suph*);* by which designation, and by no other, it continued to be known to the Israelites throughout the whole course of their national history.† This name, it may be remarked, has been variously rendered in the Septuagint version by the expressions Ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα, θάλασσα Σίφ, and ἔσχατη θάλασσα; but in the Vulgate it is (I believe invariably) translated *Mare Rubrum*, which authority has been followed by all the modern versions of the Bible, in which, accordingly, it is styled the *Red Sea*. In speaking, therefore, of the *Yam-Suph*, I shall use the expression '*Red Sea*' as a synonymous term. I shall at the same time, in order to avoid ambiguity, distinguish the entire sea between the coasts of Arabia and Africa, to which the name of 'the Red Sea' is usually applied by geographers,—and of which the *Yam-Suph*, or Red Sea proper, forms a part only—by the name of the *Arabian Gulf*. So the two head gulfs, into which the Arabian Gulf is divided at its northern extremity, will be referred to respectively by the names of the *Gulf of Suez*, and the *Gulf of Akaba*, until we have determined to which of them the designation of *Yam-Suph*, or the Red Sea, is properly applicable.

The only information respecting the situation of the Red Sea to be derived from those texts of Scripture in which that sea is mentioned in connexion with Mitzraim, and as being the scene of the miracle wrought in favour of the Israelites, is, that it lay in an eastwardly direction from Mitzraim;‡ and that the Israelites, having crossed it, went out into the wilderness of Shur,§ which, we are told, was "before Mitzraim, as thou goest toward Assyria."‖

Dismissing from our minds, for a moment, what has just been said respecting the formation of the low country in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Suez, the foregoing references to the locality of the Red Sea might be considered to be applicable either to that gulf or to the Gulf of Akaba, according to the view which we might take of the country of Mitzraim, on the eastern side of which that sea is thus shown to have been situate. There is another set of texts,

* Exod. xv. 4. † See particularly Josh. xxiv. 6; Ps. cxxxvi. 13, 15; and Neh. ix. 9.

‡ "And the Lord turned a mighty strong *west* wind, which took away the locusts, and cast them into the Red Sea; there remained not one locust in all the coasts of Mitzraim." Exod. x. 19.

§ Exod. xv. 22. ‖ Gen. xxv. 18.

however, which do not refer to the passage of the Red Sea, but which describe the sea which washed the shores of Edom, as being known, in the time of Moses, in that of Solomon, and even so late as the age of the prophet Jeremiah, by the same name of *Yam-Suph*,* which description,—as it is well known that the position of the country of Edom was to the southward of the Dead or Salt Sea,† — it is evident cannot be applicable, under any circumstances, to the Gulf of Suez, but to the Gulf of Akaba, and to that alone.

If, therefore, the *Yam-Suph* referred to by Moses, by Joshua, by David, and by Nehemiah, as the scene of the miraculous deliverance of the Israelites, be not the same sea as the *Yam-Suph* mentioned in connexion with the country of Edom by Moses himself, and also by Joshua, and subsequently by the writers of the Books of Kings and Chronicles, and by the prophet Jeremiah, we are led to the strange and indeed most improbable conclusion, that the two Gulfs of Suez and Akaba, which are at a distance from each other of more than 150 miles (being, in fact, further apart than the British is from the Bristol Channel, or even than the latter is from the Irish Sea in the vicinity of Liverpool; and being more distant, also, from each other than the Tyrrhene and Adriatic Seas on the opposite coasts of Italy, or the Egean and Ionian Seas on either side of Greece), were, during the entire period of the existence of the Israelitish nation, not merely known by the same name, but were even perfectly undistinguishable the one from the other:—a conclusion which nothing but the gratuitous assumption that the Gulf of Suez was the Red Sea passed by the Israelites, would for a moment have allowed to be entertained.

Should the arguments and proofs already adduced be not considered even more than sufficient to rebut that assumption, and to demonstrate that the Gulf of Akaba, and not the Gulf of Suez, is *invariably* referred to in Scripture by the designation of *Yam-Suph*, or the Red Sea,—and particularly that it is the sea which was passed through by the Israelites on their Exodus from Mitzraim,—the statement of Scripture, with respect to the natural agent employed by the Almighty to effect the miraculous passage, will incontestibly establish the fact thus asserted; for the words of the text are totally inapplicable to the situation of the Gulf of Suez, and can in fact refer only to that of the Gulf of Akaba.

The words of the inspired historian in the passage alluded to are as follows: "And the Lord caused the sea to go back [from הלך (*halákh*) 'to go,' or as applied to waters 'to flow,' and in the present instance 'to run off or recede:'] by a strong east wind all that night, and made the sea dry land."‡ In illustration of this text, Dr. E. D. Clarke instances a remarkable phenomenon which occurs in the Sea of Azof during particular seasons. His words are: "During

* "And when we passed by from our brethren the children of Esau, which dwelt in Seir, through the way of the plain from Elath, and from Ezion-gaber, we turned and passed by the way of the wilderness of Moab." Deut. ii. 8.

"And king Solomon made a navy of ships in Ezion-geber, which is beside Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea [*Yam-Suph*], in the land of Edom." 1 Kings ix. 26.

"Then went Solomon to Ezion-geber, and to Eloth, at the sea-side in the land of Edom." 2 Chron. viii. 17.

"Therefore hear the counsel of the Lord, that he hath taken against Edom; and his purposes, that he hath purposed against the inhabitants of Teman: Surely the least of the flock shall draw them out: surely he shall make their habitations desolate with them. The earth is moved at the noise of their fall, at the cry the noise thereof was heard in the Red Sea [*Yam-Suph*]." Jer. xlix. 20, 21.

† "Then your south quarter shall be from the wilderness of Zin along by the coast of Edom, and your south border shall be the outmost coast of the salt sea eastward." Num. xxxiv. 3.—"This then was the lot of the tribe of the children of Judah by their families; even to the border of Edom the wilderness of Zin southward was the uttermost part of the south coast. And their south border was from the shore of the salt sea, from the bay that looketh southward." Josh. xv. 1, 2.

‡ Exod. xiv. 21.

violent east winds, the sea retires in so remarkable a manner, that the people of Taganrock are able to effect a passage on dry land to the opposite coast, a distance of twenty versts (rather less than fourteen miles): but when the wind changes, which it sometimes does very suddenly, the waters return with such rapidity to their wonted bed, that many lives are lost.* It must, however, be remarked, that the application of this observation of Dr. Clarke to the text in question is not obvious, since the same effect which results from the action of an east wind on the head of the Sea of Azof, the direction of which sea is nearly from east to west, could not have been produced in the Red Sea (whether that sea were the Gulf of Suez or that of Akaba), which lies nearly north and south; and in which, consequently, the east wind, in its direct natural operation, could only have impelled the waters from the Arabian or eastern side, and have heaped them up on the Mitzritish or western side, without however at all causing the sea to recede or run off, or to become dry land (agreeably to the words of Scripture), so as to afford a passage to the Israelites.

But the indirect mode in which the east wind acted so as to produce the precise effects related in the text may be thus shown. The "strong east wind," which, according to the words of the text, "blew all that night," if produced by the action of natural causes, could not possibly have had merely a local operation, but its effects must have been sensible throughout a great extent of latitude; and as the statement of Scripture does not lead to any other inference than that the miraculous interference of the Almighty (so far at least as relates to the wind itself) consisted in exciting, at that particular juncture, and most probably in an extraordinary degree and during an extraordinary period, the natural causes of such a wind, it is evident that the action of the east wind would not have been confined within the limits of the Red Sea itself, but must have extended over a considerable portion, or perhaps over the whole, of the Arabian Gulf, the consequence of which would be, that the waters of the latter sea would have been driven from the shores of Arabia, westward, towards the Egyptian coast. Hence it would have resulted, that the level of the waters on the eastern side of the Arabian Gulf would (in like manner as in the Sea of Azof) have been considerably lowered; whilst on the western side they would have been heaped up, and considerably augmented and deepened. The further consequence of this change in the level of the main sea would be, that the two head gulfs communicating with it on either side would naturally have partaken of the same variation, and they would accordingly have followed the course of those portions of the Arabian Gulf itself with which they respectively communicated. Whilst, therefore, the waters of the Gulf of Suez would have been acted upon similarly to those on the western side of the Arabian Gulf, and would have been raised far above their usual level, so as to be rendered more than ordinarily impassable; those of the Gulf of Akaba, on the contrary, would have partaken of the depression of the sea on the eastern side of the Arabian Gulf, and would thus have been placed under the very circumstances best suited for the purposes of the Almighty, and in strict accordance with the words of Scripture, for it might be truly said that "the Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night, *and made the sea dry land.*"

But that the deliverance of the Israelites might not, with any reasonable pretence, be attributable, either by that "stiff-necked people" themselves or by unbelievers of after-ages, to the mere operation of simply natural causes,—although it is to be remembered that the operation of those natural causes at that particular juncture was as truly a miracle as the actual personal interven-

* Travels, vol. i. p. 325, 4to edit. 1810.

tion of the Deity would have been,—the Almighty was further pleased to show His interference in a more immediate manner, by causing the waters which were yet left in the sea to be "a wall unto them [the children of Israel] on their right hand, and on their left,"* so that they "walked upon dry land in the midst of the sea."†

Having then, as I conceive, determined beyond the possibility of doubt the true position of the Red Sea of Scripture, I may be allowed to remark, that there cannot be a more striking exemplification of the consequences of permitting any *human* authority to supersede the exercise of our reason, than the erroneous position which, down to the present time, has been attributed to that sea. The wonder is, how an error of such moment, and one which was so easy of rectification, should, during so many ages, have maintained its ground undetected, and, as far as I have the means of judging, even without the slightest suspicion of its existence.

It is a satisfaction, however, that we at least possess the means of detecting and explaining the origin of this error, which is simply as follows: independently of the general ignorance of the Jews subsequently to the loss of their national independence, which led them to imagine that the Egypt of profane history was the country in which the bondage of their ancestors had taken place, we have the most convincing proof from Herodotus that in his time the existence of the Gulf of Akaba was unknown to the Egyptians, and, *à fortiori*, to the Jews then resident in Egypt. According to his account, the sea to the east of the Arabian peninsula (the Persian Gulf of the present day), and also the Indian Ocean to the south of Arabia, were called by the name of Ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα,‡ with which sea the Arabian Gulf is correctly stated by him to have communicated. The following is his description at length of the Arabian Gulf: "In Arabia, at no great distance from Ægypt, there is a long but narrow bay, diverging from the Red Sea [Ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα, in this case the Indian Ocean], which I shall more minutely describe. Its extreme length, from the straits where it commences [or, more correctly, beginning from the head of the gulf§] to where it communicates with the main, will employ a bark with oars a voyage of forty days, but its breadth in the widest parts may be sailed over in half a day. In this bay the tide daily ebbs and flows; and I conceive that Ægypt itself was a gulf formerly of similar appearance, and that, issuing from the Northern Ocean [the Mediterranean], it extended itself towards Æthiopia; in the same manner the Arabian one so described, rising in the south, flowed towards Syria; and that the two were only separated from each other by a small neck of land."‖

This statement, while it proves the general correctness of this historian's information, and also his accuracy of observation,—since the ebbing and flowing of the Arabian Gulf is a fact that would naturally attract the attention of an intelligent observer, acquainted only with the Mediterranean Sea, in which the rise and fall of the tide is scarcely perceptible,—establishes likewise the precise amount of the deficiency of his knowledge on the subject, inasmuch as his comparison of the breadth of the Arabian Gulf with that of the narrow valley of the Nile, and his statement that "in the widest parts it might be

* Exod. xiv. 22. † Exod. xiv. 29.

‡ Clio clxxx.; Melpom. xxxvii., xxxix., and see the notes from Larcher and Bryant on the last, in Beloe's Translation. It is true that in Melpom. xli. Herodotus refers to the Arabian Gulf by the name of Ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα, but at the same time he clearly distinguishes this from his general application of it.

§ ἀρξαμένην ἐκ μυχοῦ "si ab intimo sinus recessu proficiscaris."—*Schweighæuser.*

‖ Euterpe xi.

sailed over in half a day," sufficiently demonstrate his idea to have been, that throughout its entire extent to the Straits of Babelmandeb, it was not wider than the Gulf of Suez; and that, in fact, the whole Arabian Gulf was merely a prolongation of that branch of it which was next to Egypt, namely, the Gulf of Suez itself.

We are more especially led to the conclusion that this historian, in common with the Egyptians from whom he derived his information, was ignorant of the existence of the eastern branch of the Arabian Gulf, by the further statement which he makes when describing one of the regions into which he divides the world; namely, that this region "commences in Persia, and is continued to the Red Sea [Ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα, here the Persian Gulf]. Besides Persia, it comprehends Assyria and Arabia, naturally terminating in the Arabian Gulf, into which Darius introduced a channel of [canal from] the Nile;"* thus unequivocally establishing his ignorance of the existence of any division between the main land of Arabia and the peninsula of Mount Tor.

This being, then, the state of knowledge in Egypt respecting the Arabian Gulf 450 years before the Christian era, we can readily understand how the Jews, who, subsequently to that period, resided in Egypt, and particularly in Alexandria, the extreme western point of that country, should have entertained similar notions on the subject; and as they had (we know not how long anterior to the epoch of the Septuagint translation) also adopted the idea that the Mitzraim of Scripture was represented by the then flourishing kingdom of Egypt, under the sway of the mighty dynasty of the Ptolemies,—in the face, however, of the prophecies, which had said that Mitzraim should be "the basest of the kingdoms,"† and that there should "be no more a prince of the land of Mitzraim,"‡—it is readily conceivable how the Gulf of Suez, the sea immediately to the eastward of Egypt, should have been regarded as the Red Sea in which the host of Pharaoh was overwhelmed. When once this conclusion had been formed, and the Jewish residents in Egypt had thence proceeded to determine (as they conceived satisfactorily) the sites of the several localities connected with that miraculous occurrence, it would have been expecting too great a concession from that bigotry which unfortunately has generally characterized the rabbins and their disciples, that they should have been induced, simply by an effort of reason, to reconsider and to impugn the authority which they had thus once recognised; so that the knowledge subsequently acquired of the existence of the Gulf of Akaba would have availed them literally nothing.

Yet, however the Jews may have persisted in the error into which they had, in the first instance, unintentionally fallen, it is quite inconceivable how the authority of these "blind leaders of the blind" should so unhesitatingly have been followed by Christian commentators and travellers, who possessed ample means for arriving at a correct judgment, and who were not (or who at least ought not to have been) bound in the trammels which enslaved those from whom they had originally derived their erroneous information on the subject.

In thus establishing the fact that the Gulf of Akaba, and not the Gulf of Suez, is the *Yam-Suph* or Red Sea of Scripture, we at the same time obtain the strongest confirmation of the inference already drawn from the physical condition of Lower Egypt in former times, that that country is not the Mitzraim of Scripture.

* Melpom. xxxix.—In quoting Beloe's Translation of Herodotus, on account of its being the version which is best known in this country, I scarcely need protest against its many well-known inaccuracies and defects.

† Ezek. xxix. 15. ‡ Ezek. xxx. 13.

ZEEN-UD-DEEN'S "TOHFUT-UL-MUJAHIDEEN."*

THE author of this work was Sheikh Zeen-ud-deen, who lived in the reign of Sultan Alee-adil Shah, the fifth sovereign of the Adil-shahy dynasty of Bejapoor, and it relates to the proceedings of the Portuguese from their first arrival in Malabar, A.H. 904 to A.H. 985 (A.D. 1498 to 1581). The veracity of the writer is established by his agreement with European authorities. The preface and the first chapter are entirely occupied with theological dissertations on the necessity of making war against infidels, argued from the *Korân* and the many works on Mohamed's traditionary sayings. The second relates to the manner in which the Mohamedan religion was first propagated in the kingdom of Malabar. At a very early period, a party of Jews and Christians are said to have found their way to Cranganore, to whom certain tracts of land were assigned by the reigning monarch. This tradition corresponds with the legends among the Jews of Cochin, that they came from Persia to India about 540 years A.C.; and a Portuguese work, quoted by Dr. Forster, mentions, that about A.D. 369, seventy or eighty thousand men were landed from Majorca on the Malabaric coast. The black Jews this writer conjectures to have descended from slaves bought by the white, who became proselytes to the Jewish religion. After this, a company of poor Moslems, headed by a sheikh, came to Cranganore, who succeeded in converting the king to Islamism. These Moslems were proceeding on a pilgrimage to Ceylon; but in consequence of his conversion, the king solicited their return after its accomplishment, as he desired to unite himself to their company. At their return, the sheikh was engaged privately to hire a vessel (many of which were lying in the harbour); then the king accompanied them to different places, till they reached the coast of Arabia, or, as a subsequent part of the narrative says, Zofar, on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea. Here he continued a considerable time; but as he was projecting his return to Malabar,—to erect mosques and introduce the Mohamedan religion,—he fell sick and died. Before his death, however, he enjoined some who had attended him on this expedition, to conceal his death, to return to Malabar, and carry his intentions into effect. They fulfilled his wishes and settled there, and from them originated the Mohamedan religion in that country. The date of this event is uncertain; it is supposed to have happened about 200 years after the Hejra, or A.D. 822.

The third chapter treats of some peculiar customs which distinguish the pagans of Malabar. Should the ray or chieftain of any tribe be slain in battle, an exterminating war is continued by his troops; therefore, each of the belligerent parties tries to avoid the slaughter of the opposite chief. In their wars, treachery is almost unknown: they fix on a certain day with their enemies to decide their quarrel, and never fail in keeping it. When any great person or near relative, as father, mother, or elder brother, dies, among the brahmins of Malabar, or a mother, maternal uncle, or elder

* *Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen;* an historical Work in the Arabic Language. Translated by Lieut. M. J. ROWLANDSON. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. London: Murray; Parbury and Co. 1833.

479

brother, among the Nairs and their connections, the men of both castes abstain from animal food, shaving the hair and cutting the nails, for the space of a year. Among the Nairs, there is no such ceremony as marriage, a string worn round the woman's neck being the only symbol of it, which she wears or discards at pleasure. Among the brahmins, the eldest brother alone marries, unless it be evident that he will have no issue, and the others take women from the Nair caste. Polyandry also exists among the Nairs, at which the author does not express any disgust or surprise. In default of a rightful heir, a stranger is selected, who succeeds to all the hereditary privileges. But on the increase of Mohamedanism, when several important Moslem cities had been erected, and the ports had become crowded with foreign vessels, things in some degree became accommodated to new circumstances; yet the most friendly intercourse seems to have subsisted between the Islamites and pagans. For instance, the former respected the prejudices of the latter, and if the latter were forced by the established laws to execute any Mohamedan, they first obtained the consent of his own religious sect, and invariably delivered over the body to them for the performance of their ceremonies; whereas any pagan so executed they left to the dogs and jackalls. They entered no Mohamedan's house without permission; they did not molest their countrymen who had embraced the new faith, and when any had been guilty of frauds upon them, the chief requested his brethren to punish him.

In A.H. 904 (A.D. 1498), three of Vasco de Gama's vessels anchored off Fundreeah,* and a party left the ships and proceeded by land to Calicut. Here they remained some months, gathering information, pretending their object to be pepper, as they were desirous of establishing a trade in spice; after which they returned to Europe. Two years afterwards, another fleet, of six vessels, arrived,† and anchored off Calicut; and the persons then assumed the character of traders; but they were not long ere they tried to persuade the Zamorin to restrain the Mohamedans from trading in the country or making voyages to the Arabian ports. In consequence of this, the Zamorin resolved on their destruction, and put to death about seventy men of their party, the rest escaping to their vessels, whence they cannonaded the inhabitants. Shortly after this, they sailed into the harbour of Cochin, and succeeded in building a mud fort, from which they soon began to demolish the mosque which stood on the sea-shore at Cochin, and to erect a Christian church in its place, compelling the inhabitants to assist. They next ingratiated themselves with the people of Cannanore, where they also built a fort; and after having laden their vessels with pepper and ginger, sailed for Europe. In the following year, four vessels more came to Cochin and Cannanore,‡ which returned laden in the same manner; two years afterwards, about twenty-two vessels arrived:§ in which gradual

* De Gama is stated by Portuguese historians to have first anchored at a place about two leagues from Calicut, which he reached 20th July 1498. See the Malabar work, cited at the end.

† This was the expedition of De Cabral, in 1500.

‡ This was the expedition of Juan de Nova, in 1502.

§ This expedition was commanded by De Gama. The number of ships was twenty, which shows the minute accuracy of this author.

manner their commerce was enlarged from year to year. Through the arts of the Franks, war took place between the Zamorin and people of Cochin, in consequence of which the former tried, with the aid of the Mohamedans, to seize some of the European ships, and a fierce engagement took place, which was not decisive on either side. As the power of the Franks increased, they subjected the inhabitants, and employed them in commercial voyages under the protection of passes, on each of which a toll or tax was imposed; every vessel not having one being subject to confiscation. This brought on hostilities on the part of the Zamorin (who applied to other Moslem princes for assistance), in which Emir Hossein, and King Ayass, the naib of Diu, having fallen in with some of their vessels, captured the largest, and obtained a complete victory. The emir's fleet having been, after the rainy months, strongly reinforced by the Zamorin's grabs, the Franks put to sea with a fleet of twenty ships, and captured several of the enemy's, the remainder only escaping by flight. Another Mohamedan fleet was prepared, but in consequence of a dissension between the commanders, never acted in the cause. After this, the Franks made a descent on Calicut, where they committed great devastation, and burnt the mosque Jamie, but were repulsed with immense loss by the Nairs. But they made various murderous descents on the Zamorin's dominions,—also one on Aden, where they were put to flight;—and at length the Franks ("may the curse of God rest on them!") captured Goa. Adil-shah, to whom the port belonged, soon dislodged them; after which they made a second attack with a most powerful armament, and having completely captured it (partly through bribery), commenced constructing around it extensive fortifications of vast height. This may be deemed the beginning of their extraordinary power.

These details are followed by an account of the enormities practised by the Franks (Portuguese), which we have no reason to think too highly coloured. The length of time, during which hostilities had been carried on, had exhausted the treasures of the Zamorin, and, on his death, his successor resolved upon peace. In the treaty, the Franks were permitted to build a fort at Calicut, on condition that his subjects might navigate four vessels every year to the Arabian continent and the ports of Jeddah and Aden. During the first voyage, the Franks, having completed their fortifications, forbade the Zamorin's four ships to undertake another, and having excluded his subjects from the exportation of pepper and ginger, made seizures of all the cargoes in which it was attempted. They next sought, with a fleet of twenty-eight vessels, to possess themselves of the fortified port of Jeddah; but it happened that the Emir Soliman, of Room, was there with 200 soldiers, and that the Egyptian grabs, which had been destined on the former occasion to act against them, had not left the port; these, therefore, with the Jeddese, opening a heavy fire upon the Franks, injured their fleet so severely, that they were forced to hoist all sail and abandon the expedition.

Through the overbearing and tyrannical conduct of the Franks in Calicut, serious disturbances occurred, and many lives were lost, which caused those in Cochin to sail thither with a great armament. In the descent which they

made on Funan and Fundreeah, they committed the most wanton atrocities. In the mean time, the new Zamorin resolved to expel the Franks from Calicut, who, however, awaited not his approach, but escaped with all their property on board of their ships. This loss of the fort redoubled the rage of the whole body, and a desultory maritime warfare ensued, until the resources of the Calicutians were exhausted. In the year 935 (A.D. 1528), a Frank vessel was wrecked off Tanoor, the ray of which place afforded every aid to the crew, and refused the Zamorin's demand that the crew and such of the cargo as had been saved should be delivered to him; in consequence of which, a treaty of amity was concluded between the ray and the Franks, and they received permission to build fortifications on the north side of the river at Funan. On their return from Cochin, with the materials for this purpose, a violent tempest destroyed their fleet, and the whole of the crews perished, either by the waves or the hands of the Mohamedans. In a little more than two years afterwards, the Zamorin's fleet of thirty grabs, sailed for Guzerat, on a commercial adventure, of which the Franks having been apprised, they captured every grab, and made a prize of every thing on board, which, together with their previous capture of the grabs of Bahadur-shah, of Guzerat, impoverished the Mohamedan affairs to the last degree.

After this, a reconciliation between the Zamorin and the Franks was effected. The Zamorin of this period was the brother of him who had captured the Frank fort at Calicut, and was, during his reign, ray of Tanoor; whilst ray, he had allowed the Franks to construct a fort at Shaleeat—an act of the greatest imprudence, because all the Zamorin's troops and all travellers were obliged to pass close to it; hence it commanded the trade between Arabia and Calicut. In the latter part of 941 (A.D. 1534), Bahadur-shah, of Guzerat, was compelled to request assistance against Humaioon Badshah, from the Franks, in consideration of which he made over to them certain ports, among which were Wusee, Muhaeem, and others, which enabled them so to increase their power and their territory, that Diu was forced to submit to them. To avenge a cruel descent which they made on Puranoor (with the inhabitants of which they were at peace, the only cause of offence being a vessel sailing without their pass), the Zamorin set out for Cranganore, to attack them and their ally the ray of Cochin; but, being panic-struck, he returned without any operation. This pusillanimity enabled them to build a fort at Cranganore, which reduced the Zamorin to the last extremity. Another treaty of peace, however, between them and the Zamorin, took place in the year 946 (A.D. 1539); but, through their putting to death a Mohamedan noble, of great consequence, during the sacred month Mohurrum, in the year 952 (A.D. 1545), hostilities again broke out, but were soon accommodated. Yet, through another yet more atrocious murder, in the year 957 (A. D. 1550), hostilities recurred, during which vast devastations were occasioned by both parties, and the Franks, sailing from Goa, burnt the greater part of Turkoy and Fundreeah, massacreing the third portion of their inhabitants. But poverty again forced the Zamorin

to come to terms with them. A quarrel, however, in little more than two years, occurred between them and the Mohamedans of Cannanore and Durmuftun, which lasted nearly two years, in which multitudes of Moslems of all ages and sexes were put to death in cold blood; but through these successes the Franks, continuing to prosper and extend their possessions, monopolized all the trade of this and some other parts of India and the East, reducing the inhabitants to the vassalage of serfs. These cruelties and this monopoly of trade provoked at last different states to fit out grabs for the purpose of making reprisals, by which the extensive trade of the Franks became considerably curtailed. Irritated, they, in return, made an indiscriminate plunder of Mohamedan property: the damage suffered by both parties was incalculable. Things being in this situation, Alee Azraja, chief of Cannanore, despatched with presents an envoy to the monarch Alee-aadil-shah, with an account of the distresses of the Mohamedans of Malabar, who, with Nizam-shah, prepared an immediate expedition against Goa and Sheiool; Aadil-shah likewise sent a message, requiring co-operation, to the Zamorin. But Nizam-shah was jealous of Aadil-shah, and, after commencing his bombardment of Sheiool, made peace with the Franks; and Aadil-shah's ministers at the same time tampering with them to surrender his person, he was obliged to withdraw himself from his troops, and make also a truce with the Franks. It is said, that Nizam-shah was likewise the victim of treachery. The Zamorin, in the mean time, was attempting the siege of the fort of Shaleeat; and he soon succeeded in burning the houses, churches, and mud-works without the fort, which he so blockaded, that provisions could only casually enter it, reducing the inhabitants to all the horrors of starvation, till, on security for their persons and property, they agreed to surrender it. The Zamorin, assenting to these terms, seized the ordnance and stores, leaving not one stone of the building upon another; not long after which, a relief from Goa arrived on board some vessels, but, discovering what had occurred, they hastily returned. Infuriated, and retaliating in every way, destroying the Moslem grabs, and annihilating their trade, burning vessels provided with their own passes, yet up to the end of the year 987* (A.D. 1579), they were unable to rebuild the fort. In these indiscriminate hostilities they seized vessels containing treasure to an immense amount, which belonged to Sultan Jelal-ud-deen, which induced a war on his part, and Aadil-shah again attempted to establish a league against them. Another communication, however, took place between them and the Zamorin, in which he granted to them permission to build a fort at Calicut; but they required one at Funan, to which he would not assent. About this time (A.H. 987, A.D. 1579), the ray of Cochin persuaded the Franks to join him in an attack on the Zamorin, who, though weak in numbers, repulsed both with great slaughter. Exasperated by this, they sailed from Cochin, and captured a great number of Mohamedan grabs; and in 990 and 991 (A.D. 1582-83), with the bitterest rancour, carried on hostilities against all the Zamorin's subjects and dependents, destroying their trade and intercourse with other ports, and thereby occasioning a severe famine, which compelled the Zamorin to another treaty, by virtue of which they were allowed to build their fort at Funan. Whilst affairs were in this state, a new Frank governor arrived from Europe,* between whom and the Zamorin a league of amity was concluded, and the subjects of the latter were allowed to trade to the ports of Guzerat and other parts (as formerly), with the privilege to the port of Calicut, to open a trade with Arabia at the end of each season.

* The fort of Shaleeat was surrendered A.H. 979, A.D. 1571.

Although the details given by Zeen-ud-deen, of which we have made an epitome, are brief and somewhat dry, the work is a very creditable specimen of Oriental authorship. The facts are not so highly coloured and exaggerated as customary in Mohamedan writings; they harmonize remarkably well, in general, with the Portuguese accounts; and the author's antipathy and hostility to the Christians escape harmlessly in the shape of sundry parenthetical imprecations upon the "accursed" Franks,—such as "God confound them!" "God drive them out!" "God save us from them!" &c. The title of the work, "*Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen*," the author tells us, implies "an offering to warriors who shall fight in defence of religion against infidels."

Upon comparing this work with a "History of the Fringis coming to Malabar," translated from a MS. on an *ola* (leaf), in the Malabar language, belonging to the Vencaticota raja, who is of the Tamuri (or Zamorin) family,—which the reader will find in an early volume of this Journal,† —it turns out that the two histories are identical; at least, one has been taken from the other, or, which is more probable, both are epitomes of some original work. We subjoin the commencement of the respective narratives to show the identity:—

The "Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen."

Now, the year in which the Franks first visited Malabar was the 904th of the Hegira, when three of their vessels having, towards the close of the Indian season, anchored off Fundreeah, a party from on board left the ships, and proceeded by land to Calicut. At this city they remained for some months, employing themselves in gathering information of the statistics and condition of the several countries of Malabar; but on this occasion they abstained from engaging in trade, and at the expiration of the above period returned to their own country in Europe. And the occasion of this visit of the Franks to Malabar was, according to their own accounts, in quest of pepper-lands,

The Malabar History.

In the year of the Talihaǂ 904, on the 6th of Karcadom 672,§ three of the Fringis' ships came to Pandarang-kollam.‖ It being in the monsoon, they anchored there and came on shore. They went to Korikote, where they learnt all the news of Malabar. At this time they did not trade, but returned again to their own country, Portugal. It is supposed that the motive of their coming was for pepper. Two years afterwards, they returned from Portugal with six ships. They landed, and while they were trading in a merchant-like manner, the Fringis said to the Tamuri's karjakers,¶ "if you will put a stop to the trade of the Arabs and Mapillas,** we will give more money to the sircar (go-

* This was Don Francis Mascarena, viceroy of India.

† Vol. iii. O.S. p. 27.

ǂ The term by which the Mohamedans of Malabar denote the Hegira.

§ Malabar style.

‖ Two miles S. of Kollandi and thirteen N. of Calicut.

¶ A Malabar term for a minister of government.

** Mohamedans, descendants of Arabs, settled in Malabar.

they being greatly desirous of establishing a trade in that spice, because, at this time, they could only procure it from those who brought it from the original exporters of the article from Malabar. And two years after this, their first appearance, a second party of Franks arrived, in a fleet of six vessels, which having anchored off Calicut, they landed at that port, and assuming the character of traders, began to engage in commerce. But no long time had elapsed before they endeavoured to persuade the agents of the Zamorin to prohibit the Mohamedans from engaging in the trade of the country, and from making voyages to the ports of Arabia, saying to them, "the advantages that you will derive from a commercial intercourse with us will greatly exceed any that they can afford you." In the same spirit, also, these Franks proceeded to trespass on the property of the Mohamedans, and to oppress their commerce. Now, in consequence of this conduct on the part of the Franks, the Zamorin having resolved upon their destruction, he attacked them, and put to death sixty or seventy of their party, the rest escaping by flying to their vessels, from which they opened a fire upon the people on shore, who, in return, cannonaded them. Shortly after this event, they sailed into the harbour of Cochin, and imposing themselves upon its inhabitants as an inoffensive and honest race, they succeeded in building a mud-fort at that place, which was the first piece of fortification that was constructed by them in India. And after taking up their dwelling in this building, they proceeded to demolish the mosque which stood on the sea-shore at Cochin, erecting in its place a Christian church, whilst they imposed the labour of building this edifice upon the inhabitants of Cochin. Moreover, having ingratiated themselves with the people of Cannanore, these Franks contrived to erect a fort there also, employing the natives of that town in its construction. These fortifications completed, and having laden their vessel with pepper and ginger, they set sail for the countries of Europe, for, as has been already remarked, a commerce in these spices was their chief object in traversing so vast a distance; and at the expiration of a year, another party of Franks returned in a fleet of four vessels, and landing as before at Cochin and Cannanore, and taking in pepper and ginger at these ports, they again set sail for their own country.

vernment) than they do." During this time, the Mapillas and Fringis quarrelled, and came to blows. The raja ordered some of his people to go and put a stop to it. The Fringis quarrelled with them too, and seventy of their people were killed in the affray. All the rest went on board their ships, and fired their large guns at those assembled on the shore; they in return fired at them. It continued for a short time, and the whole of the ships then sailed for Cochin, where they landed, saw the raja of the country, and built a fort there: this was the first Fringi fort that was built in Malabar. There was at the time a *pally* (Mahomedan place of worship) there, which the Fringis pulled down and destroyed. These people remained at Cochin, and carried on the business of merchants in a proper manner. They then went to Kananur, lived among the people there in a peaceable manner, and built a fort. They carried on trade in divers kinds of merchandize, and bought pepper: some of them went to Portugal. The cause of their coming from and returning to such a distance was supposed to be for pepper. A year after this, four ships came from Portugal; they landed at Cochin and Kananur, where they bought pepper and ginger; again they went home.

The correspondence between these narratives is as great as could be expected in versions by separate translators from different languages. Of the existence of this Malabar work, the author of which appears, from intrinsic evidence, to have been a Mohamedan, Lieut. Rowlandson is evidently unaware. The details given in the latter are not so full as those in the *Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen*, especially in the latter portion of the narrative; Zeen-ud-deen speaks of the prison of the Inquisition at Goa, respecting which the other author is silent; but the order of events is the same; and it is most probable that there is or was some earlier work, from whence both authors derived their facts.

THE MOHAMEDAN DAY OF DOOM.

Musulmans contemplate with awe and apprehension the epoch of the Day of Judgment, and often allude to it in their mottos and inscriptions. They thus describe this great event:—

"As the end of the world draws near, all existing things will appear on the eve of entire destruction. Extreme corruption and degeneracy will reign throughout the earth; provisions, in the midst of abundance, will become exorbitantly dear; low persons will fill the most important posts; the poor will find no one to bestow alms upon them; charity will be extinct amongst mankind. Morals will be publicly outraged, the holy writings be turned into ridicule, and the temples of the true God be desecrated to the service of idols. Antichrist (who, they believe, is at present confined in a cavern) will then appear upon earth; he will have only one eye in the middle of his forehead, and be mounted on an ass. In one hand he will bear the rod of Moses, and in the other the seal of Solomon; with the former he will smite the believer on the forehead, leaving a white spot, which will extend over his whole face; the unbeliever's person will be turned black: the good and the bad will, by this means, be distinguished. The reign of Antichrist will be very short; Jesus Christ, in conjunction with the last of the imams, will overthrow it: soon after this, the end of the world will take place.

"The Musulmans believe that the dead will return to life again, awakened by the trumpet of the archangel Azrafiel, and that they will advance into the presence of the Almighty with silence and trepidation, doubtful of their future destiny. This is referred to in the *Coran* (sur. xx. v. 107) in the following words: 'Their voice will be humbled before the Lord; they will be heard only by the sound of their footsteps.'

"The last judgment will be carried into effect in this manner: mankind will be distributed into three classes; one, consisting of the prophets and the patriarchs, will enter heaven without examination; true believers, such as Musulmans, will be judged with kindness and indulgence; the rest will experience no pity whatever."*

* Reinaud, Desc. des Monumens Musulmans, t. ii. p. 293

THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA.

We have before us the first number of the *New South Wales Magazine*, one of the many indications of the rising importance and rapid improvement of that most valuable colony. The work is not intended to compete with the periodical publications of the mother-country, as a magazine of "general science and literature," but is judiciously designed as a decidedly colonial publication, "an explorer of colonial resources, a recorder of colonial facts, a nursery of colonial genius, an advocate of colonial interests, and a channel of discussion on all questions bearing upon the welfare of the colony." Such a plan cannot fail, we are convinced, to recommend the work strongly in the mother-country as well as to the colonists; and feeling the warmest desire, as we have ever done, to promote the interests of a dependency which will one day be the richest jewel in the crown of Britain, we hail the appearance of every undertaking calculated, like this, to develope and make known the colonial resources of all kinds.

The work is to be under the direction of the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, late editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, the department of natural history being vested specially in Dr. John Lhotsky, of the Royal Society of Bavaria, &c.

As a specimen of the very respectable manner in which this magazine is likely to be conducted, we subjoin a "Tale of the Aborigines," by Mr. G. J. Macdonald, whose talents, evinced in this fabric of the mind woven out of very slender materials, and in some rather elegant verses, entitled "The Evening Lake," promise to furnish very acceptable matter to those readers of the *New South Wales Magazine* who are attracted by works of fancy more than by matters of fact.

BREMEBA, THE KHARADJIE:

A TALE OF THE ABORIGINES.

To a casual and uninterested observer, the character of the aborigines of New Holland may probably develope but few features of interest or variety. Their generally unprepossessing appearance, their indolent and lethargic habits, their cunning, and frequent duplicity, combined with the craving and avaricious perverseness of disposition they display in their intercourse with the "pale men" of the towns and settlements, may very naturally be allowed to account for the prejudicial opinion that has generally been gaining ground against them. But this is but gazing on the dark side of the picture; and, paradoxical as it may appear, we have no hesitation in affirming, that their intercourse with a civilized community has produced the same debasing influence on the mind and character of the savage of this country, which slavery is well known to generate in that of the European.

In their natural and unvitiated state, the natives are a simple, superstitious, reserved, active, and faithful race of people; the very reverse, indeed, of the miserable, squalid, and half-garmented beings we are in the habit of seeing wandering (intoxicated and squabbling) through the streets of Sydney, or frequenting the farms and settlements of the more densely populated districts; but it must at the same time be allowed, that they are (like the savages of all other countries) occasionally actuated by strong passions; and, when personally injured or insulted, stirred by that deep spirit of revenge, which may be

smothered for a time, but is never entirely forgotten. Of the truth of this, the following incidents will afford a striking, but not solitary exemplification:—

Among the natives who occasionally visited the district of country in which the scene of our narative is placed, was a man named Bremeba, remarkable both for the striking peculiarity of his individual character and for the extensive and powerful influence he exercised over his own and neighbouring tribes. In person he was rather below the middle stature, of slight but symmetrical proportions, with the high, narrow, retreating forehead common to many of the race; and an eye, large, dark, widely opened, and remarkably prominent, upon whose clear and glassy sbrface seemed shadowed forth the reflex of the dark passions that slumbered within. In manner he was reserved, taciturn, and morose,—characteristics that may, however, have been in some measure assumed, as the appropriate symbols and concomitants of the rank of *kharadjie* or 'seer,' with which he was invested; but whether affected or not, they undoubtedly had the effect of keeping constantly in the mind of his associates the reputation of those supernatural powers, with which he was supposed to be endowed, as well as of that superior knowledge of the mysterious rites and ceremonies practised at their great annual festivals, and that closer personal approximation and agency with Bappo,* and the other good and evil spirits whom they so superstitiously adore.

Bremeba had been in the habit of frequenting the government agricultural station, and it was there that he became first acquainted with an overseer, named Vane, for whom he was accustomed to procure birds, &c. This man had, however, made himself obnoxious to the natives by his activity in checking their annual plundering expeditions to the maize-fields. On one occasion, he came suddenly on a party who were retreating with their nets filled with cobs of the young green corn (of which, when roasted, they are extremely fond), and, irritated at the open boldness of their demeanour, he fired on them; but as the piece was merely loaded with small shot, they coolly received the charge on their long oblong shields, tauntingly exclaiming at the same time, "*marrook ninda kimbi—marrook ninda—tatti-warrila attri ninda!*" "Well done you, my friend! well done, you! a capital hand at a miss are you!" Vane retired, muttering that he would not miss on the morrow; and he kept his word, for, on the following day, he returned and shot a man belonging to Bremeba's tribe.

On an after-occasion, Vane passed a trifling personal affront on Bremeba himself, which he then but little thought would have been treasured up with such an undying spirit of revenge. The circumstance was simply this: Bremeba, who had been out shooting for Vane, came one day into his hut while he was at dinner, and, uninvited, took a piece of bread from the table; on seeing which, Vane, who was of a quick and irritable temperament, instantly threw the black violently on the floor.

Bremeba took no notice of the insult at the moment, and on leaving the hut, merely turned his head and said, in his accustomed calm and passionless tone of voice, "never mind, never mind—by and bye, by and bye." But the flame of revenge was kindled in his bosom, and the fire of suppressed passion flashed from his large dark eyes as he returned, moody and alone, to his camp; and although a long period elapsed, and he met Vane frequently afterwards as if nothing had ever occurred to foster ill-will between them, the savage only "bided his time," and the revenge that had apparently passed away from his

* The deity supposed to preside at the celebration of the "kebarrah."

intention was still cherished in his heart like a secret and sacred love, and his remorseless purpose finally and too fatally accomplished.

It was nearly three years after the occurrence of the incident above related, that a new commandant came to take charge of the settlement, and Vane waited on him, and proffered his services to procure the rare *rifleman*, and other select specimens of the ornithology of the surrounding districts. As he was known to be a good bushman, and well acquainted with the habits of the aborigines, his services were accepted, and he was immediately despatched with ammunition and provisions for a fortnight. On leaving the settlement, Vane made away at once for the mountains, well knowing that it was in the long recesses of their thick and trackless scrubs that the call of the *khagghak*, or rifleman, would be most likely heard.

Reader, you may not have been fortunate enough to come across that beautiful bird, and we will therefore describe it to you; for often have we, when wandering through the deep mountain-gulleys and ravines, in those still, transparent, wind-less days of spring, when every low plant, and forest-flower, and green leaf, seems to quiver in the light air with the quick instinct of reviving life, been arrested in our progress by its long-sustained hissing note, coming from the tall turpentine tree, on which it loves to peck the bright-winged insects that cluster around its bark and branches, and from which also, the dark native mountaineer states, it is frequently darted at by the lidless-eye diamond snake, its most formidable foe. Ah! it is a superb specimen of nature's most exquisite workmanship—with a form of faultless symmetry, deep purple plumage, a long curved and pointed beak, a bright black eye, and head, throat, and tail covered with rich spangles, that glitter in the sun-light like polished chain-plate armour. But we digress.

On the afternoon of the second day, Vane heard a distant *cooi* or *comba* (call), which his practised ear at once recognised as proceeding from a native; and being anxious to fall in with a tribe, he at once answered it, and was shortly after joined by a young lad, named Billy, who had frequently resided with him at the station. From him he learned that a strong party were encamped in the neighbourhood, and that Bremeba, with one or two of his friends, was with them. Unalarmed at this intelligence, Vane immediately proceeded to the camp with the boy, distributed a portion of his provisions among them, and remained with them during the night. On the following morning, Bremeba proposed that he should proceed with them to a remote station, where they intended to hunt for a few days, and where also, he said, there were plenty of rifle-birds. The proposal was gladly acceded to, and, after a long day's journey, the party entered, towards evening, the gorge of a steep and precipitous pass, that descended into one of those steep and narrow ravines so common in that district of country; and so unsuspicious was the infatuated man of the fate that awaited him, that he sent the boy Billy forward with the gun in quest of game. At length, the foremost of the party arrived at a sheltered spot, close by a rocky water-brook, where they intended to encamp. On each side of the gulley in which it was situated, immense barriers of perpendicular rock shot up to a great height, like the walls of a "fortress formed by nature for her own defence," and which, from the narrowness of the space they enclosed, cast an opaque and sombre gloom on the surrounding objects. At one extremity, the gulley opened towards the west, where the eye might wander over a vast extent of level country, covered with one dense and trackless forest, until terminated by the long line of blue peakless mountains that skirted the horizon; at the other extremity was the steep winding pass, down which

the remainder of the scattered tribe were seen descending. As they emerged from point to point, from behind the immense masses of rock that every now and then intercepted their progress, the men, with their dark swarthy visages, peaked head-dress, and ungarmented limbs, bearing the shield and red wooden battle-axe over their left shoulder, the curved *barracun*, or boommerring, in their girdle, and a bundle of long timber-spears in their right hand; the women, with their long, black, curly hair, clothed in the *goro*, or cloak of kangaroo skin, with a large well-filled net hanging from behind; and the young boys chasing, and throwing short grass-spears at each other, in mimic fight—completed a picture at once wild, savage, and picturesque.

The day, which had hitherto been tranquil and serene, appeared to be undergoing a change that betokened the approach of one of those sudden, sunset, thunder-storms, that so frequently occur in warm climates. The wind awoke to the westward, and was heard rustling over the tops of the tall forest-trees, in sudden and fitful gusts, then rushing with a wailing sound through the deep gulleys; and the disk of the dilated sun, hitherto declining unshrouded in its course, was now seen flaring through the black and waving branches of the gloomy pines, encompassed by a belt of bright and fiery clouds, that gradually spread in massy and fantastic forms athwart the long line of the distant horizon, while an abrupt and rapid peal of thunder was heard at intervals echoing over the far forest. At this period, the tribe had all arrived: the *gins* (women) were employed, in scattered groups, gathering dry and decayed wood, or kindling their evening-fires; the men were hastily stripping bark, and cutting props for their huts, before the storm came on; while Vane was seated on the trunk of a large tree that had fallen to the ground, between Bremeba and another black, named Eereeina, quietly surveying the preparations that were going forward. As Bremeba gazed on the averted countenance of his victim, his eyes, usually quiescent in their expression, though full of mysterious meaning, flashed with strange brilliancy, as he muttered to himself, "*bakkooi nan-nomba ninda! bakkooi nan-nomba ninda!*" "you are my prey! you are my prey!" and then, suddenly starting on his feet, and flourishing his huge-nobbed *conterra* or waddie, he struck Vane a violent blow on the back of the head, which was instantly repeated by his companion, until the unfortunate man, uttering a deep groan, and with the blood gushing from his ears, mouth, and nostrils, fell lifeless at their feet. The work of revenge was scarcely accomplished, when a boommerring came whirling over the heads of the murderers, which instantly induced them to take to their shields and spears, and three of the party from the camp advanced upon them at a quick pace. There was an immediate exchange of spears, which were parried off on both sides with that wonderful ease and agility that appears so extraordinary to a stranger. The challengers then inquired the cause of their killing the white man, and were answered by Bremeba that he had formerly shot one of his tribe, and had afterwards struck him at the station. The reply was satisfactory, and the combatants retired.

The body was then stripped, and thrown like a worthless thing on one side; and at intervals, during the night, the women kept up that wild and melancholy death-song, which, when heard in the stillness and solitude of their forest-recesses, strikes with such a strange and thrilling effect on the unaccustomed ear of the European; and in the grey dawn of the following morning, the croak of the carrion-crow, the howl of the wild dog, and the scream of the black mountain eagle-hawk, were heard commingled, as they battled and banquetted over the mangled remains of the victim of a savage revenge.

THE LUCKNOW BANKERS AND THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Asuf-ud-Dowlah, the Vizier of Oude, sat upon the musnud, or throne, of that kingdom from 1774 to 1797. He was an extravagant and debauched prince, and, though engaged in few or no wars, contracted large debts. For those debts he gave acknowledgments, which have since been called bonds (though they might with more propriety be called notes of hand), to such individuals as lent him money, or otherwise administered to his wants and *pleasures*. Among his numerous creditors were the bankers, Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo.

Loans to native princes are usually made at an exorbitant rate of interest (at least two or three per cent. per month); because the lenders know that they have no security for repayment except the honesty, solvency, and *extended life, of the sovereign borrower*.

After the lapse of a few years Asuf-ud-Dowlah's creditors became desirous of realizing their profitable loans; and, as the British resident had of course great influence at the court of Lucknow, they applied to him to support their demands. But Lord Cornwallis, when Governor-general of India, had issued orders that "the resident at Lucknow should not in future solicit the vizier or his minister for the payment of private debts." Consequently, the resident refused to interfere.

After some time, however, the vizier himself made proposals to his native creditors to settle their several debts; reducing very considerably (as usual on such occasions) the amount of their respective demands, and arranging to pay the amount by six annual instalments. All the native creditors, except Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, accepted those proposals. The same proposals were made to the European creditors, General Martine (an old Company's officer residing at Lucknow), Mr. George Johnstone (assistant to the resident at the court of Oude), and some others. The European gentlemen, however, contrived to get better terms than those offered to, and accepted by, the native creditors; whereupon, Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, who had not yet accepted the terms offered the other native creditors, demanded the same composition as had been allowed *(from whatever motives)* to the European creditors.

The Court of Directors have always held (in common with former Boards of Control), that the bankers, Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, had no better claim to British interference than the other native creditors (with whom they considered that a fair compromise had, under all the circumstances of the case, been made), and, consequently, that they could not equitably interfere in behalf of Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, without interfering in behalf of the other native creditors also, who (from the decease of the vizier between the payment of the first and second instalments) have never, even to this day, received more than one-sixth part of their adjudged debts. The present Board of Control, on the contrary (enlightened, it would appear, by Mr. Prendergast, the agent of Monhur Doss and Seetul

Bahoo),* insist that there is a broad difference between the two cases; that Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo had refused the proffered composition on their claims, whilst the other native creditors had accepted it.

It is obvious, however, that this argument applies only to the proportionate amount of the claims of the several creditors, not to the right that each have to be paid, or assisted by the British government in obtaining payment. For, let it be supposed, that the bankers Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, had accepted the terms offered to the other native creditors, or that the other native creditors had, with them, insisted upon and obtained the same terms as the European creditors, and that the vizier had died before having liquidated all their debts, Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo would then stand precisely in the same predicament with other native creditors, both as respects their rights and their claims to British interference: that is, they would have no claim at all to any such interference. Even the European creditors had no claim to the interference of the British Government, as they knew when they lent the money (if ever they did lend any); and, in fact, the vizier's settlement with them was spontaneous, as well as with his native creditors. Why he gave better terms to the one than to the other, is equally beyond the knowledge of the home-authorities, and beyond their competence to inquire. The probability is, that, from the influence of these Europeans at the vizier's court, they got far more than they were entitled to; yet it is now proposed by the Board, that the bankers, Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, or rather their heirs and executors, shall get the same, with interest, up to the present time.

No just reason can be adduced for separating the claim of Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo from that of other native creditors, except as respects the calculation by which the amount is to be regulated. They have equal rights to, perhaps, unequal proportionate amounts of their respective claims; but exactly the same claim to the interference of the British Government. Nevertheless, the Board propose to interfere in behalf of Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo (represented by Mr. Prendergast), but to throw the other native creditors, who have no persevering European representative to urge their claims, overboard altogether.

So far the case has been argued, upon the assumption that all the native creditors had a just claim upon the present vizier for the amount of their respective demands, with an accumulating interest, calculated according to the custom of India. But it should be considered, in the first place, that *all* interest is usury, according to the Mahomedan law, and not recoverable either *in foro conscientiæ*, or *in foro justitiæ;* and, in the next place, if interest be allowed on the plea of native usage, native usage must also be admitted to regulate the liability of heirs and representatives to pay either the principal, or the interest, of the debts contracted by their predecessors. By the Mahomedan law, the brother of a deceased debtor is not bound to

* Mr. Prendergast was a free-trader, who, somehow or other, found his way to Lucknow, contrary to the Court's orders, and there entered largely not only into trade, but into the politics and intrigues (they are the same things in native governments) of the Court of Oude.

pay the debts of that brother, even though he inherit his estate; and the same law prevails in England. Still less is the grand-nephew bound to pay the debts of his grand-uncle, as in the present case. Any interference, amounting to compulsion, on our part, to enforce such payments, is therefore plain tyranny.

Let it, however, be admitted that the grand-nephew is bound by law or usage to pay the debts of his grand-uncle, the same law and usage must regulate the amount of interest to be paid on each particular occasion. Now, it is notorious that when natives lend money, as they always do, at exorbitant and illegal interest (which interest is not, and cannot, be claimed as interest, but is wrapt up and hidden in the pay-obligation, that is, in bonds renewed at short dates), they always calculate upon the probability of not being paid any, or but a small portion, of their cumulative debt, either from the death, insolvency, or dishonesty of the party borrowing. Consequently, when that party really sets about paying off his debts, he makes, and is allowed to make, a certain equitable abatement on account of his unexpected punctuality.

This was the case with the native creditors of the vizier Asuf-ud-Dowlah, except only the bankers Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo; who, buoyed up with the hope of obtaining, through some secret influence, the same favourable terms of arrangement as the European creditors had obtained, rejected those offers which had been accepted by other native creditors: which offers, so made and accepted, must be supposed to have been arranged according to the law and usage of the country.

Nevertheless, the Board insist, 1st. That Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo shall have all the advantage of European punctuality and of native interest; 2dly. That they shall have the aid of the Company's government to enforce their claims, although neither the European nor the native creditors have ever yet had it; and 3dly. That the other native creditors (whose original claims appear to be as valid as those of Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo) shall be left to their fate.

Now, if the British Government are to interfere at all, in compelling a native sovereign (king, he is called) to pay the private obligations of his grand-uncle, after his father and uncle have refused, and been allowed by the British Government to refuse, to pay them, it seems to be, at least, but just to direct that the validity of the several obligations (granted in some instances, perhaps, to *bonâ fide* lenders, but in others to *gamesters, cock-fighters, pimps, and catamites*) shall be thoroughly investigated (which it never has been), and their origin and amount ascertained, with a view to an equitable calculation of the interest, if any, to be allowed upon each of them. This was done in the case of the Carnatic debts, nine-tenths of which were, in consequence, rejected, as having originated in fraud, corruption, and injustice.

Yet, because the Court of Directors *conscientiously* refuse to sign an order for compelling the King of Oude to pay the demands of Monhur

Doss and Seetul Bahoo, principal and interest, without investigation (a compulsion which all former Courts of Directors, all former Boards of Control, and all Governors of India, have held to be equally impolitic and unjust), the present Board of Control are about to send them all to Newgate, unless Parliament interfere for their protection.

S.

London, 25th March, 1834.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this society was held on the 1st March; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., President, in the chair.

The following donations were laid on the table, and thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

From James Prinsep, Esq., F.R.S, his Views of Benares, Part III. From Professor G. Seyffarth, F.M.R.A.S., his *Beitrage zun keuntniss der Literatur, Kunst, &c. des Alten Œgypten.* 4to. From Ensign William Broadfoot, of the Bengal European regiment, an Assamese hat, used in the rains and also worn by the boatmen about Sylhet; a Khasia shirt, a red cloth belt, with brass paun-box, &c., a bag of netted cord for holding areca-nut, the tinder-box, &c.; a two-handed sabre, brass mounted; a *dow*, or hatchet for cutting wood; two bows of bambú, with strings of the same; eight arrows, for practice, for the chase and for war; and a quiver of basket-work. From Thomas Newnham, Esq., M.R.A.S, a small cylinder, of baked clay, from Babylon, with inscriptions in the cuneiform character.

James Bird, Esq., surgeon on the Bombay Medical establishment, elected at the last meeting, having made his payments and signed the obligation-book, was admitted a resident member of the society.

Mr. Bird then continued the reading of his introduction to the History of Guzerat, the conclusion of which was deferred to the next meeting.

15th March.—The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Vice-President, took the chair at the meeting this day.

An extensive and most valuable collection of printed books, Oriental manuscripts, original drawings, maps, plans, surveys, &c. &c., presented to the Society by Lieut. Colonel Doyle, who has lately been appointed to an important situation in the government of Jamaica, was laid on the table.

The printed books are chiefly in the Russian language, and comprise the works of some of the most esteemed authors of that nation, besides which are included the travels of Chardin, Kotzebue, Pallas, Klaproth, &c. &c. Among the Oriental manuscripts is a superb copy of the *Sháh Námeh*, formerly in the Imperial Library at Delhi, and which contains, besides impressions of the signets of the Emperors Baber, Humayun, Akbar, Jehángír, Sháhjehán and Aurungzeb, an autograph of Sháhjehán; a beautifully-written copy of the *Bostán* of Sádi, richly illuminated; a poem in praise of the Marquess of Hastings, Governor-general, richly illuminated; the *Borhan-i-Kati*; the History of the Nawáb of Oude; the Arabian Nights' Entertainment; the Odes of

Hafiz, &c. A volume of drawings representing the Avatárs of Vishnu, the different classes of religious devotees in India, &c.; another containing costumes of the natives of India, and a third similar drawings of the Georgian, Persian, and other costumes and scenery. The general statement of the collection is as under:—187 volumes of printed books; 178 maps and plans, chiefly original, of India, Russia, &c.; 18 Persian MSS., many of extreme beauty and value; 3 volumes and a large portfolio of drawings; 62 sketches, loose prints, &c. A Persian dress, and a large collection of Indian journals.

On the motion of the Right Hon. the Chairman, seconded by the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P. R.A.S., it was resolved unanimously:—

"That the cordial thanks of the Society be especially communicated to Lieut. Colonel J. Doyle, for the munificent and important donation presented by him this day to the Society, together with the expression of its deep regret at learning that it is about to lose the services of so zealous and efficient an associate."

Colonel William Miles, of the Bombay military establishment, and member of the Bombay Branch R.A.S., being proposed in conformity with the XIth article of the Regulations, was immediately ballotted for, and elected a resident member of the society.

Henry Newnham, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, Lieut. George Broadfoot, of the Madras Native Infantry, and Ensign William Broadfoot, of the Bengal European regiment, were balloted for and elected resident members of the society. E. I. Dawkins, Esq., H.B.M., resident in Greece, Thomas Gordon, Esq., colonel in the Greek service, and James Pringle Riach, Esq., surgeon on the Bombay establishment, were elected corresponding members of the Society.

Mr. Bird concluded the reading of his introduction to the History of Guzerat:

Resuming the narrative at the point at which we broke off, in the report of the 15th of February, it commences with the ninth and tenth expeditions of Mahmúd of Ghizni, the former of which was directed against the fort of Kalunjur, and the latter to the temple of Somnat'h in Guzerat. The object of the attack on Kalunjur was to revenge the death of the Rájá of Kanouj, who had submitted to the Mahommedans and accepted their alliance, and had been slain, in consequence, by Nandaraya of Kalunjur. The expedition against Somnat'h was, as is well known, the last in which Mahmúd was engaged. The author then gives some particulars of the origin of the sanctity attached to this temple, and the nature of the worship there followed, which was that of Siva, under the symbol of the *Linga* or Phallus. This symbol was one of the twelve most famous Lingas, anciently set up in different parts. It was broken in pieces by Mahmúd himself, and the fragments were ordered to be conveyed to Ghizni and thrown in the court-yard of the great mosque: the story of the jewels found in the belly of the idol, however, is treated as the invention of some narrator who loved fiction more than truth. Four years subsequent to this period, Mahmúd expired. The author proceeds to describe the extent and condition of the Gaznevide empire at his death, and delineates the character of his successors, whose weakness and incapacity shortly encouraged the Hindús to rise against their power. This leads to a sketch of the state of India at that epoch, and its distribution amongst its Hindú rulers, of whom the Rajpúts occupy a large share of attention. The decline of the Gaznevide dynasty is then traced and the rise of the house of Ghór, whose contests with the celebrated and chivalric Hindú sovereign, Prithi Rájá, are detailed at length. The extension of the Moslem conquests to the borders of China and in Hindústán are described, and the narrative concludes with the death of Mahommed Ghóri, and the establishment of the Delhi empire.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Bird for his very interesting communication, which will, we believe, be speedily put to press, with the translation to which it is prefixed, under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Committee.

The reading of Mr. Henderson's Observations on the Mineralogy of the western half of Cutch was resumed and concluded.

The rocks in this part of Cutch seem to be all of the transition or secondary formation, nor did the author hear of any primitive rocks in the other extremity of the country. Clay-slate appears to be that on which the others rest, and is consequently very abundant. The best limestone is found at the western extremity of the country, where it is almost the only rock; it is found in several places in the form of coarse marble, and near Lucput in that of marle on a bed of shells, from which excellent lime may be obtained. Sandstone is very plentiful; it is generally found resting on the clay-slate, forming beds of great thickness; it is for the most part remarkable for its softness. Rock-salt occurs in veins among the sandstone; but though the author thinks it probable that large beds of it may exist, in similar situations, he did not meet with any instance of its having been discovered. Cutch has a great supply of coal, probably at no great depth from the surface; it has been found, in small quantities, at several places, particularly in the bed of a river about six miles N.E. from Bhooj, at about twenty-five feet depth. But few ores of metal have as yet been discovered in Cutch; those of iron and copper only are specifically described. The paper concludes with a notice of the saline minerals, including an account of the manufacture of alum.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the author of this paper.

A letter addressed by Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S. to Capt. Harkness, secretary to the Society, containing some particulars of the assassination of Dr. Schulz, was read.

M. Schulz was a native of Hesse, and was deputed by the French government to make scientific and antiquarian researches in Persia. He reached Tabriz in the beginning of 1829, and remained there some months, for the purpose of improving his knowledge of the language and manners of the people, &c. He left the Persian territories in November of that year, to penetrate into a part of Curdistan, perhaps as little known as the most inaccessible parts of Asia, in spite of the remonstrances and warnings of those who were enabled to appreciate the dangers to which he was about to expose himself. The predominant population of the country in question is composed of Mahommedan Curds, of the *Súni* sect, but among them is settled a considerable family of Nestorian Christians, governed by a chief of their own; and with them M. Schulz commenced his inquiries. Having obtained the sanction of the Prince Royal of Persia, he imagined that he could proceed in comparative security; but the suspicions of the people were roused, and under pretence of furnishing him with a proper escort, the Khán of Albagh sent a party of his followers, who took advantage of an opportunity to murder the professor and his attendants. Such of his notes, &c. as had been left behind, were sent to France, through the French ambassador at Constantinople, but they have not yet been laid before the public.

Thanks were returned to Sir Henry Willock for his communication, and the meeting adjourned to the 5th of April.

VARIETIES.

The Sun-Dial in the Motí Masjid.—"Among the curiosities of this once great emporium of learning and art, which have attracted the attention of strangers, is a dial-plate of white marble, with lines inlaid on its surface, of a black slate. The style, which appears to have been an upright round pin, is gone, and the inlaying has been pulled out; but the configuration of the lines is still perfect, being marked by the channels wherein the inlaying fitted. The breadth of these channels is about ⅛ of an inch. The dial-plate is set up in the court of the Motí Masjíd, a building which was constructed in the latter end of the reign of Aurangzib, about the year 1673, and it is probable that this dial was put up about the same time; but whether in its present site and position, or elsewhere, I have not been able to ascertain. The absence of hour lines, excepting XII and VI A.M. and P.M., would lead to the supposition that the object for which the dial was constructed had reference only to the times of Mussulman prayer; but the object of the circular arc, which subtends an angle of about ninety-five degrees, has never been explained, although many celebrated Moulavís have visited the Masjíd and examined the dial as it stands. The surface of the dial inclines south about ⅛ of an inch, which leads me to believe that it has been removed from the place where it was originally fixed; for the inclination is too small to affect the projection of the shadow of the gnomon in any sensible degree, and I believe, therefore, that it stood originally in a perfectly horizontal position.

"With regard to the true north point of the dial, it is difficult from the mere inspection of the lines upon it to come to any determination. The Motí Masjíd stands in lat. 27° 9′ nearly, and the sun's greatest declination N. being 23° 27½′, he of course can never approach nearer our zenith than 3° 41′ to the south. It is not possible, therefore, that the circular arc, which is inclined about 29° to the present meridian line, could under any circumstances mark the path of the shadow of a style placed as the style of this dial was, in a vertical position."—*Capt. Boileau.—Journ. of Asiat. Soc. for* 1833.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Sermons, on Various Occasions. By CHARLES WEBB LE BAS, A.M., Professor in the East-India College, Herts. Vol. III. London. 1834.

THESE sermons are of a truly sterling quality. They are free from that ambitious and turgid manner, of which many of our divines seem enamoured. The chief characteristics are a natural warmth of feeling harmonizing with sobriety of tone; a facility of dealing with the subject so as to place its features in the strongest as well as the most obvious point of view, and a graceful simplicity of style, which reminds us of the best models of our pulpit-compositions.

Not having the means, within our confined limits, of doing justice to this work, we content ourselves with subjoining an extract, wherein the preacher warns us against that insidious species of philosophy, if it may without solecism be so termed, which "becometh all things unto all men, that it may by all means ruin some:"

"The timid it cheers onward with words of perfidious kindness. The virtue of the sober-minded it assails with loud derision, or undermines with heartless and subtle irony. For the feeble it spreads out the net of sophistry. To the strong it presents the front of generous cordiality, and the right hand of frank companionship. To all, it speaks much of the frailty of man, and still more of the clemency of heaven. And then it can tell us of the shortness of life, and the fleeting quality of all earthly pleasure; and from these it can draw forth the treacherous moral, that to enjoy is to obey! And then, too, it can paint, in glowing tints, the beauty, and the glory, and the delights of the creation. And when the picture is once fairly before us, it asks, Can it be the purpose of Him who called this goodly scene into existence, that the days of man's pilgrimage should be days of painfulness, and that his path from the cradle to the grave should be through a vale of tears? And, lastly, it demands, in triumph, Why should not men,—provided they withhold their tongue from evil-speaking and their hands from spoil, and injury, and blood,—why should they not live after the sight of their own eyes, and the imagination of their own hearts? These are a sample of the vain and worthless words, whereby, as with a charm or philtre, the spirit of this world doth enamour the sons and daughters of disobedience, of those very things which bring down the wrath of God upon their heads. Truly, the prince of this world hath still his oracles among us; and the responses which they give are even such as moved the nations of old, and made them mad. And to this day they are maddening the hearts of Christian men, and spreading the complexion of heathenism, or rather the blackness of apostacy, over Christian lands."

Report from His Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the Administration and Practical Operation of the Poor Laws. Published by Authority. London, 1834. Fellowes.

WE do not remember any parliamentary report, the importance of which transcends the one before us. There is scarcely a class in society upon whom our existing pauper-system does not operate directly or indirectly. As a subject which is closely connected with our agricultural, manufacturing, and trading interests, and above all, with the moral and physical condition of the subordinate ranks of the nation, it claims the attention of all.

This very able compilation comprehends the following heads of inquiry: the administration of the law, in respect to out-door relief and in-door relief; the progressiveness of burthen; objections to amendment, on the parts of labourers, employers, and proprietors; the operation of the law, as administered, on the three classes; the character of persons who distribute and award relief; settlement and bastardy. These are followed by "legislative measures considered but *not* recommended," comprising national charge, labourers occupying land, and labour-rates; and lastly, remedial measures recommended by the commissioners.

Under the first head, the commissioners remark: "it is our painful duty to report, that, in the greater part of the districts which we have been able to examine, the fund which the 43d of Elizabeth directed to be employed in setting to work children and persons capable of labour, but using no daily trade, and in the necessary relief of the impotent, is applied to purposes opposed to the letter, and still more to the spirit, of that law, and destructive of the morals of the most numerous class, and to the welfare of all." The great source of abuse is the out-door relief. The abuses, they state, "are, on the whole, steadily and rapidly progressive;" the expenditure for the relief of the poor, in the year ending 25th March 1832, was £7,036,968; and a great part of the burthen is, moreover, incurred not by direct payment out of the rates, but by the purchase of unprofitable labour. The objection to amendment, on the part of the labourer, arises from the consciousness that the existing system, though it generally gives him low wages, always finds him easy work; "it gives him also, strange as it may appear, what he values more, a sort of independence; he need not bestir himself to seek work; he need not study to please his master; he need not put any restraint upon his temper; he need not ask relief as a favour; he has all a slave's security for subsistence, without his liability to punishment." The employers of paupers are attached to a system which "enables them to dismiss and resume their labourers according to their daily or even hourly want of them; to reduce wages to the minimum, or even below the minimum, of what will support an unmarried man, and to throw upon others the payment of a part, frequently of the greater part, and sometimes almost the whole, of the wages actually received by their labourers." The proprietors are either interested in upholding the abuses or reconciled to them by habit.

The remedial measures suggested by the commissioners for the gradual removal of

"the enormous evils resulting from the present maladministration of the poor laws," are intended to produce rather negative than positive effects; "rather to remove the debasing influences to which a large portion of the labouring population is now subject, than to afford new means of prosperity and virtue." The facilitating the progress of instruction, and elevating the intellectual and moral condition of the poorer classes, is held by them to be an essential feature in every remedial measure, and they express their belief, that "if the funds now destined to the purposes of education were wisely and economically employed, they would be sufficient to give all the assistance which can be prudently afforded by the state."

Cleone, a Tale of Married Life. By Mrs. Leman Grimstone. London, 1834. E. Wilson.

The avowed aim of the fair writer of this novel is to exalt the moral and intellectual character of her sex. A "briefless barrister," with "a face of classic beauty, marred with an expression of disdain," whilst a mute auditor of the business of the court, on circuit, attracts the notice of an old Irishman, as little favoured by fortune as himself, and equally extraordinary in the texture of his mind and character. Mutually interested with each other, Mountwarren (the barrister) accompanies O'Connor to his cottage near Lake Windermere, where he sees the latter's twin children, of surpassing qualities of mind and person. With the girl (Cleone) Mountwarren becomes, of course, enamoured. The boy, who is blind, enchains the affections of the daughter of Sir Edward Arfleur, an intellectual lady, who determines to emancipate herself from the leading-strings of her father, taking a wider scope than his petty pride and narrow principles would allow. The parties lose sight of each other for some time. The O'Connors are reduced to poverty, and compelled to seek a subsistence in London, the boy as a street minstrel. Cleone, to redeem her father from prison, marries a sordid rich man. Mountwarren is thrown into her society again. Miss Arfleur takes the sightless lad for her husband. Cleone's lord breaks his neck, after making an iniquitous will, which Mountwarren, in his capacity of barrister, assists in setting aside, and receives the hand of Cleone, with her wealth and children, as his meed.

Such is the singular tale which this lady has chosen for the vehicle of her principles and sentiments. We think the dialogue is too good to please novel-readers.

The History of the Christian Church. By the Rev. Henry Stebbing, A.M. Vol. II. Being Vol. XLII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This is the concluding volume of Mr. Stebbing's History of the Christian Church, which is brought down to the period "when the preparations for a great and remarkable change became evident throughout Europe," namely, the close of the fifteenth century. The Reformation, Mr. Stebbing rightly judges to be a subject which, considered with all its causes and circumstances, and the important consequences it has produced, demands a larger space than the plan of his work admits.

Curtailed as the history is of what will by some be deemed an essential part of it, Mr. Stebbing is entitled to great praise for the manner in which he has executed his work, which is an excellent epitome of ecclesiastical history, written in a tone of moderation and in a pleasing and elegant style.

An Encyclopædia of Geography; comprising a complete Description of the Earth, Physical, Statistical, Civil, and Political, &c. By Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E., with Assistants. Part I. London, 1834. Longman and Co.

This is a comprehensive synopsis of geography, upon a new and well-arranged plan, and it is, moreover, one of the neatest epitomies we have seen, in an age when typographical neatness is not rare. The matter seems uncommonly well-digested by the able persons whose names are published as coadjutors of Mr. Murray—names high in the ranks of science. From a specimen of the other parts, we perceive that the illustrative cuts (upwards of 1,000 in number, besides 82 maps), and which are elegantly

executed, will be no trifling additional decoration of the work, which is to consist of twelve monthly parts, forming, we presume, two moderately-sized octavo volumes.

Landscape Illustrations of the Bible, consisting of Views of the most remarkable Places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments. The Engravings by W. and E. Finden; the descriptions of the Plates by the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D. London, 1834. Murray.

The object of this work is to give a series of "matter-of-fact views of places mentioned in the Bible, as they now exist, from sketches by distinguished travellers who have visited them. Independently of the associations connected with those places, they are mostly of a very picturesque character, and the publication of highly-finished views, at the very low price at which these are offered, is a mode of illustrating the Scriptures at once rational and pleasing.

The views in the first part are Mount Ararat, sketched on the spot by Mr. Morier, and drawn by Callcott; Valley of the Brook Kedron, by Turner, from a sketch by Mr. Barry, a beautiful piece; the Dead Sea, Jericho, and the Mouth of the Jordan, with the mountains of Moab in the distance, also by Turner, from a sketch by the Rev. Mr. Master; and Tadmor in the Desert, a very striking picture, by Stanfield, from a view by Wood. All the engravings are in the Findens' best manner.

The Wonders of Chaos and the Creation exemplified. A Poem. Part I. Cantos I. II. London, 1834. Hatchard.

The author of this poem has chosen a very sublime and difficult subject; but the modesty of his preface exempts him from all suspicion of being incited by overweening confidence. There is much piety, taste, and ingenuity displayed in the poem and notes, which augur well in future. Some of his remarks upon theological points in controversy are new, if not just. His theory respecting Chaos is, that its origin was the fall of Lucifer:

> Then tumult filled immensity around,
> Where all had been a vacuum before;
> For chaos held no occupation there,
> Until the fate of this rebellious band
> Of angels, but was a peaceful blank,
> By sin untenanted and undefiled.

The poem is written in the Miltonian measure, but, though its structure is generally correct, the preceding passage will show that the author's ear is not always critically exact.

The Architectural Magazine and Journal of Improvement in Architecture, Building, and Furnishing, &c. Conducted by J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., &c. London, 1834. Longman and Co.

To diffuse a knowlege of and taste for improved domestic architecture and furniture, amongst general readers as well as artists, and thereby increase the beauties and comforts of private habitations and public edifices, is the object of this monthly publication, which consists of original communications on the various topics which it embraces, illustrated with explanatory cuts; reviews, and miscellaneous intelligence. It fills up a chasm in the series of our periodical publications, and the name of the editor is a pledge that it will be conducted with ability.

Tales and Popular Fictions; their Resemblance and Transmission from Country to Country. By Thomas Keightley. London, 1834. Whittaker and Co.

Mr. Keightley's extensive knowledge of the mythology which forms the stuff of popular fictions in all countries, has enabled him to make a very agreeable addition to his other works on popular superstition and legendary lore. He has demonstrated a fact which has often been stated, that the early popular tales and fictions of the East and West are the same: they were probably not borrowed the one from the other, but des-

cended to their respective possessors from some very ancient source in the East, acquiring in their transmission such modifications of the machinery as were requisite to naturalise them.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Prodromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis, containing characters of the plants found in the peninsula of India, arranged according to the natural system, by Dr. Robert Wight and Mr. G. A. Walker Arnott, is preparing for publication.

Mr. Holman, the celebrated blind traveller, has nearly ready for publication the first volume of his "Voyage round the World," including travels in Africa, Asia, Australasia, America, &c. &c.

Mr. St. John is preparing for publication a work entitled "Egypt and Mohammed Ali." His principal object is to make known the personal character and habits of the Pasha, his conduct during the recent war with the Sultan, and the effects of his extraordinary system of government upon the country and people.

A translation of Baron Cuvier's great work, *Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles*, is announced.

Dr. Croly has a volume in the press on the general government of the world by the Deity, entitled "Divine Providence, or the Three Cycles of Revelation, establishing the parallelism of the Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian Periods," forming an entirely new evidence of the divine origin of Christianity.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Excursions in the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, Syria, &c., including a Visit to the Unfrequented District of the Hauran. By John Madox, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 12s.

Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of the Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere. By J. Forbes Royle, Esq., F.L.S., &c. Part II. imp. 4to., with ten coloured plates. 20s.

An Account of His Majesty's Mission to Persia in the Years 1808-11; to which is appended a Brief History of the Wahauby. By Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart. 2 vols. 8vo., with a map and plates from original sketches by Sir J. Sutherland. £1. 10s.

History of the British Colonies in Asia. By R. Montgomery Martin, Esq. Being Vol. I. (to be completed in five volumes) of his "History of the Colonies of the British Empire in all parts of the Globe." 8vo. 21s.

Narrative of Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the Seventeenth Century, by Evliyá Efendi. Translated from the Turkish by the Ritter Joseph Von Hammer, F.M.R.A.S., &c. &c. Part I. 4to. 12s. (Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund).

Alfiyya, ou la quintessence de la Grammaire Arabe, ouvrage de Djémal-eddin Mohammed, connu sous le nom d'Ebn-Malec; publié en original, avec un Commentaire, par le Baron Silvestre de Sacy. 8vo. 8s. (Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund).

Letter to the Right Hon. the President of the India Board, on the new Plan of Qualifying Candidates for the East-India Civil Service. By Sandford Arnot. 8vo. 1s.

A Hebrew, Chaldee, and English Lexicon. By Selig Newman. 8vo. 21s.

An English and Hebrew Lexicon. By Selig Newman. 8vo. 12s.

The Entomology of Australia, in a Series of Monographs. By George R. Gray. Part I.

The Life of Lieut. General Sir John Moore, K.B. By his Brother, James Carrick Moore. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Letter to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, demonstrating the Injustice, Impolicy, and Danger of the coercive and arbitrary Measures instituted against the Court of Directors, in the Matter of the King of Oude. By Eneas MacDonnell, Esq. 8vo.

Medica Sacra; or Short Expositions of the more important Diseases mentioned in the Sacred Writings. By Thos. Shapter, M.D. post 8vo. 7s.

Israel's Sojourn in the Land of Egypt. 8vo. 6s.

Makanna; or the Land of the Savage. 3 vols. sm. 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

PARIS.

Correspondance de Victor Jaquemont avec sa Famille, et plusieurs de ses Amis, pendant son Voyage dans l'Inde, 1828-1832. 2 vols. 8vo.

Précis historique de la Destruction du Corps des Janissaires par le Sultan Mahmoud en 1826. Traduit du Turc par A. P. Caussin de Perceval. 8vo.

CALCUTTA.

Notices respecting some of the Suits and Miscellaneous Proceedings most commonly adjudicated in the Zillah Courts of Bengal. By Moolavie Mohommud Bakur, Vakeel of the Zillah Court of Feraizpore. 8vo. Rs. 5.

The Bigyana Sar Sungroho, or Hindu Manual of Literature and Science, in English and Bengalee. Royal 8vo. (published twice a month).

A Short System of Polite Literature, being an Introduction to the Arts and Sciences and other branches of useful knowledge, compiled and translated by Maharajah Kaleekrishna Behadur. English and Bengalee.

The Abridgment of Dr. Goldsmith's History of Greece, translated into Bengalee by Khettro Mohun Mookherjea. 8vo.

Brief Survey of History, compiled for the Use of Youths in India. By J. C. Marshman. Part I. 12mo. English version, Rs. 2; Bengalee and English version, Rs. 3.

SINGAPORE.

Vocabulary of the English, Bugis, and Malay Languages, containing about 2,000 Words. 8vo.

A Code of Bugis Maritime Laws, with a Translation and Vocabulary, giving the Pronunciation and Meaning of each Word. 12mo.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *August* 9.

Ann Louisa Ramsay (whose trial for a capital felony is recorded in our 8th vol. p. 66) was this day arraigned on a charge of having, on the 12th day of June, assaulted and imprisoned one John Harris, a bailiff and serjeant of the Allipore court, thereby obstructing him in the execution of his duty.

John Harris deposed that he was a constable of the Allipore cutchery; that he went with Gobinchunder Ghose to apprehend Mr. Edwards, on the 12th June, at his house in Entally. Within a small distance of the gate, he saw a syce, who told him his master was within; he entered the gate, went up-stairs, and knocked at a room door; a female within asked what blackguard was going to break open the door; witness said he was no blackguard nor was he going to break open any door. Mrs. Ramsay then came up-stairs and asked who he wanted? He shewed the warrant to her and she read the name. She attempted to snatch the warrant and pushed witness towards the stair. She then took up a bar and made a blow at his companion: the bar struck a dog. She said she was sorry it did not break the black rascal's back instead of hitting her dog. She pursued complainant down stairs and came up again with a rule, which she shook about, but did not strike any body. She said to witness, "what blackguard are you? I will write a letter to Mr. Barlow; but he is no better than a blackguard." She then wrote a letter to Mr. Barlow and gave it to one of her servants. She then went down stairs, and the door was fastened up; on witness remonstrating, she replied, "Have I got you? I am very glad I have got you; I shall take care of you, and let me see whether Mr. Barlow or the Supreme Court will release you." She came again and said, "I will send for sailors, who will break every bone in your body; if I had a pistol and a ball, I would kill you dead on the spot, and let me see if a hair of my head would be hurt." After this, every thing was quiet till eleven o'clock, when two young ladies came in a palankeen-carriage, and witness's syce saw a ladder put in over the wall through an air-hole of the stair-case. When the carriage went out, witness told the thannah people to keep charge of the gate, and if Mrs. Ramsay spit on them (as she had done) or beat them, to take her into custody. Some time after, Mr. Dyson, the sergeant of the division, came to the place with a ladder, and witness made his escape from a window.

Cross-examined.—The burkundazes did run away; but my syce did not, for he is an up-country man, and not like your cowardly Bengallee people. It was enough to make me alarmed when I was locked up, and I heard there was a pistol and ball to be brought for me, and that the sailors were to be sent for to break every bone in my skin; but I was not so much afraid after all, for I am an old soldier, and have served under Lord Lake, when I have had six or seven balls through me in a day!

Mr. R. Maclintock was called for the purpose of proving Mrs. Ramsay to be a native of Great Britain, but he would state nothing more than his belief that she was so. In his cross-examination, he said she had moved in the higher circles in this community; that her condition was now much depressed, and that she had been obliged to apply to him for pecuniary relief.

Gobinchunder Ghose proved, that the house in which Mrs. Ramsay lived belonged to Mr. Edwards.

Mr. C. K. Robison proved, that Mrs. Ramsay said she was an English woman, and knew the rights of an English woman.

Mr. *Cochrane*, after some objections to the indictment, which were overruled, addressed the jury at great length for the defence, stating that Harris had not tried to open the doors which he found closed, and that therefore he did not observe that nothing prevented his going away by another staircase; that the threats used by Mrs. Ramsay were merely for diversion, and partly with a view of obliging him to retreat from the house; and that no obstruction had been caused to him in the execution of his duty.

The jury retired for about twenty minutes, and then returned with a verdict of *guilty*, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

The sentence of the Court was, imprisonment for one calendar month in the common goal at Calcutta.

Mrs. Ramsay, after sentence was passed, addressed the judge, stating, that she had twelve witnesses in court, every one of whom would have disproved what was said by Harris, and she could not but believe that Mr. Cochrane had sold her.

The court ordered her to be removed, on which she remarked, that she did not care for the imprisonment, but to be scourged by such a man as Mr. Barlow was really horrible.—*Hurk. Aug.* 10.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *November* 9.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.—This being the day appointed for the final hearing in this matter, Sir *John Franks*, after demanding several times whether any one opposed, and being informed that no one did, and that none had been entered, said, "there being no opposition from any one to the discharge of these gentlemen, it is to be inferred that there is no cause for any," and accordingly declared them entitled to the benefit of the Act.

In the separate estate of James Young.—Mr. Strettell, on the part of the insolvent, claimed his discharge on the ground of service of notice, and compliance with the terms of the order of the court fixing a day of hearing.—Ordered, that he was entitled to the benefit of the Act, and discharged accordingly.

In the separate estate of George Ballard.—Same order.

In the separate estate of J. C. C. Sutherland.—Same order.

In the matter of Nathaniel Alexander.—Same order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS OF GWALIOR.

The Calcutta and Mofussil papers contain additional intelligence respecting the state of affairs at Gwalior.

The *India Gazette* of November 6th, gives the following private letter from Gwalior, dated October 19th:—

"On the 1st inst. there was a serious mutiny in the camp. The Burum and Bahadoor regiments forcibly got into the palace, seized all the members of the ministry, struck them severely, and afterwards confined them. No respect was paid to the maharaja's presence, for the ministers were seized immediately before his guddee, and all his remonstrances proved fruitless. Several messages were sent to the resident, inviting him over to the durbar to arrange matters, but his judicious refusal caused fear in the minds of the mutineers. They eventually left the palace, and on their doing so they had some words with the *Ekahs* (sowars) out of the palace, which caused a battle. The ekahs, however, got the better of them, and they retired and took shelter in the Jinsee artillery, who immediately joined them. Troops of other brigades were sent to attack them, but as they were provided with about 400 guns, the troops could not approach them. The battle commenced at 3 P.M. on the 3d., and lasted till 4 A.M. of the 4th; and in the morning both parties of their own accord ceased firing. There appeared no chance of either party gaining the victory. The resident, however, seeing the improbability of capturing the Jinsee, employed one of the newswriters to bring them round to side with the maharaja, which was soon effected. The Burum and Bahadoor, finding themselves deprived of the aid of the artillery, deserted. Thus the mutiny ended, with the loss of about 300 men, and the desertion and flight of four regiments, two of whom were on the part of the malcontents, but could not join them on account of other troops obstructing their passage. The chief ringleader, Hookum Sing, has made his escape, and the other, Capt. Yakoob, an Armenian, with two other individuals, were placed with their faces blackened on camels and carried about the camp. They are still in confinement. During the battle, all were under great alarm. There were about 250 horses to defend the residency, if the malcontents in their retreat had sought an asylum there; but had they proved victorius, the resident would have retired to Dholepoor. He had his horses ready. Though the mutiny is now quelled, yet there appears no regularity or arrangement made in the affairs of government.

The *India Gazette* of November 13th, contains a long history of the late revolution, which appears to be authentic.

The writer states that the causes which led to the deposition of Baza Baie, may be traced a considerable time back. In a military government like that of Gwalior, it is an obvious policy in the chief power to conciliate the army; but this appears to have been latterly neglected. The troops were generally twenty-seven months in arrears of pay, while some of the most faithful sirdars attached to Dowlut Row Scindiah, were upwards of four years without receiving any allowances. What served further to disgust them was the well-known flourishing state of the treasury, and in consequence of the Baza Baie being understood to be a sharer in several banking *dookans* in the camp, established for the purpose of granting loans to the army at an exorbitant rate of interest.

"The loss of Rao Jee, the able minister of the baie, hurried on events to the present crisis. Moneyram, the great muhajun of this country, had received a jagheer in mortgage for money lent to the late maharaj, upon condition of returning the same when he had reimbursed himself for the principal with interest. As it was understood that the mortgaged jagheer had already paid nearly double the original sum, Rao Jee was deputed by the baie to investigate the accounts and the state of collections, much to the annoyance and dread of Moneyram. The accounts of two other jagheers, which were held on similar tenures, were also to have been subjected to a strict inquiry. Hindoo Rao, at that period, had been brought over by Moneyram to his own party.

Just as Rao Jee was about to start, it is said that poison was administered to him, and so great was the influence of the opposite party, that they succeeded in concealing his illness both from the baie and every one interested, until he was just expiring. Corroborative of the above circumstance, I may mention that the medical officer who was attached to the residency at that time, and who possessed the best opportunities of obtaining correct information, was deceived in the death of Rao Jee was caused by the administration of deleterious drugs. During five or six days, that the deceased remained ill, frivolous excuses were offered to the baie to account for his absence, and to prevent the residency surgeon, who had been in the habit of attending him, from being called in. No minister was appointed by the baie after the death of Rao Jee, there being none about the court whom she considered worthy of such confidence. Another act of hers had also displeased the troops. Two individuals of extremely low origin had been raised to high commands in the army; one, formerly a tobacconist, being promoted to the charge of the Jinsee battalion, and another, of the same description, being appointed to the command of an infantry brigade. Previous to last Moburrum, intimation was communicated to the baie by the resident, of intended disturbances amongst her troops; but the Baza Baie paid her usual inattention to the report, convinced, as it appears, of the attachment to her person of the army, and relying on the communication she had received from the Governor-general. As the rajah had been found out again intriguing, and as proposals had been, or were supposed to have been, sent to Jacob's battalions, she considered it necessary, however, to take precautions during the last day of Moburrum, by placing guards around the palace to prevent her adopted son from making his escape, and by putting a stop to the celebration of the Mussulman rites throughout the camp. The intrigues still, nevertheless, continued to be carried on, until the baie became seriously alarmed. At the suggestion of the resident, she contrived to detach Hindoo Rao, her brother, from the powerful party that had already been formed, but this unfortunately seemed rather to accelerate than retard the crisis, from the sirdars being too deeply implicated for their own safeties to recede.

"Soon after this, on the day previous to the revolution, the rajah succeeded in making his escape from his attendants, and proceeding to Jacob's brigade, endeavoured to induce the sepoys to support his cause against the Baza Baie, detailing to them his supposed injuries, and pledging to them the customary Mahratta promises. He was, however, coldly received, and fearing the consequences of his conduct, he started immediately, for the purpose of taking refuge in the residency. Intimation, however, had been communicated to the resident, who desired a reply to be given that he was from home, and proceeded himself to the palace to communicate with the Baza Baie. A second time he succeeded in obtaining her promise to overlook his perfidious conduct, marked as it was with the basest ingratitude, and he returned to the residency and commu- rajah, [illegible] exposed to the sun, in the midst of the residency compound. The rajah in consequence returned to the palace, and pledged the customary oaths, bonds which sit so light and are so easily dispensed with by a Mahratta. On this very evening, intimation was received from the British government, that it was not their intention to interfere in the disputes between the baie and the maharaj, which intelligence was immediately communicated by the resident to both parties, and to the camp. This served like a spark to fire the mine: Jacob's brigade no longer hesitated in their decision, and during the night a naick named Hookum Sing, belonging to one of the two battalions, the Burum and Bahadur, who were on guard at the palace, made his way to the apartment of the rajah. The rajah at first was somewhat alarmed on awaking, but being assured of the intentions of the troops, he accompanied the naick for the purpose of being proclaimed. It had been previously agreed amongst the troops that none of the corps save the Burum and Bahadur were to take an active part in the revolution, but that, should they succeed in obtaining possession of the person of the rajah, salutes immediately were to be fired from the lines. In consequence of the severe illness of the Bala Baie, the Baza Baie was sitting up with her when she received intelligence, from Hindoo Rao, of what had occurred; the latter insisted upon her making her escape immediately, and she accordingly proceeded on foot to his house through a private passage from that of the Bala Baie's. Orders were immediately issued by her, for the attendance of the different sirdars, but none of them obeyed with the exception of Major Alexander, who was unaware of the transactions that had taken place, and consequently thus committed himself with the new rajah; whereas the tobacconist and the other were both rendered helpless by the disobedience of their respective troops. Accompanied by about 700 of Alexander's corps, by Appah Sahib and Hindoo Rao, the baie now proceeded, in her palankeen, by a circuitous route, towards the residency; all the direct passes being guarded by the troops. When about two miles to the

west of the residency, she, however, found herself opposed by four battalions with twenty-five guns, which had been ordered to intercept her by the rajah. Upon this Hindoo Rao recommended her to mount her horse and charge through them; but this she declined, urging the dislike she felt in exposing herself to the view of troops. A messenger was then despatched to the resident, who sent the assistant-resident, Captain Ross, to the rajah, requesting, [illegible] to permit, if necessary, the Baza Baie to pass to the residency; that, as the revolution had hitherto been accomplished without the loss of life, he trusted no blood would be shed on the present occasion. The assent of the rajah having been obtained, instructions were forwarded to the troops to permit the Baza Baie to pass, and for them to return to camp. I wish it here to be clearly understood* that no abdication or promise of surrendering any rights were given to the resident by the Baza Baie; indeed, a demand of the kind, at such a moment, would assuredly have been unwarrantable on the part of a British functionary. A few days after this, the Baza Baie proceeded to Dholepoor, but was obliged to remove, at the repeated request of the resident, from the vicinity of the Gwalior frontier.

"I now return to the rajah, who immediately formed a ministry, but composed of persons differing from those whom the resident is understood to have recommended to him; neither did he comply with the latter's recommendation regarding bestowing liberal presents on the troops, but merely contented himself with paying up their arrears, and in lieu of a remuneration, granted a written promise to the Burum and Bahadur battalions, to the effect, that they were no longer to be under Jacob's command, but that they were to be constantly employed on duty at the palace, and were on no account to be sent like other corps into the provinces. This almost amounted to placing the government in the hands of these two battalions, and both the rajah and his ministers soon began to feel themselves controlled by them. Also money was said to have been levied to a considerable amount by them, from those desiring access to the palace, and likewise from persons about the camp. Hookum Sing, the naick before-mentioned, obtained the chief influence over the rajah, who is said to have become a mere instrument in his hand. The ministers, perceiving the little power they possessed, began immediately to intrigue with Jacob, who was himself at this time much annoyed at these battalions for having been, at their own request, taken from under his command. Backed by him, the ministry prevailed upon the rajah to issue an order, not only for these battalions to be replaced [illegible] that they should march forthwith into the district. The troops, however, refused to obey this order, and the rajah was advised to surround them with the other corps, for the purpose of having them annihilated. The order was accordingly issued, and the rest of the troops brought up; but the rajah then found that none of the other corps would attack the Burum and Bahadur battalions, who were extremely respected in camp, from the chivalrous part they had taken in placing the rajah on the musnud. Finding himself in this awkward situation, the rajah now applied to the resident, who came forward as a mediator betwixt the parties. On hearing Hookum Sing on the part of the two battalions, and also the rajah's statement, he recommended the latter to adhere to his written promise, and endeavour to prevent, as far as possible, further interference in his council, on the part of the soldiers. He likewise suggested that Jacob should be removed, and that the rajah's uncle should be placed in command of the brigade. Glad to get out of this awkward predicament in any way, the rajah immediately assented, and affairs for a time resumed their former course; but the faithlessness of the rajah having now become apparent, as well as the desire of getting rid, no matter how, of those two battalions to whom he entirely owed his advancement, the fears which had thus been created could neither be entirely nor suddenly allayed. Suspicious of those ministers who had advised the offensive measures continued to be entertained, and conceiving their safety might be in consequence compromised, they one day seized on the ministers in presence of the rajah and slightly abused them. When they came, however, to Buldeo Sing, who was a particular favorite of the rajah, the latter, though he had witnessed with apparent indifference their previous conduct, suddenly placed his foot upon him, and taking his bow and arrows, insisted on protecting him. The troops immediately permitted this, but took precautions to prevent the escape of the obnoxious ministers. The seizing of the ministers appears to have been perfectly unpremeditated, and directly contrary to the advice of their then commanding officer naick Hookum Sing. Things went on in this state for some days. The rajah refusing to appoint new ministers, and the troops afraid of the rash steps they had taken, continuing to prevent the former ministers from acting. The rajah, at length, got sullen, and the troops alarmed —both agreed to send for the resident, who, however, declined interfering, considering the rajah at this time by no means a free agent. The last occurrence, too, of the troops, had somewhat injured their popularity with the other brigades, while the six regiments that Buldeo Sing commanded, considered themselves dishonoured while permitting their sirdar to remain in confinement. In consequence of this they marched down to the palace, and insisted on Buldeo Sing's being delivered up to them. This was accordingly done; but the rajah now, considering himself a prisoner in the hands of these two battalions, reproached them with ingratitude, while they, perceiving that he was displeased, and wishing to conciliate him in any way, were foolish enough to agree to quit the palace, taking, however, with them the remainder of the ministers, and leaving the rajah to his own control. The great portion then retired to their lines by different routes: one body composed of 300 or 400, with the guns, proceeded by the Burrah bazar, and, when opposite to the house of Surrup Sing, who was the adopted son of Buldeo Sing, high words ensued, and one of the inmates having abused them for their conduct to the rajah and to Buldeo Sing, they returned the same with interest. This man, at length, fired his matchlock loaded with slugs, which brought to the ground three sepoys, a circumstance which appears to have been the commencement of the engagement. The guns opened on the house, and the individual is said to have been killed. Surrup Sing, who was in the vicinity in command of a party of Mahratta horse, refused to attack the party, contenting himself with saying, that he would defend his position if attacked. On the other hand, two troops of the 4th cavalry, who had been discharged by the Marquis of Hastings for their conduct at Kota, and afterwards taken into service by Scindia, charged the party down a lane and obtained possession of their guns, completely dispersing them, and killing thirty or forty of the troops. Those who were lucky enough to escape made the best of their way to the lines. The rajah, on hearing the guns, immediately shut himself up in an apartment, after which the Mahratta horse came and collected about the palace. The subsequent battle, if it deserves that name, may be attributed to Buldeo Sing, acting under the previous instructions of the rajah.

The mutineers appear to have had from their peculiar situation, a decided superiority, while at the same time none of the other corps in camp would obey the orders given them to reinforce the positions of Baptiste and Buldeo Sing. The rajah had sent instructions, should Hookum Sing be taken, that without further reference he was to be blown from one of the guns. Finding, however, that no advantage was gained, the rajah's party at length endeavoured to obtain a suspension of hostilities, and the firing for a time stopped, but from some subsequent misunderstanding it was again resumed. Up to this time about 300 of the fighting men had been killed and wounded, but with the exception of the futteh, the troops had all retained their positions. The firing at last ceased at the earnest solicitation of the rajah, and immediately afterwards he began intriguing with the Chota Jinsee, promising them amnesty for what had taken place, provided they would leave the Burum and Bahadur battalions; the same conditions were offered to the latter, but they had too great a dread of the faithlessness of the rajah to consider themselves safe on any pledge he could give them, and they therefore demanded their discharge and a safe convoy out of the Gwalior territories, guaranteed by the British resident.

"They at the same time released the ministers for the purpose of interceding for them, and their last request being agreed to by the rajah and by the resident, the latter sent his own people and 100 of the contingent horse, to see the treaty properly executed. The rajah also had agreed to furnish carriage for them during that day; but without the slightest pretext, and notwithstanding the repeated representations of the resident, he did not fulfil his part of the contract. At night, seeing that no carriage was ordered, the Burum and Bahadur battalions contrived to bring the Jinsee again over to their side, but a great number of their own men, dreading the treacherous conduct of the rajah, deserted during that night. On the second day, the rajah, finding the Chota Jinsee would not rely upon his promise, and again getting alarmed, applied to the resident, who made him sign a written agreement in favour of the Jinsee, to the effect that their former conduct should be overlooked, and having disbursed Rs. 10,000, they, at length, fully agreed to come over to the rajah's party. The Burum and Bahadur, likewise, were promised immunity, and they also consented to go over to the rajah: but so great was their fear of him, that the whole of them, with the exception of Capt. Jacoub, an Armenian, deserted during the night. To show that their fears were by no means groundless, although the treaty had been agreed to, this officer, who was a mere passive agent in their hands and apparently too unwieldly to escape, was seized by the rajah's people, and

* "It is, however, asserted, and I can scarcely doubt the truth, that the resident positively pledged himself to the rajah, that he should consider the rajah's allowing her escape to the residency as a virtual resignation of her claims; but I can assure you, from personal information, that the Baza Baie never would have yielded her claims, even situated as she was, for any promises of protection that the resident could have offered."

sentenced by him to be dragged round the city at the foot of an elephant, and then to be trampled by it to death. The uncle of the rajah, however, interceded to procure the following mitigation of the sentence, namely, that he was to be carried round upon an ass, having his face half blackened, and then to have his nose and ears cut off. The minister then got a suspension of the latter part of the punishment, until permission had been asked of the resident. Portions of other corps, who were not in the slightest degree engaged, but who likewise stood in dread of the faithlessness of the rajah, also deserted in a body, and proceeded through the hills towards the Sindh, in order to prevent their being pursued by the cavalry. It is said that they have erected two motes there, which we shall probably hear of at some future period.

Agra. — On the 1st inst. an order was issued for the 9th N.I. to move immediately to the tripoli, an outwork of the fort, with directions to stop all armed bodies going or coming. As far as we learn, the circumstance inducing this step may be stated as follows: the Baza Baie, before leaving Gwalior, had called from Poonah to her councils the celebrated Ambujee Gat Keea; this man had formerly been in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, but after a considerable period elapsing without receiving his arrears of pay, he took the liberty of putting Dowlut Rao into confinement, and was in consequence, with his followers, paid up their arrears upon the spot. He was soon afterwards, however, discharged with his troops, on account of this his unceremonious conduct. He then retired to the Deccan, where it is understood he acted a conspicuous part in the last war. On his arrival on the frontiers of Gwalior, the young rajah refused him permission to pass through his country with an armed party, and he was obliged to take a circuitous route to join the baie. He was accompanied by 400 horse, and an intimation having been sent by the resident to Agra, to prevent the junction of these with the baie's troops, precautions were taken accordingly. This being intimated to Ambujee, who was then a short way from Agra, he dispatched 100 of his suwars to communicate with the baie, the remainder being left about five coss distant from the city. The junction appears to have been permitted without opposition; but on their arrival the baie was directed to order them to quit her camp, while at the same time the above-mentioned movement had been made, so as to prevent their exit by the fort. Being at length, after some delay, shewn another passage, they immediately rejoined their own party. The news of the troops being under arms had greatly alarmed the camp of the baie, who suspected an attempt on the part of the government to secure her person for the purpose of imprisoning her in the fort of Agra. Her troops were accordingly prepared to defend her, and this alarm continued to prevail throughout her camp, during the night. Next day she crossed the river, by order of the assistant-resident, warning having been given her by Captain Ross that the brigade had orders to attack her troops and to disperse her camp, should she decline compliance. She is now on her way to Bindrabun. We forbear to make any observations on this subject, until we are enabled to communicate further details regarding this extraordinary revolution.—*Mofussil Ukkbar, Nov.* 3.

Chumna Baie.—Chumna Baie died here in premature child-birth on the 14th Oct., at 2 P.M., after being delivered of a son, which survived only three hours; she had been in a delicate state of health for some months previously, but no persuasion could induce her mother to call in European medical aid, even when the vast sums lavished on Brahmins and the prescriptions of the Mahratta Bueds proved to be of no efficacy. Chumna Baie was the only surviving daughter of H. H. Baiza Baie by Dowlut Rao Scindia, and was married at an early age to Appa Rao Patunkur. She has left no children. Her jagheers will probably be resumed by the Gwalior government, but her personal property, which is supposed to be very valuable, will revert to her husband.

The death of Chumna Baie is lamented by every individual in the Baiza Baie's camp; her kindness and benevolent disposition made her a general favorite, and she was respected as being the only surviving child of Dowlut Rao Scindia; she was in her 25th year, and is stated by those ladies who have seen her to have been extremely beautiful and to have possessed very gentle manners. Baiza Baie is said to have been fondly attached to her daughter, and is inconsolable at losing her, under such melancholy circumstances —misfortunes have fallen in quick succession, indeed, upon this unhappy lady. —*Ibid.*

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE RAJA OF GWALIOR RESPECTING STEAM-ENGINES.

The correspondence which has taken place between the Governor-General and the court of Gwalior, on the subject of steam-engines, is worthy of record.

In March 1833, at public durbar, Lord Wm. Bentinck received the following application from Shewbux Roy, "gomashta of Luckmeechund and Radhakissen," at Calcutta:

"My lord: Our Seth Munneram has heard with astonishment that an iron boat has been sent out from England, which can swim, and is capable of being navigated from Calcutta to Benares in eight days, and against the stream. He desires to know how such things can be; he has directed us to make particular inquiries into such an unheard-of piece of mechanism, and to ascertain if it be true that the English perform such pieces of necromancy through the agency of those *Jins*, or devils, who, in the early ages of the world, were turned into smoke and put into pots by the learned among mankind, and taken out to work for their masters as required. Now, as we know the real truth of these matters, which those of Gwalior do not, we hope, especially as it will be pleasing to the Gwalior government, that a copy or epitome of the iron steam-boat may be given to us, that we may send it to Gwalior, with an explanation, shewing how such things incredible to others can exist through the agency of British knowledge and science."

This application was answered by a letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten to Seth Munnee Ram, expressing the Governor-general's gratification at the desire evinced by the applicant to become acquainted with the wonders of European science, and promising that a model should be sent. His lordship also wrote directly to the maharaja, Junkojee Rao Sindhia, at Gwalior, referring to the laudable curiosity evinced by that prince, when the Governor-general was at Gwalior, to make himself acquainted with European science, and including a short account of the principle of the steam-engine, with some drawings of steam-carriages: the former, which is signed by Mr. Macnaghten, gives so clear, and at the same time familiar, an explanation of the engine, that it deserves to be considered as a curiosity.

"His highness wishes to know how an inanimate engine can be moved without the application of animal force. I will describe: just as the circulation of the blood and the motion of the limbs of an animal are caused and carried on by the pulse of the heart, so the motion of the levers and the revolution of the wheels of the steam-engine are produced by the action of a piston in a cylinder. Now the pulse of an animal is moved by the invisible power of the creation; no one can understand it; but the motion of the piston is caused by human agency, springing from God-given wisdom, and is intelligible to every one.

"To comprehend the means by which this piston moves, it is only necessary to do two things.

"1st. Put a pot, half-full of water, on the fire; stop up the mouth closely; place as great a weight on it as it will bear, still you will find that, when the water boils, the steam produced will force off the lid or burst the vessel; for, know that one ruttee of water, by the application of fire, expands to 1,700 ruttees of steam, and how is this to be contained in a small pot? From this learn the force of steam; for, as Sadi says, 'love and musk cannot be concealed,' so it is certain, that steam cannot be restrained.

"2d. Wrap some wet tow round the top of a ramrod, so as just to be able to squeeze it into the barrel of a gun; force it to the breech, and then plug up the touch-hole. Well, afterwards pull out the rod half-way, let it go for a moment, and see with what force it will jump back to the breech! What is the cause of this? Why the air was expelled through the touchhole, and that being plugged up, no fresh air is admitted as the air-tight rod is drawn out; so, where the ramrod was, is nothing, not even air, which pervades every place—a vacuum is caused, and as the separated friend cannot bear the desolation of absence, but flies to his beloved home, so the rod, unable to endure the emptiness of vacuity, rushes back to its chamber.

"These are the two agents which move the piston in the cylinder, *viz.* the steam is the raiser and the vacuum the depresser, and, by their opposing impulse, motion is communicated to all parts of the machine: for, first, a fire of coals (a stone which is found in the hills of Burdwan, and burns like wood) is lighted; on this is placed a cauldron of water to boil, and, at the mouth of the cauldron a cylinder, with an iron rod fitting tightly in it. The steam produced by the boiling water rushes through a little valve (a small door which opens and shuts) at the bottom of the cylinder, and raises up the piston; but then, as the piston rises, the space it leaves is filled with steam and a vacuum is required. Now I mentioned that a ruttee of water, when converted into steam, would fill the space of 1,700 ruttees. Yes, but is it possible to reduce the steam again to water? It is: by applying cold water to the outside of the cylinder it immediately condenses, and there is consequently one ruttee of water and 1,699 ruttees of empty space, that is, vacuum. This is just what we wanted. The piston, like the ramrod, instantly plumps down; again the stream of the steam forces open the little door in the cylinder, the piston flies up, the steam is condensed and again it jumps down, and so on, as long as the fire is kept up. Now the top of the piston is fastened to a moveable lever (sustained by a pillar) like the beam of a pair of scales, to the other end of which is fixed a large wheel, which, in its turn, turns others, and the whole apparatus is set in motion.

"There is another kind of steam-engine,

in which the piston is impelled alternately at each end by the steam, which is not condensed, but allowed to escape into the air. In this sort, no cold water is required, but a greater degree of heat.

"To explain all the parts of the machine would be tedious. Briefly, it is equally applicable to land or water-carriage. In the pictures now sent, his highness will see strings of thirty carriages drawn along by one engine, up hill and down dale, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The wheels run in iron grooves, for, by this contrivance the same force can draw twelve times as much as it could on a good kunkur road. In this way, hundreds of passengers of all kinds, animals, and baggage, are drawn along: one engine draws 700 maunds, and the whole can be stopped by a child! Every day new improvements are making. What numberless benefits does it afford! Food and clothing is greatly diminished in price by the expedition and cheapness of the carriage. Horses will no longer be required! 10,00,000 horses are fed in England, and each eats as much as eight men, so the country will sustain 80,00,000 more men! But how wonderful are its effects by water! It laughs at the wind and goes in its teeth, and turns wherever the captain chooses by the slightest touch. In short, now that king steam has asserted his authority, the reign of the wind is cast to the winds and waves. Communication, which was formerly stopped for weeks together between the countries of Europe, is now regularly carried on whatever may be the state of the weather. It impels iron as well as wooden boats; and an iron boat is even lighter than a wooden one of the same size, since iron, from its strength and malleability, may be used in very thin plates, and consequently requires a less depth of water to float in.

"What wonder if his highness should set out in his steam-carriage, at day-break, to go to bathe at Agra, or pray at Bindrabun, and be back at Gwalior by noon! If an iron steam-boat were launched upon the Chumbul, at the proper season, it might reach Calcutta in a week! But what end is there to wonders? It is said, 'a wise man is not astonished at wisdom.'"

MISSIONARIES AND NATIVES.

The *Chundrika* (Hindu paper of Calcutta) of 10th *Asharhu* (June 1833), contains the following letter from a native, signed "One distracted for grief for his son," which appears to refer to the case of Brijonauth Ghose (see p. 82):—

"I had heard that there was no injustice under the government of the King of England; and since I came to years of understanding, I have concluded, from all that has come to my knowledge, that the servants of his Majesty were strictly just like himself. But for these few years past, his servants have been inattentive to some matters, although the mighty arm of the king is displayed in this metropolis for the preservation of his subjects, and it therefore appears as though the kingdom had no king. I sent my son to the Hindoo College to study English, and when he had risen to the fourth class, I thought he had made some progress in English knowledge. I therefore forbade his going to the college; for I have heard that the students in the higher classes of the college become *nastiks* (infidels.) When I had stopped his studies, under this apprehension, the boy went from place to place in pursuit of instruction; and having met with some missionary, he was taught English for some months in the Mirzapoor school. I supposed the boy was at his uncle's house in Calcutta, and had no knowledge where he was studying. After he had been reading there for eight months, I learnt that he was studying at the missionary school. I then brought him home, and put him in confinement. By and bye a degraded, low Feringee, called Kista Banda (the editor of the *Enquirer*), went to my house at Ban-hoogli, on the late *Snan-jattra*, and, carrying off this boy of fourteen years of age by craft, put him into a buggy. The boy, in obedience to his teacher, went with him; and at the time there was not a single man in my house. But when the buggy came near Calcutta, the boy, making a great outcry, told the people of the village, "inform my father that Kista Banda has carried me off." Some days after, I learned, on inquiry, that he was at the school, and endeavoured to gain admittance, but could in no way succeed. I then complained at the police; but the magistrate paid no attention to me. He did not, indeed, order me to give up my son. The boy is now confined in the house of the missionaries, and may eat something forbidden, and perform some unlawful worship, by which my caste and life will be destroyed. Wherefore, if we dwell in a country where caste, life, religion, wealth, honour, all go, we must declare that it has no king. Hence I give notice to my pious Hindoo countrymen, that the missionaries have become exceedingly powerful in this city. Formerly, they used merely to collect people together by reading books on the roads and at the ghats; but their desire was not accomplished by that means. They now forcibly carry off children. When they commit such outrages, and the magistrates are complained to, they pass no order against them. Be all, therefore, on your guard. Until your sons are grown up, do not send them to any such schools for instruction. Many have lost their sons like myself; and they are all now weeping for their children, and many must have heard them. Kista Banda and some other missionaries carried off in the same way a son of Neelmuni Nundi, of the Burha bazar, and also took the son of Rammohun Ghose, of Kulinga, and made them Christians. They have likewise made a son of Kasheenatha Chukraburti, and the son of a poor Kayestha, called Kaloo Ghose, Christians. I do not remember more names. Let Hindoo gentlemen consider these things, and do what is proper. If there be any means of subduing the missionaries, let it be sought for; and if there be none, let us take care of ourselves. With a king we unfortunately have no more justice than if we had no king. What may be hereafter, I cannot say. What more shall I write?"

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

We regret to observe a schism amongst the Committee of Management of the Medical Retiring Fund. We allude to the circumstance for the purpose of stating, that though we are acquainted with few non-subscribers in the middle ranks of the service, yet those we do know, and who have communicated to us their reasons, are unanimous in declining to subscribe on account of the conduct of the Calcutta committee, who, they say, have unsettled the whole resolutions agreed to by the service, constituting themselves a legislative body in addition to their executive duties. The hesitation of those who, in its early stages, afforded the fund their warmest support, ought not therefore to be entirely attributed to either apathy on their part, or to their disapproval of the regulations.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Oct.* 5.

MILITARY FUND.

The proposition for the repeal of article 7th of the Military Fund, and for permission to subscribers not in ill health, retiring from the service before they are entitled to the full pension of their rank, to continue the subscription of their respective ranks at the Indian rates, has been carried by a majority of 517; there having been 786 votes for it, and 269 against it.

The proposal to allow eighteen senior medical officers to subscribe as colonels, eighteen as lieut. colonels, and eighteen as majors, has also been carried in the affirmative; 723 having voted in favour of it, and 238 against it.—*Ibid.*

DACOITY.

The following are the particulars of the daring robbery committed at the residence of the medical officer at Ajmere, referred to p. 195:—

"A most daring and ferocious dacoity was committed on the night of the 7th Oct., on the house of Dr. Mottley; fifty men, armed with matchlocks, pick-axes, and kolharees, surrounded the house, while Dr. Mottley and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Brigadier Wilson, who was living with him, were asleep. The dacoits fired a few shots through the doors and windows, to clear the way before them, and then rushed in with musals, and broke open the almirahs, boxes, &c. with axes, and carried off every thing in the house of the least value, including all the plated-ware and silver of the late Brigadier Wilson. Mrs. Wilson escaped with an infant grandson in her arms, and walked barefooted to where a party of Capt. Hearsey's horse are stationed, at the Bahalob Tulao. Dr. Mottley escaped through another door into his mother's house, in the garden."

A correspondent of the *India Gazette* makes the following comment on this affair:—

"The party consisted of both horse and foot, to the number probably of seventy or eighty; and the whole was conducted with a degree of audacity and skill, which shewed them to be no strangers to such practices; while their local information, and several acts of wanton spoliation committed by them, strongly lead to the conclusion, that some of them formed a part of the Jodhpoor contingent force, who were lately pitched close to the bungalow of the officer in question, and a constant source of annoyance to him. A large amount of property has been carried off, and no satisfactory traces of the perpetrators having as yet been obtained, the whole town is naturally in a state of very great alarm.

"The fact, then, is this. Throughout Marwar and the adjacent territories there are villages entirely inhabited by professional and notorious robbers. Within twelve or fourteen miles from Ajmeer is a village named Bounwar, belonging to Jodhpoor, which was formerly nearly annihilated by Bapoo Scindhia, on account of the atrocities of its inhabitants; and although, under our government likewise, Jodhpoor has had to pay for the act of this village, it is still noted far and wide as a nest of robbers. There are numerous other villages of the same kind extending towards the Bikaneer border, throughout that territory and the whole of Shekawut. These all have a mutual understanding, and unite together upon occasion, so that what with Shekhawuttees, Bidawuts, Thorees, Bheels, &c. no part of the country from Delhi to the south of Neemuch can be considered safe. These classes in some respect differ from those especially termed *rozgarees*, (or professional characters,) handing down their occupation as an heir-loom; the classes here mentioned are, for the most part, such as would desist from their practices entirely, were a judicious system of government established over them. Witness the entire success which

has attended the efforts of Col. Hall at Beawur, and formerly of Mr. Cleveland in the Rajmuhall hills.

"Such a system as this, it is out of the power of any of the Rajpoot States, as at present conditioned, to enforce, even were they so disposed, and it is not therefore surprising that the unfortunate beings, who have of late been so extensively subjected to their depredations, should look to our government for relief. The vakeels of the first courts, who may be considered as in some measure a party interested on the opposite side, as well as their more humble brethren, boldly assert, that in consequence of our not having visited with punishment the atrocities that have from time to time been perpetrated, all classes of evil disposed persons have been gradually advancing in audacity; and that if unchecked, the evil must increase, until we shall have to witness a state of things hitherto unprecedented since the supremacy of the British Government. Our experience hitherto certainly confirms this prediction."

CONCENTRATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

It is known to have been some time in contemplation of Government to concentrate the public offices as much as possible in Calcutta. We mentioned some days back that a negociation was on foot to hire the four-storied houses in Esplanade-row. No arrangement has yet been concluded, but we have reason to believe they will be engaged for the above object; and we now learn that proprietors and agents of houses in the vicinity of Government House, are invited to submit their terms of rent to Captain Fitzgerald the executive engineer. From what we hear, we apprehend the value of house-property in Chowringhee, as well as the comfort of many families, will be materially affected by the changes in contemplation.—*India Gazette.*

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

A letter was received, dated 13th October, from Sir Edward Ryan, at Madras, We regret to hear that the learned Judge, though in much better health than when he quitted this, on the 3d instant, is still so much indisposed as to render a further absence necessary to his complete recovery. —*Englishman, Oct.* 29.

SIR J. P. GRANT.

On the 9th November, Sir John Peter Grant, second puisne judge of the Supreme Court, delivered his farewell lecture to his students at the Hindu College. Having briefly recapitulated the most important points of the lectures he had gone through during the time he was employed at the College, he commented on Hobbes, Locke and Hume's notions of the Foundation of Justice. He then for the last time advised his pupils to prosecute their studies with vigour, to make no opinion their own which they had not previously examined, and above all to reduce all that they learnt to the guidance of their conduct. He was taking his leave, when he was interrupted by Baboo Peary Chund Mittro, who, in the name of the whole class returned, in a neat and excellent speech, their thanks for the kind treatment which they had met with from their worthy Professor, and then read the following address:—

"Sir,—In bidding you farewell, we cannot refrain from acknowledging that, since your connexion with the Hindu College, as professor of Law and Political Economy, we have greatly benefited by your interesting and instructive lectures. Nothing could be more delightful to us, than the moral lessons which you instilled into our minds; and it is for this, sir, you are entitled to our esteem and gratitude. We indulged an expectation that we should be enabled to avail ourselves of your valuable instruction for a much longer period, but your premature separation from us dispels that hope. We are deeply indebted to you for the unremitted assiduity you have all along bestowed in preparing your valuable lectures, and for the lively interest you have ever evinced in our improvement. This induces us to offer you our warmest thanks as a very faint tribute for the favours you have conferred upon us. It is with unfeigned regret that we now take leave of you, under the painful assurance that your secession from the College will prove a serious loss to that institution. We beg to congratulate you, however, on your appointment to an office so honourable and worthy of your distinguished talents. We conclude with every good wish for your present and future welfare, and remain, your very grateful pupils,

"COYLES CHUNDER DUTT, and 19 other Students.

"Hindu College, Nov. 9th, 1833."

Sir John returned his thanks and then took leave of his pupils.

RAJA OF BURDWAN.

We are happy to learn, from the most authentic source, that Muha Ranee Komul-Koomaree and Dewan Pranchunder Baboo are about to place at the disposal of Government, for public purposes, in the name of the young Raja of Burdwan, the sum of 45,000 rupees, which, together with the 5,000 rupees subscribed to the Steam-fund, will make up the sum of *Fifty Thousand* rupees thus expended by the guardians of the young Raja for the improvement of the country.—*Sum. Durpan, Sept.* 28.

HASTINGS' BRIDGE.

The last plank was laid upon the Hastings' Bridge a few days ago, and, though not opened to the public, it is now passable for pedestrians. A few months since, it was rumoured that the funds were insufficient for the completion of the bridge, and a public meeting was advertised to take the matter into consideration; but owing to the indisposition of Sir Edward Ryan, it did not take place. We trust if the small sum which was represented to be wanting (7,000 Rs.) is likely to cause delay, the public will at once come forward and complete this beautiful and useful structure.—*Englishman, Nov.* 13.

FAMINE AND CHOLERA.

Accounts from the provinces contain melancholy details of the distress prevailing throughout the country, up to the vicinity of Calcutta, owing to the dearth, and the ravages of the cholera morbus. We select some extracts:

That dire disease cholera is raging in Oude and at Cawnpore and Banda. In the city of Lucknow alone upwards of 50,000 souls have perished by it within these last six weeks.—*Delhi Gaz. Sept.* 14.

Lucknow.—The cholera has produced here awful ravages; not a day passes that from 100 to 200 men do not become its victims. In seven days, from the 19th to 24th of Sept. 1,200 have perished. When it attacks one of a family, it generally goes through the whole, and all perish in consequence. The high price of grain has also added to the general distress.—*Mof. Ukhbar, Oct.* 5.

The cholera is raging at Lucknow, where 1,000 persons, it is supposed, die daily of it, and the queen has been attacked with the disease: to *avert this calamity*, his majesty of Oude has bestowed, in charities, 1,00,000 rupees and four elephants, freed 500 prisoners, one of whom had been confined ever since the time of Nabob Sahadut Aly Khan, and emancipated five female African slaves, giving to each of them 100 rupees and valuable jewellery. The remedy prescribed for the disease is *Ice-water*, which is by the royal orders distributed to all applicants, gratis, and a daroga of the Ice-department was discharged for refusing it on one occasion. A pundit, who foretold these calamities and the earthquake, received Rs. 5,000 At Hyderabad it is calculated that 300 casualties occurred each day by this disease. —*Native Papers.*

Grain continues to rise in price, and the extreme heat and want of rain threaten distressing scarcity of provisions. Other parts of the country suffer however much more severely, as will be seen by the subjoined extract from a letter from Bundlecund: "We are scorching here more than in the month of June. No rain for two months; the khurreef crop is drying up; grass is very scarce, and what little there was is lost for want of rain. Wheat is selling now 16, and gram 20 and 21 seers for the rupee; all other grain in proportion. On the 16th Sept. a large flight of locusts passed over, larger, the old inhabitants of this place declare, than they ever witnessed. They are still hovering about the vicinity of Bundlecund."—*Meerut Obs., Oct.* 3.

The famine is raging still at Hyderabad, and many persons have died through starvation; the durbar has distributed 63,000 Rs. in charities, and bought the freight of 35,000 oxen laden with grain for the populace, bestowing presents on the bunjaries to encourage them to bring more: the infuriated multitude still continue to plunder the granaries, crying out "*food, food!*" and mounted patrols are obliged to parade the city to quell their fury. The famine prevails, more or less, in Malwa, Alwar, Bhurtpoor, Joudpoor, and Odypoor; in most of these places it is attributed to the scarcity of rain. At Odypoor, locusts have devoured the entire crops of this year.—*Native Paper.*

In consequence of the scarcity of grain in Hansi and Bikaneer (where there is almost a famine), the people of that part of the country are coming over to this side in large bodies. In consequence of the price of grain being cheaper here than elsewhere, the dealers from the northward and westward are flocking into the city to make their purchases, much to the annoyance of the people of Delhi, who have tried indirectly to put a stop to this. Last week, grain was at 40 seers per rupee, and this week from 30 to 32 only are procurable, and the people begin to cry out that unless measures are taken there will be a famine in the land.—*Delhi Gaz., Oct.* 5.

Nusseerabad.—The weather here is beyond any thing dreadful. Every thing indicates the approach of a famine; there is not a green blade of grass to be seen; the tanks, from whence the greatest supply of water is obtained at this station, are all nearly dried up: the wells are completely so, or contain only brackish undrinkable water. It is the most deplorable sight possible to go into the district in any direction; the carcases of cattle lying here and there on the roads, the flesh and skin on them being actually parched up, and still remaining attached to the skeleton: so great are the heat and dryness of the air, that even putrefaction is arrested in its progress. The villages are almost entirely deserted. We are astonishingly free from sickness, but this cannot last long. The flights of locusts have, after a destructive visitation of many weeks, at last left us, as well they might, unless they could subsist on stones and sand, the only things now to be seen for miles round this can-

tonment. At one time they deposited their eggs, which in a few days produced little unwinged demons, in such prodigious numbers, as to give the ground the appearance of a living moving mass.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Oct. 5.*

Grain has again risen in price in this part of the country; and as the rate at which it is sold must depend now solely on the fall of rain here, or on the westward of the Jumna, it is utterly impossible to speculate on what that rate may be ere long. There is no scarcity of it; the dealers, however, consult their own interest in this second year of drought, by closing their store-houses, and selling at an exorbitant price. The collections in the Meerut district have, we believe, been realized, with the exception of a very trifling balance; but the country is so burnt up, and the situation of the less fertile tracts such, that without advances from government, which have, as yet, been refused, much land must be left, it is calculated, out of cultivation.

The Begum Sumroo is said to have forced the grain-dealers in her territory to forego the abuse of their monopoly.—*Meerut Obs. Oct. 24.*

Burseah, and the other villages in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, have been nearly depopulated by the effects of the scarcity, the cholera, and fever: lately, an inhabitant of one of these villages went to see his relatives, when, on arriving there he found the tatties shut, and on opening them beheld all his relatives, five in number, dead. The mortality is supposed to be about thirty per cent. in most of the villages, and the neighbours are actually afraid to visit or attend on the sick, such is the dread of contagion.—*Native Paper.*

THE GULF OF MANAAR.

With regard to the opening of the passage into the gulf of Manaar, we have understood from a friend, who has made the passage between Ceylon and the main, that vessels of upwards of 100 tons burthen pass over the reef between the coast and the island of Rammisseram at high water, their cargoes been put into large boats, by the aid of which they lighten to the draft of six or seven feet: the surf is dry at low water, or so nearly so, that you may almost walk across, and the distance appeared to him considerable, though he speaks from recollection. At any rate, we cannot imagine that it could be very enormously expensive to blast these rocks for a distance sufficient to make channel for vessels of ten or twelve feet draft, and its boundaries, instead of being buoyed, might be more effectually marked off by a couple of flagstaffs, well secured, so that even in the night a vessel might run through. The coasters, we believe, continually use the passage we speak of, and which is called the Panbam pass, and it would be a great facility to the coasting-trade. Of course, if the channel could be rendered navigable for large vessels, the advantages would be still more important.—*Bengal Hurk.*

NEW ROAD TO SHERGHATEE.

Government has in contemplation the construction of a new military road from the presidency to Sherghatee, where it will fall in with the present Benares road. The low and swampy nature of the country, and the number of broad rivers to be crossed, render the road from Calcutta to Bancoorah, during four or five months of the rains, impracticable, and for the rest of the year exceedingly inconvenient as a military route. It is supposed that these disadvantages may be in a great measure avoided by carrying a road from Burdwan, which shall leave the Damooda and its great tributary stream, the Burakur, to the left. The travelling distance, it is supposed, need not be lengthened by the adoption of such a line of road; while by avoiding the low country and turning the heads of the principal streams that form five or six serious impediments on the present line, greater despatch as well as safety to travellers may be attained. In another point of view, also, the opening of the proposed road would be advantageous. Much of the hilly district, through which it would pass, abounds both in vegetable and mineral productions, which now remain of little value from the difficulty of transport. A good road will do much to render those resources which are now locked up, available to the industry of the inhabitants, to the promotion of their own comfort as well as the general wealth of the country. An officer of engineers has been appointed to make a preliminary survey of the projected route.—*India Gaz. Nov. 11.*

STUD AT BUXAR.

Buxar.—"The stud here is to be gradually abolished. Capt. Gwatkin left, some time ago, to take charge of Haupper."—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Oct. 5.*

RAJPOOTANA.

Ajmere.—It is stated that Col. Lockett proceeded to wait on the rana of Oodepore, but the latter, being displeased, declined the interview, nor is it distinctly stated from what cause that has originated. It is likewise mentioned that a dispute concerning boundaries has taken place between the Uneara and the Bhoondee rajahs, and that both are now about to decide the difference by battle. The preparations are extremely active, and it is expected that the affair will be settled by the strongest very shortly.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Oct. 5.*

Jeypore.—The maharaja is at present calling for the increased exertions of the omlah, with regard to the collections of revenue, in order that the amount due to the Company may be paid. Orders were given to Sungee Hookem Chund to proceed immediately toward Shekawatty, and having made the collections, to forward the amount due to the English Government. The sirdars represented that Col. Lockett had sent for Sungee Hookem Chund, that the latter was busily engaged in making the collections, and that the whole might be expected to be made good in a very short time. Dewan Umeer Chund represented, that he had delivered his highness's presents to rana Jeswunt Sing of Oodepore, and that he had accompanied the rana's camp for several marches. The rana had said that, on his return from Benares, it was his intention to proceed by Jeypoor, where he would have an interview with the rajah.—*Ibid. Oct. 26.*

EARTHQUAKES.

A correspondent, writing from Gorucknpore, says that that station was visited on the 18th October, at twenty minutes to five A.M., by "a most tremendous earthquake," which apparently "came from east to west, and lasted for nearly one minute." He adds that it was much severer than that which was experienced on the 26th of August last.—*Englishman.*

A letter from Monghyr, dated the 4th instant, states that at half past seven, a shock of an earthquake was experienced there, which lasted one minute and a half! It is described to have been quite as severe as that experienced on the 26th August, and have alarmed the inhabitants so much as to have caused them to quit their houses. Fortunately, however, no damage occurred. The shock felt here on the same morning was very slight indeed, so much so that many did not feel it at all.—*Beng. Hurk. Oct. 11.*

Jionpor.—Another earthquake was felt here on the 4th, at or about eight in the morning; the shock was sudden and smart, and lasted a few seconds; it shook all the jillmills and doors. What are we to expect? The natives predict a famine as the consequence. The meteor I wrote about last week was seen by a friend of mine, and he describes it thus: "An immense ball of fire, apparently larger than the moon, rose in the east and set in the west, passing with great rapidity; shining most brilliantly, and emitting numerous star-shoots or small meteors as it passed, leaving also a broad whitish light behind it, which rapidly disappeared; it happened between four and five in the morning of the 20th of last month."—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Oct. 12.*

Further accounts have been received from Nepaul, describing the terrible effects of the earthquake of August at Lassa, where the destruction of lives and buildings has been greatest. A late number of the *Mofussil Ukhbar* has a long article upon the last earthquake, in which the writer concurs with the author of the article in the *Journal of Science*, in tracing the seat of the disturbing cause to some unknown spot among the Himalaya mountains. A fact is mentioned in the Chupra Report, which merits the attention of our geologists, if true, but which we should hesitate to believe without further details, namely, that the earth opened, and a chasm of some depth was formed about two miles from that place.—*Cal. Cour.*

An opinion prevails among the majority of Hindoos, that Benares forms no part of this globe, but is fixed upon the trident of Siva; and that an earthquake, which may affect the rest of India, will not be felt at that sacred place. This opinion is by the pundits deemed a vulgar error, which is now abundantly established by the fact, that the earthquake of the 25th of August last was felt *severely* at Benares.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

RUNJEET SING.

The *Mofussil Ukhbar*, of October 12, states, that a report had crossed the Sutledge that Runjeet Sing had just had an attack of paralysis, to the extent of depriving him of the use of one side. The Seikh chief himself, and his household, are said to be desirous of keeping the circumstance a profound secret, and, in consequence, it is stated that no one had an interview with him for ten days.

Later accounts, in the *Delhi Gazette* of October 26th, report that Runjeet had "mentioned to the physicians that he had not been entirely relieved by the treatment recommended; that the pain in the side, though lessened, was still very troublesome: the physicians, after consultation, said that they would medicate some oil, and prepare it for the maharajah's use."

The *Englishman* of November 9th contains the following extract from a Lahore ukhbar:

Peshawar.—The maharaja Runjeet Sing is making great preparations to invade this province, and reduce it to subjection in the ensuing cold weather; the forces are to concentrate at Akora, Attock, and Narjahshehur, and other places within the neighbourhood of this province. The infantry is to be under the command of sirdar Hurry Sing, and is estimated at 25,000 men, and Lahanah Sing is to command the artillery, with 500 pioneers. The reserve is to consist of 12,500 men,

under the command of Hakim Nooredeen Khan. Arms and ammunition are from all quarters concentrating in these places, and great promises of jageers and other emoluments are held out to the sirdars engaged in this expedition, in the event of success. The commandant of Komally fort, having agreed to deliver it up to the maharaja, has been ordered Rs. 100 per diem for his maintenance, and Rs. 25,000 has been ordered to be distributed to the troops as presents, and the arrears of their pay, to celebrate the festival of the *Dassarah*; after the expiration of which ceremonies, the forces will take the field. The commissariat has received strict orders regarding the supply of stores and provisions to the troops, and remissness on their part is threatened to be visited with the severest punishment. In the mean time, the maharaja himself is suffering from rheumatism at Lahore, and his physicians have recommended him to apply as friction the oil of almonds and a warm bath.

Khandahar.—Shah Soojah ol Moolk wrote to the hakim of Khandahar to allow his troops to pass through this province, and to acknowledge him as the lawful sovereign to the throne of the kingdom of Kabool, as the descendant of Timoorshah, and he would confirm him in his subsidy; but Meher Dil Khan, the governor, has with scorn rejected these offers, and has made preparation to oppose him in his progress through this province, in case he should attempt to pass to Kabool by this route.

Kabool.—Maharaja Runjeet Sing intends sending an embassy to Kamiran Shah, the ruler of this country, regarding the invasion of it by Shah Soojah ol Moolk, and has ordered his sirdars to select five learned Mahomedans of respectability for the occasion. Sirdar Futteh Sing, one of his chieftains, has recommended one Meer Emam Ally, a native of Hindoostan, who has been employed for a long time in the court of Lucknow, and was once engaged in an embassy from maharaja Runjeet Sing to Nowab Meherdil Khan, the ruler of Khandahar, which he discharged with ability and success; the recommendation has been attended to, and Meer Emam Ally has been selected as the chief in this embassy, and has been ordered to name the other four individuals.

Shikarpoor.—The maharaja Runjeet Sing has ordered Rs. 1,25,000 to be supplied to Shah Soojah ol Moolk for the expense of his expedition to Kabool. The Shah is detained at Shikarpoor on account of this supply to pay his troops, and for the Scinde reinforcements and contribution of Rs. 25,000, ready-money being a sure commodity with him; in the mean time scarcity and disease are carrying off numbers.

FIGHT BETWIXT AN ALLIGATOR AND A TIGER.

A large alligator, infesting the river towards the southward of Calcutta, has for some time been in the habit of carrying off men and cattle from the shore. Lately it upset a boat, and devoured ten of its crew; the rest luckily escaped by swimming ashore. Latterly, some villagers erected a large platform thirty feet high, to watch the animal, which was observed basking in the sun on the bank of the river, when a tiger chancing to come by to quench its thirst, the alligator seized it, and after a severe struggle, in which the tiger wounded the alligator's eyes, it succeeded in dragging him into the river in spite of its roarings. During the time it lay basking, and the fight, none of the natives had the courage to attack it, although they were armed with swords and spears.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

VOLCANOES OF NAGADONG.

A writer in a Calcutta paper has given some account of a volcano in Nagadong, 'Hill of the Fiery Dragon,' about three coss to the south of Khyouk Phyoo Harbour, in Arracan. The account is unfortunately overlaid and obscured by a strain of puerile witticism, in very bad taste, which we are sorry to see gaining ground in Anglo-Indian style.

It appears that there are a great many small volcanoes in the hill, all of which, but two, are dormant. On the 16th September these two were observed to be in action, but they had subsided before the writer, who was at Khyouk Phyoo, could reach the foot of Nagadong-hill. The description of them given by the natives was, that volumes of flame, accompanied with smoke, were seen to burst forth and rise towards the sky, at the same time that explosions were heard that resembled the report of artillery. The weather had been unusually oppressive for some days previous to the eruption. He says: "when I entered the village at the foot of Nagadong, I found its occupants much distressed by having witnessed the devastating effects of this igneous eruption upon the person of a poor woman, who, accompanied by her children, had that morning strayed towards the volcanoes; it appears that she had lost sight of her eldest boy at the time that those hollow subterranean sounds, which generally precede an eruption, were announcing its approach; and she lingered behind with the view of discovering and delivering her child from the impending danger. She was distant about one hundred yards from the volcano when the flames burst forth; scorched by the intense heat, and overcome with pain, she fled from the spot, and was found in that deplorable state by her husband, who was ascending the hill in quest of her and his children." He proceeded up the hill, through heavy mud and slush, meeting neither with lava nor any other volcanic product of recent formation. In the vicinity of the volcanoes, the closeness of the atmosphere, and the fetid sulphureous smell became more perceptible. The volcanoes are within one hundred yards of each other; the igneous eruptions had been followed by profuse ejections of a grey-coloured mud, accompanied with torrents of water that were still rising from the crater in all the fanciful forms of *jets d'eau*. The crater of each volcano may not have been more than twenty yards in circumference, while the ground, on which the enormous masses of mud had been ejected, would have measured three hundred yards. The mud was still warm, soft, and deep. Stones, either crystallized, or submitted to the agency of fire, were found in considerable abundance imbedded in the mud or in its immediate vicinity: they appeared to consist chiefly of a breccia, in which the ingredients were, for the most part, clay, felspar, and quartz; the clay somewhat vitrified, porous, and of a green colour; the felspar interspersed through it in small reddish grains. Iron pyrites, calcareous spar, and earth resembling gypsum, obsidian, and the pumice stone, were also met with in small quantities. "It would seem that little or no lava had been ejected; it is, nevertheless, possible that volcanic productions of that nature may lie concealed under the mud. A quantity of scoriaceous and evidently volcanic matter, appeared at the foot of Nagadong." On the north side of the hill, particularly, are found masses of trachyte, basalt, clinkstone, serpentine combined with felspar, a calcareous stone enclosing nodules of iron pyrites, with pieces of obsidian, and a stone resembling pitchstone. "Hence it would appear (whatever the cause may be), that the productions of these mud volcanoes must have been, at one time, very different from what they are at present; or, that their powers of ejecting matter were far greater."

SLAVERY.

"In the district of Zillah Behar, the principal agricultural labourers are of the castes called Kuhars, Koonbys, Dhanooks, and Moolagodas. Almost the whole of these are, in point of fact, slaves, and any of the above designations is considered synonimous with *nuffer*, or 'slave,' all over the district. The whole form a very large number, probably not less than 50,000, who are employed chiefly as agricultural labourers, but also extensively as domestic servants; in proof of which, I may mention that it is rare to see any umla, however small his salary, or any zemindar, however small his property, attend kutcherry, without a slave to carry his carpet; and, in fact, it is notorious that they all have slaves, which are daily bought and sold as openly as any other property, and the deeds of sale or transfer regularly registered by the register of deeds, or sealed by the kazee. The condition of the slaves is not very bad; they get enough to keep them alive, both of clothes and food. However, be this as it may, there can be no doubt of the propriety of some regulation respecting two other classes of slaves which I am about to mention. One is, that of girls sold to procuresses, to be brought up as prostitutes; the other, boys sold to be made eunuchs of. The former I have not room to say any thing about in this letter; but the case of the latter is so atrocious and disgraceful to a Christian government, that I feel persuaded it only requires exposure to be remedied. The miscreants who practise the trade of eunuch-making, are called heejerahs. They purchase the boys at a tender age, and after emasculating them and teaching them to dance and sing, either sell them to rich natives to be employed in their zenanahs, or let them out to dance and sing for their profit. I know of two boys bought a few years ago (notters) for Rs. 12, and treated in this way. The number of children unsexed in this district annually I know not, nor do I suppose that it is large, but that the abominable practice prevails at this moment I know. No arguments can be required to show the propriety of putting a stop to this horrid practice. The duty of Government is clear; it ought to be prohibited at once. Natives of respectability speak of it with disgust, and would rather second the endeavours of Government to put a stop to it than otherwise."—*India Gaz.*

RESUMPTION OF LANDS.

The resumption plan will most probably be promulgated and enforced; it contemplates two appointments *de novo*—in the first place, a revenue judge, and secondly, a deputy collector. The duties of the deputy, or originating jurisdiction, will be to get up the cases for adjudication, to prepare the records, and pleadings, and evidence, and then *commit* them, as it were, for trial to the revenue judge. The revenue judge, or second jurisdiction, will then try the causes, declaring, in favour of the validity of the sunnuds, or *vice versâ*. From his decision an appeal will lie to the special commissioner, under Reg. III. of 1828. After lands may have been declared liable to resumption, it will be the duty of the deputy to assess them, assisted, we suppose, by uncovenanted agency, in conformity with the provisions of Reg. VII. of 1822, as modified by Reg. IX. of 1833. The necessity for a speedy adjustment of these claims seems admitted by

all; but, with due deference to the opinion of the able functionaries from whom the plan is reported to have emanated, it appears to us that labour and expense would be saved by vesting a decision at once in one authority to be appointed,—whether deputy collector or commissioner. But, under this arrangement, the servants employed must be *selected* for the duty. We have no doubt, however, that the plan is receiving, in all its details, the most careful consideration of Government, and will shortly be presented to the public in a shape calculated to alleviate the hardship and distress which delayed investigation is causing to landed proprietors of every description.—*Cal. Cour.*

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT BANDAH.

There is every prospect of the speedy establishment of an English school, upon an efficient scale, at Banda in Bundlekund. The native chiefs have gone most cheerfully into the enlightened views of the Governor General's agent in that province, and agreed to rate themselves according to their respective incomes for its support. The introduction of the English language, and, through it, of European science, into this large and populous province, will mark the period of Lord William Bentinck's progress through the upper provinces (for to this must the present movement be traced) as one of unfading interest. The movement seems general throughout those provinces. The raja of Kotah has, we learn, already provided himself with an English instructor for his family, who will also act as his secretary. The college at Allahabad will, we believe, commence about the beginning of the next year. The dangerous illness of the gentleman who has been appointed to organize it, has delayed the opening of the institution; but we learn that he is now convalescent, and will proceed to the station without further delay.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

SUPPRESSION OF THUGISM.

There seems every probability that this abominable system, which has been gaining ground in the Western Provinces ever since the suppression of the Pindarrees, is likely to be extinguished. Mr. Macleod, of the civil service, who is employed on this service in Ajmere, has recently apprehended Thirty thugs, and sent them into Saugor. Parties of sepoys and Thug approvers are stationed on all the principal roads from Loodiana to Nusseerabad. Numerous bodies have been lately dug up around Ajmere; eight were disinterred only a few days ago. As the different thakoors and zumeendars obtain a share of the plunder, there is great difficulty in prevailing on the Rajpoots to surrender the plunderers. It is calculated that there are never less than 100 Thugs out on these expeditions at a time. A few months ago, 200 assembled from different quarters at a village near Jeypore; but as there was a fear that their large number might excite suspicion, they separated. One hundred Thugs slaughter, on an average, *eight hundred persons a month*; and it is not, therefore, going beyond the truth to affirm that, between the Nerbudda and the Sutlege, the number murdered every year is not less than *ten thousand*.—*Ibid.*

SOONDERBUNS.

We understand that orders have been lately received from England, to survey the whole sea-face of the Soonderbuns. This will be a fatiguing employment, requiring considerable time. It is surprising how much uncertainty now exists, regarding the figure and even the latitude of the numerous head-lands which terminate the Delta of the Ganges.—*Cal. Cour.*

SAVINGS BANK.

The savings bank was opened to the public on the 1st November. On that day there were 62 deposits, varying from Rs. 1 up to 400, and amounting in the whole to Rs. 3,828. The depositors were mostly men in the pilot service, and assistants of every class in the public offices. At the head of the first day's list appear the names of Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore and his son for Rs. 400 each, as an example to the Hindoo community. Many deposits of Rs. 5 and 10 were received from the native writers in the bank of Bengal, Baboo Ramcomul Sein, the khazanchee of that establishment, having exerted himself to explain to the assistants the nature of the benefits which the savings bank afforded.

The rules of the bank, drawn up by a committee, have passed council, and are published in the *Gazette* of the 12th October. The principal features of the plan are, that the bank will be under Government responsibility, and open to receive deposits from all classes without distinction, in sums not less than one rupee; and 4 per cent. interest is to be allowed thereon, Government reserving the power of lowering or raising the rate of interest after six months' notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*. When the deposits of an individual amount to Rs. 500, they are to be transferred to the 4 per cent. loan. The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee of management: — Charles Morley, Esq. and J. A. Dorin, Esq. government agents; Adjutant General of the army; Adjutant General of his Majesty's forces; Senior Officer of the King's troops in Fort William; Town Major; Theodore Dickens, Esq.; C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.; Captain Henderson; James Kyd, Esq.; Dwarkanath Tagore; Anscotosh Day; Radhamadub Banerjea; Ram Comul Sen; Russomoy Dutt; Cossy Persaud Ghose.

FAIR AT ANNANDALE.

On the 27th of September, a fair was held at Simla, in the Himalaya mountains. Tents were pitched in the vale of Annandale, in the pine-groves, and a long line of booths offered a splendid exhibition, vying in variety with similar exhibitions in England. These collections of different articles for use and ornament were the work of most of the ladies of Simla, assisted by contributions from their fair sisters at stations on the plains, Allahabad, Meerut, Umballa, &c. Several ladies of Simla superintended the sale; the amateur auctioneers were happy in their description and recommendation; and the spirited bidding was an encouragement and reward to the high and generous feeling, which had supplied the articles for sale. Numerous productions of great taste and beauty were eagerly bought; and drawings and sketches of the mountain magnificence around, among which were several by the lady whose active benevolence originated and arranged the fair, brought very high prices. Between 700 and 800 rupees were collected. The produce of the sale is for the establishment and support of a native female school, at Subathoo, for mental instruction, and needle-work, &c., induced by the success which attended the efforts of the lady before alluded to, during her residence there last year, where she established a boy's school, which soon obtained near fifty scholars, and elicited such general application for instruction, that it included adults, and several females. These latter, however, influenced by domestic habits, subsequently withdrew, and it was found, on visiting their houses, that though instruction was still courted, the nature of the establishment, a boy's school, opposed their attendance. The Subathoo school still flourishes, and has at present near 50 scholars; the old Gooroo, the superintendent, was at the fair, with the first class of his boys, who brought the contribution of flowers from the Himalaya to decorate the scene, whose benevolent object was to extend the happiness and instruction attempted towards themselves, to their sisters and the female community around.—*Delhi Gaz.*

FRENCH ARTISANS.

Two French artisans brought a brass Tazeah made in France, and, with the political agent's permission, placed it before the nabob's palace at Moorshedabad. The nabob admired their workmanship, adored the Tazeah, bestowing Rs. 25,000 and rich clothes on the speculators, who presented each 5 gold mohurs as nuzzerana, and said that if his highness required other similar curious works, they would be happy to order them out for him. The nabob replied that the French were an ingenious people, and he would be happy to see other specimens of their talents. He then expressed a wish to have a model of the Kabah at Mecca.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

FAIR AT HURDWAR.

We understand that the annual fair at Hurdwar was but thinly attended in March and April last. Indeed, the bramhans of the place appear fully to expect a speedy termination of all its sanctity. One of them held a singular conversation with a friend of ours, which shews the change of opinion now prevailing amongst his countrymen in those quarters, and is therefore highly interesting. He said he was convinced that nothing would be able to withstand the British power, and nothing prevent men from embracing the Christian faith: for in former years he used to argue that, while Bhurtpore stood, the English would never prevail; but now that is gone, and Runjeet Singha alone remains, and from some months' residence at Lahore, he was strongly impressed with the idea, that European influence was paramount there, and Runjeet, instead of being independent, was controlled by his own general, M. Allard. "Let but the Ganges cease," said he, "and nothing will remain to Hindoos but to embrace the Christian faith." When told that, within the last fifteen years, many of the ghat-bramhans at Delhi had left their employment of marking the foreheads of the people after bathing, and had become hirkarrahs, and thence it was supposed that the Hindoo faith was declining, this same man observed, "Why go so far? I am an instance of what has been said. I have no want of wealth at home; and as to honour, the hundreds of thousands of rajas, baboos, and men of all ranks, that come to this mela, come to bathe in the Ganges and to worship us bramhans. Yet the Sovereign Ruler of all has so withdrawn my mind from my employment, that I wander with a kind of fatality among Europeans for some degraded occupation. Now what is this, but God himself turning my heart first to the English people, and then to their ways?"

Another bramhan of Hurdwar made some curious observations about what he called "the determinations of God." When the Governor General was at Hurdwar, this man had been standing at a distance, looking at his lordship's tent, and was called by one of the secretaries, and asked if he had any suit to make. Recollecting one common distress, that all the pundas of Hurdwar laboured under, from the annual accumulation of sand in the Brumha-Koond, he begged that a party of convicts from Saharunpore might be ordered

to clear the ghat once a year. "This small request," said the punda, "the lord saheb thought proper to refuse, although lakhs of rupees had been expended on the ghat and the roads, solely for our benefit. Now I see," he added, "that the determinations of God are unalterable: Gunga-jee has but sixty-six years to continue, and the gathering sand is a mark that her end is nigh. We try to avert the evil for our brend; but God will not suffer it; and the English, who are so considerate and kind in every other respect, will not aid us in this. I see that the purposes of God are not to be averted."—*Sum. Durpun.*

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The report of the conference of the steam-committee with the Governor-general, made our readers acquainted with the design now in contemplation for the prosecution of steam-navigation. A majority of the committee are or were of opinion, that the Bengal funds should still be applied to the purposes set forth in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 5th September, *i. e.* in making four voyages annually with the *Hugh Lindsay* from Bombay to Suez, free of all charge to the community except that of providing coals. Such a resolution was at least consistent with former proceedings, and it must have been founded on the opinion, opposed to that expressed by the Bombay committee, that the *Hugh Lindsay* was capable of performing four voyages annually. We find it stated, however, that "it was admitted on all hands" that the *Hugh Lindsay* could not be expected to perform more than one, or at the most two voyages during the next year. How such a resolution could be passed in the face of such an admission, we do not understand; and it is equally incomprehensible, how such an admission can be made, and yet the Bombay committee be blamed for declining to undertake what is thus acknowledged to be an impossibility. It appears also, that the cost for coal alone, in sailing the *Hugh Lindsay*, is more serious than has hitherto been supposed. The total cost of the four voyages for coal was Rs. 1,85,000, averaging for each voyage Rs. 46,250; and the total proceeds for passengers and letters were Rs. 56,900, averaging for each voyage Rs. 14,225. Deducting the one sum from the other, the average annual loss, for coal alone, was upwards of Rs. 32,000; and, according to this showing, the total amount of the Indian subscriptions, estimated roughly at two lakhs, would be absorbed in a year and a-half, during six voyages of the *Hugh Lindsay*, even if the government, as was proposed, should pay every expense except that of coal. With the knowledge of this fact, can we any longer doubt that the Bombay committee acted wisely in declining the Calcutta proposal?

The government and the committee, it would appear, now seriously contemplate sailing a steamer from Calcutta to Suez, and in connection with this project the *Forbes* has been mentioned. The design is in many respects more feasible than the employment of the *Lindsay*, and the chief question that arises is, whether the means are possessed to purchase or to hire her. The purchase of the vessel by the committee is out of the question; but if the government considers that the *Hugh Lindsay* cannot enable it to meet the expectations that have been raised by the liberal offer of the use of that vessel, the purchase of the *Forbes* by the government is not improbable, in order that it may thus possess the means of fulfilling those expectations. If the committee cannot, and the government will not, purchase the *Forbes*, she must be hired. We have great doubts of the ability of the steam-committee to hire the *Forbes* on the most moderate terms the assignees can accept, and the purchase of the vessel by government is, as far as we can see, the only mode in which it can be made applicable to the object contemplated. — *India Gaz. Nov. 5.*

The steam-fund has made no progress during the last week, except in the realization of former subscriptions. We understand that a negociation is still going on for the hire of the *Forbes*, which, with some slight alterations—chiefly by raising the after-deck—it is now confidently expected will be able to perform the voyage at any season from Bengal. The assignees' offer to the committee is, that the latter shall pay Rs. 4,000 per month, for the use of the vessel for three voyages to Suez, keeping up an insurance upon her of Rs. 2,50,000 and providing the coals.—*Cal. Cour. Nov.* 11.

CASTE AMONGST NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The following letter from the Bishop of Calcutta to the native churches and missionaries, prohibiting the distinctions of caste amongst native Christians, is important: the result is looked forward to with much interest:—

"To the Reverend Brethren, the Missionaries, in the Diocese of Calcutta, and the Flocks gathered by their labours or entrusted to their care.

"Palace, Calcutta, July 5, 1833.

"Reverend and dear brethren: Having heard that some usages of an unfavourable nature prevail in certain of the native churches, and more particularly in the southern parts of the peninsula, I am bound by the obligations of my sacred office to deliver to you this my paternal opinion and advice. My honoured and revered predecessors in this see, now with God, laboured to abate the inconveniences to which I allude; and I am much relieved in discharging my own share of this duty, by the memorials of their previous admonitions which I have had the opportunity of consulting. Their abstinence from any official interference ought to have commended their advice to your cheerful acquiescence, and to have superseded the necessity of my now entering upon the subject: but as their forbearance and kindness have failed to produce the desired effect, you will not be surprised if I feel compelled, as the pastor and bishop of souls, under Christ our Lord, in this diocese, to prescribe to you what seems to me essential to the preservation of the purity of the Christian faith amongst you.

"The unfavourable usages to which I refer arise, as I understand, from the distinction of castes. These castes are still retained; customs in the public worship of Almighty God, and even in the approach to the altar of the Lord, are derived from them; the refusal of acts of common humanity often follow; processions, at marriages and other relics of heathenism, are at times preserved; marks on the countenance are sometimes borne; envy, hatred, pride, alienation of heart, are too much engendered; the discipline and subjection of the flock to its shepherd are frequently violated; combinations to oppose the lawful and devout directions of the missionaries are formed: in short, under the name of Christianity, half the evils of paganism are retained.

"These various instances of the effects of the one false principle, the retention of caste, might be multiplied. They differ, no doubt, in different places. In some stations, they are slight and few; in others, numerous and dangerous. Many, many native congregations are, as I trust, free from them altogether. Many have nearly accomplished their removal. I speak, therefore, generally, as the reports have reached me. I throw no blame on individuals, whether ministers or people: it is to the system that my present remarks apply; and it is in love I proceed to give my decision.

"The distinction of castes, then, must be abandoned, decidedly, immediately, finally; and those who profess to belong to Christ must give this proof of their having really 'put off,' concerning the former conversation, 'the old, and having put on the new man,' in Christ Jesus. The Gospel recognizes no distinctions such as those of castes, imposed by a heathen usage, bearing in some respects a supposed religious obligation, condemning those in the lower ranks to perpetual abasement, placing an immoveable barrier against all general advance and improvement in society, cutting asunder the bonds of human fellowship on the one hand, and preventing those of Christian love on the other. Such distinctions, I say, the Gospel does not recognize. On the contrary, it teaches us that God 'hath made of one blood all the nations of men:' it teaches us that whilst 'the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them,' it must not be so amongst the followers of Christ; but that 'whosoever will be great amongst them, is to be their minister; and whosoever will be chief among them, is to be their servant: even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.'

"The decision of the apostle is, accordingly, most express. 'There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.' For if the strong separation between the holy nation and the Gentiles, which was imposed by God himself, and had subsisted from the first legation of Moses, was abolished, and the wall of division dug down, and all the world placed on one common footing under the Gospel, how much more are heathen subdivisions, arising from the darkness of an unconverted and idolatrous state, and connected in so many ways with the memorials of polytheism, to be abolished?

"Yet more conclusive, if possible, is the holy apostle's language in another epistle: 'Seeing ye have put off the old man with his deeds, and have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him; where' (in which transition, when this mighty change has taken place) 'there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian, Scythian, bond and free; but Christ is all, and in all.' So overwhelming is the flood by which all petty distinctions of nation, caste, privilege, rank, climate, position in civilization are effaced, and one grand distinction substituted,—that between those who are renewed after the image of God, and those who remain in the state of fallen nature.

"Imagine only the blessed apostle to visit your churches; suppose him to follow you in your distinctions of caste, to go with you to the table of the Lord, to observe your domestic and social alienations, to see your funeral and marriage ceremonies, to notice these and other remains of heathenism hanging upon you and infecting even what you hold of Christianity; to hear your contemptuous language towards those of inferior caste to yourselves, to witness your insubordination to your pastors, and your divisions, and disorders; imagine the holy apostle, or the blessed and divine Saviour himself, to be personally present, and to mark all

this commixture of Gentile abominations with the doctrine of the Gospel, what would they say? Would not the apostle repeat his language to the Corinthians, 'wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing; I will receive you, and be a father unto you; and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty?' And would not the adorable Redeemer say again what he pronounced when on earth, 'he that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me; and he that loveth son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me; and he that taketh not his cross and followeth after me, is not worthy of me?'

"There are two objections, dearly beloved, which may be raised against this statement: the one, that St. Paul 'became all things to all men, that by all means he might save some;' the other, that civil distinctions are recognized in the New Testament, and prevail in all Christian nations.

"To the first I answer, that the apostle did, indeed, for a time, tolerate the Jewish prejudices in favour of the Mosaic law, which had been itself of divine institution, and was not wholly abolished till the destruction of Jerusalem and the dissolution of the Jewish polity; but that this lends no support to a distinction heathenish in its origin, and inconsistent with the equal privileges to which all are, under the Gospel, admitted. A divine law, introductory to Christianity, though at length superseded by it, and a cruel institution, which sprung at first from idolatry, and is opposed to the whole spirit of Christianity, are totally different things. Nor are we to forget, that even during the brief period that the Jewish law was permitted to retain any force, the apostle denounced in the strongest manner, and directed the whole Epistle to the Galatians against, the fatal error of trusting to it before God. All the mildness and gentleness of the apostle, therefore, we desire to imitate, in the wise and gradual instruction of the new convert; but an inveterate evil, spread through large bodies of professed Christians, and going on to evaporate the whole force of the Gospel, we must carefully eradicate.

"The other objection is answered in a word. The civil distinctions of rank amongst Christians form no hinderance to the intercourse and offices of charity. There is no impassable barrier. The first noble in the land will enter the abode, and administer to the wants, of the poorest cottager. There is nothing to hinder any one from rising, by industry and good conduct, to the loftiest elevations in society. The shades and gradations of rank are shifting perpetually. Birth condemns no class of men, from generation to generation, to inevitable contempt, debasement, and servitude. The grace of Christ, charity, the church, the public worship of God, the holy communion, various circumstances of life, and occasions of emergency, unite all, poor as well as rich, in one common fold, under one common shepherd. 'The rich and the poor,' under the Gospel, 'meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.' Distinctions in civil society the Gospel acknowledges and retains only when they are the natural result of differences of talents, industry, piety, station, and success.

"The decision, therefore, remains untouched by these objections; in the necessity of making which I am confirmed by two circumstances, the one, that in Bengal no distinction of castes is known amongst the converts—it is renounced in the very first instance; the other, that apostacies to heathenism have been of late but too frequent in the congregations where the distinction is permitted to remain.

"In the practical execution, however, of the present award, dear brethren, much wisdom and charity, united with firmness, will be requisite.

"1. The catechumens, preparing for baptism, must be informed by you of the bishop's decision, and must be gently and tenderly advised to submit to it. Of course, the minister informs the bishop or archdeacon a week previously to the intended baptism of each convert, agreeably to the directions given by my honoured predecessor, in his charge delivered at Madras in Nov. 1830: and this will afford opportunity for each particular case being well considered.

"2. The children of native Christians will, in the next place, not be admitted to the holy communion without this renunciation of castes—their previous education being directed duly to this, amongst other duties of the Christian religion: no material difficulties will, I trust, arise here.

"3. With respect to the adult Christians already admitted to the holy communion, I should recommend that their prejudices and habits be so far consulted as not to insist on an open, direct, renunciation of caste. The execution of the award, in the case of all new converts and communicants, will speedily wear out the practice.

"4. In the meantime, it may suffice that overt acts, which spring from the distinction of castes, be at once and finally discontinued in the church; whether places in the church be concerned, or the manner of approach to the Lord's table, or processions in marriages, or marks on the forehead made with paint or mixtures; or differences of food or dress—whatever be the overt acts, they must, in the church, and so far as the influence of ministers goes, be at once abandoned.

"5. Subjection in all lawful things to the ministers and pastors set over them, must, further, accompany this obedience to the Gospel. The resistance to due discipline, the tumults, the slanders, the spirit of insubordination, the discontent of which I hear such painful tidings, must be renounced; and the temper of evangelical piety and obedience, according to the word of Christ, must be cultivated.

"6. The only effectual means, dear brethren, missionaries, and pastors of the native congregations, of restoring the simplicity and purity of the Gospel, is to preach and live yourselves more fully according to the grace of the New Testament. The union of scriptural doctrine with holy consistency of conduct, is the secret of all revivals of the decayed piety of churches. You will observe, that when the apostles depress and condemn inferior and petty distinctions and grounds of separation, they do it by exalting the gigantic blessings of salvation—by declaring that they who have been baptized into Jesus Christ, have 'put on Christ,'—by asserting, that if 'any man be in Christ, he is a new creature,'—by pronouncing, that 'Christ is all in all' those who 'believe in his name.'

"7. Let us do the same. The holiness of God's law, the evil of sin, the fall of man, his responsibility, his helplessness, his state of condemnation before God—these are the topics which prepare for the Gospel of Christ. Repentance is thus wrought, by the grace of the Holy Spirit, in the heart. Then the glory of Christ begins to break out upon the awakened and contrite soul. The sun shines not with more clearness, when the whole heaven is illustrated and gilded with his beams, than the Sun of Righteousness pours his bright light upon the unveiled mind. This leads to pardon, justification, acceptance, adoption, peace of conscience, hope of heaven. Then regeneration and progressive sanctification have their due course. Holiness is the fruit of faith and follows after justification. The inhabitation of the spirit consecrates every Christian a temple of God. Good works in all the branches of newness of life, are thus produced, even as the rich fruit by the tree, enabling us to discern its real nature and value. Prayer, the worship of God, the divine authority of the sabbath, the sacraments, the apostolical order and discipline of the church, the obedience due to pastors, the general duties springing from the communion of saints, with preparation for death, judgment, and eternity, close the main topics of evangelical doctrine.

"8. When these are enforced with the tenderness and boldness which become the minister of Christ; when they are accompanied with private visits, exhortations, and prayers, they are bound upon the conscience by the consistent walk of him who delivers them; the blessing of the Holy Spirit gives efficacy to the instructions; men are awakened, born anew, roused, brought from the darkness of heathenism unto the light of the Gospel, and 'from the power of Satan unto God.' They burst the thraldom of a natural state. Friends, family ties, privileges, caste, distinctions fall, like Dagon, before the truth, of which the Ark of old was the symbol. The convert rejoices 'to count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus his Lord.' He crucifies the whole body of sin; he presents his body 'a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is his reasonable service.'

"In this way, beloved brethren, will 'the God of all grace' recover your decayed churches. Thus will 'the power of godliness' revisit you. Thus will apostacies cease, and the weak be confirmed and 'built up on their most holy faith.'

"Full of love to you all, is the heart which dictates these lines. I long to be able myself to visit you, and see the effects of this my pastoral letter upon you. Think me not too harsh, severe, or rigid. God knows the tenderness with which I would cherish you, as a nurse cherisheth her children. It is that very tenderness which induces me to grieve you for a moment, that you may attain everlasting consolations. Faithless is the shepherd who sees the wolf coming, and fleeth, and leaveth the sheep. So would be the bishop, who, hearing of the enemy of souls ravaging amongst you, shunned, from a false delicacy, to warn you of the danger. Rather, brethren, both ministers and people,—I trust that my God will give an entrance to his word, by however weak and unworthy an instrument, into your hearts,—rather, I hope you will be ready, before you read these lines, 'to put away from you' these practices, which weaken your strength, and dishonour the 'holy name wherewith you are called.' 'Yes,' let each one say, 'it is the voice of the good shepherd that we hear—we will follow the call—we will rejoice to renounce for Christ's sake our dearest objects of affection—we will offer our Isaac upon the altar—we will give up ourselves without reserve, not only in these instances, but in every other, to Him who hath 'lived, and died, and revived, that he might be Lord both of the dead and living.'

"To the grace of this adorable Saviour I commend you, and am,

Your faithful brother,

(Signed) "DANIEL CALCUTTA."

THE BEGYANA SAR SUNGWHO.

We have received the two first numbers of the *Begyana Sar Sungwho*, or "Hindu

Manual of Literature and Science," and were really most agreeably surprised at the very neat appearance of this new member of the periodical press. In general, beauty of form and type and paper have been very little regarded in newspapers and books intended for the perusal of the natives, which we think a great mistake. In spite of all this neatness, however, the price of the *Hindu Manual* is fixed at only twelve annas per mensem, or eight rupees per annum paid in advance, for sixteen pages octavo of English and Bengalee, printed at the Baptist Mission press, and issued twice a-month, with occasional cuts. The conductors are Mr. M. W. Woollaston and Baboos Gunga Churn Sen and Novo Kumar Chukruvurtee.—*Cal. Cour.*

IMPORTANCE OF THE ULTRA-GANGETIC POSSESSIONS AS GRAIN-COUNTRIES.

The present season in Sylhet has been very violent and rainy, and considerable damage has been sustained, the river having twice risen over its banks, destroyed all the rice, and laid the towns under water. Grain has in consequence risen very much, but supplies are derived from Cachar, which will this year furnish double the quantity it did last year, to the great relief of the Sylhet district and not less to the benefit of the cultivators in Cachar, for whose produce a demand has thus been created. It is supposed that Cachar will this year export not less than 65,000 maunds. In like manner, during six months only of the year 1830-31, upwards of three lacks of maunds of rice were exported from Arracan.

Neither the government nor the public are fully aware of the importance of bringing under cultivation the countries on the borders of Bengal, and at a time like the present, when nearly the whole peninsula *intra Gangem*, is suffering under the common calamity of want of rain, their value as granaries should not be overlooked. The advantage they possess consists in their superior elevation, combined with a high degree of fertility. They are far above the level of the general inundations to which Bengal is subject, and they are consequently capable of contributing supplies of grain, when our crops in these plains have suffered materially from too heavy falls of rain. In countries so far above the level of Bengal, the excess of rain is of little consequence, as inundations can only be temporary. Thus, while Sylhet is nearly ruined by excessive inundations, Cachar has escaped almost entirely: an advantage derived from the cause we have stated. In Arracan the fall of rain is at least twice as great as in Bengal, but as the land on that coast enjoys a drain to the sea, the rice does not suffer from it. Bengal is less fortunate. The whole sea-border from Chittagong to Cuttack, is liable to sea inundations, and the government is obliged to maintain embankments against both land and sea-floods. The eastern border districts might prove a resource even in dearths occasioned by scanty rains, for the lands run up so far amongst the hills, or lie so immediately under them, that they never experience a scarcity of water. Arracan, Cachar, and Assam, are nearly equally fertile countries, and they are of the more importance, as being thus in a great measure beyond the influence of our seasons. The British possessions beyond the Ganges have had rather too much rain this season, but in the three provinces we have mentioned, the season has, notwithstanding, been very favourable.—*India Gaz., Oct.* 4.

NATIVE SEMINARY OF THE SCOTS CHURCH.

We had the gratification this morning of witnessing the examination of the native boys of the seminary supported by the general assembly of the church of Scotland, in the large hall of the town-hall. There were upwards of 300 boys, between the ages, apparently, of six and about fourteen. The lord bishop and several clergymen attended, and the scene was enlivened with the presence of a number of ladies. So interesting a scene, indeed, we have rarely witnessed. It surprised us, however, to observe very few grown-up natives among the company; we naturally expected to see the hall crowded with the parents and relatives of the boys, proud of their attainments, and watching their performances in the public ordeal to which they were subjected. The boys, however, needed no stimulus; emulation was as active among them, as if they had been in the play-ground at some favourite game, and at every question there were a dozen of them instantly ready to give an appropriate answer. The examination was conducted by Mr. Duff himself, who must have enjoyed this triumph of his own useful labours.—*Cal. Cour., Oct.* 4.

The following essay by Mohes Chunder Bonnerjee excited much amusement, particularly among the female portion of the company:—

"*On the best Practical Means for Educating the Hindoo Females.*

"It has been the opinion of some persons that the best method of educating the Hindoo females, is to let them have their free will; of others, to let them mix in society; but I say, that in vain do they so assert, because I think if they get their free will, and be allowed to mix in society, before a little education be cultivated in their hearts, the effects will be quite the reverse of good. Instead of making them wise, it will rather enable them to commit more crimes than they did before; because *then*, while they were confined in their own houses, and were not allowed to go out, although they thought of many crimes, yet they could not commit them easily; while *now*, when they have the opportunity of going wherever, and doing whatever they please, as they have a natural tendency for doing evil, so they will rather commit crimes than derive any good effect from this liberty, unless there be some power either of religion or of education to guide them.

"My poor opinion is, that the first thing the Hindoos have to do, in order to educate their females, is, to have a higher notion of them than mere slaves or domestic animals, such as dogs, cats, &c., and to treat them as human beings. Secondly, to give them private education by themselves. And thirdly and lastly, for the improvement of the knowledge they have already got, to let them have their free will, and allowance to join in society should be given to them, but for the improvement of the education which they may have got from the females. For instance, what good will it do to an ignorant Hindoo female, if she be allowed to go out of her own house, and to do whatever she pleases? None that I see, except that she will try and imitate those persons who are the doers of evil actions. On the other hand, if the seeds of education be first cultivated in her heart (which is always prepared for it, and is as fit as that of man) and then she be allowed to go out, she will draw good lessons even from the meanest insect that she shall see."—*India Gaz.*

DOST MAHOMED KHAN, GOVERNOR OF CABOOL.

"Next to the bazar, or I should say preceding it, is Dost Mahomed Khan, the sirdar of Cabool, who deserves particular notice, not only as a ruler, but as a man. I might be able to show him off in Persian, but I am not sufficiently cognoscent in the English language to do his character justice, and must finish him in few words. His chief ornament is that rare qualification, personal respectability; for he is a little man with a formal and inexpressive face, destitute of those shadows which signalize high birth and sovereign power. As to his dress, this would not be recognized in decent company; if any thing it would look coarse. Of state he is equally deficient, and in respect to regal equipage and the emblems of chieftainship, we seek in vain for the faintest traces; the apartments he delights to occupy are as meagre in material as in appearance, and the dim light of a single candle (a large one however) only shows their defects, but they are the palaces of kings; and in his eyes are more estimable than the barbaric pomp of gold, silver, or the richest gems of Golconda. Thus with a plain face and poor dress, no showy accompaniments either in retinue or residence, he is to all intents and purposes a common man, and we may well imagine the effect such a figure would produce upon the gay courtiers from the palaces of Delhi, or an individual accustomed to the grave formalities or haughty significance of an European throne; but it is not all gold that glitters; and Dost Mahomed, who at first appears sleepy, awakes and displays an intelligence and acuteness, and at the same time a happy tone of conversation, to which I know no parallel. Runjeet Sing perhaps approaches to it, but he leans upon his state. All Indian kings appear through rich garniture and rose odours and the medium of trained courtiers. Dost Mahomed speaks for himself to great advantage. The simplicity of his carriage, while it renders him remarkably sociable, does not permit him to court familiarity, and away from his presence we are as far distant as if in Siberia. He is a man who seems to care for nobody individually; people from all quarters of the world visit his capital, and are treated civilly."—*From the Journal of Mohun Lal, formerly student at Delhi College.*

ABOLITION OF CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT.

A proposed regulation has been published in the *Gazette*, for abolishing corporeal punishment; for substituting a fine in certain cases for a sentence of labour; and for the gradual introduction of a better system of prison discipline. The preamble states: "Whereas corporeal punishment has not been found efficacious for the prevention of crime, either by reformation or by example; and whereas it is always degrading to the individual, and by affixing marks of infamy which often are for ever indelible, prevents his return to an honest course of life; and whereas there is every reason to fear that it is in many cases injudiciously and unnecessarily inflicted, becoming a grievous and irremediable wrong; and whereas it is becoming and expedient that the British Government, as the paramount power in India, should present in its own system the principles of the most enlightened legislation, and should endeavour by its example to encourage the native states to exchange their barbarous and cruel punishments of maiming, of torture, of loss of limb, for those of a more merciful and wise character, by which the individual may be reformed, and the community saved from these brutalizing exhibitions," &c.

LAND REVENUE AND RIGHTS OF PUTTEEDARS.

A proposed regulation has [illegible]

lished in the *Gazette*, for facilitating the collection of the revenue of government, and defining the interest intended to be conveyed by public sales for the realization of arrears of the public revenue in putteedaree tenures. The preamble states: "The regulations in force authorize the application of duress for enforcing the payment of arrears of the public revenue, only against the person and property of the contracting malgoozar, leaving him to proceed against the putteedars by suit of distraint. But, with reference to the peculiar nature of these coparcenaries, the existing enactments appear to be insufficient, on the one hand, for the protection of the rights of the putteedars, and, on the other hand, for the punctual realization of the dues of government. The regulations are also deficient in not authorizing with sufficient distinctness the sale or transfer of the puttees of defaulting putteedars in coparcenary estates, and in not defining the interest intended to be conveyed by public sales of such estates. Further rules are likewise required for the due protection of the ryots, whose right to the permanent occupancy of their lands may have been ascertained and recognized at a settlement formed according to the rules of Regulation VII. 1822, as modified by Regulation IX. of 1833.

THE DOORGA POOJA.

Those who have, for a series of years, habitually made the round of the nautches inform us that the grandeur of the Pooja has "fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf." By some this is ascribed to the decline of wealth, or rather to its more equal distribution; others assign the "march of intellect," as a reason for the disappearance of the ancient gaiety. Whatever it may be, we certainly never beheld a more melancholy exhibition than was presented in the various illuminated halls and court-yards, into which our complaisance suffered us to be led the other night. Threading its way through "narrow defiles and sloughs of despond," our small party found itself, after an hour's journey, in the midst of a dense and motley crowd, who were regaling on sights, sounds, and smells, of the most undefinable description. At Raja Gopee Bahadour's, there were illuminations and transparencies without number, where nothing was illuminated save the faces of a few sepoys and syces, and nothing transparent but the wretchedness of the whole business. In the centre of a square or court-yard, surrounded by all the beauty and fashion of Cossitollah and the Durrumtollah, might be seen Madras jugglers and tumblers, bayadères, and tum-tum beaters. Here was the Taglioni of the Loll Bazaar painfully pirouetting to the wonderment of the "independent classes;" and there the Pasta of Rany-moody gully, redolent of mogree and paun juice,

"Screaming above her fiddlers three,
"Chota—Chota mutchelee."

In one apartment, where oil of coco-nut competed in effluvium with goolaub and uttar, his highness of Moorshedabad, comfortably seated in a huge arm-chair, drank in the tones of a screaming *artiste*, and ever and anon gracefully turned to the English ladies, *standing* and perspiring behind him, honouring them with a kind and considerate look, as much as to say, "I hope you enjoy ourselves." In another apartment were jammed together wealthy provisioners and half-batta subs,—rajas and mates of country ships,—senior merchants and under-constables—illustrating, after a most pleasant fashion, the *egalité* to which Calcutta society is fast approaching. This moment, a discordant combination of scrapes betokened the climax of Lalla's labours in the cause of song—and the next, 'God save the King,' by a villainous band of clarionets and drums proclaimed the *entrée* of the youthful raja of Chitpore, attended by his confidants and aid-de-camps. We thought the raja reeled a little—or it might have been the swagger of conscious dignity. At Ashotass Day's, supper and refreshments were offered to the guests, and sundry deleterious drugs, nicknamed sherry and champaign, were poured down the throats of the happy Christians, who congregated to join in the homage rendering to Doorga. In one house which we visited, the amusements were diversified by a burglarious assault on a godown supposed to contain creature-comforts, and the well-meant hospitality of the simple host was rewarded, by sundry gentlemen in European costume, with violence, abusive epithets, and downright robbery.

On the whole, the nocturnal festivities of the Doorga Poojah appeared to us sufficiently disgusting, presenting not one redeemable feature beyond the kindness and civility of the entertainers. It is a comfort to think they are over, and that the honest men who assisted at them are returning to their usual avocations. The impediment to business arising from these abominations is most serious, and we fervently hope that the better sense and increasing intelligence of the Hindoos will lead to their gradual discontinuance, or the substitution of some more rational entertainment. Let them bear in mind the counsel of the *Gyannaneshun*, and encrease their charities and useful expenditure.—*Englishman, Oct. 25.*

AFFAIRS OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

To the Editor of the *Meerut Observer*.

Sir:—The following letter was addressed by me to the Editor of the *John Bull* for publication, and to be made over to the *India Gazette* for the same purpose, as early as the 22d July, and as I have seen nothing of it yet, I conclude they refuse to publish it: I therefore have to request you will do me the favour to insert it in your paper. Regarding the latter clause of my letter, my informant is Mr. Richard Barnes, who, I believe, is a partner in the office of W. Cobb Hurry, who sold a share for the sum therein mentioned to Mr. Calder. I may have misnamed the word *society* for *bank*, as I observe by a late publication that a lakh of rupees has been realized by the Union Bank since the failure of Mackintosh and Co. and that better than a lakh and a-half is in the way of liquidation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

YNYR LAMB, Lieut. 51st Regt. N.I.

Cherra, 15th August 1833.

P.S.—The assignee I allude to was Lieut.-Col. Dunlop, Town-major of Fort William.

Mr. Editor.—The following transaction, connected with the late firm of Mackintosh and Co., I desire to bring to public notice. I wrote to that firm in 1831 to invest a certain amount in Company's paper, stating the reason of my anxiety about the same, in consequence of my not being a member of the Military Fund. A frivolous reply was returned, that my account had not amounted to that sum. (It might have been a couple of hundred under it, and they were receiving, and had been for some months past, upwards of 300 per mensem from the pay-master.) I wrote again in January 1832; and on my arrival in Calcutta, on medical certificate, on the 26th December of the same year, I found it had not been done, when I handed them the third letter. I was put off, from day to day, with the promise of "to-morrow," from that date till the 3d of January 1833, bearing which date a letter was sent advising the investment of the same. On my calling on the evening of the 4th, in consequence of my not receiving the paper in the morning, according to promise, I was informed that the house had stopped payment, and that it had not been done. Subsequently a lawyer's letter was forwarded, demanding the paper; to which their answer was, that it never came into their possession. I also take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the creditors of that firm, that a considerable sum was paid by Mr. Calder into the Supreme Court out of the assets of the estate. On my application to one of the assignees, to ascertain the correctness of the above, I was informed it was for the benefit of the estate. I will leave them to judge whether the exchange of a certainty for an uncertainty can be beneficial to the estate; but I am credibly informed that the sum, to the amount, I believe, of Rs. 36,000 will not be forthcoming.

I would also observe that, in their circular, something was vaguely mentioned about mortgages, &c. with regard to the Union Society. I have been given to understand that Mr. Calder has been purchasing up shares at Rs. 3,000 per share, when they were not worth one rupee: his motives for so doing he did not condescend to inform me, when I mentioned the circumstance to him.

YNYR LAMB, Lieut. 51st Regt. N.I.

JEYPORE.

The rajah of this principality, having completed his sixteenth year, has shaken off the shackles of Chotarum Chala and the widowed ranee, his mother, who had usurped the regency, and has taken upon himself the reins of government.—*Ind. Reg., Oct. 2.*

LOSS OF THE 'LADY MUNRO.'

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. M'Cosh, assistant surgeon, 34th Bengal infantry, a passenger:—"The *Lady Munro*, Capt. J. Aiken, sailed from Calcutta, on the 27th of June 1833, for Van Diemen's land. After completing her cargo at Madras and the Isle of France, she stood for Hobart Town. On the night of the 11th of October, we anticipated to make the island of Amsterdam; it was uncommonly dark and foggy, with a drizzling rain and a strong breeze. At midnight I asked the boatswain (who was a native of India) if he saw land? He said 'No.' I went to bed again, but had not remained twenty minutes when I heard the ship strike with violence. I rushed naked upon deck, and, to my horror, saw the bold rocky shore within fifty yards of the ship, the sea breaking fairly over, washing every thing off the deck, and filling the hatches with water. The masts went overboard, and the ship, reeling from rock to rock, and labouring like a dying thing, gave one last lurch, and went all to shivers. Few of the passengers had time to get upon deck. I was among the breakers before I knew of it, and succeeded in gaining the shore with only a few bruises on my hands and feet. When daylight came, all we mustered were—the chief officer and myself, a European convict, four servants, and 14 of the lascar crew—in all, 21. There were lost, 28 passengers and officers, nine convicts, 13 servants, and 28 of the crew—in all, 78. The following are the names of those drowned, *viz.*:—Captain Aiken, his brother, and Mrs. Aiken and child; Mrs. Montford and Miss Haliwood, of Madras; Mrs. Captain Brown and four children, his Majesty's 57th; Captain and Mrs. Lardner and three children, Madras 53d; Captain and Mrs. Knox, 6th Madras ca-

valry; Lieut. Clarke and two boys of Dr. Raford, his Majesty's 39th; and Mr. Fisher. The cargo and every thing on board totally lost. We continued to subsist on birds and eggs, and a little soaked rice, for fourteen days (for there is no inhabitant on the island), when we set fire to the jungle, and that attracted the attention of a small American schooner fishing off the island, and about to sail for the Isle of France. She was then lying ten miles distant. We got all on board of her, and saved nothing but what we could carry such a distance on our backs, over mountains, and through a jungle of reeds higher than our heads. We are now arrived in safety at Port Louis."

REMITTANCES ON DEPOSITS TO EUROPE.

Financial Department, 19th October.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the authority granted to the government agents, in July 1832, to remit to constituents in Europe, or elsewhere, the amount interest accruing on securities deposited in their hands, or the principal of such deposits when paid off or otherwise realized, by the purchase of private bills, or of bullion, has been withdrawn, and that their duties are restricted to the objects, and within the rules, prescribed when the public agency was established in the year 1810.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW-LECTURES TO NATIVES.

In order to instruct the natives of this presidency in the elements of English law, and to promote the objects of the Native Literary Society, Mr Norton, the advocate general, has undertaken to deliver lectures at the premises engaged by the Madras Hindoo Literary Society. 1st, On the plan and principles of the government established for India. 2d, On the administration of justice in India and the constitution of the various courts of law. 3d, On the English criminal law as administered in the Supreme Court. 4th, On the English jury system and the duties of jurymen. 5th, On the powers and duties of justices of the peace in India. 6th, On the police law administered within the presidency of Madras. The advertisement states, that the lectures will be open to respectable persons of all classes who understand English, after the admission of certain gentlemen, European and Hindoo. The *Madras Gazette* objects to this arrangement. It observes: "These gentlemen, then, are made the judges of the respectability and attainments of every person who would attend the lectures! A more extraordinary proceeding we never heard of; and we sincerely trust that the idea did not emanate from any of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned. If the lectures are to be public they ought to be open to all classes without distinction. It is not for any number of individuals to decide whether the applicant is respectable, or worthy to listen to the learned advocate. It is not to be supposed that any person would attend who is so deficient in the English tongue as not to understand the language in which the learned gentleman intends discoursing, and to limit the number of his hearers to men of 'respectability,' is, in our humble opinion, to exclude those who would derive most benefit by attending."

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *October 7.*

The King, on the pros. of Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy v. *R. X. Murphy.*

This was an indictment against the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, at the instance of Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy, for a libel which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 19th of June last, reflecting on the prosecutor.

The advocate-general, as counsel for the prosecution, opened the case by referring to the libel, as set forth in the indictment:

"The undersigned refers Col. Kennedy's conduct to a higher tribunal, the tribunal of honour. It is a maxim of that tribunal *never to insult an individual whom you are pre-resolved not to meet*; for insult once offered, a gentleman is pledged to afford satisfaction. As, therefore, Col. Kennedy has offered the insult in the letter which he refuses to disavow, as he has repeated that insult in his conversation with Mr. Collins, and as he has refused to give satisfaction after this double insult, the undersigned has but one mode of redress, which he now accordingly adopts; he proclaims Col. Vans Kennedy to the army and the public as a slanderer and a coward,—a man who calumniates deliberately, without the manly justice to retract, without the spirit to maintain what he has advanced; he glories in the privilege, uncoveted by men of honour, of slandering with impunity and sheltering himself in cowardice.

R. X. MURPHY, Editor of the *Gazette*.

He then stated the nature of the controversy regarding the Literary Society, which gave raise to this libel, and proceeded by calling the prosecutor, Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy, a lieutenant colonel in the Bombay army, and judge advocate general of that army, and president of the Literary Society of Bombay.

Examined by defendant.—I acknowledge that I am the author of the letter signed "Observator" in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 8th of June. I acknowledge this letter to be of my writing. I acknowledge myself to be the author of another letter signed "Observator" in the *Bombay Courier* of the 15th of June.

The clerk of the crown, here produces, at the instance of the defendant, an affidavit made by Col. Kennedy, on moving the court, for a rule for a criminal information, in the last June term. This affidavit is shewn to Col. Kennedy by the defendant, and Col. Kennedy acknowledges his signature.

At this stage of the cross-examination, the defendant was stopped by the chief justice, who inquired of what use the production of the affidavit could be, except for the purpose of shewing conflicting evidence; and observed, that it could not be received except for the purpose of contrasting it with any thing the witness might have said or may now say.

The defendant was however, allowed to pursue his course of cross-examination on his asserting that such was his object, and he proceeded by pointing to a part of the affidavit, in which it is stated "that his (Col. Kennedy's) object in addressing the first letter under the signature 'Observator' to the editor of the *Gazette*, was solely for the purpose of rectifying the errors into which he (the editor) had fallen, in certain remarks published by him on the 1st of June, and, in a fair spirit of discussion, to do away with any improper impressions which they might have occasioned." The defendant then referred to the following passage: "It is utterly mean and contemptible, and to make an observation upon it would be a pure waste of words." And also to the word "presumption." Upon these, the defendant put the following question:—

"Do you consider the words 'mean and contemptible' and 'presumption,' appearing in those passages, within the limits of fair discussion?" *Answer* "Most certainly so; they are words which I could qualify by no other expressions than those which I used."

A paper is then handed to the witness, being the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st of June, which contained the remarks referred to by Col. Kennedy, in his affidavit, as calling forth his first letter; and the defendant put the following question upon it: "What part of these remarks can be designated as 'mean and contemptible?'"

The witness underlines the following passages, which were handed in and read to the court:—

"But Manuckjee must not be rashly condemned for presumption, in offering himself as a candidate for this body. He had seen that the Literary Society of Bombay was in practice, more akin to Almack's in the west, than to the French Institute; it was a corporation of *exclusives*, entrance into which was rather a test of a man's rank and dignity in society, than a tribute to his intellectual calibre or conversancy with letters. He had seen many, who could not equal even his own dogged poetry, successful in their presumption, and received as members, and others, whose studies might give them some pretensions, either shrink in dismay from the ballot, or rejected where they encountered it without the mark of caste upon their foreheads.

"The respectability of his family would make him unobjectionable on the score of rank, and if on the score of intellect and acquirements he thought himself not inferior to many of those elected, we cannot think he was far out. There are many on the list not a jot more wise, more learned, or more worthy, than the discomfited Byron of the East."

The defendant then underlined the following passages:

"But when an obscure editor of a newspaper opposed his crude notions to the opinions which had been entertained for the last twenty-eight years by the principal persons of this Presidency, and when he drew an invidious contrast between the acquirements of his fellow-countrymen and those of a native, I could discover no terms by which such a mode of writing could be justly characterized than those of presumptous, mean, and contemptible."

"But as all the members are gentlemen, and the editor does not hold that situation in society, it is most probable that he must be too little acquainted with any of the members to admit of his having had the opportunity of forming an opinion with respect to their intellect and acquirements."

On the first of these passages the defendant put the following question: "Whether the words 'obscure editor' were within the limits of fair discussion, or calculated to give offence?" *A.* I do not think they are calculated to give offence, if the editor had a proper idea of his own situation in life. I also consider them to be within the fair limits of discussion; because the term 'obscure' was used relatively, with respect to the editor and the one hundred gentlemen who are members of the Literary Society."

With respect to the second passage, the defendant put his last question to the witness negatively. "Whether those words were not calculated to give offence?" *A.* "Certainly not: and my reason for my opinion are contained in the very paper."

The witness then marks the following passage, which is handed in and read:

"With respect to my letter of the 2d instant, inserted in last Saturday's *Gazette*, the slightest perusal of it will shew that the editor's last remarks were altogether uncalled for, as the observations contained in it were entirely of a general nature. It will also be evident that, as I have no personal knowledge of the editor, it was impossible that I could have rendered those observations personal, even if I had wished it."

The witness added: "At the time I wrote this letter, I did not know the editor

of the *Gazette* was acquainted with any of the members of the Literary Society, and I had every reason to suppose that it was not the case."

Q. "Did you, at any time subsequent to that letter, become informed that I had been frequently met in the society of officers and gentlemen?" *A.* "I cannot answer the question without accusing the defendant of an intended breach of the peace."

Q. "Will you answer the question?" *A.* "It remains for his lordship's consideration for a reply."

The defendant still pressing,

Chief Justice.—"I think we ought not to inquire into another offence."

On this the defendant remarked that it appeared to him every thing was kept sedulously from the eyes of the jury, and he despaired of justice being done to him.

The *Court*, upon this, remonstrated with him on the impropriety of the observation, and the defendant stated it was not intended to be applied to the court, but to the witness. The question was not, however, further pressed, and the examination proceeded.

Q. "Have you been in the habit of entering into private society for the last few years so as to be enabled to judge whether I did or did not associate with gentlemen?" *A.* "I have not been in the habit for the last few years of going into society, so as to allow of my having met you in any society; but from my general intercourse in society, I had no reason to suppose that you have been in the habit of associating in society generally."

Q. "Did you, at the time of writing this letter, know that I held a situation in this court?" *A.* "I believed you held a situation in this court, but I had no personal knowledge of it."

Q. "Do you think that situation to be that of a gentleman?" *A.* "I certainly did not think the situation held by the defendant in this court, and which was formerly held by a native, placed him in the situation of a gentleman; particularly as I knew the defendant, on his arrival in this country, had been a recruit in the Company's service."

Q. "Did not Dr. Taylor, a friend of your own, hold the situation which I hold, conjointly with another situation?"—*A.* "Sir James Mackintosh, shortly after he became recorder of Bombay, finding that the interpretation before the court was very badly conducted by the native interpreters, appointed Dr. Taylor to be the head interpreter, but without displacing any of the native interpreters, so far as I recollect."

Q. "Did you, at the time you wrote the letters, know the defendant to be the editor of the *Gazette*?"—*A.* "I believed so; I had no personal knowledge of the subject."

Q. "Do you consider that situation as one of a gentleman?"—*A.* "If the individual holding that situation was a gentleman before he became editor, he of course continued to be a gentleman; but if he was not a gentleman before becoming editor, I conceive that the situation of editor did not make him one."

A paper was then put in, being the *Bombay Gazette* of the 19th June, in which the libel appeared, and the defendant admitted the whole of the articles headed "Literary Society.—Observator's letter," and the article signed "R. X. Murphy, editor of the *Gazette*," to have been written by him; he admitted also that he was a British subject. This paper was then put in evidence by the Advocate-general, and the passage set out in the indictment read to the court. The defendant, being thereupon called on to make his defence, commenced with reading the remarks in the *Gazette of the 1st of June*; the letter of "Observator" in the *Gazette* of the 8th of June; the remarks of the editor thereon in the same paper; and also "Observator's letter" in the paper of the 15th June, together with the letter of defendant in the *Gazette* of the 19th June, and then addressed the jury at considerable length. The Chief Justice afterwards delivered his charge; and the jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned and brought in the following written verdict:—

"The jury find the defendant *guilty*; but, in consideration of the great provocation which he appears to have received, they strongly recommend him to the utmost lenity of the court."

The defendant was then sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 to the King; and to give security to keep the peace for two years, himself in Rs. 5,000, and two sureties in Rs. 2,500 each; and to be imprisoned until the fine was paid and the sureties given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POONAH SCHOOL.

On the 4th inst. an examination of the English school at Poona took place, on which occasion it was honoured by the presence of the right hon. the Governor. The meeting was attended by the two committees, composed of European and native gentlemen. A number of natives of rank and respectability was also present, and seemed to take great interest in the examination of the boys, several of whom are said to have made extraordinary progress, considering the short time that has elapsed since their duty of the English language commenced. The higher classes were examined in reading and parsing; and they also explained, in Mabratee, with quickness and clearness, the meaning of what they read in English. The terrestial globe, and an orrery were introduced, and six or seven of the head boys, shewed, by the quickness and accuracy with which they pointed out the places which the head master, and the gentlemen present, selected at the moment, that they had made very satisfactory progress in geography; while a few, it was interesting to observe, understood well the elements of astronomy. The best scholars received prizes of cloths and books, which the Governor himself presented. The examination was altogether very satisfactory; and we learn with pleasure, that since it took place, there has been an increase in the number of the boys, among whom are the sons of natives of the first respectability.

The committee of management of this school, which has hitherto been composed of a majority of Europeans, with a few native gentlemen, the majority will in future be composed of natives, from an opinion of additional benefits being likely to flow from the suggestions of persons more intimately connected with the progress of the persons for whom the institution was projected.—*Durpun, Oct.* 18.

SURVEY OF THE NERBUDDA.

The Governor-general has just sanctioned a survey, by a native, of the Nerbudda, which was proposed by Captain Annesley, principal assistant at Hashungabad, with a view to its being made navigable.

CORRUPTION OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

Three natives, accused of bribery and corruption, while employed in the revenue survey and assessment of the Deccan, have been tried before the session judge of Poona and convicted. One has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000, and in default of payment, to a further imprisonment of three years. Another has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 2,000. Others, implicated in the like offence, are on trial before the same court. "It is extremely unfortunate for the native character," observes a writer in one of the Calcutta papers, "that, when the Government at home and the governments of the several presidencies are favourably disposed to open offices of trust and responsibility to the natives, and the latter are so clamorous to obtain the honour of public functionaries, so many instances should occur which tend to destroy confidence in their integrity, and to render them unworthy of being repositories of public trust."

A native paper of this presidency states, that a committee of respectable and intelligent natives, with a European officer, from the revenue department for their president, was sitting at Poona, for the purpose of examining the shekdars (village accountants) of the district, and of inquiring into the qualifications of oomedwars (candidates for employment), who are not to be admitted into the service unless they bear a respectable character, and are likely to make efficient servants.

NATIVE FESTIVALS.

We have been favoured with an account of the festival of *Gunputty*, held at Baroda, by his highness the Guikwar. We certainly think that such exhibitions are unbecoming the presence of the representatives of Government or of British officers, and are in violation of all true Christian feeling. Long custom can never sanction such a departure from Christianity, neither is the power of the present Government at such a low ebb as to render an exhibition like this necessary on the score of policy. Of what use are our public schools, our teachers, and our missionaries; for what purpose are the thousands of pounds annually expended, if open encouragement is thus given to scenes of idolatry and disgusting immorality? The crafty Brahmin, clothed in the garments of falsehood, must feel highly gratified as he beholds Sahib Log doing homage at the shrine of his false gods, and the poor and ignorant native must feel his confidence increase at this tacit acknowledgment of the truth of his religion. When nautches and public processions like this are graced with the presence of Europeans, it is in vain to expect either to enlighten the minds of the natives, or to forward the great truths of Christianity.—*Bombay Gaz., Oct.* 9.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The Bombay committee thoroughly disapprove of the Calcutta plan; but nevertheless, have offered, for the purpose of securing the unanimity and co-operation so essential to the success of their efforts, to enter into it as far as possible, provided the Bengal steam funds are placed at their disposal, so as to admit of their going on with their own plan, in the event of the Court of Directors refusing to sanction the bonus proposed by the Governor-general. This offer, based, as it is, upon the impractibility of proceeding with the Bengal scheme to the extent proposed, appears to be so reasonable, that we can scarcely believe it will meet with any objection from the body of the subscribers in Calcutta. It is indispensably necessary they should cease to interfere in the management of steam-communication on this side of India, unless they wish to retard its progress, for it is utterly impossible for two committees situated at such a distance from each other as the Calcutta and Bombay committees are, and possessing such

very unequal opportunities of judging of the employment of the means best calculated to facilitate intercourse between this place and Suez, long to continue acting in concert. In the very plan which the former have lately proposed to act upon, the disadvantages of their distance from the scene of operations may be clearly seen. For, in the first place, a vessel, regarding the capabilities of which they could form but a very imperfect idea, is fixed on to accomplish what she is perfectly unable to do; but, in the next place, without any knowledge of the harbours in the Red Sea, or of the possibility and probable expense of procuring hulks, a strong recommendation is sent here to despatch vessels of that kind immediately to the situations determined on as coal depôts. On this subject, however, it is unnecessary to dwell further, as the absurdity of any set of individuals in Calcutta, however able, attempting to lay down plans for Bombay, in preference to those which may be formed here, upon the best information which it is possible to procure, is sufficiently obvious, and we have no doubt will be seen at the approaching meeting in that place.—*Bom. Cour., Oct.* 12.

The *Hugh Lindsay* had been sent into dock for repair, and all her machinery had been directed to be got ready for immediate service.

HORRIBLE SUTTEE.

The rajah of Eedur, a small independent state beyond the British frontier in Guzerat, died on the 12th of August; and when the event became known to his household, seven of the ranees rushed into the apartment where the dead body lay. The mother of the present young rajah was alone ignorant of the fact of the death, being detained in her room by the karbarees, or native ministers. On the morning of the 5th, the seven ranees, two concubines of different castes from the rajah, one personal man-servant, and four female slaves, were taken down with the corpse and *burnt with it*, before the whole assembled population of Eedur. Every body of influence is stated to have aided in the horrid tragedy; and not a single person, either connected with the rajah's family or otherwise, appears to have interposed, by word or deed, to prevent these fourteen people from burning; on the contrary, the greatest alacrity was shown on all sides to complete this outrage. One of the ranees was several months advanced in pregnancy; another, who had throughout shown a disinclination to sacrifice herself, had only been married nineteen months to the rajah, and was under twenty years of age. Just before the lighting of the funeral pile, the eldest ranee, sixty years of age, addressed the karbarees, saying that "she herself had always determined to burn with the rajah, and that no expostulation would have turned her from her purpose, but that it was strange she had not heard one word of dissuasion or compassion expressed by any one." She concluded by desiring them to go and live on the plunder they were securing to themselves by their destruction of the chief's family. The karbarees were influenced, it is understood, in sparing the life of the surviving ranee, as she is the mother of the late rajah's only son, and her loss might have been injurious to their interest. An extensive pillage of the rajah's personal property, consisting of various valuables in jewels, &c., is stated to have taken place for the benefit of the karbarees.—*Bomb. Cour., Sept.* 28.

China.

Canton papers to the 15th November have been received.

The floods which have done so much damage in the vicinity of Canton, have been equally destructive in the provinces of Quang-si and Keang-si; the maritime city of Chienchow, on the N. E. verge of the latter province, was all but swept away by the water bursting through a ravine in the hills at the foot of which it is situated. At least 18,000 houses were destroyed, and a great many people were drowned. In many districts, the embankments have been carried away, cultivation has been destroyed, and the population thinned by want and disease: children are sold, exposed, and even eaten! Compulsory subscriptions, or benevolences, are levying by the government, for the relief of the sufferers, to a large amount.

The rebellion in Formosa is said to be terminated. Concessions and bribery are understood to have been the means resorted to for the pacification: the Chinese soldiers have been beaten in almost every encounter.

An affray took place between the crews of the ships in the Cum-sing-moon and the people of the village of Kee-ow, an unruly piratical set, who plundered property belonging to the ship, and carried off a tindal belonging to the *Samarang*, which had been hauled on shore for repairs. He was rescued by a party from the ships, who, on their retreat, were attacked by the villagers, armed, and in great force; a sea cunny, who was taken, is supposed to have been murdered. Another party from the ships, of five different nations, proceeded in boats to secure the men, but were fired upon with round and grape, and the commander deemed it prudent to retire without bloodshed. The affair has been referred to the viceroy of Canton.

Macao is undergoing a beneficial and radical change by the exertions of the new governor, Don D. M. D. Andrade, a man of sound practical sense and liberal principles.

The *Peking Gazette* promulgates the severe censure of the emperor against certain of his principal ministers, for breaking in upon his retirement and mourning on account of the death of the empress, in order to request improper and unprecedented alterations in the mourning ceremonies directed by the Board of Rites, namely, to extend the period of mourning to a hundred days instead of a month! They have been degraded and mulcted of their salaries.

The country has been visited by large flights of locusts: some of unusual size have been exhibited in the shops of Canton.

Australasia.

SWAN RIVER.

THE ABORIGINES.

The natives of Yellowgonga's tribe, to which Yagan's has recently been united, have for some time expressed to Mr. F. Armstrong a wish to appear before the Lieut.-governor; in order to gratify them, Migo and Munday had an audience, which led to the disclosure of some interesting facts connected with their habits. Mr. F. Armstrong acted as their interpreter, and the conversation was carried on with a degree of fluency we could scarcely have anticipated. Before they appeared before his honour, Migo begged for soap and water to wash himself, and Munday made all the preparations his scanty cloak would allow, to present himself decently. At first he started with his spear, but afterwards threw it back to be taken care of by one of his tribe.

The Lieut.-governor first inquired whether they came for themselves or as the representatives of the tribe; which question was not directly answered—probably from their not comprehending it—but led to an explanation that they wished to come to an amicable treaty with us, and were desirous to know whether the white people would shoot any more of their black people. Being assured that the white people would not, they proceeded to give the names of all the black men of the tribes in this immediate neighbourhood who had been killed, with a description of the places where they were shot, and the persons who shot them. The number amount to sixteen killed, and nearly twice as many wounded; indeed it is supposed that few have escaped uninjured. The accuracy with which they mark out the persons who have been implicated in these attacks should serve as a caution to the public in regulating their conduct towards them; they are the dispositions of the persons they meet in the street, and will say, where they can do it in confidence, so and so, from his looks, does not mean them well. After all the names of the dead were given, they intimated that they were still afraid, before long, more would be added to the number; but being again assured that it would not be the case, unless they *quippled* (committed theft), they said then no more white men would be speared. They seemed perfectly aware that it was our intention to shoot them if they *quippled*; they argued, however, that it was opposed to their laws, which was banishment from the tribe, or spearing through the leg. The death of Domjum, at Fremantle, who was shot in the act of carrying away a bag of flour, they say, was not merited; that the punishment was too severe for the offence; and further, that it was wrong to endanger the lives of others for the act of one,—two of his companions having been severely wounded. They say, that only one life would have been taken after this occurrence, had they not met with the Velvicks on the Canning, who had previously behaved ill to them; the attempt made at Bull's Creek by the white men, to break their spears, increased their irritation.

His honour here proposed, that if they were at any time distressed for food, from their kangaroo or other resources failing them, they might come into the town, and would be supplied with provisions. They described that we had taken possession of their hunting and fishing grounds, and that our dogs had driven the kangaroo "far away." They privately told Mr. Armstrong, in whom they appear to have the greatest confidence, that they found mutton was a very good substitute.

In allusion to what occurred at the death of Yagan, they say that every effort was made to spear the boy Keats, who escaped across the river; that afterwards all the black men were frightened, and expected more would be killed; they therefore consulted together, and went to attack another tribe, and did kill one or two. The inference we should draw from this is, that they are afraid of retaliating upon us; and suspect their numbers, by being so much reduced, will be rendered unequal to cope with the neighbouring tribes. Hegan, who was shot at the same time with Yagan, they insist, would not have thrown his spear at the boy—he was merely acting upon the defensive. Yagan is represented by them to have been the principal instigator, and Migo shows a wound which was inflicted by him, on one occasion, when he remonstrated with him, and told him that he was sure to be shot sooner or later. Yagan was of a most impetuous temper.

On the occasion of Midgegooroo's capture they give us to understand they were

not far off, and heard his cries; the party who took him were all known to them, and they followed them to within a very short distance of Perth; they evince some anxiety now to be made acquainted with the names of the soldiers who shot him, and still continue their inquiries about the son.

To convince them we were disposed to meet their proffered amnesty in a friendly manner, the Lieut.-governor intimated that we wished the whole of the native tribes in this neighbourhood to assemble at a general meeting; this they said could not be effected at present, as the tribes were so much dispersed, and not until the *yellow* season (the bloom of the *Banksia*), in December, January, and February.

At the same time, they gave us to understand, that the tribes we wished to have introduced, were at some distance from us, in a country where they could find an abundance of the female kangaroo, and the female emu (the *female* signifying 'plenty,') and evinced an evident inclination to dissuade us from encouraging a friendly disposition towards the other tribes. They urged that, as we had deprived them of their game, they ought to be the objects of our consideration, and not the distant tribes, who were in possession of their hunting grounds. It is very probable they had another object for endeavouring to deter us from forming an intimacy with them; which displayed itself in the expression of a wish that "white man" would go into the bush with them, and "*boo*" (shoot) black man, or assist them in spearing another tribe. This, of course, was declined; it may, however, be taken as a strong motive for their seeking the present interview; their manner, too, when they perceived that the bystanders suspected they were practising some deception, confirmed the opinion of their intentions—they continued to bite their finger-nails for some time, whilst the Lieut-governor was conversing with the gentlemen around him, and were evidently disconcerted.

Some bread was ordered to be divided between them; Munday looked wistfully at the larger half; on receiving each his share they went off in high spirits, and were seen afterwards in earnest conversation with others of their tribe, communicating, as it was suspected, the result of their interview.

The natives held a *corrobora* at Perth, but it was interrupted by some blackguards throwing a bucket of water over them. These are the occurrences which originate an ill-feeling. It was but a few days ago that we noticed a female taking away wood from under a tree which had occupied Munday some time to cut. As it was not intended for her, he called to her to put it down; she, however, persisting in carrying it off, he threw his saw down and was soon on the ground after her. He appeared terribly enraged; the female gave him some bread, and he was pacified. The town would have been up in arms if Munday had speared the female, but there can be no question she as richly deserved punishment as Domjum merited his fate.

Mr. F. Armstrong has shown us some opossum fur, worked up into a ball, similar to a ball of worsted, and equally fine. A stocking of this fur is nearly finished, and, when done, will prove as great a curiosity as any they have presented to us. They would not be able to produce any quantity of the fur manufactured for knitting, but it proves they have considerable ingenuity, which, by encouragement and proper direction, might be turned to account.—*Perth Gazette, August* 17.

During the past week, Yellowgonga's tribe, with the remnant of Yagan's, have been in and about Perth, and have conducted themselves very peaceably, but still persist in their importunities for money and "very good" (bread).

A singular circumstance occurred yesterday: the men and women in Perth evinced considerable alarm on the arrival of a messenger from Weeip's tribe, challenging them to go out and give some reparation for the death of the one or two men we noticed they had speared soon after Yagan's death, when they were intimidated from revenging themselves upon our white people. They sought our assistance, but finding we would not interfere, notwithstanding we offered to protect them in the town, they said they were bound to meet them, and consequently went out. The meeting terminated amicably; they assembled in the town in the course of the evening to join in a *corrobora*, bringing with them Weeip and two or three of his tribe. At first they appeared under some restraint; the arrival of Captain Daniell, however, produced a more congenial feeling, and although preparations had been made for starting, the title of Governor had a magical effect upon them, and after crowding round him, exclaiming "Governor! Governor! very good man!" and worrying him with their attentions, they recommenced their dance.

After it was over, they came round soliciting money, which solicitation Capt. Daniell and many of the bystanders most liberally yielded to.—*Ibid., Sept.* 14.

Cape of Good Hope.

SETTLEMENT OF ALBANY.

The following memoranda, contrasting the original state with the present situation of the British settlement of Albany,

to exhibit the progress of the emigrants, and to answer the frequently-repeated question, "Whether success has, or has not, attended the efforts of the settlers, as well as the objects of the English Government, in encouraging them to abandon their native hearths?" All they pretend to give is a mere bird's-eye view over a period of thirteen years of great (perhaps extravagant) expectation, long-deferred hope, and, at last, of grateful and extraordinary realization: and are thus, with all their imperfections (inseparable to so condensed a sketch), here placed upon record, to serve some future historian of the Eastern Province.

In the year 1820, 3720 British subjects landed upon the beach at Algoa Bay, without the loss of a single life, where they encamped previous to their journey towards the *Canaan* of their wishes. Under the Block House of that place, called Fort Frederick, they found *four* houses (exclusive of the fort itself, and a barrack), and resident population, at the most not exceeding 100 persons. The trade of the port then consisted of a few tons of butter and some salt, only occasionally exported to Cape Town by one or two vessels, whose visits were casual, and, like those of angels, "few and far between." From this unpromising and apparently barren spot, a wilderness of rock and sand-hills, the settlers marched to that division of the Uitenhage district named Albany, a distance of 100 miles from the port, through a picturesque but uninhabited country, where the only signs of prior occupation were the ruins of numerous buildings burnt by the Caffres, in the murderous wars maintained during the preceding twenty-two years between themselves and the colonists, the latter of whom had now been driven out after three unsuccessful attempts permanently to establish themselves, made by special invitation,* and backed by the whole strength of the colonial government; the abundance of game, especially of the antelope species, observed by the settlers on their journey, while it heightened the effect of the otherwise silent scenery, was proof enough of the rapid reversion this lovely tract was undergoing towards one of unsubdued nature.

On their arrival at their destination, the emigrants were scattered in small parties over the surface of this new division of the colony, and the sun of the end of that year beheld them the tented occupants of their newly-acquired wastes, with a beaten but enraged enemy upon their borders, behind them a depopulated territory of large extent, above the open sky, and, at their feet, a soil requiring patient industry and hard labour to make it yield the necessaries of life.

The only town then in this district, was that called after Lt.-col. Graham, who, in 1812, established it as the head-quarters of the troops employed at that time in driving the Caffres across the colonial boundary; it then numbered twenty-two houses, included huts.

Produce, manufactures, or exports there were none, the necessaries of life were brought from Cape Town, or introduced from the neighbouring provinces in exchange for hard cash alone, and this the pay of the military body, an expense which the whole colony had to meet in the shape of a commando tax, without any return whatever; for the savage, beaten out one year or his depredations repressed for a time, was sure to return with increased force and greater mischief, with "seven devils more wicked than himself," as soon as the pressure of the troops was taken off. Cultivation was confined to the gardens of the officers and very few inhabitants of the town. There was no regular communication by post. Trade with the Caffres was not permitted, a system of non-intercourse having been the policy of the colonial government for 160 years, that is, from the date of its establishment under Van Riebeek, and *death* was the penalty proclaimed for its infraction. There were no villages, no places of worship; the Sabbath, according to the remarks of a military officer, in 1820, never having travelled farther than the Sunday's River, which is eighty miles to the westward of the boundary. There were no schools, if we except the new missionary station at Theopolis, which, exposed to constant and harrassing warfare, held a precarious existence. The population was trifling, and dependent upon the military alone, who were introduced for the sole purpose of liberating the frontier from savage inroad, and then to retire. In fine, Albany was a desert space, where the power of fire and sword for the purpose of aggression or avengement had immediately before passed, and with every prospect of remaining so, but for the arrival of the settlers, and as has before been remarked, after previous expulsions of the natives, three attempts having failed to people it with native-born colonists.

Before the end of 1820, the British settlers who sought

> A warmer world, a milder clime,
> A home to rest, a shelter to defend,
> Peace and repose,

were placed upon their respective allotments of ground; but their labours for the first four years were attended with continual failure, bitter disappointment, and

* 6th June 1812.—Proclamation inviting settlers to occupy the Zuureveldt.
28th Jan. 1814.—Proclamation again offering the Zuureveldt to settlers.
18th April 1817.—Proclamation repeating the same invitation.

much severe suffering, owing to the devastation of rust, floods, drought, Caffre incursions, inattention on the part of the functionaries, and a cruel stigma cast upon the character of the settlers themselves of disaffection to the government. Discontent naturally became general, and the new settlement was hastening to immediate dissolution, when, at the close of 1824, a sudden and unexpected change of its circumstances ensued. His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry wiped off the odium of *disaffection*, fixed upon the body in order to screen indolence and neglect, and publicly proclaimed their unsullied loyalty; evils of a political character were removed (and these had pressed heavily upon the spirit and industry of the people); pecuniary relief was afforded, by Government and from other sources, to those who had risked and wrecked their all in a fruitless attempt at wheat cultivation: a number of enterprising individuals who, with the alternative of prosecuting an illegal but lucrative trade, or starvation before their faces, had braved the penalty of the impracticable and absurd law of non-intercourse, forced the opening of a traffic with the Caffres; others commenced and succeeded in projects of various improvements; and Albany, over which the sword of wrath and inevitable ruin seemed to impend by a single hair, at once commenced a march of success, I believe, the most unparalleled in the history of colonization, especially after such a tissue of disasters. Of the results of this, I shall give a very concise view, a mere simple and unvarnished statement of facts, stating as my authority that of official records.

The Caffre trade, just alluded to, within the first eighteen months from its foundation, poured native produce into Graham's Town, chiefly ivory, to the amount of £32,000 sterling, and it has now settled down into a steady but progressive commerce to the value of £34,000 annually. The traders have opened up the hitherto unknown country along the southern coast to 150 miles beyond Port Natal, and in the northern interior, to which they have also extended their operations, bringing in yearly about £2,000 more: they have penetrated to the tropic. They have been the pioneers of the missionary, who has followed their footsteps. They have established a considerable outlet for British manufactures, as the demand for the insignificant *bead*, usually of Italian manufacture, is being rapidly superseded by the more useful articles of calico, kersey, iron pots, &c., and to this trade may the safety of the colony, its relief from the tremendous annual charge of the commando tax of £4,500, and the permanent establishment of the district, be ascribed.

The exports, hitherto without existence, from the settlement *alone*, were for the past five years as follows, *viz.*

1829	£32,273
1830	34,166
1831	50,140
1832	51,290

shewing a growth the more promising from its gradual increase. Hides, horns, skins, tallow, butter, salted provisions, and ivory, were the principal items.

The exports of the entire colony, in 1821, one year after the arrival of the emigrants, were only three times greater than those from Albany *alone* in the last year; the latter now bear a proportion of more than one-fourth.

Cultivation, which met with such sad reverses in the earlier years of the settlement, has within the few last been considerably extended. Oats, barley and oat-hay being the principal, chiefly for supplying the commissariat department. Wheat has also been raised in small quantities, but the visitation of the rust has not entirely abandoned the frontier districts; it is, however, brought from other parts of the colony at a very cheap rate. Indian corn and vegetables grow most luxuriantly. Fruit has become plentiful, and the varieties improving. Cattle, sheep, and horses, are abundant, and every necessary of life extremely cheap.

Wool is an increasing and popular object of attention; there are about 2,000 of the improved breed of sheep in the hands of the settlers, and the prices they received for their fleeces last season was 14½*d.* per lb. from the frontier merchants on the spot. A sum of above £700 has lately been raised by public subscription among the emigrants for the introduction of the purest stock from Europe, and this branch of agriculture is not only becoming the staple produce of this district, but its cultivation, through the success and example of the settlers, is gradually extending itself into the neigbouring elder and Dutch divisions of the frontier.*

Graham's town has increased from a cluster of twenty-two houses to be the second town in the colony for extent, population, and commerce; there are now in it nearly 600 houses, and 2,000 inhabitants, and at the present time sixty-six more houses are of good size in progress of building.

The settlers have built eight villages or hamlets, eleven places of worship, and the schools in the settlement, including the two government and the private establishments, are in number fifteen, at which about one-fourth of the population are under instruction. It must be remembered, that Albany is *by far the smallest district in the colony*, none of which, excepting the Cape or capital, have more than two towns including the chief one, four places of worship, or at the most, three schools.

* *Wool.*—Exports of wool from Port Elizabeth:

1830	£222
1831	551
1832	931
1833 to 30th Sept.	2,372

Within the settlement have been established a hat, a blanket, and a tile manufactory; numerous lime-kilns, three water and six wind-mills, two tanneries, and two breweries. Besides which, there is an infant school, a benefit club, a savings' bank, a public reading-room, and a commercial hall.

A newspaper called *The Graham's Town Journal; or, Cape of Good Hope Eastern Province Register*, was commenced in January 1832, and is rapidly increasing in talent and popularity; most of its leading articles are written with considerable spirit and knowledge of the wants and situation of the frontier, and it has already been found of great service to the settlement and neighbourhood.

The population, in 1826, was estimated at 5,777; the census of last year makes it 9,913. In evidence that the country is favourable to human life, I give a return of the first party who landed, in 1820, and which is made up to February 1830.

Men, women, and 101 children, from the age of 14 fourteen downwards, together	248
Of these have died 21 adults and three children	24
Births since arrival, *surviving*	123

The village in Algoa Bay, now called Port Elizabeth, although in the adjacent district of Uitenhage, may be considered as a dependency of the settlement; for to its success it owes its rapid elevation, with its four houses in 1820, has been enlarged to more than 100, and its residents rated at above 1,200 persons, and both, it is no exaggeration to say, are increasing with almost the powers of magic. For permanent importance, it is one of the most promising portions of the Cape Colony, and only wants, to command the resort of almost all vessels returning from India, a light-house on Cape Receife, which could be erected and maintained at a small expense, and a jetty at the landing-place, subscriptions for which have been already raised to £5,000.

Its exports and imports, including those of Albany, have for the last five years been as under, *viz.*

	Imports,	Exports,
1828	£55,201	£41,200
1829	63,491	59,300
1830	99,742	63,828
1831	65,513	66,351
1832	112,845	86,931

But in the above account of exports, the amount of the military pay, of the incomes of a number of half-pay officers, pensioners, and many small funded proprietors, and of the missionary expenditure, is not included.

The exports, for the first seven months of the present year are rated at £61,987 sterling, of which £43,462 were *direct to England*.

The tonnage to Algoa Bay, the year after the emigration, that is, in 1821, was 1,961 tons, employing 200 men; that of 1830 was 14,208 tons, employing 500 men.

The coasting trade is now performed by thirteen vessels, the average annual number of passengers being 200.

There now annually arrive about fifty vessels in this bay.

The number of ships connected with the *direct* trade to Europe are five, and cargoes have already this year been loaded upon nine, and at this time there is enough for two more.

In 1821, the amount of postage from the districts of Uitenhage and Albany, then conjoined, was £125; that of Albany *alone*, in 1832, was £1,203; the whole postage of the colony, in 1832, was £3,808; to which that of Albany bears nearly the proportion of one-third, while its population, allowing for the egregious errors of the returns, is about one-fifteenth part of the whole colony.

Such is the result of thirteen years settlement, nearly five of which were those of failure and distress. From what has been related, it may be seen whether success has attended the efforts of the emigrant or not. Their only present difficulty, in as far as my own knowledge goes, that of a want of additional labourers to gather in the harvest of growing prosperity; and as a proof of which want, I refer to the many and frequent appeals to the home Government, successively made since 1825, for a new emigration.—*Mr. J. C. Chase; Cape Literary Gaz. Dec.* 1833.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALLOWANCES TO VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 2, 1833.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to notify for general information, that whenever veterinary surgeons may be placed in charge of the horses of any corps, troop, or detachment, in addition to those of the brigade or regiment to which they belong, they will be entitled to an additional allowance for the extra duty imposed upon them at the rate of Rs. 12. 7. for every hundred horses per mensem.

This allowance is to be drawn on the certificate of the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment to which the horses forming the extra charge belong: in the certificate the precise number of horses is to be duly inserted.

NEW COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

Fort William, Oct. 15, 1833.—General the Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B. and G.C.H., having been appointed to be Commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's land forces serving in the territories of the Honourable Company and of all the Company's military forces in the East-Indies, has accordingly this day assumed the command of the army.

Ordered, that his lordship's appointment be communicated to the army in general orders, and that the commissions constituting him Commander-in-chief be read to the troops with the usual ceremonies.

Ordered, that all returns of the army be made in the usual manner to his Exc. Gen. the Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B. and G.C.H., as Commander-in-chief.

The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council directs, that all distinctions and honours which were paid to his Exc. General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., when in office, shall be continued to his Excellency during his stay in India.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Fort William, Oct. 15, 1833.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having appointed Alexander Ross, Esq., to be a member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, the Hon. Alexander Ross, Esq., has accordingly this day taken the usual oaths and his seat as a member of the Supreme Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Fort William, Oct. 17, 1833.—The following relief of his Majesty's regiments will take place during the ensuing season:

H.M. 3d Buffs, from Berhampore to Cawnpore, on the 15th December.

H.M. 16th Foot, from Chinsurah to Ghazeepore, on the 5th November.

H.M. 38th Foot, from Ghazeepore to Berhampore, when relieved by the 16th regt.

H.M. 44th Foot, from Cawnpore to Chinsurah, on the 1st December.

ALLOWANCES TO ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Fort William, Oct. 19, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (par. 6) of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 30th April 1833, be published in general orders, and that the regulation now promulgated have effect at the three presidencies from the present date:

"Par. 6. Having taken into consideration the allowances proper to be granted to subaltern officers of engineers not in charge of public works, but attached to the sappers and miners, or employed under other engineer officers, we have resolved that, in lieu of the occasional grants proposed by you, they shall receive, in addition to the regimental allowances of the corresponding ranks of artillery at the same stations, a permanent allowance of thirty rupees a month for a palanquin, which, we apprehend, may frequently be requisite to engineer officers engaged in superintending public works."

WITHDRAWAL OF OFFICERS FROM REGIMENTAL DUTY FOR STAFF EMPLOYMENT.

Fort William, Oct. 19, 1833.—With reference to the regulations now in force for restricting the withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for staff employment, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (par. 3) of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 8th May 1833, be published in general orders, and that the rule therein laid down be made applicable to the three presidencies:

"Par. 3. Although we attach a very high importance to the rules established for restricting the withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for staff employment, we shall not refuse our sanction to the exception recommended by the Commander-in-chief and by the Governor-general in favour of officers selected for the personal staff of the Governor-general, the Commander-in-chief, the Vice President in Council, and the aides-de-camp of general officers on the staff, but upon the condition (suggested by the Governor-general) that 'no officer shall be informally withdrawn from his corps to the obvious detriment of its efficiency; and that an officer taken out of order from a regiment shall not be eligible for transfer from a personal staff appointment to any permanent detached employment,' unless whilst so withdrawn, the staff absentees from his corps shall be brought below the prescribed number."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. G. H. COX.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 1, 1833.—At a general court-martial assembled at Meerut, on the 16th July 1833, of which Col. H. Oglander, of H.M. 26th or Cameronians, is president, Capt. George Hamilton Cox, of the 62d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"Capt. George Hamilton Cox, of the 62d regt. N.I., late in command of the convalescent depôt, Landour, charged with unofficer-like conduct in the following instances, *viz.*

"1st. In having, at Landour, addressed an intemperate and offensive note, dated the 22d April 1833, in reply to a note from Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Tritton, of his H.M. 11th regt. of Light Dragoons.

"2d. In having not officially replied to a public letter addressed by Capt. Tritton to him, the said Capt. Cox, dated Landour, 23d April 1833, requesting information on a point of an official nature, but persisted in treating as a private quarrel between himself and the said Capt. Tritton, what Capt. Tritton had informed him he, Capt. Tritton, had made a matter of public discussion, and would consider in no other light.

"3d. In having, on the 23d April 1833, sent a challenge to Capt. Tritton to fight a duel."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Capt. G. H. Cox, of the 62d regt. N.I., is,

"On the 1st instance of the charge, guilty of having addressed an intemperate and offensive note to Capt. John Tritton, of H.M. 11th L. Drags.; but acquit him of unofficer-like conduct.

"On the 2d instance, not guilty.

"On the 3d instance, not proved, consequently it acquits him.

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as is mentioned above, sentences him to be admonished in such way as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may deem proper."

Simla, Sept. 3, 1833.

Sir: I cannot convey to you my sentiments on the court-martial of which you are president, on the trial of Capt. Cox, of the 62d N.I., better than by sending you a copy of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, contained in his report to me on the proceedings, and have to desire that you will re-assemble the court, and call upon the members to decide conscientiously according to the evidence before them, unmindful of what the Mutiny Act may impose upon them if their verdict be consistent with the direct evidence of Capt. Tritton, supported by the clearest and most satisfactory documents.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARNES, Com.-in-chief.

To Col. Oglander, H.M. 26th regt.

Extract from the Remarks by the Judge Advocate General on the trial of Capt. Cox, of the 62d N.I. (*inclosed in the above letter*).

"Of the 3d instance, sending a challenge, the court acquit, not being proved."

It is in evidence that Capt. Cox, in a letter to the deputy assistant adjutant general, writes thus: "the taunting, bitter, and insulting letter of Captain Tritton led me naturally to conclude that his object was personal hostility, and with this idea strongly impressed upon my mind, I demanded from Captain Tritton that satisfaction which his irritating language had goaded me to expect." Here is a clear admission of the challenge.

From the evidence of Capt. Tritton, it appears that he received a message from Capt. Cox, wishing to make the subject of it a private quarrel, and that he so persisted, through the medium of a friend, that Capt. Cox sent him (Capt. Tritton) a paper containing the following words: "Capt. Tritton having insulted me, and having refused to treat with my friend on the usual terms, I post him as a coward."

Capt. Tritton is asked, "did he send you a challenge to fight a duel?" Answer. "Yes, in writing, through the medium of a friend, in these words: 'if you refuse to treat with me in the usual way as Capt. Cox's friend, he will post you as a coward.' I (Capt. Tritton) could put no other construction upon these words, than that if I refused to give Capt. Cox a meeting, he would carry his threat into execution."

And it is in proof that Capt. Cox did so.

I humbly submit to your Excellency, whether proof of a challenge can be more decisive and more abundantly exhibited; yet the court acquit, affecting to accept the word "treat," used by Capt. Cox's friend in the message, and by Capt. Cox himself

in the posting, as an invitation to explain: nothing can be more untenable. When a man has written injuriously affecting another, it is not the writer's interpretation of his expressions that is admitted, but the acceptance of their meaning by those to whom they are addressed, and for whom they are meant, and the obvious and common understanding of them.

The very words of the posting is proof of the challenge, for when, in the history of duelling, is the opprobious word "coward" used, but on a refusal to meet. The penalty on conviction is imperative, cashiering; and the court, I conceive, were, on the evidence before them, bound to pronounce it. Its enforcement was for the consideration of the Commander-in-chief."

Revised Finding.—"The court having duly considered the above document, still adhere to their former finding."

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-chief has never known an instance of more flagrant breach of duty on the part of a court-martial than in the original finding of that which sat for the trial of Capt. Cox, of the 62d regt. N.I., on the 3d instance of charge, and in their pertinacious adherence to the same on the revision of their proceedings.

Capt. Cox is to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

CAPT. JOHN TRITTON.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 1, 1833.—At a general court-martial assembled at Meerut, on the 16th July 1833, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Tritton, of H.M. 11th regt. of Light Dragoons, was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—"Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Tritton, of H.M. 11th Lt. Drags., charged with unofficer-like conduct:

"1st. In having addressed a highly offensive letter, in a private form, dated Landour, 22d April 1833, to Capt. George Hamilton Cox, of the 62d N.I., commanding the convalescent depôt at Landour, requiring explanation regarding a point of duty, and in manner altogether unwarrantable, as Capt. Cox was not under his (Capt. Tritton's) orders.

"2d. In having addressed an insulting and irritating letter, in a public shape, dated Landour, 23d April 1833, to the said Capt. Cox, as in temporary command of the convalescent depôt, which highly offensive letter contained a copy of the private letter of the day before, specified in the 1st charge.

"3d. With disrespectful conduct to Major Gen. Sir Samford Whittingham, K.C.B. and K.C.H., commanding the Meerut division, in having, instead of making a complaint of the matter in which he felt himself aggrieved, and submitting the case for the decision of, and soliciting redress from the major general, who was on the spot, addressed the offensive letters, specified in the first and second charges, directly to Capt. Cox; and further, having addressed a letter to the said Capt. Cox, dated Landour, 23d April 1833, in which he ordered the said Capt. Cox to consider himself under arrest."

Finding.—"The court having duly weighed the evidence on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he, Capt. John Tritton, of H.M. 11th regt. of Light Dragoons, is

"Not guilty of the 1st charge, and does therefore acquit him.

"Guilty of the 2d charge.

"Not guilty of the 3d charge, of which it most fully and entirely acquits him."

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty of the 2d charge, sentences him to be admonished in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may deem proper."

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Although the Commander-in-chief has had some difficulty in reconciling the consistency of the court, in acquitting Capt. Tritton on the first charge and finding him guilty on the second, he will not deny him the full benefit of the decision of the court.

The Commander-in-chief is also fully satisfied that Capt. Tritton intended no disrespect to Major Gen. Sir Samford Whittingham when he abruptly placed Capt. Cox in arrest; still it is to be lamented that he had not adopted the more regular course of making a report to the major general of the circumstances which had occurred, particularly as he was on the spot, and an immediate reference might have been made to him; and the Commander-in-chief has further to remark, that if this measure had, in the first instance, been resorted to, and an appeal made to Sir Samford Whittingham against the unjustifiable selection of Capt. Tritton, of H.M. 11th Light Dragoons, for the duties of a member of a committee on invalids of the Sirmoor battalion, the whole of the subsequent transactions leading to these trials would have been averted.

The Commander-in-chief has only to lament that officers of such high respectability and character as Captains Tritton and Cox should have been led away by personal feelings from the straightforward path of military duty.

Capt. Tritton is to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

MOTEE, NATIVE WOMAN.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 5, 1833.—At a native general court-martial assembled at Loodianah, on the 14th Sept. 1833, of which Subadar Major Kullender Sing, of the 49th N.I. is president, Motee, native woman, resident of the cantonment of Loodianah, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"With having, some time between the months of January and July 1833, unlawfully purchased, or caused to be purchased, for her use, at or near Bhroopgurh, a village situated across the river Sutluj, in the territory of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, two native girls, inhabitants of the said village, by name Tarran and Premo, of about the ages of nine and ten years, for the sum of Rs. 300, or thereabouts, as slaves, for the purpose of traffic, or some other unlawful purpose; and with having unlawfully imported the said girls into the cantonment of Loodianah; and further, with having unlawfully sold one of the said girls, by name Premo, for the sum of Rs. 310, or thereabouts, to a woman named Mullkan, residing at Umballah, as a slave, or some other unlawful purpose.

"Such conduct being in contravention of the regulations of the Bengal Government, duly published and made known to all concerned by proclamation."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Motee, native woman, resident of the cantonment of Loodianah, is guilty of having unlawfully purchased for her own use, near Bhroopgurh, a village situated across the river Sutluj, in the territory of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, a girl named Tarran, for the sum of Rs. 300, or thereabouts, as a slave, and of having unlawfully imported her into the cantonment of Loodianah, in contravention of the regulations of the Bengal Government; but that she is not guilty of the rest of the charge, of which they acquit her.

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty to the above extent, do sentence her, Motee, native woman, resident of the cantonment of Loodianah, to imprisonment for the period of six months, in such place as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct; and to pay a fine to government of Rs. 100, commutable, if not duly discharged, to imprisonment for the further period of six months, on the expiration of the former part of the sentence."

Approved and confirmed, excepting that the fine is to be remitted.

(Signed) E. BARNES, Com.-in-chief.

The prisoner is to be made over to the civil authority at Umballah, for the purpose of undergoing the punishment awarded her.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Oct. 7. Mr. C. Smith, additional judge of zillah Chittagong.

Mr. H. Armstrong, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. Colin Mackenzie, ditto ditto, of Cawnpore.

Mr. C. La Touche, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Allahabad.

Mr. G. M. Bird, ditto to ditto ditto of Boolundshuhur.

Mr. A. P. Currie to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares.

Mr. T. Sandys, ditto as magistrate and collector of Shahabad, until further orders.

19. Mr. A. Reid, to officiate as deputy collector of Behar.

28. Mr. John Thornton, to officiate as deputy collector of Allygurh.

Nov. 4. 1st-Lieut. John Fordyce, regt. of artillery, and Lieut. J. N. Rind, attached to pioneer corps, to officiate as assistants in department of revenue surveys.

Mr. G. Gough to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Shahabad, and Mr. C. W. Truscott to officiate as a magistrate and collector of Sarun.

General Department.

Oct. 14. Mr. Henry Palmer to officiate as postmaster-general.

Mr. C. Tottenham to officiate as second-assistant to secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, superintendent of western salt chokies, and assistant to superintendent of stamps.

Mr. J. Carter to be deputy opium agent in district of Allahabad.

30. Mr. A. F. Donelly to officiate as second assistant to collector of customs at Calcutta, in sea department, in room of Mr. J. Crawfurd.

Nov. 4. Mr. William Ogilvie to officiate as collector of customs and town duties of Mirzapore during absence of Mr. Lindsay.

9. Mr. H. M. Parker to officiate as second member of Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of Marine Board, during absence of Mr. Sargent.

Mr. S. G. Palmer to act as secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, during same interval.

Political Department.

Oct. 10. Lieut. G. E. Westmacott, 37th N.I., to be junior assistant to agent to Governor-general, north-east frontier, v. Capt. Roxburgh proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Capt. W. Minto, 19th N.I., to be attached to Scindiah's contingent, as a temporary arrangement, in room of Lieut. Ross appointed assistant to resident at Gwalior.

17. Major G. W. A. Lloyd, 71st N.I., to proceed to Rungpore, to be employed on special duty on north-east frontier.

Messrs. J. Alexander, R. W. Hughes, and E. E. Woodcock, writers, have been reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service.

Mr. S. J. Becher has been permitted to return to the presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Oriental languages at the College of Fort William.

The following gentlemen have reported their return to the presidency:—Oct. 14. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, from England.—19. Mr. H. L. Dick, from sea.

Mr. Charles Chapman has reported his arrival as a writer on this establishment.

Furloughs.—Oct. 7. Mr. C. C. Hyde, to sea, for eighteen months, for health.—14. Mr. Henry Unwin, to Europe, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 19. The Rev. W. O. Ruspini to officiate as district chaplain at Ghazeepore.

The Rev. T. N. Stevens to officiate as district chaplain at Dinapore, in room of the Rev. Mr. Ruspini.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, a church missionary clergyman, to conduct duties of Benares station temporarily, on departure of the Rev. A. Hammond.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 10, 1833.—*Infantry.* Major H. L. White to be lieut. col., from 26th Sept. 1833, v. S. P. Bishop dec.

33d *N.I.* Capt. A. F. Richmond to be major, Lieut. F. Hewitt to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. F. Trower to be lieut., from 13th May 1833, in suc. to C. D'O. Aplin dec.

36th *N.I.* Capt. C. Godby to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Lloyd to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. U. Tripp to be lieut., from 26th Sept. 1833, in suc. to H. L. White prom.

Lieut. T. F. Blois, 11th N.L., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-general, v. Major Benson proceeded to Europe.

Cadets of infantry T. G. Leith and G. D. Mercer admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. R. Home, 73d N.I., to officiate as secretary to Clothing Board, v. Capt. Ripley, and during absence of Capt. Cubitt.

Capt. T. M. Taylor, 5th *L.C.*, to be military secretary to Governor-general, from 4th Sept., v. Major Benson proceeded to Europe.

Assist. Surg. H. M. Green app. to medical duties of Sunderbund commission during approaching tour of commissioner in Sunderbunds.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 24.—Ens. W. H. Hammersley removed from 60th, and reappointed to 41st N.I., at his own request.

Sept. 26.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. G. Kirby, of artillery, to proceed and do duty with 1st comp. 2d bat., at Nusseerabad.

Sept. 27.—Maj. W. H. Hewitt, 40th, to join and do duty with 49th N.I., and Maj. H. O'Donnel, when relieved from command of that corps, to rejoin 13th N.I., to which he belongs.

Oct. 1.—36th *N.I.* Lieut. J. C. Scott to be interp. and qu.mast., v. Ludlow prom.

Oct. 2.—Lieut. Col. H. Cock removed from 23d to 38th N.I., and Lieut. Col. T. Murray from 30th to 23d do.

Surg. W. Panton, 51st N.I., to officiate as superintending surgeon to Neemuch circle, during absence of Superintending Surg. Venour.

Assist. Surg. A. K. Lindesay to officiate as garrison surgeon at Chunar during absence, on leave, of Surg. Clarke.

Assist. Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., posted to 7th bat. of artillery.

Ens. D. Ramsay, 37th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Major Gen. the Hon. J. Ramsay, v. Caine who resigns the appointment.

Oct. 3 *to* 5.—Capt. J. A. Crommelin, of engineers, to join and do duty with sappers and miners at Delhi.

Supernumerary Ensigns *J. C. Robertson* and A. E. Dick to join and do duty, former with 34th N.I. at Midnapore, and latter with 6th N.I. at Allahabad.—Supernum. 2d-Lieuts. J. L. D. Sturt, N. C. Macleod, and W. Jones, of engineers, to proceed to Delhi, and do duty with sappers and miners.

Ens. A. Martin removed from 47th and posted to 33d N.I., at his own request.

The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. D. W. Nash to join and do duty with H.M. 16th Foot at Chinsurah; date 17th Sept.—Lieut. J. H. Lumley to act adj. to 9th N.I., during employment of Lieut. Michell as major of brigade at Agra; date 28th Sept.

Oct. 9.—The following Sirhind division order confirmed:—Lieut. and Adj. C. Chester, 23d N.I., to attend and conduct deputation from his highness Maha Raja Runjeet Sing to Right Hon. the Governor-general; date 7th Oct. 1833.

Assist. Surg. J. Esdaile, M.D., app. to medical charge of left wing 6th N.I. at Juanpore, as a temp. arrangement.

Oct. 10.—The following removals made in Regt. of Artillery:—Major N. S. Webb, from 2d to 3d bat., and Maj. G. Everest, from 3d to 2d ditto.

Oct. 11.—The following removals of Ensigns *made at their own request*:—H. G. Mainwaring, from 13th to 1st N.I., as junior of his rank; C. L. Edwards *from 48th to 24th N.I., as ditto*; W. W. Steer, from 25th to 37th N.I.

Fort-William, Oct. 17.—The recent appointment of Assist. Surg. Wm. Spencer to medical duties of civil station of Moradabad cancelled, at request of that officer.

Oct. 19.—Capt. J. A. Crommelin, of engineers, to be executive engineer of 1st or Dum-Dum division of public works, v. Capt. Patton dec.

Lieut. W. M. Smyth, of engineers, to have *temporary charge* of 17th or Burdwan division of public works during such time as Capt. Bell may *continue to officiate* as superintending engineer of Cuttack province.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 15.—The following removals and postings made:—Col. E. H. Simpson (new prom.) to 25th N.I.—Lieut. Cols. A. Hardy (on furl.) from 18th to 8th N.I.; E. Wyatt from 8th to 45th do.; D. Presgrave (new prom.) to 18th do.; A. Brown (on furl. from 44th to 25th do.; T. J. Anquetil (new prom.) to 44th do.; T. Murray from 23d to 22d do.; J. Simpson from 22d to 23d do.; C. W. Hamilton from 64th to 27th do.; Sir J. Bryant, Kt., from 36th to 64th do.

The following removals and postings made in medical department:—Surgs. C. Mackinnon (new prom.) to 15th N.I.; T. S. Child (on furl.) from 15th to 53d do.; B. Bell, from 10th to 60th do.; A. Scott, from 60th to 7th do.; D. Renton from 7th to 10th do.—Assist. Surgs. W. Spencer from 15th to 14th N.I.; W. Dollard from 54th to 7th do.; J. Hardie (on furl.) from 7th to 74th do.; W. Shirreff to 1st troop 3d brigade horse artillery, at Kurnaul.

Oct. 16.—Col. R. *Torrens, C.B., adj. gen. of* King's troops, and Lieut. Col. W. S. Beatson, adj. *gen. of army*, directed to proceed to presidency by dawk.

Lieut. R. M. Hunter, 73d N.I., app. to pioneers, v. Borradaile app. a brigade major on estab.

Oct. 18.—The following presidency division orders confirmed:—Veterinary Surg. P. B. F. Green to do duty with 3d tr. 1st brig. horse artillery at Dum-Dum; date 5th Oct.—Supernum. Ens. R. Roberts (lately arrived) to do duty with 55th N.I. at Barrackpore; date 6th Oct.

Lieut. Col. T. Shubrick removed from 5th to 2d L.C., and Lieut. Col. H. T. Roberts, C.B., from 2d to 5th do.

Lieut. M. T. White, *of invalid estab., permitted* to reside and draw his allowances at Benares.

The following removals of ensigns made at their own request:—R. N. Raikes from 36th to 67th N.I., and J. S. Hawke from 22d to 7th do., as juniors of their rank.

The undermentioned ensigns posted to corps, and directed to join:—G. Ramsay to 25th N.I., in Arracan; W. M. Roberts, 18th do.; at Baitool; F. B. Bosanquet, 16th do., at Mhow; H. P. Budd, 17th do., at Nusseerabad; W. D. Goodyer, 87th do., at Cuttack; J. D. Fergusson, 30th do., at Mhow; G. Verner (on furl.) 9th do., at Agra; W. Hore, 25th do., in Arracan; H. D. Van Homrigh, 48th do.; at Barrackpore; J. C. Philips, 60th do., at Cawnpore; A. Sanders, 44th do., at Bareilly; H. J. Michell, 22d do., at Lucknow; J. H. Fergusson, 19th do., at Barrackpore; F. H. Hawtrey, 37th do., at Neemuch; F. Shirreff, 65th do., at Mhow; F. E. Voyle, 39th do., at Delhi; S. Arden, 27th do., at Hansi; G. Eliot (on furl.), 18th do., at Baitool; T. J. Gardiner, 16th do., at Mhow; R. H. Sale, 10th do., at Cawnpore; G. A. Fisher, 17th do., at Nusseerabad; D. A. Campbell, 52d do., at Meerut; C. C. Skelton, 47th do., at Cuttack.—Ens. Sale to continue to do duty *with 9th N.I., at Agra, until further orders.*

Assist. Surg. H. Maclean app. to medical charge of Nusseree bat., from 1st Nov., as a temporary arrangement.

Oct. 23.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Ens. E. C. F. Beaumont to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 32d N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Scott; date 10th Oct.

Oct. 28.—Surg. F. S. Matthews app. to 35th N.I., and directed to proceed to Jumalpore.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. W. T. Bunce, of engineers, to do duty with sappers and miners at Delhi.

Ens. (now Lieut.) J. S. Harris to act as adj. to Sylhet L.I. bat. during absence of Ens. and Adj. T. Brodie; date of order 15th Oct.

Oct. 28.—Assist. Surg. J. Smith, assist. gar. surg., Chunar, having requested to be allowed to resign that appointment, posted to 63d N.I., at Mullye.

Assist. Surg. W. Rait app. to 1st brigade horse artillery, and directed to join 3d tr. at Dum Dum.

Nov. 1.—The following Cawnpore division order confirmed:—Surg. A. Scott app. to medical charge of 10th N.I., and Assist. Surg. C. Griffith to do duty with that regt., as a temporary arrangement; date 24th Oct.

Fort-William, Oct. 31.—Assist. Surg. J. G. Vos, M.D., to officiate as a civil assist. surgeon at Banda for a period not exceeding three months, pending permanent app. of a medical officer to that station.

The following cadets admitted to service, and prom. to rank of 2d-lieut. and ensign respectively:—W. T. Bunce, for engineers; H. E. L. Thuillier, for artillery; and F. D. Atkinson, for infantry.

Mr. R. Maling to be attached to Arracan local corps, on a monthly allowance of Sonat Rs. 200, and with rank of local lieutenant.

Nov. 7.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Capt. Thos. Chadwick to be major, 1st-Lieut. W. J. Symons to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. G. H. McGregor to be 1st-lieut. from 21st Oct. 1833, in suc. to N. S. Webb dec.

32d *N.I.* Supernum. Ens. T. S. Horsburgh brought on effective strength of regt., from 31st Oct. 1833, v. G. Durant transf. to pension estab.

Assist. Surg. John Greig to discharge medical duties of residency at Lucknow, during absence of Assist. Surg. W. Stevenson, M.D., permitted to visit presidency on leave of absence.

Regimental Rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers, brought on the effective strength of the infantry on this establishment, *from the dates expressed*:—Ens. G. S. H. Browne, from 12th Sept. 1833, in suc. to Capt. J. Holyoake dec.; T. W. Oldfield, 5th Sept. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. Col. W. W. Davis dec.; H. E. S. Abbott, 10th Sept. 1833, in suc. to Major J. W. Jones dec.; G. N. Greene, 16th Sept. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. J. G. Sharpe dec.; Robert Hay, 18th Sept. 1833, in suc. to Capt. J. W. Patton dec.; A. E. Dick, 18th Sept. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. Col. C. Frye dec.; P. G. Cornish, 22d Sept. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. Wm. Cole dec.; P. D. Warren, 25th Sept. 1833, in suc. to Capt. J. D. Herbert dec.; R. Inglis, 26th Sept. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. Col. S. P. Bishop dec.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Oct. 31. Lieut. Col. P. Le Fevre, 2d N.I.—Lieut. Col. R. B. Jenkins, 58th N.I.—Capt. William Forbes, 61st N.I.—Capt. J. C. Wotherspoon, 70th N.I.—1st-Lieut. Henry Clerk, regt. of artillery.—Surg. James Atkinson.—Ens. W. A. J. Mayhew, 8th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 10. Capt. J. P. Ripley, left wing European regt., and offic. sec. to Clothing Board, for health.—17. Lieut. W. J. Cade, 14th N.I., for health.—Nov. 7. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Alex. Mercer, 70th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Wm. Tritton, 41st N.I., for health.—Ens. C. M. Collins, 25th N.I., for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Oct. 19. 2d-Lieut. Fred. Wall, artil., for two years, for health, *via* Mauritius.

To Sea.—Oct. 31. Ens. C. A. Morris, 20th N.I., one year, for health (to proceed from Bombay).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Oct. 13. *Star*, Griffing, from Philadelphia and Madeira.—17. *Morning Star*, Linton, from Bordeaux; and *Resource*, Clarke, from Persian Gulf and Bombay.—19. *Asia*, Stead, from Sydney and Madras.—20. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, Blackwood, from England and Madras.—21. *Royal Saxon*, Renner, from Liverpool, Colombo, and Madras; and *Thetis*, Boothby, from Madras.—31. *Westmoreland*, Brigstock, from Sydney and Singapore; *Water Witch*, Henderson, from China; and *Unicorn*, Connant, from Boston.—Nov. 1. *Warrior*, Stone, from Sydney and Madras; and *Nouvelle Eloise*, Legonadee, from Bordeaux.—5. *New Grove*, Brown, from London and Bombay.—9. *Research*, Ogilvie, from Ennore; *Coromandel*, Dupeyron, from Bordeaux; and *Heraclide*, Cook, from Boston.—10. H.M.S. *Curaçoa*, Dunn, from Madras; *Stuffin*, Miller, from Greenock; *Albree*, Ward, from Boston; *John Adam*, Roche, from London, Cape, Madras, and Ennore; and *La Paix*, Roux, from Bordeaux.—12. *Victorine*, Delance, from Havre de Grace; *Elizabeth*, Hughes, from Madras; and *Swallow*, Adam, from ditto.—14. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from London.—15. *Subway*, Proctor, from London.—*Alexander*, Waugh, from London and Cape; *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from London and Cape; *London*, Wimble, from London; *St. George*, Thompson, from Bristol and Cape; *Albion*, McLeod, from Liverpool; and *Magnet*, McMinn, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 18. *Harriet*, Roys, for Penang.—19. *Gulnare*, Bulley, for Liverpool; and *Elizabeth*, Blenkinsop, for Bombay.—20. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, for London.—21. *Pearl*, Saunders, for Mauritius.—28. *Argyle*, McDonald, for Madras.—30. *Edward*, Heaviside, for Mauritius.—Nov. 10. *Brougham*, Viles, for Penang and Singapore.—11. *L'Elise*, Blanc, for Bourbon.

Freight to London (Nov. 14).—Dead weight, £4. to £4. 10s. per ton; light goods, £4. 5s. to £5. ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 3. At Monimeen, the lady of Lieut. Tod-lan, H.M. 41st regt., of a daughter.

13. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. McGeorge, 7th N.I., of a daughter.

22. At Nagercoil, the wife of the Rev. William Miller, of a son.

24. At Neemuch, the lady of Major-Gen. J. W. Sleigh, C.B., of a son.

28. At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut. Charles Stewart, horse artillery, of a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Muzaffurpur, the lady of Capt. Andrew Spens, 74th N.I., of a son.

5. At Berhampore, the lady of G. W. Battye, Esq., civil service, of a son.

6. At Sindiah, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Low, 39th regt., of a son.

7. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. C. F. Farmer, 21st N.I., of a son, still born.

— At Benares, the lady of W. H. Valpy, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Wood, of a son.

9. At Futtyghur, Mrs. M. S. Hennessey, of a son.

11. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Holmes, 12th N.I., of a daughter.

12. At Berhampore, the lady of G. Godwin, Esq., of a son.

— At Goruckpore, the lady of Fred. Stainforth, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— At Bartackpore, the lady of Mr. Superintending Surg. Thomas, of a son.

13. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. W. J. Macvitie, of artillery, of a daughter.

— At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Martin, 52d N.I., of a daughter.

14. At Mullye, the lady of Samuel Toulmin, Esq., 63d N.I., of a son.

15. At Agra, the lady of R. G. Hughes, Esq., H.M. 13th L. Inf., of a daughter.

— At Sylhet, the wife of Ens. J. T. Wilcox, 49th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Young, of a daughter.
17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. Bartlett, H.C. marine, of a daughter.
19. At Hazareebaug, the lady of Capt. Thomson, engineers, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Kenyon, of a daughter.
— Mrs. John Paul, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. Harvey, jun., of a daughter.
22. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. A. Barclay, 12th N.I., of a still-born son.
23. At Purnea, Mrs. J. Brandt, of a son.
24. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. W. Lewis, of a son.
26. At Calcutta, the lady of Richard Walker, Esq., civil service, of a son.
27. At Agra, the lady of Capt. Aitchison, 26th regt., of a daughter.
— Mrs. Bernard Reilly, of a daughter.
Nov. 1. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. G. P. Thomas, 64th N.I., of a son.
— At Ottar, Tirhoot, the lady of W. H. Sterndale, of a son.
3. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. Lamb, 31st regt. N.I., of a son.
4. At Calcutta, the lady of F. Harris, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. George Clarke, of a daughter.
7. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., of a son.
11. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Walter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 7. At Dinapore, Lieut. J. G. Gerrard, European regiment, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Capt. M. A. Bunbury, 40th regt. N.I.
17. At Calcutta, W. Smith, Esq., to Miss Sophia Thornton.
19. At Calcutta, Lieut. W. P. K. Browne, H.M. 49th regt., to Miss Eliza Gibbons.
— At Calcutta, Mr. N. S. Sweedland, to Miss Hester Steel Templeton.
21. At Berhampore, Ens. R. Troup, 63d N.I., to Emma Deborah, second daughter of Mr. N. Hit Hart.
— At Chattac, Sylhet, Ensign J. W. Bennett, of the Bengal European regiment, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Mr. George Inglis.
— At Calcutta, Mr. George William Bartlett, to Miss Mary Bateman.
23. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert J. Rose, to Miss Anne Clarke.
24. At Calcutta, George Page, Esq., of the firm of Andrew and Co., to Miss Margaret Isabella Tabourdon, daughter of John White, Esq., of Westminster.
25. At Serampore, A. D. Johnson, Esq., of Bhaugulpore, to Amelia, daughter of the late Francis, and sister of the late H. L. V. Derozio, of Calcutta, Esquires.
29. At Cawnpore J. Ransford, Esq., assist.-surg., artillery, to Emily Mary, eldest daughter of T. B. Davis, Esq., Cerne, Devonshire.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. James Dunsmure, to Miss Mary Ann Thomson.
Nov. 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles John Pittar, to Mrs. Eliza Bennet.
3. At Agra, Walter A. Venour, Esq., superintending surgeon, to Anne, daughter of William Laing, Esq., collector of customs.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Roach, to Miss Marian Naries.

DEATHS.

Aug. 29. At Khouk Phyoo, Colonel W. H. Wood, military commandant in Arracan. The death of this esteemed and amiable individual has saddened every member of the community over which he once presided, and deprived society of one of its brightest ornaments. In his character, the honour and bravery of the soldier, the beneficence and sincerity of the friend, and the piety and virtue of the Christian were prominent and conspicuous features. By the native residents in the district in which he was stationed, his memory will be long perpetuated and revered; for to them he was indeed a guide, a counsellor, and a friend. To his friends, and acquaintances, his loss is afflictive, to his relatives irreparable.

Dear to the learned, to the simple dear,
For daily blessings mark'd thy virtuous year;
Distress came always smiling from thy door,
For God had made thee agent to the poor.

This notice is inserted by one, who offers it as a slight but sincere tribute to departed excellence; by one who had the happiness of enjoying the acquaintance of the deceased, who admired his virtues, and appreciated his worth.—*Beng. Hurk.*

Sept. 22. At Banda, Lieut. William Cole, of the 67th regt., Native Infantry.
26. *Colonel* S. P. Bishop, commanding the 27th regt. Native Infantry.
Oct. 2. At Bauleah, Charlotte, lady of Capt. Warner, executive officer, 4th division.
8. At Mirzapore, in child-bed, Margaret, wife of Colin Lindsay, Esq., civil service, aged 20.
10. At Calcutta, in her 50th year, Mrs. R. Finch, relict of the late J. Finch, Esq., late of Tirhoot, indigo-planter.
11. At Garden Reach, of acute remittent fever, Walter Nisbet, Esq., of the civil service.
12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Williams.
13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Rodrigues.
14. At Calcutta, Catherine, wife of Mr. T. Clarke, H.C. marine, aged 29.
— At Calcutta, Andrew Jewell, Esq., aged 64.
15. At Dum Dum, Capt. R. S. B. Morland, of the artillery, third son of the late Sir S. B. Morland, Bart, of Nether Winchendon, Buckinghamshire, aged 40.
16. Mr. Daniel Evans, of the *Cornwall*, aged 30.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Ham, aged 25.
— At Calcutta, Mr. T. Hackwood, aged 37.
18. At Dinagepore, John F. Ellerton, Esq., of the civil service, aged 37.
— At Howrah, Capt. R. A. Humphreys, of the country service, aged 56.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Brown.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. David Williamson.
20. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Botelho, aged 81.
— At Calcutta, Master John Keymer, aged 19.
21. At Chowringhee, Tempe Sophia, lady of W. P. Palmer, Esq., of the civil service, aged 26.
— On board the *Orontes*, on the passage from London, Lieut. Lavis, 44th regt.
22. At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Gomes, aged 26.
26. At Calcutta, Capt. Charles Bell, late commander of the bark *Mercury*, aged 35.
27. At Indoor, His Highness Maha Raja Mulhar Row Holkar, aged 27 years.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Bryant, aged 26.
28. Miss Louisa Cornelius, aged 17.
29. Off Calcutta, Wm. Wright McCormick, Esq., surgeon, late of the *Ganges* East-Indiaman.
31. At Sylhet, Mary Ann, wife of Capt. W. Prentice.
Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Henry Francis Churcher, Esq., aged 26 years.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Stephen Ludlow, aged 32
2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Jas. Bluett.
3. At Calcutta, Vellario, eldest son of Mr. John Vallent, aged 16.
4. At Calcutta, Mr. John William Porte, pensioner, late a captain in the Mahratta service.
5. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. J. W. Swaine, assistant at the General Department, aged 29.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. Jacob A. Endicott, late chief officer of the American ship *Tuscany*.
— At Calcutta, Thomas, son of Capt. Thomas Robinson of the ship *Intrepid*, of Hull, aged 14.
8. Mr. Lawrence D'Souza, aged 37.
— At Calcutta, Henry, youngest son of Mr. Robert Sevestre, aged 14 years.

Madras.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 12. *Israel*, Innes, from Boston.—14. *Laurentia*, Tobit, from Coringa; *Forth*, Robinson, from Calcutta; and *Capricorn*, Smith, from ditto.—15. *Zoroaster*, Patten, from Calcutta.—18. *Clemens*, Malvoisin, from Bordeaux and Coringa; and *Helen*, Macallister, from Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.—20. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, from Calcutta.—21. *Pegasus*, Howlett, from Calcutta.—23. *Thalia*, Biden, from Calcutta and Masulipatam.—25. *Lady Wilmot Horton*, Daviot, from Vizagapatam.—26. *Eliza*, Sutton, from London; H.M.S. *Wolf*, Hamley, from a cruize; and *Ruby*, Hill, *Ganges*, Burgess, *Lady McNaghten*, Faith, and *Spartan*, Webb, all from Calcutta.—27. *Resolution*, Jellicoe, from Calcutta.—28. *Trial*, Vaughan, from Calcutta.—Nov. 4. *Orient*, White, from London.

Departures.

Oct. 15. *John Adam*, Roche, for Calcutta.—17. H.M. Ships *Melville*, Hart, and *Imogene*, Blackwood, both for Trincomallee; and H.M.S. *Curaçoa*, Dunn, for Calcutta.—20. *Emmie*, Gerard, for Pondichery.—21. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, for Covelong.—24. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, and *Thalia*, Biden, both for Covelong, and *Capricorn*, Smith, for Ennore.—25. *Egyptian*, Lilburn, for Bombay; and *Laurentia*, Tobit, for Pondicherry.—26. *Zoroaster*, Patten; and *Pegasus*, Howlett, both for Calcutta.—28. *Lady Wilmot Horton*, Daviot, for Colombo.—29. *Eliza*, Sutton, for Calcutta.—Nov. —. *Orient*, White, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 26. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, the lady of Edward E. Elliot, Esq., civil service, of a son.
Oct. 3. At Secunderabad, the lady of E. W. Eyre, Esq., assist. surg., 5th N.I., of a daughter.
12. At Chingleput, the lady of A. N. Magrath, Esq., of a son.
16. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. C. F. Liardet, of a son.
23. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Boyd, H.M. 54th regt., of a son.
24. At Madras, the lady of W. Hamilton Hart, Esq., of a son.
28. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Geo. Rowlandson, artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23. At Cannanore, Charles D. C. O'Brien, Esq., of H.M. 48th regt., to Emma Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Colonel E. Wesnow, C.B.
Oct. 7. At Madras, Nelson Dartnell, Esq., assist. surg., H.M. 41st regt., to Caroline, second daughter of the Rev. W. Chester, chaplain.
19. At Madras, Edward Chamier, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Robert Sewell, Esq., of Oak End Lodge, Bucks.

DEATHS.

Oct. 1. At Berhampore, Ensign P. B. Roper, of the Pension Establishment.
9. At Bellary, Major Richard Shawe, of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry.
10. At Masulipatam, Capt. John Keith, of H.M. 62d regt., aged 43.
13. At Masulipatam, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Long, apothecary, aged 25.
17. At Luz, Mrs. Jane Kennedy, relict of the late Major Johnson Kennedy, of the Madras European regt., aged 74.
23. At Secunderabad, Mrs. Eyre, wife of Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre, 5th regt. N.I.
26. At Pondicherry, Fanny, lady of John Berchon de Fontain, Esq., registrar of the Tribunal de 1re. Instance of Pondicherry, aged 39.
25. At Cuddalore, Captain George Milsom, of the 9th regt. Native Infantry.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

SECURITIES FROM OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 14, 1833. — With reference to the G.O. dated the 20th May 1825 (article 138, sec. 61 of the Supplement to the Military Code) the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a period of three months, from the date of appointment, be allowed to officers from whom securities may be required, and that in any case in which the necessary bond may not have been lodged with the military accountant at the expiration of that period, the Governor in Council will consider the expediency of removing the officer concerned from his appointment.

QUARTERMASTER OF ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 26, 1833. — In obedience to orders which have been received from the Hon. Court of Directors, and with reference to paragraph 2d. of the G.O. under date the 28th Sept. 1830, article 122, sec. 27, page 131, of the second supplement to the Bombay Military Code, the appointment of quarter-master of the corps of engineers of this presidency, is abolished. The duties hitherto discharged by that officer, are to be performed by the adjutant of the corps.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Territorial Department—Revenue.

Oct. 17. Mr. E. H. Baber to be assistant to collector of Rutnageree.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 1, 1833.—Capt. T. R. Gordon, 25th N.I., at his own request, permitted to retire from service on half-pay of his rank.

Oct. 10.—*25th N.I.* Lieut. H. Stephenson to be capt., and Ens. F. W. Follett to be lieut., in suc. to Gordon retired; date of rank 6th Oct. 1833.

Ens. A. Welstead to rank from 30th Sept. 1833, and to be posted to 3d N.I., v. Cahill dec.

Ens. E. M. Milne to rank from 6th Oct. 1833, and to be posted to 25th N.I., v. Follett prom.

Oct. 18.—Assist. Surg. D. Campbell placed at disposal of acting superintendent of Indian navy for duty in that branch of service.

Cadet of Infantry H. W. Prescott admitted to service, and prom. to ensign.

Oct. 22.—Lieut. F. Durack, 24th N.I., to be line adj. at Dapoolee, v. De l'Hoste who resigns appointment.

24th N.I. Lieut. H. N. Ramsay to be adj., v. Durack.

Ens. T. Postans, 1st Gr. N.I., to be assistant to commissariat officer in charge of military bazaar at Poonah, v. Lieut. Ramsay.

Oct. 25.—Lieut. C. S. Mant, 6th N.I., to be acting barrackmaster at Bombay.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 15. Lieut. C. Birdwood, 3d N.I., for health.—16. Capt. J. Saunders, 15th N.I., for health.—Ens. H. C. Jones, 24th N.I., for health.—24. Capt. C. Johnson, 3d N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 24. Surg. W. Carstairs, staff surgeon at Poonah, for health (eventually to Europe).—Capt. R. O. Merriton, paym. S. D. of army, for twelve months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 10.—Commander Cogan to be controller of the dock-yard, boat-master, and agent for transports.

Lieut. Whitelock to be assistant to superintendent of Indian Navy.

Lieut. Peters to be first-assistant controller of the dock yards.

Oct. 30.—Commander Harris to act as master attendant, until further orders, from date of Commander McDonald's decease.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 11. H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Wells, from Bushire, Bassadore, and Muscat.—12. *Sir Edward Paget*, Tucker, from London.—16. *Francis*, Heath, from Liverpool; and *Earl of Eldon*, Thenker, from London.—17. *Grace*, Davies, from Liverpool.—18. *Comata*, Miller, from Greenock. —21. *Clermont*, Brown, from Liverpool.—22. *William*, Hutchinson, from Liverpool.—24. *Henry Clay* (American), Spalding, from Liverpool, Madeira, &c.—29. *Ceres*, Klingstedt, from Stockholm and Portsmouth.—Nov. 3. *Royal George*, Wilson, and *Eliza*, Follens, both from London. —4. *Parkfield*, McAulay, from Liverpool; and *Mulgrave*, Coulson, from London.—5. *Asia*, Touge, from Liverpool.

Departure.

Nov. 7. *Bounty Hall*, Jackson, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Nov. 6)—£2. 10s. per ton, nominal.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGE.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 30. At Calaba, the lady of Assist. Surg. T. H. Graham, of a son.

Oct. 4. At Poonah, the lady of Charles Ducat, Esq., M.D., of a son.

8. At Bombay, the lady of Thomas Crawford, Esq., of a son.

9. At Kunhur, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Mc Dowell, H.H. Nizam's Infantry, of a son.

10. At Broach, Mrs. Martin, of a son.

19. At Dapoolee, the lady of Lieut. C. Hunter, 16th N.I., of a son.

21. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Mathew De Vitre, Esq., of a son.

24. At Bombay, the lady of Robert Penhey, Esq., of a daughter.

—At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Bulkley, 3d-assist. com. gen., of a son.

26. At Tannah, the lady of Lieut. Fred. Mayor, 6th N.I., of a son.

30. At Aurungabad, the lady of R. Riddell, Esq., of a daughter.

Nov. 4. At Bombay, the lady of Walter Roberts, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 13. At Poonah, Henry Hebbert, Esq., H.C. civil service, to Marian, youngest daughter of Thomas Abbott Green, Esq.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sept. 24, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, which will take effect from the 1st proximo:—

Western Province.

William Gisborne, Esq., to be acting government agent at Colombo.

W. C. Gibson, assistant at Colombo.

C. R. Buller, Esq., ditto at Negombo.

J. N. Mooyaart, Esq., ditto at Chilaw.

Capt. Law, ditto at Ruanwelle.

J. S. Rodney, Esq., ditto at Kornegalle.

Capt. Pearson, ditto at Fort King.

J. Dinwoodie, Esq., ditto at Caltura.

A. Walker, Esq., ditto at Colombo.

Northern Province.

P. A. Dyke, Esq., to be government agent at Jaffna and collector of customs.

C. Webster, Esq., assistant at Jaffna.

[illegible] Esq. ditto at Manar.

R. Atherton, Esq., assistant collector of customs at Jaffna.

T. Lavallierre, Esq., ditto ditto at Cayts.

E. Wood, Esq., ditto ditto at Moolletivoe.

Eastern Province.

D. A. Blair, Esq., to be government agent at Trincomalee and collector of customs.

J. Bone, Esq., assistant at Batticalon.

J. D. Browne, Esq., ditto at Trincomalee.

Southern Province.

Montagu Wilmot, Esq., to be government agent at Galle and collector of customs.

E. S. Waring, Esq., assistant at Galle.

J. Barnet, Esq., ditto at Matura.

W. H. Whiting, Esq., ditto at Hambantotte.

Capt. Rogers, ditto at Alipoot.

W. Moir, Esq., ditto at Ratnapoora.

Central Province.

George Turnour, Esq., to be government agent at Kandy.

G. R. Mercer, Esq., assistant at Kandy.

Major Douglas, ditto at Badoolla.

Capt. Forbes, ditto at Matele.

Capt. Macpherson, ditto at Madawalatenne.

Capt. Kelson, ditto at Nuwera Ellia.

F. J. Templer, Esq., to be acting collector of customs for port of Colombo, and outports in western province.

To be assistants to Collectors of Customs:—J. N. Mooyaart, Esq., at Chilaw and Putlam; C. R. Buller, Esq., at Negombo; J. Dinwoodie, Esq., at Caltura; and S. P. Foenander, Esq., at Pantura.

To be District Judges:—J. G. Forbes, Esq., of Colombo for district No. 1.; C. R. Buller, Esq., of ditto for district No. 2.; Capt. R. Law, of ditto for district No. 3; J. Dinwoodie, Esq., of ditto for district No. 4; S. P. Foenander, Esq., of ditto for district No. 5; W. Moir, Esq., of ditto for district No. 6; J. N. Mooyaart, Esq., of Chilaw and Putlam; J. W. Huskisson, Esq., of Manar; J. Price, Esq., of Jaffna; W. K. Burleigh, Esq., of Waligamme; P. F. Toussaint, Esq., of Waddimoratchie; H. J. Speldewinde, Esq., of Tenmoratchie and Patchelapalle; T. Lavallierre, Esq., of the Islands; E. Wood, Esq., of the Wanny; J. J. Kriekenbeek, Esq., of Amblangodde; R. M. Sneyd, Esq., of Galle; J. Barnett, Esq., of Matura; Lieut. Driberg, of Hambantotte (acting); Capt. Rogers, of Alipot; Capt. Firebrace, of Seven Korles; Capt. Pearson, of Four Korles; H. Wright, Esq., of Kandy; Capt. Macpherson, of Madawalatenne; Capt. Forbes of Matele; Capt. Kelson, of Nuwera Ellia; Major Douglas, of Badoolla; H. R. Scott, Esq., of Trincomalee; J. Bone, Esq., of Batticaloa.

P. E. Wodehose, Esq., to be assistant to colonial secretary and clerk to legislative and executive councils.

E. R. Power, Esq., to be extra-assistant to colonial secretary.

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Colombo.

Oct. 7. *Eleanor*, Lyons, from London.

BIRTH.

Sept. 8. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Atchison, C.R., staff officer at Kandy, of a son.

DEATH.

Oct. 24. At Colombo, of brain fever, Lieut. Joseph Vincent, of the 97th regt., son of the Rev. Geo. Vincent, of Shanagolden, county of Limerick, and nephew of Lieut. Gen. John Vincent.

Penang, &c.

BIRTH.

July 18. At Penang, the lady of Joseph Manook, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 12. At Padang, Mr. F. Embrechts, of the firm of W. W. Boyle and Co., to Miss Mary Anne Townsend.

Aug. 5. At Penang, Mr. John Bodyk, jun., to Miss Maria Cox.

Sept. 6. At Penang, Lieut. George Briggs, Madras horse artillery, to Miss Gibson, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. J. T. Gibson, 46th regt. Madras N.I.

DEATH.

Oct. 14. At Malacca, Mrs. J. W. Baumgarten, aged 50 years.

China.

Arrivals of Company's Ships.

(Season 1832-33.)

Oct. 29. *Rose.*—Nov. 25. *Buckinghamshire.*

DEATHS.

Nov. 7. At Whampoa, Mr. L. S. Agassiz, fourth officer of the H.C.S. *Bombay.*

19. At Macao, aged 19, Mr. Frederick Ilbery, of Canton, second son of James Ilbery, Esq., of Lewisham.

Swan River.

APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 14. Capt. Daniell, 21st Fusileers, acting governor, v. Capt. Irwin.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 27. The lady of Maj. C. B. James, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, of a daughter.

Dec. 22. The lady of R. J. Jones, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 3. At Graham's Town, James Black, Esq., to Miss Catherine Pakenham.

23. At Cape Town, Mr. Lloyd Evans Mesham, to Christiana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of G. Scholtz, Esq.

30. At Simon's Town, Thomas Mitchell, Esq., M.D., R.N., to Susan, only daughter of Mr. Mullis, of Simon's Town.

DEATHS.

Nov. 29. At Cape Town, Ens. Ralph Darling Ross, of H.M. 72d Highlanders, aged 23.

Dec. 8. At Cape Town, Mrs. Hackett, aged 66.

11. At Cape Town, N. S. Cameron, Esq., of the Madras civil service, aged 39, second son of Lieut. Gen. Wm. Neville Cameron, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

16. At Rondebosch, Philip York Lindsay, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, second son of the Lord Bishop of Kildare.

Lately.—At Cape Town, aged 78, Capt. Henry Henderson, sen., formerly commander of the *Nymph*, and afterwards for several years of the *Cornwallis*, both vessels connected with the trade between England and the Cape.

Isle of France.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 19, 1833. At Port Louis, Lieut. Henry Blunt, 29th regt., to Louisa Celina Aphanasie, second daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Baron Vandermaison, chef de division, and member of the Legion of Honour.

St. Helena.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Castle, James's Fort, Dec. 23.—Lieut. Col. Commandant John Alex. Wright, and Major Chas. Sampson, transf. from invalid to retired list, from 12th inst., until further pleasure of Hon. Court of Directors be known.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—Dec. 5. 2d-Lieut. F. N. Greene, St. Helena artil., for twelve months, on med. cert.

Postscript.

Bombay Papers to the 6th of November, reached us when going to press.

They state that accounts of the most gloomy nature have been received from Guzerat. A succession of burning winds had destroyed the whole of the Jowaree crops of this season; and the scarcity and distress which this visitation has caused, have produced such a tendency to disorganization in the province, that the civil authorities have applied to Government to strengthen their hands. A failure in the year's revenue to the extent of two-thirds of the whole, is dreaded; and nothing but a very abundant produce of grain and wheat, which form the second or winter crop, can avert a famine. The effects of this intelligence have been already very sensibly felt in the Bombay market, where grain of all sorts has risen enormously.

The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyd's, and signed "H. Barker."

"*Messina, Feb.* 22d, 1834.—Captain Henry Bourchier, R.N., left Bombay with Government dispatches and mail on the 5th November last in the Company's cruizer *Nautilus*, and was cast away on the 5th December on the coast of Nubia. After being four days in the boats they got to Suakin and crossed to Burby, which place they left on the 13th December, and rode 600 miles on camels to the Nile; got to Crusere (or Goos), and from thence to Alexandria, which place he left on the 9th inst. When he left Bombay it was uncertain whether the steamer would start the 1st February or 1st March, depending on the Governor-general. The mail he left at Alexandria (to go *viâ* Malta); the dispatches he takes with him to Leghorn. He would have performed quarantine here but was not allowed."

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 19th.

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

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (John Loch, Esq.) acquainted the court, that the statement of the Company's stock per computation, to the 1st of May 1832, for India, and to the 1st of May 1833, for England, which had not been laid before the proprietors, at the General Court held in December last, in consequence of the necessary documents not having then arrived, was now laid before the court.

The *Chairman* informed the court, that a list of superannuations, &c., granted since the last General Court to Company's servants in England, under the 53 Geo. III. cap. 155., was now laid before the court, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 6. sec. 19.

The *Chairman* stated, that certain papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court were now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 1. sec. 4.

The *Chairman* acquainted the court, that the correspondence between the India Board and the Court of Directors, relative to Mr. Prendergast's claim on the Lucknow bankers, together with the inclosures therein referred to, were now laid before the proprietors.

The *Chairman* informed the court, that copies of the correspondence between the India Board and the Court of Directors relative to the late proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, on the subject of a *mandamus* which had been applied for, to compel the Court of Directors to send out certain despatches to India, were now laid before the proprietors.

EQUALIZATION OF THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The *Chairman* said, he had to acquaint the court, that, in consequence of the resolution of the General Court of the 18th of December last, a letter had been addressed by the Chairs to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, requesting that he would present to the House of Commons the petition which had been agreed to by the General Court, praying "that the house would be pleased to admit the productions of British India, and more especially the article sugar, to be imported into the United Kingdom at the same rate of duty as is charged upon similar articles imported from the Mauritius, and the British colonies in America and the West Indies." The right hon. gentleman had consented to take charge of that petition. The correspondence which had taken place on the subject should be read to the court.

The clerk then read as follows:—

East-India House, 6th Feb. 1834.

Sir:—We have the honor to forward the accompanying petition to the Honorable the House of Commons, which was unanimously agreed to at a general Court of Proprietors of East-India stock on the 18th December last, praying that parliament will be pleased to authorize the importation into the United Kingdom of the productions of British India, and more especially the article sugar, *at the same rate of duty* as is charged upon similar articles imported from the Mauritius and the British colonies in America and the West-Indies; and we beg, on the part of the East-India Company, to request that you will have the goodness to present their petition to the House of Commons, and that you will use your endeavours to procure for the people of India and for the trade with that country, the relief which it is the object of the petition to obtain.

We have the honor to be, &c.
JOHN LOCH,
H. ST. G. TUCKER.

The Right Hon. Charles Grant, &c. &c. &c.

India Board, 7th Feb. 1834.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the petition which you have entrusted to my care. I feel honoured by the request to present that petition, cordially concurring in the principle on which it proceeds. I shall be happy to lay it before the House of Commons. But I beg leave at the same time to reserve to myself the right of judging how far it may, on general considerations, and in reference to national interests, be expedient to press the immediate application of that principle.—I have the honor to be, &c.
CHAS. GRANT.

John Loch, Esq., H. St. Geo. Tucker, Esq.

Mr. *Lyall* said, the right hon. gentleman had informed him that, though he had hitherto been unable to present the petition, it was his intention to lay it before the house to-morrow morning.

EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

The *Chairman* said, he had to acquaint the court, that, in consequence of the determination of the Court of Directors to disembody the Royal East-India Regiment of Volunteers, under the new circumstances in which the Company were placed, a correspondence had taken place between the Court of Directors and Lord Melbourne, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, which should now be read.

The clerk then read as follows:—

East-India House, 16th Jan. 1834.

My Lord:—We have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that as the East-India Company, under the new arrangement of their affairs, will cease to possess the commercial funds and establishments which have defrayed the expenses and supplied the *ranks of the regiment of* Royal East-India Volunteers, the Court of Directors have it in contemplation to take measures for disembodying that corps. But previously to the adoption of such a proceeding, the court are desirous of being favoured with any communication that your Lordship may be pleased to make to them upon this subject,

and which they would be glad to receive at your Lordship's earliest convenience.

We have, &c.
JOHN LOCH,
HY. ST. G. TUCKER.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Melbourne, &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, 29th Jan. 1834.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 16th instant, acquainting me, that as the East-India Company, under the new arrangement of their affairs, will cease to possess the commercial funds and establishments which have defrayed the expenses and supplied the ranks of the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers, the Court of Directors have it in contemplation to take measures for disembodying that corps. Having made known to his Majesty this determination of the Court of Directors, I have it in command from his Majesty to desire that you will assure the commandant, and through him the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps, that his Majesty is deeply sensible of the zeal and patriotism which have been uniformly displayed by the corps from the first period of its institution, and it is his Majesty's pleasure, as a mark of his Royal approbation, to allow the officers of the corps to retain the rank and honours belonging to their respective commissions.

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

The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the E. I. Company.

East-India House, 15th Feb. 1834.

My Lord:—We have had the honour to receive and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your Lordship's letter of the 29th ultimo, signifying, in reply to our letter of the 16th of that month, that you have it in command from his Majesty to assure the commandant, and through him the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps of Royal East-India Volunteers that his Majesty is deeply sensible of the zeal and patriotism which have been uniformly displayed by the corps from the first period of its institution, and that it is his Majesty's pleasure, as a mark of his Royal approbation, to allow the officers of the corps to retain the rank and honours belonging to their respective commissions. Agreeably to the intimation conveyed to your Lordship in our letter above-mentioned, the court have resolved that the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers be disembodied; and in communicating this resolution, we beg, on the part of the court, to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to express to his Majesty the court's respectful gratitude for the mode in which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to mark his sense of the services of the corps.

We have the honour to be, &c.
JOHN LOCH,
HY. ST. G. TUCKER.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Melbourne, &c. &c. &c.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 12th February 1834.

Resolved unanimously, That in consequence of the transfer to the Indian territory, under the Act of the 3d and 4th William IV. of the commercial funds of the Company which have hitherto defrayed the expenses of the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers, and of the reduction of the commercial establishments, which will consequently become incapable of furnishing the requisite number of efficient men, it appears to this court that they have no alternative but to discontinue the services of this valuable and efficient corps.

That accordingly, and in conformity with the intimation conveyed to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers be disembodied.

That Lord Melbourne having signified, in his letter to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the 29th ultimo, that he has it in command from his Majesty to assure the commandant, and through him the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps, that his Majesty is deeply sensible of the zeal and patriotism which have been uniformly displayed by the corps from the first period of its institution, and that it is his Majesty's pleasure, as a mark of his Royal approbation, to allow the officers of the corps to retain the rank and honours belonging to their respective commissions; this court desire to express their gratification at this gracious testimony of his Majesty's approbation, in communicating which, Colonel Astell will have just cause to reflect with satisfaction upon the character which the regiment has acquired under his command.

That the court's thanks be given to Colonel Astell, and the other field officers, the captains and the subalterns, for their great attention to the promotion and discipline of the corps, whereby it has attained so high a reputation for zeal and efficiency, and also to the non-commissioned officers and privates, for their general good conduct upon all occasions.

That the foregoing resolution be communicated to the general Court of Proprietors who concurred in its formation, and likewise to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, with an expression of the court's respectful gratitude for the mode in which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to mark his sense of the services of the corps.

That with respect to the arms and accoutrements, the inspector of military stores be desired to report as to the applicability of the whole or any portion for service in India.

East-India House, 15th Feb. 1834.

Sir:—I have much satisfaction in forwarding to you the enclosed copy of a resolution, which was passed unanimously by the Court of Directors on Wednesday last.

I have the honour to be, &c.
To Colonel Astell. J. LOCH.

East-India House, 26th Feb. 1834.

Sir:—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 15th instant, conveying to me the resolution which the Honourable the Court of Directors have been pleased to pass on the intended measure of disembodying the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers. The terms in which the court have seen fit to record the sentiments which they entertain towards the regiment I have the honour to command are very grateful to my feelings, and I am persuaded that they will be most sensibly appreciated by every member of the corps when I shall have the satisfaction of making known to them the resolution of the Honourable Court, which also announces the mode in which the King has been graciously pleased to mark his sense of the services of the regiment.

I have the honour to be, &c.
W. ASTELL, Colonel.

John Loch, Esq.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 26th Feb. 1834.

Resolved,—That the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers be disembodied on the 25th March, and that Colonel Astell be requested to take the necessary steps for carrying this resolution into effect.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he was certain that the proprietors would unanimously concur with the sentiments expressed by the Court of Directors in their general resolution which had just been read, and in which they so justly eulogized the conduct of the officers and men composing the East-India corps of Volunteers, from their first formation. Knowing that it was intended to disembody the corps, he had written, before he came into court, the proposition which he meant to submit to the proprietors. He believed that the court would be found unanimous in agreeing with him that the East-India Volunteers had, upon all occasions, performed their duty in a most exemplary manner. He was desirous that the proprietors should place their opinion on record; and, with that object, he should move:

That this court cordially concurs in the sentiments expressed by the Court of Directors in their resolution of the 12th of February, on the proposed disembodying of the regiment of Royal

East-India Volunteers, and fully participates in the gratification produced by the announcement of his Majesty's gracious permission for the officers of the corps to retain the rank and honours belonging to their respective commissions.

Mr. *Goldsmith* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Twining* said, that the high sense he entertained of the conduct of the gallant corps, now about to be disembodied, impelled him to make a few observations. When he looked to the spirit which actuated the entire corps, on every occasion where the interests and property not only of the Company but of the city at large were concerned, he thought too much praise could not be conferred on them. He saw that excellent spirit displayed by every officer in the corps, and it was not less conspicuous in the conduct of the men who acted under them. (*Hear, hear!*) He should say nothing further, except to express the grateful sentiments which he felt at the manner in which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to notice and to appreciate the praiseworthy services of the East-India Volunteers. (*Hear, hear!*) He fully participated in the pleasure which the gallant commandant and his brother officers must feel in the announced gracious permission to retain the rank and honours attached to their commissions. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* observed, that it was unnecessary for him to say anything, after the resolution to which the Court of Directors had unanimously agreed. He cordially concurred in the proposition then before the court, and was happy to find that the proprietors were unanimous on this occasion.

Mr. *Astell* expressed his warm acknowledgments to the court for thus imposing upon him the grateful duty of returning thanks on behalf of himself, his brother officers, and the men whom they had so long commanded. They had fairly devoted themselves to the service which they had been called on to perform, and he believed they had been honoured with the approbation both of the Company and of the public. In 1813, when the sword was sheathed, and the peace of the world was supposed to be restored, the regiment had been disbanded, but afterwards, when troubles were revived, his Majesty's ministers required that a corps of 700 men should be embodied for the protection of the metropolis. This had been done, and it had fallen to his lot to be called on to command them. That, he would say, was the happiest day of his life, because the officers were individuals whom he well knew and respected, and the men of whom the corps was composed, were men of character. They had discharged their duty, he was happy to say, so as to command the respect of their superiors; and the manner in which his Majesty had been pleased to notice their services must be highly gratifying to all. The flattering testimony which he had on this day received from the court, he should cherish to his latest hour. (*Hear, hear!*)

SUTTEES.

Mr. *J. Poynder* inquired whether any later information had been received from India, corroborative of the statement which had already been given through the medium of the public journals, relative to suttee atrocities recently committed in India? He asked that question because, after this great country had declared itself so strongly on this subject—after the Governor-general abroad had expressed his determination to put down such practices,—after they had been discountenanced at home by the King's Government in Council, it was to be deplored that they should find their feelings outraged by the continuance of transactions of this description. Therefore he asked the question.

The *Chairman* said, that one case had come before them since measures were taken for putting an end to the system; but the Government abroad had come to a distinct determination to prevent any similar occurrence. Positive orders had been sent out to carry the instructions of the Government at home fully into effect.

MANDAMUS.

Mr. *Fielder* wished to know whether the whole of the papers relative to the *mandamus*, which had been laid before the court, would be printed, and placed in the hands of the proprietors?

The *Chairman*.—They will.

Mr. *Fielder*.—Will they be ready before the next General Court?

The *Chairman*.—Certainly.

Mr. *Fielder*.—Would now give notice of a motion, for the next general court, relative to those papers. He did not mean to impugn what his Majesty's Government had done on this subject; but still he felt that it was a duty incumbent on the Court of Proprietors to give their humble opinion on a question of so much importance, and he would afford them an opportunity of doing so. The hon. proprietor then handed in the following notice of motion:—

That it is the opinion of this court that the East-India Company ought not, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with the claims on the government of Oude made by the late Mr. Prendergast, as the agent of the representatives of Monbur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, natives of Calcutta, asserting themselves to be creditors of the late Nabob Asoph-ud-Dowlah, who died in the year 1797; but that such claims, being disputed and of forty years standing, be entirely and wholly left for adjustment to the parties themselves.

MR. HUTCHINSON'S CASE.

Mr *Bury Hutchinson* desired that the motion of which he had given notice to

the Court of Directors, should be read; which was done as follows:—

That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors of East-India stock copies of all documents and evidence relied on by the Court of Directors in support of the statement made by the Committee of Correspondence, dated the 11th of April 1832 in the Travancore case, that "the frequent non-fulfilment by the Rajah of Travancore to supply the Company with the products of Travancore, must have been considerably aggravated by the obstacles thrown in the way of their trade by the private dealings with the rajah, in which Mr. John Hutchinson was simultaneously engaged;" and in support of the statement contained in the court's letter to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated the 28th February 1833, that on the 13th March 1800, Mr. John Hutchinson's estate received back four lacs and 20,000 rupees, being the principal with a real interest of more than 16 per cent. per annum, upon two lacs and a-half of rupees, the only cash with which Mr. Hutchinson ever parted.

That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors the amount of the commission paid to Mr. Parry, as commercial resident at Anjengo, from 1798 to 1803; and the amount of salary, allowance for servants, and emoluments and pay received by General Macaulay, then Colonel John Macaulay, while political resident at Travancore and chief of Cochin, from the date of his appointment to those offices to his quitting India.

That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors specific statements of any alleged charges of breaches of covenant or default in the observance of the clauses, conditions, and agreements entered into between the East-India Company and Mr. John Hutchinson, late commercial resident at Anjengo, political resident at Travancore and chief of Cochin, and the evidence upon which the Court of Directors rely that such alleged charges are founded.

And that there be laid before the Court of Proprietors a copy of the Anjengo account, from April 1794 to May 1795; a copy of the certificate or receipt from the Rajah of Travancore or his minister for the sum of 400,000 rupees, mentioned in the Anjengo account of 1796; also, copy of the letters from the rajah, his minister, and Mr. John Hutchinson accompanying the same, and the minute of the Bombay consultation thereon; the Anjengo account of 1787, and Mr. John Hutchinson's account with the Bombay government for the same year; also, all letters appearing on the Bombay records from the Honourable Governor Duncan to Mr. John Hutchinson, from the 1st September 1796 to the 11th October 1797, and also from Governor Duncan to the Governor-General relative to the appointment of Mr. John Hutchinson to Travancore, and the future management of that country during the same period, and such minutes and consultations as appear on the Madras and Bombay records, from the 9th of January to the end of June in 1793 inclusive, which relate to the communications made by him to those governments or his situation in the Travancore country.

Mr. *Bury Hutchinson* then proceeded to say, that he believed he had had, on the 10th and 19th of June last, the honour of addressing the court on the same subject which he was again about to bring under their notice; almost ever since which time, he had been unfortunately confined by severe indisposition. He could not forget the kindness with which he had been heard on the latter occasion, and he was grateful for it, though he feared his feeble attempts would be vain to extricate his deceased uncle from that load of calumny—calumny so foul that nature itself was distorted to give effect to the falsehoods of Mr. Macaulay, and the assertions of the Honourable Court of Directors; and in order to support their unfounded charge of his trading to the injury of the Company, the Company's ships had been made to enter the ports of Travancore during the monsoon, when it was quite impossible for them to do so; and the trade-winds were made to cease, and the Company's ships to enter the port of Anjengo to fetch pepper in the month of July. On the occasion when he before addressed the court, he yielded to their wishes, on an understanding that the directors would grant those papers which appeared to him to be necessary to clear up and elucidate all that had been set forward as matter of charge. The court had granted him papers to a certain extent; but latterly they had thought proper to refuse the production of documents which he deemed essential to the support of his statement, and in vindication of the charges made by the directors against his uncle. He had received a letter in which the Court of Directors positively stated that they would not supply any farther papers. The consequence was, that he now came forward to pray that those documents should be laid before the Court of Proprietors. He sought by this proceeding to rescue the character of his late uncle, Mr. John Hutchinson, from the obloquy that had unjustly been cast upon it. His uncle, as a servant of the Company, had, he contended, faithfully served them as commercial resident of Anjengo, political resident of Travancore, and chief of Cochin. Let it, however, be remembered, that Mr. Parry received £5,000 per annum as commercial resident of Anjengo, and General Macaulay (then Colonel Colin Macaulay) received £19,000 per annum as political resident at Travancore, and chief of Cochin; but his (Mr. H.'s) uncle had received, as the only consideration of his services, the privilege of entering into certain pepper contracts. He did so, as he had an undoubted right to do. General Macaulay had assumed, without any just foundation, that his uncle in some of these transactions had acted improperly; and the Honourable Court of Directors had thought proper, with no better evidence than the testimony of General Macaulay, to libel his uncle's character, and to hold him up as a man who had acted immorally, by contracting with the rajah for pepper. The court had represented, in a letter to Mr. C. Grant, of the 28th of February 1833, "that on the 13th of March 1800, Mr. J. Hutchinson's estate received back four lacs and 20,000 rupees, being the principal with a real interest of more than sixteen per cent. per annum upon two lacs and a half of rupees, the only cash with which Mr. J. Hutchinson ever parted." That was not the fact. It was in 1795 that a settlement of accounts took place between the rajah and his uncle; the ba-

lance was stated to be 4,39,000 rupees, for the payment of which the rajah gave his bond, and an order on the Bombay Government to pay Mr. John Hutchinson from the money they owed him for pepper, with which that prince had supplied the Company by the treaty between the Company and the rajah. The Company's pepper *ought to have* been paid for before it was delivered, and the Company became subject to heavy penalties for not doing so. Mr. John Hutchinson made advances in 1796 (after the settlement of the account of 1795), and in discharge of which a sum of 4,20 000 rupees was paid by the Bombay Government, and not in discharge, as stated by Mr. Macaulay and the Honourable Directors, of the account of 1800. It will appear, then, from the account, that Mr. John Hutchinson made advances, perfectly distinct from these transactions, of two and a-half lacs of rupees to the rajah, on two contracts for pepper never fulfilled. The rajah employed Mr. John Hutchinson's money in freighting the Company's ships, and actually freighted three ships with pepper purchased with his uncle's money. He had no evidence to show why it was inconvenient for the Company to make the usual advance; all that could be said was, there was not sufficient money sent down from Bombay for the purpose, and consequently, if Mr. John Hutchinson had not advanced his money, the Company's ships would have sailed without cargoes, or the rajah would have demanded the penalties he was entitled to receive from the Company, being double the amount of cash stipulated to be paid by the Company prior to the delivery of the pepper, pursuant to the contract or treaty with the Indian Government, and his uncle stood as a security for the Company, his money being made use of by the rajah to purchase pepper. The transactions subsequent to 1795 may, therefore, fairly be assumed to have been beneficial to the Company's trade, and the transactions previous cannot be adjudged to have been otherwise than fair, for the rajah and his ministers settled themselves the account, and directed the payment of it to be made by the Bombay Government out of the money they stood indebted to him for pepper delivered, but not paid for, according to their permanent contract of 1793, with the rajah: thus it will appear the Company gained by having given the privilege of contracts in lieu of salary and commission, to the extent of that salary which was paid after his uncle's decease to General Macaulay and Mr. Parry, and the Anjengo and Travancore servants, being upwards of £25,000 per annum. There was in 1795 an admitted debt of 4,39,000 rupees due by the rajah of Travancore; that sum of money was the only sum paid during his uncle's life-time through the Bombay Government that appeared upon the records, and the whole debt of 1795 was thereby discharged, with the exception of 19,000 rupees, and which will appear by the receipt of the rajah or his minister, mentioned in the Anjengo account of 1796, but which the directors refused to produce. He now called on the directors to produce that account, and also certain other documents to prove what had occurred with the Indian Government at that period. It appeared that the Company had entered into contracts with the Rajah exactly similar to those of Mr. J. Hutchinson, and under the same penalties. It appeared further that they had made good some of their payments, but not all; and at that period they became liable, in consequence, to pay the rajah double the amount of the sum not paid. It likewise appeared, that during those years his uncle had advanced two lacs and 50,000 rupees to the rajah on contracts exactly similar to those of the Company. He did not, however, receive that pepper. The Company received the whole of it, and 800 candies beyond their contract; and, moreover, had not then paid for it, and they thus escaped the penalty they had incurred, because the rajah had the use of Mr. J. Hutchinson's money, and gave the Company's debt as a security for its repayment. He had called for documents, the Anjengo accounts and others, to shew these facts, and to prove that he was not an impostor; for he would not suffer himself to be held up to that court, or any other, as a man capable of falsehood. He did not want, or mean, to claim any indulgence from that court on account of his uncle not receiving salary for the offices he held. His relative was a servant of the Company; whatever he was bound to do he ought to have done; and if he had acted wrong, he ought not to be encouraged. But if, on the other hand, he had conducted himself with integrity; if the Government of India had approved of his conduct throughout; and if, after upwards of forty years, nothing improper could be proved against him; then, he contended, that he was entitled to have the favourable consideration of this court, and a strict investigation, for the purpose of refuting the slanders that had been propagated against his uncle's character. He therefore regretted that any reluctance should have been evinced by the Court of Directors to produce the papers which he had called for, and which related to the whole of his uncle's transactions. Let the court recollect the situation in which his uncle stood, the extensive correspondence he carried on, and the various additional duties he performed during the two Mysore wars.

For these he received not one farthing, neither was he permitted to receive the benefit of the contracts the Company had allowed him to enter into. His uncle's conduct, he would maintain, would bear the most rigid scrutiny. He had received the approbation of the Government of Bombay, and of the British admiral, Sir Edward Hughes, who attributed the capture of the French squadron, and the safety of the British fleet, to his exertions and foresight. During his life, his integrity had never been suspected; the rajah and the Bombay Government, to whom his transactions were familiar, made no complaint of him. His character stood deservedly high; and the first time that character was attacked was by General and Mr. Macaulay, whose misrepresentation was re-echoed by a member of that court. A false statement was again made, although a most favourable report of the whole case had been agreed to by a select committee of the House of Commons, chosen by the Board of Control, after an inquiry of twenty-two days' continuance. He wished most decidedly that every thing should be investigated, and that the case should be most rigidly inquired into. He was anxious for examination, because he knew that justice and truth were on his side. An hon. proprietor had formerly said, "he did not much mind the report from a committee of the House of Commons, knowing how such things were managed." Perhaps that gentleman might suppose that he had endeavoured to procure a picked committee. But the fact was wholly the other way. The committee which had reported so favourably was not appointed by any influence of his; it emanated from the Board of Control itself. The gentleman who presides now over the board deputed Sir James Macdonald to name the committee, and he received a communication from him on this subject, in which he said, "you had better take care and retain this paper, with the names of the committee in my hand-writing," which paper I now hold in my hand. He did not know whether any of the proprietors were acquainted with the hand-writing of Sir J. Macdonald, but from him he had received that document. That committee had reported that "the Court of Directors had acted unjustly and oppressively towards him (Mr. B. Hutchinson), in interfering to prevent the payment of a just debt;" a debt, the foundation of which was sifted to the bottom; yes, the Company's counsel, three or four of them, sifted it to the bottom. They endeavoured to impugn the debt—they strove to shew that it was not a just debt—but they failed; and the committee found, and reported, "that the East-India Company had acted unjustly and oppressively, in interfering to prevent the payment of a just debt, due from a native prince to a British subject, in preventing the payment of the said debt at a time when the rajah was able and willing to discharge it, by instructing the resident to discountenance the debt, after having pretended they had caused their interdict to be removed, and now refusing to sanction the claim, in such a way as amounts to an effective interference with the rajah in his (Mr. Hutchinson's) behalf, after having unjustly interfered in the first instance to prevent the payment of the debt, and thereby and by virtue of their treaty of 1805 with the rajah, rendered their sanction and assistance the only means of obtaining its payment, and treating his just claim as a stale demand, and reproaching him and his predecessors with that delay which their own unjustifiable conduct had alone produced." The treaty obtained from the rajah in 1805, by General Macaulay, which placed the rajah under the control of the Company's resident, was very different from the then existing treaty, by which his (Mr. Hutchinson's) interests were deeply affected, was, he believed, procured under circumstances of a very equivocal character. The rajah asserted that it had been obtained by force and violence. The committee had strongly censured the Court of Directors for treating his just claims as an unjust demand—for endeavouring to throw over his claim, because it was of long standing, as a stale and unfounded demand, and for having accused him and his predecessor as the occasion of the evils of that delay, which their own unjustifiable conduct had alone produced. That was the decision of the committee, or the verdict of the jury that tried the case. General Macaulay had asserted very extraordinary things; but men would sometimes say what they liked whether they could prove their assertions or not. This, however, was not all: General Macaulay published a pamphlet while the verdict was pending; and, before the committee or jury had decided on the question, he privately circulated that pamphlet among them; and though it was written to his (Mr. H.'s) prejudice, had never been sent to him. When his bill was brought into the House of Commons, according to the recommendation of the select committee, the directors, to their disgrace be it spoken, and in breach of their solemn agreement with their deceased servant, wrote that special pleading unconstitutional letter, he meant the letter to Mr. C. Grant, dated the 28th of February 1833 (which Mr. Macaulay stated was a private letter). It appeared, that Mr. Macaulay took up the representation contained in that letter, and concluded from it that the debt due by the rajah was all paid, together with upwards of sixteen per cent. interest, in

1806; that the claim was completely satisfied; that the debt was fictitious; or, if not fictitious, that it was improperly contracted, and that ships belonging to the Company had entered the port of Travancore, and were waiting for pepper, at the time when Mr. J. Hutchinson possessed himself of a considerable quantity of that article, which Mr. Macaulay stated was contrary to his duty to the Company. This was said to have occurred in the month of July. Now, it was impossible that ships could, in that month, lie off the Malabar coast to receive cargoes, on account of the monsoon, which commenced in April and continued till October. The Board of Control opposed Mr. H.'s counsel being heard to controvert these false assertions and other points equally delusive, or to have the truth of Mr. Macaulay's statement investigated by another committee. The bill was at once negatived by a majority, and the matter was managed in such an unfair way, that it was impossible to controvert the untrue statements which had been put forth and uttered by Mr. Macaulay, the Company's advocate. Now, it was not a little remarkable, that the only two persons on the select committee, who would support the proceedings of the East-India Company at all, were an East-India director and a proprietor of East-India stock; while there were seven or eight who recommended and signed the draft of that report, which was afterwards treated by the Court of Directors in this house with so much indifference. He thought that, for the sake of their own characters, they might have endeavoured to throw out this bill in a more fair and manly way. Why not suffer it to go to a committee of the whole House, where counsel might have been heard, and where a proper investigation of the facts as to whether the statement of the payment of the whole debt, with sixteen per cent. interest, was true or not, could have been entered into? Why was such a letter written to Mr. Grant in the hope that his Majesty's ministers would crush the bill at the outset, and thus stifle inquiry? In proceeding thus, did they not shew the Board of Control how to act in an unconstitutional manner? Mr. Randle Jackson had complained of the treatment which the Court of Directors had received on a recent occasion from the Board of Control; and he had accused that body with having acted in an unconstitutional manner. The remonstrance of the Court of Directors, pending a parliamentary transaction, had, it appeared, been treated in the same way as his (Mr. H.'s) bill had been treated—it was just kicked out in the same unreasonable manner. He was sorry that the Court of Proprietors had received such treatment, but it was precisely the same as he had suffered himself. He asserted that the allegations which had been made to prejudice him were totally void of truth. If they had known it to be otherwise, he was sure the Court of Directors never would have written such a letter as they had done to Mr. Grant; the object of which evidently was to stifle inquiry. They evidently knew their proceedings were wrong, and their assertions untrue; they would therefore not grant him the papers which he had called for, and which were essential to a just view of his case. They had calumniated him and his deceased uncle; and Mr. Macaulay had taken the same course. That was not all. When some months since he entered that court, he came on purpose to hear what was going on, and to support the Court of Directors in procuring a renewal of the charter on the most favourable terms, as an upright and independent man. Notwithstanding what had been done with respect to his claim, he would have used his best efforts to assist the Court of Directors, because he never allowed excited feelings to interfere with the performance of what he conceived to be his duty. But, to return to the subject, when he entered the court, a learned gentleman, one of their legal authorities, observed him coming in, and immediately proceeded to attack his uncle; which, in his opinion, was very unfair. He did not wish to say more on this subject; but certainly it appeared to him that there could not possibly be any fair reason or ground for withholding those papers from the Court of Proprietors. He did not want them to be printed on account of the expense; but the cost of copying out a few documents certainly could not be very great. His uncle, for fifteen years service, during which his conduct had met with the highest approbation in various quarters, had not received one penny. He had no salary, but an allowance of £250 per annum for servants at the factory, and he had been robbed of his contract, which the Company had given him for his services, in lieu of salary; for the Court of Directors advised and directed the rajah not to fulfil the contract he had entered into with Mr. John Hutchinson. He (Mr. Hutchinson) had applied to the Court of Directors on the subject, and they told him that nothing could be recovered except by the sanction of the government, and that they never would sanction it. Now, he could neither get at the rajah nor write to him, except through the Company's political resident, and he feared it would be a difficult task to prevail on the rajah to incur the displeasure of the Company. But that was another point—the object of his motion here was not to take money out of the Company's pockets, though he might want it—though he might have a right to

it. No! his object merely was, to vindicate the character of his deceased uncle. The proprietors, he was sure, would not think that the reputation of a public functionary, who died in their service, was a matter that should be disparaged on slight grounds, much less, on no grounds at all. That servant, though he did not take the large pay which General Macaulay had done, year after year, had nevertheless served the Company faithfully. Certain he was, that it would hurt their feelings much, if they believed that a servant of their's in India had been falsely accused of being guilty of wrong; and, if convinced of the fact being otherwise, he was firmly persuaded, that every facility would be afforded to him by the court, to do that injured servant justice, and to remove the wholesale calumny which Mr. Secretary Macaulay had showered upon Mr. John Hutchinson's character. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving for the papers in the terms already given.

Capt. *Gowan* said, he would second the motion; but he begged leave to premise, in doing so, that he was actuated by no spirit of partizanship. This he looked upon as a case of appeal; and, in all cases of that kind, he thought every opportunity should be given for fair investigation. He did not mean to give any opinion on the case, with the intricacies of which he was not conversant. But it was enough for him to know, that the Court of Directors had refused the hon. mover certain papers (the production of which would create no expense), which he wanted for the purpose of vindicating the memory of his deceased uncle and of soothing his own feelings. In his opinion the Court of Directors did not act fairly nor justly in refusing papers which related to the matters at issue. If there was nothing to conceal, why should there be this sort of reservation? He understood, at a former court, that the Directors would grant to the hon. mover all the papers which appeared to bear on the question. But now they heard, that papers which he mainly relied on, and on which the case rested, were withheld. He had read attentively a paper on this subject which had been sent to him and he supposed to other proprietors, and he there saw enough to lead him to believe that there was great ground of complaint, and he hoped and expected that a full and fair inquiry would be set on foot. By the document to which he had alluded he found, that a very impartial committee of the House of Commons (he knew several of them, and they were men not to be tampered with) had been appointed to consider Mr. Hutchinson's case; and, after twenty-two days patient consideration of the subject, they had reported that the conduct of the Court of Directors had been "unjust and oppressive in interfering to prevent the payment of a debt justly due from a native prince to a British subject." When he was willing to pay that debt, the Court of Directors interfered, and what right had they to do so? Mr. J. Hutchinson was commercial resident at Anjengo, and his principal, if not his only source of recompense and remuneration, arose from the trade which he was allowed to carry on. That being the case, he thought it was most unjust and unwarrantable not to allow him to enjoy those benefits arising from trade, which all other commercial residents were in the habit of profiting by. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors were here accused by a very independent committee of the House of Commons, with having pretended to withdraw their interference with the rajah, when in fact it was not removed. That committee charged them positively with having interfered so as to defeat the just claims of the creditor; with preventing, by the treaty entered into with the rajah in 1805, the payment of a debt due by the rajah to Mr. Hutchinson; and with accusing him and his predecessor of having occasioned evils which their own unjustifiable conduct had produced. That this committee could have been influenced by no unworthy views, in agreeing to this report, must be quite evident to any one who heard the names of those who composed it. [Here the hon. proprietor read the names.] Such was the committee who made that report to the House of Commons. The letter from Lord Teignmouth to the house contained a similar opinion. That noble lord was the Governor-general of India when the transactions alluded to took place; and no one could believe that he would act so unwarrantably, so wickedly, as to express such an opinion if he were not perfectly convinced of its justice. But the bill founded on the report of this independent committee was rejected. Unfortunately, Indian questions were little attended to in the House of Commons (*hear, hear!*); questions connected with that country, whether remotely or otherwise, appeared to be slighted, to be almost despised. (*Hear, hear!*) The bill was, however, thrown out. Mr. Hutchinson was not so fortunate as the parties who were chiefly connected with the Nozeed affair. It looked as if Mr. Hutchinson was in want of that commanding influence which those parties seemed to have possessed. Parliament, in his opinion, and in the opinion of others, were wrong in the Nozeed business, and it was not impossible that they had been wrong in Mr. Hutchinson's case. They had thrown out the claim of the latter—they had received the claim of the former; but, looking to the report of the Committee, it was

not clear to him, but that a decision exactly contrary would have been more in accordance with the principles of justice. Be that, however, as it might, they were, in that court, the representatives of India; and they should recollect what they had heard during the discussions on the renewal of the charter. They were then told what a commanding attitude they would assume, what a proud position they would take, what extraordinary powers they would possess, when the question was settled, to render full and ample justice to every person who complained. (*Hear, hear!* from Sir C. Forbes.) Well, whether they boasted of such power or not, he hoped they never would be found wanting in their endeavours to assist the oppressed, so far as their situation allowed them to interfere. When he spoke thus, he did not mean to say that he had come to any decided opinion on the intrinsic merit of this question. He had seen the letter from the Court of Directors to Mr. Grant, and he confessed their statement of the account had puzzled him very much. Of course, it was most difficult to unravel and to understand accounts of between forty and fifty years standing, and, from the beginning, very intricate: but, if the rajah was willing to pay the debt, he could see no just reason for any interference to prevent him. He could not conceive why an order should be given one day and countermanded the next. Under all the circumstances, it did appear to him that a *primâ facie* case was made out which imperatively demanded investigation. He was, therefore, sorry that the Court of Directors were unwilling to grant those papers which the hon. mover called for as necessary to the vindication of the character of his deceased uncle and the satisfaction of his own mind. That gentleman had, however, as much right to require from them every facility for the investigation of his case, as the individual, the *mandamus* connected with whose concerns was then hanging over their heads, had to demand it in his case. It seemed to him that the sentiment which led to this sort of refusal was, "Oh! my pocket is in danger! but, if I can help it, my pocket shall not be touched!" That, however, was a bad principle. They ought rather to say, "if there is any information that you want, we will give it to you most heartily and readily, even though our pockets should be touched, provided you can make out your case." He, therefore, should say, in this case, "Come forward, and appeal to the public—appeal over and over again—and, be assured, that, if your cause be a sound one, justice will finally interfere in your favour." With these feelings, he should second the hon. proprietor's motion.

The *Chairman* would not trouble the court with many observations on this question. His own opinion could be stated in a very few sentences. The hon. mover had, in the course of his speech, used rather strong language, to the Court of Directors; that, perhaps, might be excused, when they considered the situation in which he stood. He asserted, that he had been calumniated by the court; that they had sent forth untruths about him; and he used many other expressions of the same description. He regretted that the hon. proprietor had done so; but all things considered, perhaps it would be better to say nothing more on that subject. The hon. proprietor's first complaint was, that the Court of Directors had not granted all the papers which he had demanded, and he seemed to think that he had not been treated with due courtesy. Now, if the correspondence were read, it would be found that the hon. proprietor had been treated with perfect courtesy, and that every paper which actually bore on his case had been supplied. The case was originally taken up by the Bengal Government thirty years ago, when, on the representation of General Macaulay, the rajah was prevented from making certain payments. Since that time, the question had been in constant agitation. It had been elaborately discussed before the Court of Directors, and the hon. proprietor, not satisfied with their decision, proceeded to a higher tribunal: he went to a committee of the House of Commons. That committee had made a report, which the House had decidedly negatived; and thus the case stood at present. He did not think that the court could or ought to go into the case, under these circumstances. If the motion were merely for papers to vindicate the character of the hon. proprietor's uncle, he should be the last man to refuse them: he should say, that if the hon. proprietor would be satisfied with the papers which he now called for, why by all means let them be granted, and let an end be put to the matter. Many papers had already been granted, and, as the time of their officers could not be always occupied in meeting fresh demands for additional documents, it was necessary that a limit should be fixed upon. On a former occasion, he had pointed out certain papers as necessary for his purpose, and those papers had been granted as required. The hon. proprietor said, that the Court of Directors had calumniated his uncle, and he called for the papers on which they had formed their judgment; to that he would answer, that they had formed their judgment on the papers then before the proprietors; and he would confidently assert, that there was not a single paper of any importance which had not been

produced; therefore the proprietors and the public could decide whether they had given a right judgment or not. In one paper they had stated that the hon. proprietor's uncle had received four lacs of rupees in the month of March 1800; it ought to have been stated in 1796, not in 1800; but the date made no earthly difference with respect to the fact. He had no wish to withhold the true state of the matter: the account was made up to March 1800, and it therefore appeared to him that the money was paid at that time; whereas it was, in point of fact, paid in 1796. The salary of Mr. Hutchinson was certainly small, but it did not follow that his other emoluments were not considerable. The hon. proprietor accused the Court of Directors with calling him an impostor; they did not mean so; on the contrary, they had treated him in every way as a gentleman. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor asserted, that a private letter from the Court of Directors had influenced and guided the Board of Control; that letter, he should merely observe, came from the Chairs. The hon. proprietor had also stated, that a complaint was made in that court by Mr. Randle Jackson of the manner in which the Company had been treated by the Board of Control, and he had assimilated his own treatment to that which the Company had experienced. Now, if the hon. proprietor had only been treated in the same manner as the East-India Company, he really conceived that he had no very great reason to complain. The hon. gentleman, who had seconded the motion, had said that he would give no opinion on the case, and yet, strange to say, he certainly spoke with a degree of vehemence and decision, as if he was perfectly acquainted with its merits, and had fully made up his mind on the subject. Now, he was inclined to believe, from the speech of the hon. gentleman, that he was not very well acquainted with the circumstances. He thought that the best course would be, if the hon. mover was satisfied, to put an end to the business by granting him the papers he now called for. It was high time they should have done with the business. Under these circumstances, he hoped they would come to a conclusion, and no longer proceed with a series of motions, day after day, for the production of new documents. He wished that a portion of the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the hon. proprietor, to show that they had conducted themselves with perfect fairness, should be read.

Dr. *Carpue* inquired, whether the hon. proprietor would accede to the offer which had been made?

Mr. *Bury Hutchinson*, after adverting to the acknowledged misstatement of the Chairs in their letter to Mr. Grant of 28th February 1833, observed that these misstatements had defeated his bill, and cost him several thousand pounds; although the hon. Chairman might think lightly of the subject, he did not so, for the effect of it was this: that in 1796 four lacs and 20,000 rupees were received in discharge of an account settled up to the year 1795, and 19,000 rupees, the balance of that account, was carried over to the account between the rajah and Mr. Hutchinson for the following year. The two lacs and a-half, mentioned by the Chairs, were subsequently advanced by Mr. Hutchinson, and formed part of the new account, which was adjusted and balanced in 1800 by the ministers and the rajah, in conjunction with Mr. Parry, the Company's commercial resident, acting in behalf of Mr. Hutchinson's estate. These referees found there remained due 4,89,000 rupees to Mr. Hutchinson's estate, after giving credit for all payments that had been previously made, including that of 1796; therefore, if in 1800 four lacs and 20,000 rupees had been paid, as asserted by the Chairs, and the sums admitted by the hon. proprietor in 1801, 1802, and 1803, to have been paid, then, indeed, the conclusion come to by the Court of Directors, in their letter to Mr. Grant, would have been correct, and the whole debt, together with sixteen per cent. interest, would have been paid; but, as the fact was entirely otherwise, and not a single rupee was paid in 1800; the two lacs and a-half were not paid back, as asserted by the Chairs, and the balance claimed by the hon. proprietor, and admitted by the rajah, was, therefore, justly due. However, as the Chairman acknowledged that the statement in the letter from the Court of Directors to Mr. Grant was incorrect, and he could produce no evidence to support the charge that the Court had made against Mr. Hutchinson, in their letter to Mr. Grant, "that his trading with the rajah had been prejudicial to the Company," and that the Court of Directors had now no charge to prefer against Mr. John Hutchinson, he felt himself justified in assenting to the wishes of the Chair, and would be satisfied with the production of the papers he had moved for.

Mr. *Marriott* said, the hon. proprietor would be satisfied if those papers were laid on the proprietor's table, and that, perhaps, would answer his purpose.

The *Chairman* said, he believed the hon. proprietor wanted those papers especially for himself. The Court of Directors had already granted a great many papers to the hon. proprietor.

On the proposition of the Chairman, a letter addressed by the Court of Directors to Mr. B. Hutchinson, in answer to an application made by him for va-

rious papers, on the 16th of January, was then read. In that letter, the court observed, that they had, in a former communication, stated that they would readily grant any papers that could throw a light on the commercial proceedings to which Mr. Hutchinson's letter referred, from the year 1792 to the year 1807; but that he then, however, asked for an indiscriminate mass of documents covering that extensive period. The court regretted that they could not accede to this demand, as some of the papers called for were of a private nature, and it was not customary to produce such documents; whilst others, if they existed at all, related solely, or in a great degree, to the general affairs of the Company, and must, therefore, be withheld.

Mr. *B. Hutchinson* said, that his uncle, as agent to the Company, had had in his possession all the papers he now called for, and he hoped the court would furnish them. By virtue of his agreement with the Bombay Government, he was to have free liberty to trade with the princes and natives of India: it was stipulated, that, if any difficulty should arise, the Government should assist him, and facilitate the payment of his demands; and, if he were removed, even for misconduct, still he was to have the authority of the Company for its recovery; and if he should be indebted to the princes or natives of India, by the same agreement, should he die, his (Mr. John Hutchinson's) representatives were bound to pay those princes or natives. Now, Mr. John Hutchinson entered all his trading concerns in a book: that book, and all his other documents, on his death, fell into the hands of the succeeding commercial resident of the Company, and, consequently, came into the possession of the Government, by whom they were retained. The documents which were essential to his case he found it would be very difficult distinctly to specify, and, therefore, he had shaped his motion in a more general way.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.) was of opinion that there was no necessity for farther explanation. He should only state, for himself and his colleagues, that they were most anxious to produce every paper that would enable the hon. proprietor to make out his case. Between thirty and forty years had now elapsed since the proceedings alluded to had taken place; still, however, if the hon. proprietor wished to vindicate his uncle's conduct, or was desirous of prosecuting some claim, if he would point out any document in that house which could answer his purpose, he believed that they would be produced. There was not the slightest disposition to keep back any paper. Let the court, however, look at the documents which the hon. proprietor had asked for. The first was, the grounds on which the Court of Directors had formerly come to an opinion on this question? How, he demanded, could they state on what grounds individuals, at a time long passed by, had formed their judgment on this case? So far as he knew, all the necessary documents had been produced; but, if the hon. proprietor would clearly specify what other documents he wished for, they would be most readily delivered to him. But it was hardly fair to employ the officers of that house for the purpose of discovering something, not particularized or defined, which might chance to be serviceable to the hon. proprietor. He must see, himself, the impracticability of acting in the manner which he proposed; but he might be assured, that if he would point out, specifically, any document which he conceived to be of importance to his case, it would readily be produced.

Mr. *Marriott* said, he did not think, after the hon. proprietor had taken his case before a higher tribunal, that they could enter upon it in that court.

Mr. *Fielder* observed, that there was now no question whatever before the court: The House of Commons had decided on the matter, and it was not for them to impugn that decision. There was no question, he repeated, either of character or of account, before them; and as it was broadly stated, that any particular paper which the hon. proprietor would specify should be produced, he hoped that the hon. proprietor would now be satisfied.

Sir *C. Forbes* was not at all surprised that his friend, Mr. Hutchinson, should endeavour to procure every document connected with this important case; not only as it affected the interest of himself and his family, but as it related to the character of the late Mr. J. Hutchinson, and to the terms of that gentleman's contract. The character of Mr. J. Hutchinson, he would venture to say, was that of a highly honourable man. No individual in that court, he was sure, would venture to impugn the character of that excellent person, or to shew that he had ever done anything wrong. He had the pleasure of knowing that worthy man for many years in India; he had often visited him, and he had always been received, as indeed every one was, in the most hospitable manner. He never heard a syllable against his character until General Macaulay had thought proper to assail it. The Government then interposed to prevent the payment of a debt, which had been admitted and acknowledged by the former rajah, and by his successor: a debt, it should be observed, on which instalments to a very considerable amount had been paid. He would venture to say, that any man of business, who would go over the accounts, would find nothing in them to substantiate such a declaration as had been made with respect to this case. What had Mr. Hutchinson done? He entered into contracts with the rajah of Travancore for the delivery of certain quantities of pepper; the breach of the contract was to be followed by certain penalties, which were to be paid by the party making default. Now, by the accounts which had been settled with the rajah in 1798, it appeared that a sum was admitted to be due from the rajah to Mr. Hutchinson for deficiency in weight of pepper. Now if sums were to be struck out of the account on one hand, he did not see why the same principle should not be applied on the other. Why not deal the same measure of justice and fairness to one side as well as to the other? He had no doubt that the rajah would not have made any objection to the settlement of the accounts if the government of India had not interfered. That interference placed the responsibility on the Company, and they were bound to make good the loss which it had occasioned, as the interference was not called for. He had often before, in that court, and in his place in Parliament, referred to the letter of Mr. Astell to one of Mr. Hutchinson's family, in which that gentleman, in a manner that did credit to his feelings, congratulated himself on being the organ of communicating the opinion of the court on his claims—that was, that Mr. Hutchinson's heirs should be permitted to follow up their claims in the courts at Bombay. That certainly was going far, but it was not going far enough; for he would contend, that the court was not only bound to permit Mr. Hutchinson's claim, but to forward it in every way they could, so as to place those parties in the same situation in which they were when the government of India first interfered. It was said that the rajah was bound to pay the Company for their protection. Protection from whom? He had no enemy to fear. All those who had been his avowed enemies had been put down in 1800. If he required protection at all, it was protection against the Company, for certainly the Company had made him pay very dearly for the kind of protection they afforded. In the year 1800 they had got from him no less a sum than three lacs, and at present they extracted from him a sum nearly equal to one-third of his revenue—eight lacs of rupees. These sums were called subsidies; but no subsidies were necessary in the case. The rajah could well do without the aid that the Company afforded him; yet this was called protection. The Committee of the House of Commons had made a report favourable to the claims. The course usually followed on such occasions was, that, a report being made, leave should be given to bring in a bill. In the case of the Nozeed, leave was given to bring in a bill;—in the present case it was naturally to be expected that a similar courtesy would be extended. That, however, was opposed, and the motion for the bill was rejected. He did not impugn the decision, but he did impugn the *ex-parte* statement on which it had been made. He strongly objected to the statements contained in the speech of the hon. and learned member (Mr. Macaulay), the Company's law commissioner, who had gone out as the new member of council at Bengal, with salary and emoluments equal to £10,000 a-year, being an addition of so much to the annuity of £630,000 a-year already fixed upon India. He saw the speech as it was reported in the *Mirror of Parliament*; and a more extraordinary one he had never seen, on which to found the rejection of such a measure as was then before the House. But by what members of the committee, to which the claims had been referred, was the motion opposed? By no one member, except Sir H. Willoughby; and yet, in the absence of the claimant's counsel, and in a house consisting of not many more that 40 members out of 658, a division was had and the motion rejected. Could that be called a decision of the House of Commons? He felt strongly on the subject of these claims, because he was well acquainted with their merits. He knew many of the circumstances connected with the case. Thirty years ago, when he was the head of the house of Forbes and Co. at Bombay, he had been appointed by Mr. John Hutchinson, as his attorney, to obtain a settlement of his claims. That gave him an opportunity of seeing what was the state of the accounts between the rajah and Mr. Parry. There were, at that time, or at least in the year 1800, four lacs admitted to be due by the rajah, which it was agreed should be paid by instalments, with interest at twelve per cent. Why had not Mr. Hutchinson's heirs been permitted to press their claims in the ordinary way? They had been most cruelly treated by the Company. He hoped that Mr. Hutchinson would persevere. He would advise him to watch his opportunity and to try the House of Commons again and again, and he must at last be successful. At all events, any attempts that he might make to obtain justice could not render his situation worse than it was.

Mr. *Weeding* would beg to ask, had the Court of Directors considered this case?

The *Chairman* said, that the Court of Directors had considered the whole of the case as between Mr. Hutchinson and the rajah of Travancore. The whole of that case had been before them, and they

had given to it the most patient attention. From their hands, however, it had been taken to the House of Commons; the whole of the documents which the directors had given, were in the hands of the proprietors, who would form their own judgment as to them, but he must say that, having been taken from the court to the House of Commons, the directors could not act farther in its decision; let the house deal with it as it might think proper; he must add, that the Court of Directors had not refused any papers or documents, which, in their honest opinion, could be thought to bear at all upon the question. They had, from time to time, given every letter and document that was required; but as each demand had been complied with, it seemed only to give occasion for a still larger demand: some of these the directors had felt it necessary to refuse, as having, in their opinion, no bearing whatever upon the case: they would, however, let Mr. Hutchinson, act as he pleased, and would give him any documents which he required which he could shew had any bearing on his case.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that he had not expected that this subject would have been brought forward to-day, and had not read the papers; and therefore it was that he was anxious to hear the opinion of the Court of Directors, on the subject. He thought they were the parties who ought to take the matter into consideration, and he was prepared to abide by their decision; for he was sure they must be in favour of the petitioner. They saw before them a gentleman who said that, as one of the heirs of Mr. Hutchinson, he had pecuniary claims on the treasury of the rajah of Travancore, and he made that claim to those who were the guardians of that treasury. The directors said that the matter had been taken from them, to the House of Commons, and that they concurred in the decision of the House. The hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) had complained of that decision, and objected to the grounds on which it had been given, and taken the opportunity to comment in strong terms on the conduct of an hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Macaulay) who had opposed those claims. He (Mr. Weeding) was convinced that the opinion of that learned gentleman on the case was of much more value than the hon. bart. had represented; that hon. gentleman had given great attention to the whole of the case, and expressed himself strongly against his claim: but was he the only individual who had so expressed himself? When he recollected that the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Board of Control, came to the same conclusion after having given a full and patient investigation, he (Mr. Weeding) could not concur with the hon. bart. that great injustice had been committed against the claimants. Under all these circumstances he did think, that the court had done as much as it was called upon to do, and that the best course for the proprietors would be to leave the matter wholly to the decision of the Court of Directors.

Mr. *Hutchinson* said, that after what had fallen from the Chairman on this subject, he would consent to withdraw his motion, with, of course, the understanding that the Court of Directors would not refuse to grant all the documents which were considered necessary.

The *Chairman* said, that the court had no wish to refuse any papers which could bear on the subject, but there was one part of the hon. gentleman's motion which said:

That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors the amount of the commission paid to Mr. Parry as commercial resident at Anjengo from 1798 to 1808, and the amount of salary, allowances for servants and emoluments and pay received by General Macaulay, then Colonel Colin Macaulay, while political resident of Travancore and chief of Cochin, from the date of his appointment to those offices to his quitting India.

He would beg to ask the hon proprietor whether he thought the production of such documents as these necessary to his case? The court would grant all that could be fairly considered to be necessary, but did he think that these were of that number?

Mr. *Hutchinson* thought the court were bound to give all papers which might shew the nature of the contracts entered into with the rajah of Travancore, in which Mr. J. Hutchinson was concerned.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, that the court could not enter into matters which were foreign to the subject. The hon. proprietor was told that he would get all the papers he wanted, which could at all bear upon his case: he ought to be satisfied with that.

The motion was then withdrawn.

EMBASSIES TO PERSIA.

The next motion, of which notice had been given, was then read by the secretary. It was to this effect:

That neither the political nor the commercial advantages which have resulted from the British missions to the Court of Persia being at all commensurate with the heavy expenses incurred thereon, already amounting in the aggregate to nearly £1,000,000, on the 30th of December 1830, the date of the last return, independent of large subsidies paid to the Persian government, which have not been ascertained, it is expedient as soon as possible to discontinue the mission, as useless in its effects, and unjust to the people of India, on whom the expenses fall.

Capt. *Gowan* said, that he held in his hand a return which had been laid before the court, in pursuance of a motion which he had made in June last, intituled,

A statement of the names of all persons who have been employed in the last thirty years, from August 1799 to December 1830, as ambassadors, envoys, plenipotentiaries, charges d'affaires, or secretaries of embassy to the Court of Persia, with the dates of their appointments, the period they resided in Persia, the amount of their salaries, together with the aggregate expense of each embassy.

He would now briefly call the attention of the court to the facts which appeared on the face of that return. The first name on this list was that of Capt. J. Malcolm, who was acting as envoy. His appointment took place in August, 1799. His period of residence was not stated, but his salary was said to amount to £5,475. The expenses of the embassy were £106,488., making a total expenditure of £111,963. The return did not show whether this was for one year or for six months, or for a longer or shorter period. The next person appointed was Mr. Manisty, who went there as ambassador. His appointment took place in 1804. The period of his residence, or the amount of his salary, were not stated, but the total expenditure of his embassy was returned as £105,791, of which, according to the return, it appeared that the particulars had not been sent from India. The next person sent out was Sir Harford Jones, as his Majesty's envoy. His appointment took place in 1807. The embassy lasted four years, of which two years and eight months were spent in Persia, five months at Bombay, and eleven months in going and returning. The sums paid to Sir H. Jones as salary were stated at £17,800, including a donation of £5,000 on his return to England. On this part of the subject, as far at least as related to Sir H. Jones, whom he regretted not to see in his place, he would say nothing at present. He was anxious that that hon. gentleman should have the fullest opportunity of giving every explanation which he might think necessary, and for that purpose he had called on him to apprise him of his intention to bring this subject before the court, but was sorry to learn that he was labouring under an attack of the gout; on every thing, therefore, which referred to Sir H. Jones he would defer his remarks until that hon. gentleman should be able to attend. He might, however, observe that the expenditure of that embassy, not including the salary paid to Sir H. Jones, was stated in the return at £145,735, making a total expenditure for this mission of £163,535. Now, he found that in 1808, Brigadier-general Malcolm was appointed as envoy from the Company, and remained till 1810; but, according to the return, some expenses connected with his mission were continued for some time after his departure, so that it might be considered that the embassy lasted for three years. Here, then, were two embassies at the same court, and from the same country, for three years. He found by the return that the total expenditure of that of Sir J. Malcolm was £220,350, making a total for the two concurrent embassies of not less than £383,000; and at the same time Sir J. Malcolm was drawing £4,200 a-year as the resident at Mysore. How, he would ask, could such enormous and extravagant expenditure be sanctioned by the proprietors? Would not the court call for some explanations on this head? The next appointment was that of Sir G. Ouseley, in 1810, as his Majesty's envoy. He remained in Persia till 1813, but as some expenses were continued after that, the embassy might be considered as lasting for four years. Sir G. Ouseley was paid by the crown. He found that Sir G. Ouseley's total expenditure was £141,166, and on his retirement he was entitled to a pension of £2,000. He would beg to ask, what presents, what foolery, was this immense expenditure employed in? In the margin of the return he found it stated that, in the expenditure of Sir J. Malcolm, was included a fixed allowance for his table, amounting to £12,720. This for dinners and entertainments—to whom? He should have thought that a British envoy at the court of Persia would live in a comparatively retired state, and that at all events he was not likely to see much company. Mr. Ellis was next appointed, and remained for about three months, and his expenditure in that time was £2,500. He was succeeded, in June 1814, by Mr. Morier, who remained about a year and a half as his Majesty's *chargé d'affaires*. The expenses of his mission were £23,070, including a fixed allowance of £2,583 for a table. The next appointment was that of Mr., now Sir Henry, Willock, who remained about seven years, from January, 1816. This was so stated in the return, but Sir H. Willock had called on him (Capt. Gowan), and stated, that in that respect the return was incorrect, for that he had been on the mission above eight years. The whole expenditure of this gentleman's mission for the eight years did not exceed £48,673. There was nothing said in this return of any sum for table-allowance; but, looking at the whole sum, and the years it covered, and contrasting it with the enormous expenditure of some of the preceding missions, he must say that this was a very economic charge. Why, then, had not this gentleman been continued in his mission? On the contrary, he had, as he (Capt. Gowan) had been informed, been removed from his appointment in a very ungracious manner. The next appointment was that of Colonel Macdonald, who went in February 1824, and remained about six years. The amount paid to Colonel Macdonald, as salary, was £25,428, and the expenses of the embassy £133,426; making a total of £160,000. The residence of Colonel Macdonald was stated as six years; but he

understood that his actual residence did not exceed four years and a-half. This was a material point in the case: for if the fact were so, they would have to put the expenditure of £160,000 as the expenditure of four and a-half years instead of six years. In addition to this extravagant expenditure on embassies, the Company was paying large sums to Persia as subsidies, he understood to the amount of half a million, for the aid of her wretched troops. Those troops would not stand by us. They would go over to the first power which might come to relieve them from the oppression of their tyrannic rulers. He found that the whole sum, exclusive of the subsidies, which had been spent in missions to Persia, was little short of £1,000,000 in the thirty years to which the return referred. What had the people of India to do with this? It was the affair of England: let the people of England pay for what concerned them, but let not the people of India be taxed for it. As well might they tax the inhabitants of the West Indies for the expense of our consular and diplomatic missions to the states of South America. But it was said that this expense was necessary to prevent the machinations of that mysterious power, which was supposed to have designs against the independence of Persia, or through Persia, upon India. This was a mere chimera, or what was worse, a pretext for unnecessary expenditure. Persia had nothing to fear from Russia, and less was there any danger to India from that power, through Persia. If England required to keep up diplomatic relations, to which he had no objection, let England pay for them; but let them not be charged on the people of India, who had no need of them. At all events, it would not be maintained that, even supposing some diplomatic missions to Persia necessary, they were required on so enormously extravagant a scale as some of those he had read to the court. But this expenditure formed only a part of a more general one connected with our relations with that court. The return had a note, which said, "The above statement does not include any sums paid to the king of Persia as subsidy under certain treaties, nor the expense incurred by his Britannic Majesty's ambassadors, which were repaid by bills on the Foreign Office; but it includes the expense of Sir G. Ouseley's mission, which formed a part of the charges against his Britannic Majesty's government in the account compromised with the Company by the act 3 George IV., cap. 93." It had been said that the Court of Directors were forced into these expenses by Mr. Canning. The directors of that day were more afraid of a *mandamus* than those of the present. If they had boldly and manfully stood forward and said to the Government, that they could not consent to impose such extravagant payments on the Company, they would have had the public to stand by and support them. He contended that the directors of the present day were, if possible, still more strongly bound by their duty to India, to repress all extravagant expenditure, in the administration of the affairs of India. Having thus called the attention of the court to the subject of these missions generally, he would state, that it was not his intention to press the subject to-day, as he considered it of sufficient importance to become the subject of a separate discussion in a special court. He would now, therefore, not offer his motion to the consideration of the court.

The *Chairman* said, that, of course, the Court of Proprietors would deal with this matter as they thought proper. He might observe, however, that the subject was one of much delicacy, and on which great difficulty lay in the way of communicating any information to the proprietors, because much of the details connected with the expenses of these missions were matters which were laid only before the committee of secrecy; and he must, therefore, be cautious how he spoke on the subject, lest he should go beyond that line which he was sworn not to pass. He did not mean to defend extravagant expenditure of any kind; nor would he enter into the question of subsidies or bygone expenses; but this he would say, that we could not do without an agent of some sort at the Persian court, to inform us of what was going on there, by which the interests of India might be affected; but when they looked at the expense of the Company's missions to Persia, they should consider that a large part of that expense was borne by England. As to the concurrent appointments of Sir H. Jones and Sir J. Malcolm, he would state that the appointment of one took place in India and the other in England, each being made without a knowledge of the fact that the other had taken place. He agreed with the hon. proprietor who introduced the question, that the expenditure of Sir H. Willock was very economical; but it did not follow, because the expense of his mission had been so small, that the greater expenditure of preceding missions had been unnecessary. He believed that the expenditure of the mission to Persia was not greater than that of the residencies at some of the courts in India. It was about the same as that of the resident at Hydrabad, which was about £12,000 a-year. As to the expenses of Colonel Macdonald's mission, it should be stated, that much of it was occasioned by a delay of many months at Bombay, owing to a difficulty which had arisen as to his being received at the Persian court,

as his was not a king's embassy. There were in this way six years occupied with the mission, though his actual residence in Persia did not exceed four years. Under all these circumstances, he would advise the hon. and gallant proprietor to leave the matter where it now was—in the hands of the directors. Any inquiry into the nature of all the expenditure connected with such missions, could not be well carried on by this court, because much of such detail were matters before the committee of secrecy, and could not be communicated to the court.

Sir *H. Willock* was aware that any error contained in the return, as to the period of his residence in Persia, was merely the result of inadvertence. As to the expenditure of missions to Persia generally, he would not say more than that he had endeavoured to keep those of his own mission as low as possible. But, without any reference to the expenditure, he would say, that the missions to Persia ought not to be dispensed with. They were most important in their object, as they affected the security of a large portion of our Indian territory; he therefore thought that on no account ought they to be abolished.

Mr. *Weeding* thought the course pursued by the hon. and gallant proprietor (Capt. Gowan) on this occasion exceedingly objectionable. First, he gave his notice of the motion; he next addressed the court in a speech of some length on the subject; and now proposed to defer his motion till some future day. This was not dealing fairly by the court. Without attempting to follow the hon. proprietor through all his details, he must observe, that his remarks were not at all borne out by the facts he had stated. Let the court consider the important results which must attend our being on terms of friendly relations with the court of Persia: we had had already ample experience of the good effects of our diplomatic missions to that court. It should be considered that the envoy or ambassador at the Persian court must be in constant communication with the ambassadors at Constantinople and St. Petersburgh; and not to have a minister at the first-named court, would be to leave an important link wanting in the chain of political correspondence with respect to our interests in that part of the world. The hon. proprietor was proceeding to shew the importance of a Persian mission, when

Col. *L. Stanhope* rose to order. He submitted that as the motion was not seconded, and as the hon. mover had expressed his determination not to urge it at present, reserving it for discussion in a special court, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) was not in order in proceeding upon its discussion.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. and gallant officer was certainly correct; the motion had not been seconded.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that to put the point of "order" at rest, he would conclude with a motion that the court do adjourn. He must contend that it was most important not to get rid of the motion of the hon. and gallant proprietor without discussion. It was unfair to introduce the question with the hon. and gallant proprietor's own speech, and then endeavour to prevent any comment on his own remarks. It was true that the expense of these Persian missions was large, but their importance was more than commensurate with the cost. By such missions we kept up our friendly relations with foreign courts, which, without them, might be interrupted by a variety of circumstances, which could not have any influence if an envoy were on the spot to explain them. The enormous expense of the Burmese war might, perhaps, have been avoided had we had a resident minister at the Burmese court. The hon. and gallant proprietor had seemed greatly to undervalue the importance of keeping a vigilant watch on the conduct of Russia, with respect to Persia; but experience had shown that fears of the designs of Russia on Persia were not visionary. What would be the consequence if Persia were to become a Russian province? How easily would the king of the Afghans fall a prey to such a force as would then exist in hostility to our dominion in India? But what was European subjection compared to the misery of Mahometan conquest, to which the continuance of our amicable relations with Persia would be so great an obstacle? Was the hostile feeling of some of the native princes of India towards us a matter of doubt; had it not become a matter of history? There could be no doubt that the presence of our envoys at the native courts, but more particularly at the court of Persia, would tend to prevent any unions against, or give us early intimation of, what was going on, and timely means of frustrating any such attempts.

Mr. *Fielder* admitted, with the hon. and gallant proprietor, that, in the accounts which he had read to the court, there was *primâ facie* evidence of extravagance, and if an expenditure on the same scale had been brought down to the present time, he would join heart and hand with him in endeavouring to put an end to it. But when he found that the greater part of the items noticed by him had been expended about a quarter of a century back, he thought they had nothing whatever to do with the expenditure of the present day. There was now no probability of a repetition of any such extravagance, and, under these circumstances,

he hoped the hon. and gallant officer would not press his motion farther.

Capt. *Gowan* was not surprised at what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding), on the other side, for it was a common thing with him to think every discussion a waste of time, which did not relate to his own private interests. The hon. gentleman had, with the same impatience, objected to the introduction of Mr. Hutchinson's case. He (Capt. Gowan) considered it indecent of the hon. proprietor to say that Mr. Hutchinson's interests were not concerned in that court. He (Capt. Gowan) thought, that the subject had been very properly brought before the court. As to the object of this motion, which had been read by the secretary, he must say, that the hon. and learned gentleman had behaved with great unfairness respecting it: he had endeavoured to mislead the court as to its object. He (Capt. Gowan) had not contended that we should not keep up any political or diplomatic relations with Persia (though he by no means set the same high value on them as the hon. and learned gentleman); what he had done was to protest, in the name of the people of India, against their being made to bear the burdens of those embassies. If England required them, let her have them and pay for them; but he must protest against the principle of calling on the people of India to pay for them, for they did not want them. He owned that he was surprised at the argument of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fielder), and at the same time that he should have shewn so little acquaintance with the details of the return before the court. The hon. gentleman's chief objection to proceed any farther on the subject was, that these things had taken place nearly a quarter of a century ago. What, then, would he say to the embassy of Colonel Macdonald, the expense of which exceeded 160,000*l.*? This expenditure came down to 1830. Would the hon. gentleman class them amongst the by-gone expenditure of a quarter of a century back? If he did not, then let him redeem his implied pledge,—to oppose such extravagance. He spoke of plain facts in a plain manner, and was not to be led away from his purpose by such humbug as that to which he had referred. The extravagance of the Company's embassies was quite notorious. It was well known that Sir Gore Ouseley had travelled with a frightful retinue: he used the term as applicable to the expense it involved, which was most extravagant. Why was this immense expenditure to be levied upon the people of India? Speaking as a plain man, he would call such expenditure disgraceful. In thus stating his opinion on this subject, he had no interest of his own to pursue; he spoke solely from his anxious wish to protect the interests of the people of India, whom he did not see sufficiently represented in this country. In addition to the expenditure which he had already noticed, he would ask, did we not advance large sums to subsidize Persia? Were not her troops officered and drilled by English officers?

The *Chairman*.—Yes; but this is done at Persia's own expense.

Capt. *Gowan* was glad to hear this, and that we were less extravagant than he had thought. He would not occupy the time of the court farther, but would reserve the motion for a future day.

The motion was then withdrawn.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO DIRECTORS, &c.

The secretary then read the next motion, of which Capt. Gowan had given notice; it was as follows:—

That it having appeared, from a statement made by the Chairman of the Court of Directors on the 28th September 1831, at the quarterly general court, that the expense on account of tavern entertainments, and breakfasts, and luncheons, provided for the directors and the officers of the East India House, had cost that year upwards of £6,000; and it being understood that the same wasteful and unexampled extravagance is still persevered in, at the expense of the inhabitants of India, resolved, that no further expense be incurred for the above purposes after the 14th of April next.

Capt. *Gowan*, in submitting this motion to the consideration of the court, expressed a hope that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) would be more merciful to him in the discussion of this motion, than he had been in the last. The object of his motion was to put an end to a practice, to which, at any time, he would strongly object; but, the continuance of which, under the altered circumstances in which the Company was now about to be placed, must be highly discreditable to it as a public body. The practice to which he alluded was, that on every court-day, the directors adjourned to the London Tavern, where they dined at the Company's expense. The cost of this dinner was, he believed, a guinea a-head: but it was not limited to the directors alone. Each director had the power of inviting his friends and there were also invited to these dinners many of the heads of offices in the Company's service; the choicest and most costly wines were served up, on these occasions, and the whole entertainment was, he understood, on a scale of great extravagance; he could not speak from his own knowledge, for he himself had never been at any of those entertainments; but he had very good authority for believing that the facts were as he had stated them. But this was not all: the dinners to the directors and their friends were not the only expenses incurred in this way; on the same day, breakfasts of tea, coffee, chocolate, &c.,

and luncheons of cold ham, cold turkey, and other substantial and costly fare, were provided for the whole establishment, so that it was, throughout that day, a scene of feasting. Formerly all this was a matter which concerned the Company only; whatever expense was incurred in this way, came out of the general profits; but now the case was quite different: whatever occurred, their dividends were now guaranteed to them and could not be affected by any extra-disbursements; all charges of this kind, therefore, must now be paid by the people of India. They were to be taxed to make good every sixpence of expenditure now incurred by the Company; but he would put it to the court, whether they ought to consent that the poor people of India should be taxed, to the amount of about £10,000 a year, to support an expenditure of this sort; were they not already sufficiently burdened, without wringing this sum in addition from them? He stated this expenditure as costing nearly £10,000 a-year. He knew that was much more than had been mentioned on the authority of the directors; but he had little doubt that, if every item of expenditure in this way was calculated, it would amount to full £10,000 a-year. Was there, he would ask, any other public body who indulged in such expenditure? Was any such custom known ever amongst the highest offices of Government? Did the cabinet ministers indulge in any such feastings? Was it known at the Horse-Guards, at the Treasury, at the Board of Control, or, in short, at any of the public offices under Government? Why then should the directors of this Company claim that which was not known to any other public body? Were the directors so fatigued and exhausted after their labours, that they were unable to proceed to their own homes for refreshment, but must at once repair to the London Tavern? He would say, that if they did not choose to go home, and dine with their families,—if nothing could relieve them, after their business, but an entertainment at the London Tavern, why let them have it; but then let them not have it at the expense of the people of India; let them pay for it out of their own pockets: they could well afford it. What other men were so well paid for their services? Other men got not a farthing for the performance of their public duties, while the directors had each of them £300 a-year, and the two Chairs £500 a-year each. Whatever duties attached to those appointments, they were not of a nature to deter men from canvassing for them, with great earnestness and assiduity. Did the members of the House of Commons get ever a glass of wine for the performance of their most arduous duties? If the expenses of those entertainments were to be paid out of the profits of the Company, as heretofore, there would be less to be said against them, though still he should object to them in principle; but when they were now to be paid by the people of India, let the court consider what was the condition of large portions of those from whom this was to be raised in taxes; let them remember, the famine which not long ago prevailed, and which he feared was not yet wholly removed in some parts of that country, and ask themselves, whether they could go on feasting thus, while so many poor natives were in that wretched condition that, like Lazarus, they would be glad to get the crumbs, which fell from their table? The people of India were not represented in that court: it was therefore the duty of every proprietor to prevent, as far as in him lay, any wasteful expenditure of the money, which must now be drawn from them. In laying this motion before the court, he certainly looked for and expected the support of the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) opposite, who was no stranger to India and to the condition of its people. He did hope, therefore, that he should have the assistance of the hon. bart. on this occasion. Let them recollect, that from the 14th of April next year they were no longer to exist as a commercial body; that they were then to have existence as a corporate body for political purposes only, and that therefore they ought to look to higher objects than eating and drinking. They were already many millions in debt and they might rely upon it that the people of India would not be satisfied if they saw the directors going on in such extravagancies as those to which he had alluded. They might depend upon it that at some time they would meet with the execrations of the people of India if they continued to go on in this way. It was no answer to his objections to this expense to say, that the whole sum would not amount to a cowre a-head on each of the inhabitants. That was the old tory trick in support of extravagant expenditure of every kind and would not do in the present day. It was said by Mr. Grant that the proprietors ought to lend their aid to the new state of things by watching and guiding the directors for the good of the people of India. Let it be seen that they were disposed to act up to their new character. He was in hopes that they would do so by and by, but he heard that they were not yet purged enough to render themselves as efficiently the representatives of India as they ought to be. Some judgment might be formed of their disposition to become so by their decision on the present motion.

Col. *L. Stanhope* seconded the motion.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that as the hon. and gallant proprietor had very pointedly alluded to him, he felt it necessary to say a few words on the subject before the court. The hon. and gallant proprietor would forgive him if he said, that he considered him on this occasion as one amongst that class who were said to be "penny-wise and pound-foolish." He had readily assented to the proposition of the late arrangement, by which an annuity of £630,000 a-year was fixed upon India, without ever considering how hard it might press upon the people of that country to pay it; and yet he now objected to this small charge of £5,000 or £6,000 a-year, which, even if unnecessary (and he did not say that it was, for certainly he thought something of the kind should be given to those servants of the Company who laboured from morning till night, and not unfrequently from night till morning, in a manner that was without example in other public departments), the people of India would not attach any importance to. If the people of India were aware of the fact, he was sure they would view it in its proper light. He was as anxious to attend to the interests of the people of India as any man, but he owned that he did not think their interests in any way compromised by such an expenditure as this; so far, therefore, from wishing that those entertainments should be discontinued, he should be desirous that, if continued, they should be on a scale commensurate with the station and importance of the Company in their character of legislators for the people of India, as they were soon about to become, on the extinction of their functions as a commercial body. In that character, he thought the directors should invite all the Company's servants, civil and military, who might happen to be in London, from the highest to the lowest. It had hitherto been the practice to invite officers of high rank on their going and returning from India; but he would have the invitations extended from the highest general to the lowest ensign. It would, he knew, be a matter of pride and boast to men, when out on service in India, to say that they had been honoured with an invitation to share the hospitality of the directors, and he was sure that it would be attended with the best effects. He had known it to be a matter of complaint of many able and distinguished servants of the Company, that they had been omitted from the list of invitations to those dinners. He was certain that, if those invitations were extended to all the Company's servants, civil and military, it would have the effect of attaching them more cordially to the Company's interests on their return to India. As to the dinners themselves, he had been present at some of them, and he owned that he saw nothing like the extravagance which the hon. and gallant proprietor had complained of. The only thing like extravagance that he had ever noticed was, that, on some occasions, the sovereigns of Leadenhall-street washed their hands in rose-water (*hear, hear! and laughter.*) But these things did not occur often, and at best could not be considered as any great extravagance. Sure he was, however, that the people of India would not object to the expense of those entertainments, even if carried to the extent which he had suggested. He did hope, therefore, that the hon. gentleman would not persevere in this motion. It was not the kind of saving which would be agreeable to the people of India; it was not worthy of that court to interfere in such matters. He hoped, therefore, the motion would be withdrawn, and that the Chairman would set the example of inviting, occasionally and in turn, all the officers of the Company, of whatever rank, who might happen to be in London. He repeated, that many officers, on their return to India, made it a subject of complaint that they had not been invited. He would also suggest the propriety of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman holding stated levees, and thus fixing times when all their servants might have access to them.

Mr. *Fielder* hoped that the gallant officer would look upon these dinners *more* in the light of regimental messes, and no more. Seriously speaking, he did not consider this question one which ought to engage the attention of the court. If the report of these proceedings should go out to India, it would be treated with ridicule. It would in fact be considered as an insult to the natives of India, to endeavour to cut down a few paltry expenses, at a time when we were seeking to place the natives of that country on the same footing as the West-India colonies with respect to the importation of their produce. The gallant officer would consult the interests of India much more by lending his aid to equalize the duties on rum and sugar, than by endeavouring to cut down such a paltry expenditure as that before the court. He did hope, therefore, that the gallant officer would not press this motion, but give the aid of his zeal for the people of India to matters in which their interests were much more concerned.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that as the gallant officer who brought forward this motion had already been castigated by his hon. friend (Mr. Fielder) near him, it was not his intention to—

Mr. *Fielder* disclaimed any intention of castigation in the few remarks which he had made on the gallant officer's motion.

Nothing that he had said could, he hoped, be so interpreted, and certainly was not so intended by him. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* did not wish to put a construction on any man's words which they could not fairly be said to bear, or which was disclaimed by the party using them. He did think that the preceding motion, which the gallant officer had submitted to the court, was one which it would have been much better to have left in the hands of the directors; but he confessed, that to call on them seriously to support such a motion as the present, was the climax of absurdity, and that it must tend to lessen that court in the estimation of the public. He would beg of the hon. and gallant proprietor, who professed such a zeal for the interests of India, to have some compassion on the people of that country, and not to destroy that confidence which they had in the deliberations of that court. After all, what did this motion amount to? It was an attempt to deprive the directors of a sum of some £5,000 or £6,000 a-year, which was the outside of their expenditure in the occasional entertainment of their officers. Government, he was sure, would not object to the expense of the dinners given on stated occasions, neither would they desire to reduce the expense of the tea, coffee, and chocolate, and luncheons for the Company's servants. He would not trespass further on the time of the court, but would certainly give his decided negative to the motion.

The *Chairman* said, that the expense incurred last year in these dinners and breakfasts was £4,500. The custom of giving them had existed in the Company from time immemorial down to the present time. Whether that custom should be continued, was a question on which the directors would rather offer no opinion, being better pleased to leave the matter wholly to the proprietors.

Mr. *Twining* could not allow this question to go to the vote without offering a few words on it, though he feared he could not be considered as altogether disinterested, for he admitted that he had often been invited by the directors, as a member of the committee of bye-laws, and had met there the members of the committee of scrutineers. He had had, from time to time, opportunities of meeting the governors and general-officers of India at those dinners, previously to their setting out on service; and either in the mode of giving those entertainments, or the objects for which they were given, he saw nothing whatever to condemn; on the contrary, he saw much to recommend them. He looked upon them as a means of binding the parties thus invited more closely to the interests of the Company on their return to India. He did trust that, under these circumstances, the gallant officer would not persevere in the imputation which might be implied from his speech—that the interests of the people of India were sacrificed for a dinner. He trusted he would not persevere in statements which must give pain, and which might occasion much misapprehension in the minds of the people of England as well as those of India.

Capt. *Gowan*, in reply, congratulated the Court of Directors on the tone and temper and spirit of their advocate on this occasion. He would, however, leave it to the tribunal of the public to decide between him and that hon. gentleman (Mr. Weeding), and to say which of them was the most disinterested in this case. As to the assertion of that hon. gentleman, that he (Capt. Gowan) had gone from one absurdity to another, until he had reached the climax of absurdity in the present motion, he might observe with much more truth, that he (Mr. Weeding) had gone on from nonsense to folly, until his talking fell harmless by its own self-refutation. The hon. gentleman had said that he had tended to injure the people of India by such a motion as this. He begged to deny that it had any such tendency; neither had it a tendency to injure the court in the estimation of the people of this country, or of those of India. On the contrary, it must tend to raise the court in the opinion of England and of India, to find that they were ready to cut off every expenditure which was not necessary, seeing that that expenditure must come out of the pockets — not of the Company, but of the people of India only. In the altered situation of the Company—having now their dividends guaranteed without any relation to the expenditure—they had no right to spend a single cowrie at the expense of the people of India where it could be avoided. As to his doing anything which might be injurious to the interests of the people of India, he could produce documents from India to shew that he had, on every occasion, attended to those interests. With respect to the remark about his being a servant of the Company, he admitted he was their servant in one sense, but he was not, and would not be, their slave in any sense; and he cast back the imputation to the foul source from which it came. They (the directors) were more his servants than he theirs: they were his servants, inasmuch as they were the servants of the proprietors, of whom he was one. What did he receive from the Company?—a half-pay amounting to £127 a year, which would be of no consequence as a support in this country. He was not dependent on that; he had his own patrimonial inheritance to live upon. As far, therefore, as mere money was concerned, he was as

independent as the hon. gentleman, and in principle he was infinitely more so. He would not deny that the hon. gentlemen was superior to him in intellect, but he would deny that he was equal to him in independence. The hon. gentleman had forced him to use this language in his own defence, and to retaliate remarks which were as uncalled for by the subject before the court, as they were unfounded in the imputations which they had cast upon him. He would not dwell farther on the subject than to say, that if he could not boast of great talent, he could at least claim the merit of being honest. Now, to go back to the subject of his motion, he must repeat that the directors had no right to give such entertainments at the expense of the people of India. If they came there to attend to the business of the Company, they were well paid for it; they had £300 a year. The Chairman had £500 a year, and each one of them had patronage to the value of £23,000 a year (*laughter*); but he must say, that though the Chairman and Deputy-chairman might be, and he believed were, constant in their attendance on the business of the Company, there were many of the directors who were habitually absent and attending to their own business instead of that of the Company. To prevent this, he would say, that no man ought to be admitted to the direction of the Company, who was engaged in any private business of his own. The consequence of this neglect of some of the directors was, that the business of the court was much in arrear. Why not have more court-days for the despatch of business? The whole of the directors should attend every day, and, he repeated, should have no other business to attend to. The whole of the business was now performed by the two Chairs and the secretary, who, he admitted, was most able, and whose great services were invaluable (*hear, hear!*); but beyond these, he must say, that all the rest were of little account. He repeated, that if they were all put together, those expenses, —he meant for entertainments and other outgoings connected with them,—they would not fall short of £10,000 a-year. This, he must again contend, was an expenditure wholly unjustifiable, when it was to be paid for by others who were already sufficiently burdened. He owned that he was much surprised at the part taken by the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) on this occasion, and he was sure it would give equal surprise to his friends at Bombay. He would ask the hon. bart., would he consent to have a sum deducted from his profits for those dinners, if they were to be paid by the proprietors? The hon. bart. had told them that he saw no extravagance in those dinners—except that the directors had washed their hands in rose-water at some of them. This much of the extravagance was thus unwittingly let out, and perhaps there was more behind. As far as they had seen, he would say, that the expenditure was gross, and ought not to be continued, at the time when it was to come out of the pockets of others. In one of the suggestions of the hon. bart. he fully concurred: he did think that the Chairman ought to hold stated levees, at which the servants of the Company would have the opportunity of attending. He would have levees, but no dinners. He would attend at the former, because they cost nothing, but he would have nothing to do with the latter. It was absurd to talk of the necessity of those dinners after the labours of a court-day. These labours were not greater than those of other boards, whose members neither had nor claimed to have any such indulgences.

The *Chairman*, before putting the question, would say a few words, to correct some mistakes of the gallant officer, at whose want of correct information on this subject he was astonished. The hon. gentleman said that, owing to the non-attendance of directors, the business of the court was in arrear. Now this was not the fact. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman were in attendance the whole of every day, from ten to five.—(*Hear, hear!*) There was, besides, a large attendance of the directors every day, and a full attendance on every court-day. In fact, it might be said that the Chairmen held a levee every day and all the day, for there they were every day, and all who had business to transact had access to them.—(*Hear, hear!*) The directors met twice on every Wednesday;—first to consider and decide upon matters, always of interest, and often of great importance. They then attended at the several committees, into which the court was divided, and after that met again in a body, to consider and decide some of the matters which had in the first place been brought before the sub-committees. In this way, the whole of the day, and often to a very late hour, was occupied. Nothing could be more unfair than to charge the directors with neglect of their duties. No men were more attentive, and the proof of it was that there was no business in arrear, except that could be called an arrear, which was undergoing the diligent and patient investigation which its importance demanded. As to the expense of the entertainments, as the hon. proprietor had called them, he was astonished to hear him say that they amounted to £10,000 a year. He held in his hand a return of the amount of the expenditure of last year in that way, which, in order to set the gallant officer right, he would read. The expense of dinners was £3,000; that of breakfasts £1,500, and for coals and candles £1 200, making in the whole £5,700, and this included the warehouses and the whole of the London establishment. He had before said that the directors would offer no opinion on the question as to whether those expenses should be continued, as they would leave that matter wholly in the hands of the proprietors.

The question was then put and the motion was negatived by a large majority, there being only four hands held up for Capt. Gowan's motion.

THE COMPANY'S LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Capt. *Gowan* then brought forward the next motion of which he had given notice:

That a return be laid on the table of the proprietors of the number of visitors to the Company's museum and library, between the 1st of January and 31st of December 1833, with a statement of the annual expenses of the establishment connected therewith, and that admittance be granted daily to the public on the same terms as at the British Museum.

The gallant proprietor said, that he was unwilling, after having already occupied so much of the attention of the court on other matters, to bring forward the present question; but the fact was, he could not get any one else to do it, and as he thought it was a matter which ought to be brought under the consideration of the court, he was obliged to bring it forward himself. The Company possessed a valuable library and a rich museum, which would well repay the research of the learned or the inspection of the curious; but the public benefited as little by them almost as if they had no existence. The public were excluded from them, owing to the system of bad management under which they were kept. There were in the library many valuable MSS., which he understood were going to decay from want of proper care and arrangement. There was no catalogue, no list to direct the search of the few who did get access to them. Foreigners, who attached much greater value to these things than we did, often found it difficult to get access to them, or went away much disappointed at the manner in which they were kept. The court were told, in 1831, by the then chairman, that a catalogue was in preparation; but now, in 1834, they were still without one. Another objection to the present system of management was, that even the few, who were able to obtain a ticket of admission, found a difficulty, as the admission could take place only on certain days. He had once got a ticket, and when he presented it, he was told that that was not an admission-day, and that he must come again. Why should any obstacles of this kind be thrown in the way of the public access to these things, which were only valuable when they were thrown open to the inspection of those who took an interest in them? There were in the library the Mackenzie papers, for which the Company had given £10,000 to his family; and yet, as far as inspection could decide, they did not know whether they were worth ten pence, for he understood that the greater portion of them were still unopened, but were left packed in the cases in which they had been sent over. He had known Col. Mackenzie in India. He admitted that his family well deserved what they had got, in consideration of that officer's eminent services; and he had no doubt that the papers of such a man must form a valuable collection; but was it not extraordinary that they should have been suffered to remain to the present time without arrangement or even examination? Surely, such a collection ought long ago to have been arranged and classified. As the Company did not take the pains they ought to take with respect to these collections, and which they well deserved, they ought at once to give them to the Asiatic Society, who knew more about them, and who were more fit to take care of them. He would have these collections open to the public on the same days as the British Museum, and give the public the same access to them as they had to the latter. On these grounds, he would submit his motion to the court.

Col. *L. Stanhope*, in seconding the motion, concurred with his gallant friend in the importance of giving to the public a more free access to these collections; but he could not join with him in the wish that they should be given to the Asiatic Society. He thought they were in their proper place,—in the care of the Company; but he should like to see a better arrangement of them. He referred particularly to the books and MSS. Why not have a *catalogue raisonnée* made out, which would render the collection more valuable, in aiding the researches of the learned who might desire to examine them? There would, he admitted, be some difficulty in this, but it was a difficulty not insurmountable.

Mr. *Fielder* said, the gallant officer (Capt. Gowan) was a much better military man than he was a lawyer, otherwise he would have known that these collections were heir-looms in the Company, and could not be transferred to any other parties. On the other part of the gallant officer's motion, he would say that it would be desirable to give, at least to the proprietors, a more free access to these collections than they had at present.

The *Chairman* said, there was no difficulty for any respectable parties, who were not likely to abuse that permission, to obtain access to the library and museum. Foreigners came to them every day and

always found their applications for admission at once attended to. As to their being thrown open for the indiscriminate admission of the public, he thought it would be attended with great inconvenience. The gallant officer had said that they should be open on the same days as the British Museum. Now, it happened that they were open on more days than that establishment. The British Museum was open three days in the week, with the exception of four months in the year; but that of the Company was open on three days in the week throughout the year. There could be no difficulty in complying with what the gallant officer required, as to laying before the court a return of the number of visitors to the museum in the last year. That number was about 4,000. He saw no objection to giving to the court an account of the expense of the establishment, which could be soon shewn. As to the catalogue, it was known that there had been one made out, but it was yet in manuscript. If a more useful catalogue could be made, he did not see any objection to it. As the court was disposed to comply with the principal parts of the motion, and bring the desired information before the court, he did not see that it would be necessary to press it.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he would take that as the only opportunity which had yet presented itself of saying a few words to vindicate himself from the charge which the gallant officer had brought against him. He, in the first place, denied that he had made, or intended to make, any personal attack, or to give any personal offence to the hon. gentleman. He had stated his opinion on the questions brought forward by the hon. proprietor in terms which he considered they called for, but terms certainly not meant to be personally offensive; but he would tell the hon. proprietor, that he would take leave to describe as absurd or irrational any matter brought before him in that court which he should so consider; and while he disclaimed any personal offence in taking that course, he would nevertheless take it when he thought proper, without any reference to the hon. gentleman's feelings on the subject. Now, on the question before the court, he was glad to hear that a classed catalogue was in progress; but he thought they should also have an alphabetical index. So far he concurred with the gallant proprietor; but what was his surprise when he heard him state, that after this catalogue had been made, and those facilities given to the admission of the public, the Company should then part with these valuable collections, by transferring them to the Asiatic Society! He could not see how the latter proposition was to be a *sequitur* of the former, or why, after the pains and expense in putting those collections in order, and making out catalogues, they should then give them away. This he would take leave to describe as another absurdity. He certainly was willing that facilities of access should be given to the learned and the curious to visit those collections, but he should not like to see them thrown open to the public without the control of the directors. The 4,000 persons, who had visited them last year, was a proof that the directors were no niggards of admissions, and that the public, at least that portion of the public who set a due value on such matters, had free access. It should be considered that these collections were in some sort private property. Portions of them would serve as materials to transmit to posterity the history of our connection with India.

Mr. *Fielder* would submit, for the consideration of the directors, whether the proprietors should not have the opportunity of visiting those collections as often as they pleased.

Mr. *Weeding* hoped that the directors would not give up the right of granting admissions even in the case of the proprietors.

The *Chairman* said, that the proprietors could not at any time have a difficulty in obtaining access to them. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman would not refuse any application of a proprietor for admission, but the secretary had also power to grant them, and he was always on the spot to grant it when a proprietor might require.

Capt. *Gowan* thought that greater facilities should be given to the public to visit the Company's museum and library. It was said that 4,000 persons had visited there in the last year; but he had no doubt that double that number would avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing them, if a more free access were given. With respect to what had just fallen from the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Weeding), he must say, that his disclaimer of personalities was not borne out by the fact. He would repeat to that hon. gentleman that he came there as an independent man; he had no interest of his own to advance; he had no favour to ask, nor would he ask one; but the hon. gentleman was constant in his attendances in that house, and he might say that he (Mr. Weeding) had paid more visits to the Chairman in one month, than he (Capt. Gowan) did in a whole year, and that for the purpose of advancing his personal interests.

Mr. *Weeding*.—I give that a flat contradiction.

The *Chairman*.—I have had exactly the same number of visits from each of the hon. proprietors; I have seen each of them twice. (*Hear, hear!*)

Captain *Gowan*.—I should like to hear the Deputy Chair on the same subject. I am not ignorant of the history of what is going on.

The *Chairman* regretted the personalities which had taken place there that day (*hear, hear!*), as he was sure that such things would not tend to raise the character of that court in the estimation of the public. He did hope, therefore, that they might not be repeated. (*Hear, hear!*)

Capt. *Gowan* hoped it would be allowed that the personalities were not begun by him. What he had said was called for by the personal attack of the learned gentleman.

The *Chairman*.—But the assertion of any real or supposed right need not be carried on by means of personalities; and if any such were used, they ought not to be tolerated by the court. (*Hear, hear!*) If any hon. proprietor had a charge to bring forward against another, on any matter connected with the affairs of the Company, or had to object to any particular course that had been adopted by the court, it was open to him to make it, and the court would hear him; but he was sure the court would not permit personalities to be handied between hon. proprietors, which, if tolerated, must tend to lower the court in the estimation of the public. (*Hear, hear!*)

Capt. *Gowan* again denied that the personalities had originated with him. The terms "absurd," and "climax of absurdity," had been applied by an hon. proprietor to the course which he had felt it his duty to adopt, and he was bound in justice to himself to retaliate as he had done.

The *Chairman* repeated that, with respect to the chief objects of the gallant officer's motion, the Court of Directors could have no difficulty in giving him the information he required, as to the number of visitors to the library and museum, and also as to the expense of keeping those collections; but they had an objection to the indiscriminate admission of the public. They had tried it once, and had found it attended with the greatest inconvenience, and that it would do more harm than good. The fact was, they had not room nor an establishment calculated for the general admission of the public. The greatest facilities were given for the admission of persons for the purposes of research and study; but, if the public were to have free access, those who came for the purposes of study would be constantly interrupted. The library was at present constantly attended by numbers of students, and if these were subject to daily and hourly interruptions, one of the most important objects of keeping such a collection would be defeated. He hoped, under these circumstances, the hon. and gallant proprietor would not press his motion.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The *Chairman* then declared, that that was a General Quarterly Court under the Charter; after which the court adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 17, 1834.

Tea Duties.—Mr. *Crawford* presented a petition from the dealers, brokers, and others interested in the tea-trade, in London, praying that one uniform rate of duty might be imposed on all kinds of tea imported into the United Kingdom. The petitioners sought no object inconsistent with the revenue; they sought protection against the fraud, evasion of duties, and vexations, which a system of rated duties would give rise to. Two important requisites were essential to such a system—a certainty and facility in distinguishing the different grades of quality; and a proper adjustment of duty to the relative value of the various qualities in the market of consumption. The scale of duties on tea was deficient in each of these requisites. The sorts described in the several classes were not defined by any acknowledged tests, particularly as between bohea and congou, and congou and souchong, which it was not possible for a revenue officer to distinguish in all cases. With regard to the second objection, bohea, which now paid 96 per cent. on the value, was to be charged with 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.: congou, now paying 100 per cent., with 2*s.* 2*d.* The difference of duty would be 44 per cent., while the difference of value to the importer was from 2 to 6 per cent, and the difference of value in the market of consumption (having the duties added to it), between the bulk of bohea and congou, was about 10 per cent. Therefore,

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
When bohea sold for	1	11	and congou for	2	1
The duty 96 per cent.	1	10	and 100 per cent.	2	1
The wholesale cost was	3	9	and	4	2
When bohea sold for	1	5	and congou for	1	7
The new duty	1	6	and congou for	2	2
The wholesale cost was	2	11	and	3	9

The relative value of these teas for consumption, as ascertained by public sales, was shown in the first statement to be as 50 for congou to 45 for bohea. Then,

when congou was worth 3*s.* 9*d.*, bohea would be worth 3*s.* 4½*d.*; and therefore bohea, in the hands of the importer, would be worth 1*s.* 9½*d.*, when congou was worth only 1*s.* 7*d.* The operation of the altered duty would be to make bohea, which was 2 to 6 per cent. cheaper than congou, 13½ per cent. dearer in the importer's, or short prices. This scale of relative value would continue, in spite of any fiscal regulations of the noble lord, just so long as taste continued the same, and the same relative qualities were brought to the market. The immediate effect of the scale of rated duties, in his opinion, would be, the relinquishment of so much duty into the pockets of the first importer, while the consumer paid the same as before. It would also disturb the present settled course of demand, by means of the premium offered for the introduction of low qualities into consumption. Congou would be readily transformed into bohea, by deteriorating its quality 4 to 6 per cent., when it was admitted to consumption at 44 per cent. less duty. One fixed rate of duty would obviate the necessity of tasters and inspectors, and prevent fraud and vexation.

Lord *Althorp* said, that the great object of Government, in the course they had pursued, was, that the poorer classes should be supplied with the commoner teas at a low rate of duty, and that the higher qualities of teas should be subject to a higher rate, in proportion to the quality. An experiment had been made by the Board of Control, the result of which had induced Government to believe that no difficulty would occur in distinguishing the varieties of teas. The system had been found to work well in America. He admitted that, as far as a simplification of the machinery went, the interests of the revenue would be materially benefited by a fixed duty. The statement of the hon. member certainly shewed, that the varying duties were a temptation to fraud; but he thought it so important that the lower classes should obtain cheap tea, that he felt very reluctant to abandon the system without experiment.

Sir *R. Peel* doubted whether a more important subject had engaged the attention of parliament during this session. Parliament should be cautious in legislating upon this subject. The arguments of the noble lord were plausible; but he (Sir R. Peel) denied that because bohea was the cheapest tea, it was most generally used. It would be found that the tea-retailers, in the working districts, sold a hundred chests of congou for one chest of bohea. The right hon. baronet stated the various prices at which teas of every description had been sold at different periods at the India-house, demonstrating, that although the difference, at these sales, between congou and bohea, had only been 1½*d.* per lb., the alteration proposed would produce a difference in the *duty of not less than* 8*d.* per lb. Such a difference, he thought, would tend to bring good teas into disfavour. If, for instance, a vessel went to China, bringing back a cargo of 20,000 chests of tea, it would make a difference of 50,000*l.* in duty alone, whether it was paid as congou or bohea.

Mr. *Robinson* observed, that the most important consideration was, how the question would affect the consumer. An act of greater injustice could not be done to the lower classes than to levy one fixed and uniform rate of duty on all sorts of tea. If the duty on congou and bohea were equalized, and a higher duty was imposed upon the better sorts of tea, all the consumers would be taxed in equal proportion. The subject, however, deserved inquiry.

Mr. *Lyall* shewed the impracticability of the Government scheme, and said he had not met with a single individual, amongst the eminent merchants and dealers he had consulted, who had not disapproved of the scheme.

Sir *G. Staunton* was of opinion that no intermediate course remained between the plan of an *ad valorem* duty, which had been abandoned, and an uniform rate of duty. A great misapprehension existed upon the nature of black teas. The best judges in China were frequently deceived by the inhabitants of that country, and therefore the greatest difficulty must arise in distinguishing their different qualities here. He approved of the prayer of the petition, and gave it his cordial support.

Mr. *Grote* thought that the opinion of persons engaged in the tea trade ought to be pre-eminently regarded, and he saw no reason why the information they furnished should be mistrusted. The noble lord had said it was an experiment: if so, it was important to consider the situation in which the trade and the country would be left if the experiment should fail. In case of failure, the fraudulent habits acquired during the trial would be very difficult to be got rid of, and it would be long before there was a general return to pure dealing. The great object was, to raise a most important portion of the revenue with as little inconvenience as possible to the lower classes, and with as little encouragement to smuggling and fraud. He thought the scheme of the Government would effect neither of these objects.

Mr. *P. Thompson* said, the principle upon which the Government had proceeded, was, to give the consumer tea at the cheapest rate, by such alterations as would occasion no considerable loss to the revenue. This might account for some of the faults of the proposed scale. The hon. member (Mr. Grote) had said, the opinions of practical men ought to have been consulted. Their opinions had been consulted; deputations from the outports, from the tea-brokers of the city, and gentlemen extensively engaged in the tea-trade, had been received again and again; plans for *ad valorem*, fixed, and rated duties had been carefully considered, and the result had been, that Government thought it most advisable to decide upon the scale of duties adopted. A great change appeared, however, to have taken place in the sentiments of some of the gentlemen who had given their advice to the Government. Instead of the Government exhibiting any appearance of inattention to their suggestions, he thought it would be found they had paid a great deal too much attention to them. The great object of the Government had been to give the consumer of the lowest quality of tea that article at the cheapest possible rate, consistent with the revenue. They had been told that the lower orders did not drink bohea; but what had been the state of the importations? From the returns of the East-India sales, it appeared that, in the course of fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen years, the quantity of bohea sold had risen from 500,000 lbs. to 6,500 000 lbs, while the quantity of congou had only risen 1,000,000 to 2,000,000. Besides, was it not evident to every man, that the lower orders would use the cheapest quality of tea? He was well aware that teas were mixed in London before they were sent out, and that might account for the small quantity of nominal bohea, and the large quantity of nominal congou. But when they were mixed, there would be a difference of 8*d.* in the pound, and that would operate to do away with the practice. It had been stated, that by making so great a difference as 8*d.*, it would be found more advantageous to import bohea at even a higher rate than congou—the difficulty of distinguishing them being so great. He thought, however, that the difficulty only arose where the qualities of the two articles approached very near to each other. Since this matter had come under discussion, the most experienced officers of the revenue had been consulted, and they had declared their conviction, that there would be no difficulty in collecting the duties under the new system. He entreated those who were anxious to have the new scale modified, to wait and see how it worked, and if it was found to fail, then would be the time for the introduction of the new measure.

Mr. *Goulburn* said, he had never heard a measure defended on weaker grounds than the present. The fraud would not be confined to this country by such a scheme, but would extend to the country from whence the article came, as it was well known that tea of an inferior description came to this country in congou packages. He advocated the lowering of the duty on tea, and recommended the adoption of that course to prevent the country from an inundation of bad tea.

The petition was laid upon the table.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TEA-TRADE.

The dissatisfaction felt by the tea-trade, at the determination of the Company, to persist in putting up a large and peculiarly apportioned quantity of teas at their present March sale (see p. 226.), developed itself, in the sale-room, on the 3d March, in a manner which has provoked some animadversions.

Antecedent to the sale, a committee appointed by the wholesale tea-dealers, to watch all proceedings consequent upon the expiration of the Company's exclusive privileges, and to obtain an alteration in the scale of duties intended to be imposed on teas, had set forth, in a representation to the lords of the treasury, certain objections to the scale of duties, and had also addressed a memorial to the Company, stating the inconveniences to which the trade was subjected by the anticipated changes. On the 5th February, the committee received the reply from the Court of Directors recorded in p. 218. They then had an interview with Lord Althorp, in which they urged various reasons for fixing one rate of duty on every description of tea; a deputation also waited upon the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors with the same object. In reply to a written application from the committee, the court stated (20th February,) that, "having already, in their correspondence with the Board of Control, pointed out the effects which the new rated duties upon tea will have on the Company's stock, and having also particularly suggested that the system of two rates of duty, for congou and bohea, must lead to fraud, the court feel that they cannot do more than they have already done."

The various meetings and consultations which had taken place amongst the trade, caused the day of sale to be looked to with deep interest by all concerned.

On the 3d March, as soon as the presiding director (Mr. C. Marjoribanks) had taken his seat, and the sale was about to commence,

Mr. Varnham, as representative of some of the most influential persons in the trade, complained of the loss inflicted on the buyers of tea by the Company's conduct. He stated, that the trade had understood, from the declaration of Mr. Spring Rice, that the three quarterly

sales, after August, were to be carried on in the usual way; that the increase was to be gradual, and that the parties were to be made acquainted with the maximum amount. The buyers were loaded with a quantity on hand of nearly 2,500,000lbs. Mr. Varnham concluded, by expressing a hope that the trade would be united, and that not a lot of tea would be bid for till the stock of teas in the buyers' hands, purchased at the December sale, was taken back, and satisfaction was given upon other points. This speech was much cheered.

Mr. Styan observed that, at the last sale, the Chairman had stated, in answer to a question respecting this March sale, that the usual practice would be followed: he feared, from what had occurred, that the court had resigned its independence to parties at the west end of the town. (*Cheering.*)

The Chairman regretted to hear complaints made by the tea-trade against the Company, for the first time, at the last hour of its trading existence. If a memorial were sent in to the court, he pledged himself it would be attended to. He hoped the trade would find itself bettered under the new system, but he was sure it would not. He was there to sell the tea, but if no one would bid, the sale must be adjourned.

The Chairman, therefore, declared the sale adjourned till the ensuing day.

A committee of buyers was appointed to draw up a memorial to the court.

On the following day (March 4), the sale-room was more crowded, if possible, than on the preceding day, many more of the country-dealers being present. Mr. Wigram, the presiding director, desired the auctioneer to proceed with reading the preamble, when he was interrupted with cries of "no sale," &c. and great uproar. The excitement was extreme, and much confusion prevailed.

Mr. Twining hoped that order and decorum would be observed out of respect to the presiding director, and in order that the representations of the trade might have more weight; he recommended that the sale should be adjourned till the court's answer to their memorial had been received. The buyers, he said, would not have stood forward if they were not convinced of having the support of the trade in all parts of the country.

The Chairman said that no memorial had been received up to his entering the room, and it was his duty to proceed with the sale.

It was ascertained, however, that the memorial had been that morning transmitted to the secretary, and that the court were about specially to assemble to consider it.

The Chairman, thereupon, adjourned the sale till one o'clock.

At that hour, Mr. Clarke, the presiding director, entered the sale-room, accompanied by other directors.

The memorial to the court, and the court's answer, were then read. The former prayed that all teas sold previously to the March sale might be taken back, stating, respectfully but firmly, that the impression amongst the trade was, that they ought not to proceed with the sale till they had received relief; that some further and specific answer was requisite, as to the apportionment of the teas declared for June; it solicited official information "how soon tea can legally be brought to sale in this country by the free trader, either from Canton or any other port?" The answer of the court was to the following effect: with respect to the effect produced upon the holders of uncleared teas by the extent of the declaration of the March sale—the quantity sold in the three first sales of 1833, was 8,300,000lbs. per quarter, and the December sale was notoriously affected by the opinion, that there would be a further alteration in the tea-duties; in consequence of which, many of the dealers bought short, and 600,000lbs. were then rejected, although the quantities offered only exceeded the declaration of the September sale by 100,000lbs. Hence, the declaration for the March sale scarcely exceeded the average of the actual sales of the first three quarters of 1833, adding thereto, the quantities rejected in December through temporary circumstances. As a proof that the striking-out of 600,000lbs., in December, was not owing to any reduction in the demand, in four weeks, from the 8th of December to the 4th of January, the deliveries amounted to nearly 3,000,000lbs. Under these circumstances, the court, following their usual practice, from which they could not depart without violating the compact with the public, of putting up such a quantity "as shall be judged sufficient to supply the demand," issued their declaration of nine millions, which only exceeds by 450,000lbs. the deliveries of the quarter after the March sale of last year, although at that time there were no peculiar circumstances affecting the sale of the previous quarter. To the proposal that the Company should take back all teas sold previously to March, and uncleared on the 30th May, independently of all considerations affecting the interests of the revenue or the Company, it would be obviously unjust to apply any such principle partially: the relief claimed by the holder who has not cleared his teas, could not be conceded without injury to the buyer who has cleared. The court explicitly stated, with regard to the other points, that the proportion of bohea in the June sale, would be probably continued at 1,500,000 lb. weight; that each character of bohea, similar to those attached to the Company's bohea of March sale, will be subject to the bohea duty; and, lastly, that no tea can be shipped in the free trade, previously to the 22d April 1834.

The Chairman then directed the auctioneer to read the preamble of the sale, but loud cries of "no sale," drowned his voice. In an interval of calm, the first lot was offered, which was a signal for a recommencement of the uproar.

Mr. Twining protested against the sale proceeding, when not one word of the preamble had been heard. The committee of the trade ought to have time to deliberate upon the course which should be pursued. It was painful for them to stand in collision with the Court of Directors, but the court, he feared, had acted under the influence of a body at the west end of the town, who were totally unacquainted with commercial concerns; and the meddling with the tea-trade was a glaring instance of the difficulties created by the interference of theorists in matters of business.

The Chairman said that the court had a double duty to perform; they owed much to the trade, but they owed a duty to the public. If, however, it were the wish of the room, he would, on his own responsibility, adjourn the sale till to-morrow.

The sale was adjourned accordingly, and the committee of the trade assembled to draw up a report on the reply to their memorial.

Next day (March 5), an hour before the sale, the tea committee assembled in the room, when the report was read. It stated that, under the circumstances, to prolong the struggle would be attended with inconvenience and injury; and that, therefore, the committee could not recommend to the trade any further opposition to the procedure of the sale. They observed, that they had urged not a single argument which they did not consider consistent with justice to individuals and to the consumers of tea. They remarked that, in the application for relief upon uncleared teas, those in stock were specially excluded. The court had admitted, that the anticipated alteration in the duties, had led to the rejection of 600,000lbs. at the last sale, yet in this sale they had increased the quantity half a million of pounds, though the trade had purchased, in December, as much as they could venture to take. As to the deliveries, in the first four weeks after the last sale, amounting to 3,000,000lbs., it was notorious, that those corresponding weeks, in every quarter, almost always showed a large delivery. What the court had stated to be its practice, with respect to the quantity to be put up, did not correspond with the view they usually took of their duty in that respect, for the quantity brought to sale has generally been *gradually* increased or diminished; instead of which, half a million of pounds had now been added to the largest declaration ever before issued, at a time when the December sale was notoriously affected by the anticipation of change, and when the trade were placed in a position of considerable difficulty. Instead of there being no peculiar feature affecting the sale of December 1832, many houses had anticipated a reduction in March 1833, when the upset prices were to be lowered, which reduction actually took place on all teas in common consumption, occasioning an unusually brisk demand.

Mr. Nicholson ironically remarked, that as it appeared to be the benevolent intention of the Government and the directors to supply the consumers of tea at a low price, he recommended that the teas should be purchased at a price that would enable the trade to sell them at the lowest rate. (*A laugh.*)

Upon the presiding director (Mr. Russell Ellice) entering the room, the sale commenced; but only a single advance (¼*d.*) could be obtained; and if a higher advance was made, it was received with hisses, so that it appeared that Mr. Nicholson's, not the committee's recommendation was acted on. So slow had been the biddings, that, at the end of the day, only 1,800 lots were disposed of.

Next day (the 6th), the room was again thronged; Mr. Henry Alexander presided.

Mr. Varnham addressed the Chair. He said, that the court must see that the trade were determined not to purchase till justice was done them. The buyers of yesterday would return the teas purchased, if the court would reconsider their decision, and comply with the demands of the trade, who would not be controlled by the Board of Control or any other body. He hoped the sale would be postponed, to allow time for the court to consider the offer.

The Chairman consented to suspend the sale till a deputation from the trade had an interview with the Chairs, before whom the proposition was laid.

In about three hours, the court's reply was read in the sale-room. It stated that the court had considered the matters submitted to them, and much regretted that they were compelled to adhere to their former resolution; but they had resolved to withdraw the 580,000 lbs. of tea refused at the last sale.

Mr. Nicholson complained that this act had increased the injury ten-fold; it pre-

vented the trade from purchasing the refused tea (which is always sold for what it will fetch, without protecting price) at the lowest possible rate.

After some discussion, the sale was again adjourned. On the 7th the sale proceeded, but the biddings were unusually slow; and it was not till the 10th that hostilities actually ceased. A protest was delivered in the room from the house of Wm. Bennett and Co. against the withdrawal of the 580,000 lbs. of refused tea on the grounds that it was unprecedented, and a most flagrant breach of faith with the trade and the public, and was an example calculated to produce serious consequences.

The Court of Directors, being advised that the sale of the lots of tea, knocked down at small advances on the 5th and 7th, were, under the circumstances, void, gave notice to the buyer that the Company declined delivering the teas, and are ready to return the deposits and put the lots up again. The purchaser (Mr. John Travers), though advised that he could legally enforce the contract, yet, never intending to avail himself of an opportunity to make an unreasonable individual profit, readily renounced his claim to the contract, and left the lots to the disposal of the Company.

Thus ends the eventful history of the last tea-sale under the charter.

ABOLITION OF THE DUTIES AT CANTON.

By an order in Council, dated the 5th March 1834, the order in council dated the 9th day of December 1833, whereby certain duties were imposed on British ships, and goods on board thereof, trading to Canton, and certain regulations were made for the raising and application of the said duties, is "revoked, rescinded, annulled, and made void."

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, will be held at Edinburgh in the week commencing Monday, Sept. 8th 1834.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. J. H. A. Rudd, B.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors to the situation of chaplain in the presidency of Bengal.

MISSIONNARIES TO THE EAST.

Maj. Gen. Sir H. Worsley has just made the munificent donation of £2,000 to King's College, London, for the endowment of an exhibition, to be applied to the purpose of educating young men in that institution for the office of missionaries of the Established Church in the East.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

11th L. Drags. (In Bengal). Assist.Surg. Arthur Wood, M.D., from 3d F., to be assist.surg., v. Harcourt prom. in 2d F. (14 March 34).

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Lieut. Wm. Brandling, from 2d Dr.Gu., to be lieut., v. Durdin, who exch. (14 March 34).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Hon. C. Powys to be cornet by purch., v. Purdon who retires (28 Feb. 34).—Capt. W. H. Sperling to be major by purch., v. Oxten who retires; Lieut. J. S. Deverill to be capt. by purch., v. Sperling; Cornet M. Clerk to be lieut. by purch., v. Deverill; and John Rodon to be cornet by purch., v. Clerk (all 7 March 34).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Assist. Surg. John Harcourt, from 11th L. Drags., to be surg., v. Brady dec. (7 March 34).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Robert Stevenson, M.D., to be assist.surg., v. Wood app. to 11th L. Drags. (14th March 34).

6th Foot (at Bombay). H. A. Sullivan to be ens. by purch., v. Chambers who retires (21 Feb. 34).

9th Foot (at Mauritius). V. V. Ballard to be ens. by purch., v. Hosken prom. (7 March 34).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Chas. Mudie, from 30th F., to be capt., v. Carr who exch. (29 Aug. 33).

30th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Robert Carr, from 16th F., to be capt., v. Mudie who exch. (29 Aug. 33).

30th Foot (at Madras). Serj. Maj. John Hale to be qu.mast., v. Lloyd dec. (12 Oct. 33).—Ens. R. D. Werge to be lieut. by purch., v. Farmer who retires; and J. T. J. English to be ens. by purch., v. Werge (both 7 Aug. 33).

41st Foot (at Madras). Thos. Hogg to be assist. surg., v. Glaeser, whose app. has not taken place (21 Feb. 34).—Ens. Aug. Gordon, from h. p. 98th F., to be ens., v. Greville cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial (7 March 34).—Ens. W. H. H. Anderson, from 48th F., to be ens., v. Emmett who exch.; and A. Carden to be ens. by purch., v. Gordon who retires (both 14 do.).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. W. Halfhide to be lieut., v. Lewis dec. (22 Oct. 33); Ens. C. W. Crickett, from h. p. 80th regt., to be ens., v. Halfhide (21 Feb. 34).

45th Foot (at Madras). W. R. Lewis to be ens. by purch., v. Johnson who retires (21 Feb. 34).

48th Foot (at Madras). Ens. M. Emmet, from 41st F., to be ens., v. Anderson who exch. (14 March 34).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. Rainey to be lieut., v. Birch dec. (8 June 33); Cadet R. D. Kelly to be ens., v. Rainey (7 March 34).—J. H. Daniell to be ens. by purch., v. Kelly app. to 34th F. (14 do.).

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. H. Bayly to be lieut., v. Wake dec. (1 Feb. 34); Cadet John Stuart to be ens., v. Bayly (7 March).

63d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. A. H. Irvine, from h. p. 3d regt., to be lieut., v. John Butler who exch. (21 Feb. 34).—Lieut. B. Vincent, from h. p. Royal African corps, to be lieut., v. Edw. H. Finney who exch. (14 March 34).

63d Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ens. A. F. Codd to be lieut. by purch., v. Aubin who retires; and P. Lindesay to be ens. by purch., v. Codd (both 21 Feb. 34).

72d Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Ens. A. S. Fisher to be lieut. by purch., v. Raymond prom.; and A. N. Sherson to be ens. by purch., v. Fisher (both 21 March 34).

98th Foot (at Mauritius). Capt. A. G. Fullerton, from Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, to be capt., v. Murray who retires (28 Feb. 34).—Capt. G. Williamson, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. Alex. G. Fullerton who exch. (7 March 34).—Lieut. Roger Keating to be capt. by purch., v. Williamson who retires; Ens. G. G. Canny to be lieut. by purch., v. Keating; and C. M. Creagh to be ens. by purch., v. Canny (all 14 do.).—H. F. Alston to be ens. by purch., v. Collinson who retires (21 do.).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 24. *Fairy Queen*, Snipe, from Mauritius 14th Dec.; at Liverpool.—25. *Samuel Brown*, Harding, from Bengal 19th June, and Mauritius 18th Dec.; at Liverpool.—25. *Findlater*, Reid, from Mauritius 16th Nov., and Table Bay 16th Dec.; and *Waleharen*, Rickeil, from Batavia 9th Nov.; both off Dover.—26. *Roslyn Castle*, Richards, from Bengal 23d Sept., and Cape 16th Dec.; and *Mary*, Booth (late Nesmith), from Bombay 8th May, and Simon's Bay 17th Dec.; both at Deal.—26. *Jean Graham*, Johnstone, from Bengal 19th Sept.; off the Start.—26. *Margaret and Ann*, Brick, from Cape 13th Dec.; at Gravesend.—26. *Guinare*, Bulley, from Bengal 28th Oct., and Table Bay 28th Dec.; *Scott*, James, from Singapore 23d Oct.; and *Cape Breton*, Johnstone, from Cape 22d Dec.; all at Liverpool.—27. *Arabian*, M'Gildowery, from Mauritius 3d Dec.; and *Claudine*, Keen, from Cape 28th Dec.; both at Gravesend.—27. *Prince George*, Creed, from Bengal 20th Oct.; and *Margaret*, Johns, from Bengal 4th Oct.; both at Deal.—27. *Strathfieldsay*, Jones, from Batavia 1st Nov.; at Cowes (for Hamburgh).—28. *Jupiter*, Clarke, from Batavia 20th Oct.; at Cowes.—28. *Harriett*, Lewis, from Mauritius 16th Nov., and Table Bay 22d Dec.; at Deal.—MARCH 1. *Cervantes*, Hughes, from Mauritius 18th Nov.; at Gravesend.—2. *Clarinda*, Antram, from Mauritius 28th Nov.; off Dover.—3. *Paris*, Simmons, from Batavia; off the Wight.—4. *Princess Victoria*, Hart, from Batavia 13th Oct.; at Deal.—5. *George Canning*, MacClelland, from Mauritius 14th Dec.; off Margate.—4. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, from Bengal 27th Oct., and Table Bay 4th Jan.; at Deal.—9. *Columbine*, Brown, from Cape 21st Dec.; at Gravesend.—*Mary*, Thomson, from Mauritius 6th Dec.; at Leith.—10. *Emma*, Hudson, from Bengal 12th Sept., and Table Bay 5th Jan.; and *Falloden*, Mould, from Mauritius 17th Nov.; both at Gravesend.—20. *Abel Gower*, Smith, from Mauritius 30th Nov; off Scilly.—23. H.C.S. *Waterloo*, Binkely, from China 18th Nov., and Cape 13th Jan.; at Deal.—25. H.C.S. *Bombay*, Kellaway, from China 25th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—25. H.C.S. *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, from China 19th Nov.; off the Wight.—25. *Bounty Hall*, Jackson, from Bombay 7th Nov.; at Liverpool.—27. *London*, Pickering, from Bombay; at Portsmouth.

Departures.

FEB. 24. *Morgiana*, Ricketts, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—25. *Ranger*, Smith, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—26. *Arab*, Brodie, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—28. *Ripley*, Lloyd, for Bengal; and *India*, Cook, for Batavia; both from Liverpool.—28. *Martinus*, Patterson, for Cape and V. D. Land; and *Maria*, Burton, for Algoa Bay; both from Deal.—MARCH 2. *Saint*, Crickmay, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Deal.—2. *Beatrice*, Liddell, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—9. *Alice*, Hepburn, for N. S. Wales; from Falmouth.—10. *Asia*, Bathie, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Falmouth.—10. *Carnatic*, Biles, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—10. *Peter Proctor*, Terry, for Bengal; *Amelia Thompson*, Pigott, for Madras and Bengal; *Nile*, Hepburn, for China; *Berwickshire*, Thomas, for Bombay and China; *Susan*, Addison, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); and *Caroline*, Treadwell, for ditto; all from Deal.—18. *Kirkman Finlay*, Russell, for Bombay and China; from Greenock.—11. *Valleyfield*, Swinton, for Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon; from Cowes.—11. *Andromache*, Andrews, for Madras and Bengal; *Mermaid*, Johnson, for Bombay; and *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Anderson, for Madras and Bengal; all from Portsmouth.—11. *Blakeley*, Jackson, for Bengal; *Patriot King*, Clarke, for Bengal; and *Calcutta*, Grundy, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—12. *Orwell*, Dalrymple, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal.—12. *St. Leonard*, Court, for Bengal; and *Minerva*, Reed, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—12. *Welcome*, Castles, for Bengal; from Greenock.—13. *Dunwegan Castle*, Laws, for Bengal; and *Henry Wellesley*, Johnston, for Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon; both from Portsmouth.—13. *Skiph*, Shipton, for Mauritius; from Deal.—13. *Allerton*, Gill, for Bengal; *Broad Oak*, Hubbock, for Bengal; and *Mary Bibby*, Whidborne, for Bombay and China; all from Liverpool.—14. *Palmira*, Loader, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—14. *Clyde*, Ireland, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—14. *Jane Brown*, Dunlop, for Singapore; from Greenock.—16. *Neptune*, Pigott, for Madras and Bengal; and *Henry Freeling*, Horne, for Sandwich Islands; both from Portsmouth.—16. *Anna Robertson*, Nairn, for Cape, Bombay, and China; both from Deal.—20. *Edward Lombe*, Stroyan, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—24. *Thomas Lawrie*, Langdon, for Hobart Town; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Jumna, from Bengal: G. Hamilton, Esq.; H. Unwin, Esq.; Miss Berry.

Per Victoria, from Mauritius, &c.: Capt. Irwin, late acting governor of Swan River; Lieut. Dale, from Swan River; Mr. Alex. Mac Neal, from ditto; Capt. Humphreys, from Mauritius; Mr. C. A. M'Naghten, from Jaffna; Capt. and Mrs. Brown, and three children, from Calcutta; Dr. Munro, late of the *Cæsar*.

Per Hebe, from Singapore: Mr. Kohler.

Per Samuel Brown, from Bengal and Mauritius: Mr. George Robinson.

Per Guinare, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mendham.

Per Lady Kennaway, from Bengal: Mrs. Bamfield and two children; P. M. Wynch, Esq., civil service; Lieut. Bamfield, native infantry; Lieut. Collie; Lieut. Dwyer, H. M. 38th F.; Lieut. Routh, H.M. 49th F.; Assist.-Surg. Clark.—From the Cape: Lieut. Edw. Knollys, 75th regt.—(Capt. and Mrs. Ripley and two children were landed at the Cape.)

Per Jupiter, from Batavia: Capt. P. Cosby; Mr. Lyall.

Per Cape Breton, from Cape: Mr. Butler; Mr. Peel; Mr. Fussell.

Per Claudine, from Cape: Capt. Doyle, H.M. 72d regt.; two children; one servant.

Per Buffon, from Bombay (arrived at Bordeaux): Messrs. J. and E. Dussumier.

Per H.C.S. Waterloo, from China: Dr. Rutherford; Mr. J. Senn Van Basel.—(Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lowe, for the Cape.)

Expected.

Per H.C.S. Marquis Huntley, from Penang, &c.: Governor Ibbetson and family; K. Murchinson, Esq. and family; Capt. Grant and family.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Orwell, for Madras, Bengal, and China: Major and Mrs. Isacke; Miss Isacke; Master Isacke; Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Dalrymple; Miss Roxburgh; Miss Carnegie; four Misses M'Kenzie; Capt. Farrers; Lieut. Walsh, 45th regt.; Cornet Farrell, 11th L. Drags.; Mr. Young, civil service; Messrs. Trotter, Egerton, Bristow, Carr, Mann, and Isacke, cadets; two Messrs. McKenzie.

Per Dunnegan Castle, for Bengal: Mrs. Laws; Mrs. Wyatt and family; Mrs. Hobson; Mrs. McQuhae; Misses Wyatt, Hogan, Wellan, and Stapheus; Messrs. Douglas, Grimes, Bristow, Moore, Roberts, Scott, Dickson, Hudson, Woolier, and Johnson.

Per Palmira, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Strong; Capt. and Mrs. Heyman; Mr. R. C. Le Geyt, cadet.

Per Henry Wellesley, for Cape: Mr. Brownrigg; Mr. Phillips.—For Madagascar: Mr. and Mrs. Baker; Mr. Freeman.—For Ceylon: Capt. Anderson; Lieut. Hodges; Mr. and Mrs. Bayley; Mr. and Mrs. Opffermann.

Per Berwickshire, for Bombay: Messrs. Hart, Baker, Vincent, and Conmee, cadets.

Per Neptune, for Bengal: Mrs. Udney; Misses Udney, Oakes, Leycester, Law, and C. Law; Drs. Stewart, Nicholson, Ingram, and Barr; Capt. Hope; Rev. Mr. Rudd; Mr. Sandys, barrister; Mr. Martin, writer; Lieuts. Graham, Lomax, and Swiney; Ensigns Johnson and Elliat; Messrs. Law, Blake, Chambers, Anderson, Leycester, Hazell, Goad, Cameron, and Oakes, cadets.

Per Exmouth, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Hooper; Mrs. Gouldhawk; Mrs. and Miss Oakes; Capt. and Mrs. Elliott; Capt. Rundle and family; Misses Burnside, Gaston, Blackall, and Boyd; Lieuts. Ashley, Horsley, and Clarke; Ens. Long; Messrs. Gardner, Simpson, Rogers, Paulin, Cameron, and Skelton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 26. At Harehatch, Berks, the lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of a daughter.

March 6. In Great George Street, Westminster, the lady of Dr. Lushington, M.P., of a daughter.

13. At Kilburn, Mrs. J. D. Dickinson, of a son.

15. At Lynn, the lady of the Rev. Ambrose Goode, chaplain to the Hon. East-India Company, of a daughter.

18. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. B. Broughton, Hon. Company's service, of a son.

23. At Twickenham, the lady of Dr. Alexander, Hon. East-India Company's service, of a daughter.

27. At Hastings, the lady of H. S. Lane, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

Lately. At 45, Upper Norton Street, Portland Place, the lady of Frederick Twynam, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

— Mrs. James Freshfield, of New Bank-buildings, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 13. At Edinburgh, P. M. Davidson, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Capt. White, commissioner of the Royal Navy.

27. At St. Giles', Camberwell, Thomas Jarvis, Esq., solicitor, Gower Street, to Jane Isabella, only daughter of Capt. Wm. Hamilton, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

28. At Cardross, Dumbartonshire, Capt. W. E. A. Elliott, 29th regt. Madras N.I., to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Ritchie, Esq., of Greenock, and niece of the late Colonel Noble, C.B., Madras Artillery.

March 4. At St. George's, Hanover Square, John Wright, Esq., Hon. East-India Company's service, to Mary, eldest daughter of Adam Blandy, Esq., of Kingston-house, Berkshire.

— At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Edward Roberts, Esq., solicitor, Bath, to Margaret Keith, eldest daughter of the late John Andrew, Esq., Goamalty, Bengal.

6. The Rev. J. E. Tyler, rector of St. Giles-in-the-fields, to Jane, only daughter of Divie Robertson, Esq., of Bedford Square.

16. At Brighton, Philip Stewart, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Matilda Frances, youngest daughter of the late William Dawson, Esq., of St. Leonard's-hill, Berks.

17. Hume Edwards, Esq., of H.M. 55th regt., to Sophia, daughter of Samuel Brooke, Esq., of St. Omer, France, and late of Finchley, Middlesex.

18. The Rev. W. G. Moore, rector of West Barkwith, and vicar of Stixwold, in the county of Lincoln, to Emily Ann, only daughter of T. Andrews, Esq., of Upper Homerton, and widow of Major G. A. Rigby, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

20. At St. Paul's Church, Islington, Thomas S. Harvey, Esq., of Great St. Helen's, to Lydia Mary, widow of L. Sansoni, Esq., His Majesty's collector at Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon.

22. At St. Mark's, Kennington, John Hodgson, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Duval Lloyd, Esq., formerly in the civil service of the Hon. East-India Company.

22. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Lieut.-Col. Gummer, of the Madras army, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Woodfall, Esq., of Chelsea.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, George Robinson, Esq., of the Mauritius, to Elisabeth, only daughter of Francis Allegati, Esq.

24. At Kirkaldy, North Britain, Mr. H. H. Pitcher, of London, to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Black, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Lately. At Brussels, J. M. Davies, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Miss Caroline Clarke, step-daughter of Colonel Green, 20th regt.

— At Paris, Capt. Tinnings, Bengal artillery, to Charlotte, daughter of R. Crump, Esq., late of Cheltenham.

— At Cockermouth, H. B. Crosthwaite, Esq., of Workington, to Miss E. Sibson, daughter of Capt. Sibson, late of the Bombay Native Infantry.

DEATHS.

Oct. 28. On his passage home from Calcutta, in the ship *Jean Graham*, aged 40, Capt. John Dunscombe, for many years a captain of the port of Liverpool.

Feb. 21, 1834. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Lady Dewar, relict of the Hon. Sir James Dewar, chief-justice of Bombay.

23. At Langton Lodge, Yorkshire, aged 75, Francis Redfearn, Esq., formerly of the Bengal civil service.

24. At his residence in Wimpole Street, Henry Gahagan, Esq., in the 53d year of his age. An apopletic seizure in the afternoon of Sunday terminated fatally on Monday morning, to the deep regret of his surviving relatives and friends.

25. At Yarmouth, Norfolk, after a severe and protracted illness, Lieut. George Dallas Barclay, R.N., aged 51 years, deeply deplored by his afflicted widow, family, and friends. He received his promotion in consequence of his gallant conduct at the battle of Trafalgar, while serving as midshipman on board H.M. Ship *Mars*, commanded by Captain Duff.

26. At Laugharne, William Sutherland, Esq., nephew of Colonel Sutherland, of Stockwell, Surrey, aged 34.

27. At Liverpool, after an illness of a few hours only, in the 51st year of his age, Mr. John Shipp, author of an entertaining autobiographical memoir, and a volume of Indian tales. He was governor of Liverpool Workhouse.

March 2. At Paris, C. H. Templeton, Esq., late of Trinity College, Cambridge, third son of Thomas Templeton, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.

7. At Cheltenham, aged 59, Major Thomas Manners, late of the 48th regt.

8. At Edinburgh, Lieut. John Burnett, 1st Gr. Bombay N.I., second son of the late John Burnett, Esq., advocate, judge-advocate of Scotland.

11. At Walthamstow, Mrs. George Wigram.

15. At Cheltenham, in her 79th year, Charlotte Jane Emma, relict of the late Colonel R. Jackson, of the Hon. East-India Company's service on the Bombay establishment.

19. In Upper Norton Street, aged 45, Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieut. Michael Smith, of the Madras army.

20. At Haslar Hospital, Mr. Purcell, R.N., the last surviving officer of H.M. ship *Bounty*, and who was turned adrift, in an open boat, by the mutinous crew of that ship, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

21. In Foley Place, Colonel Henry Malcolm, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, in his 88th year.

Lately. Washed overboard during a severe storm, on his passage from Calcutta, where he had resided for seven years, James Hume Cunningham, Esq., aged 24 years, second son of the late Capt. George Cunningham, and nephew to Col. Cunninghain, of the Royal Engineers.

— Drowned on his voyage to China, Arthur Bray, youngest son of the late Robert Lucas, Esq., of Coulsden, Surrey, in his 20th year.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices*: A. *advance (per cent.) on the same*; D. *discount (per cent.) on the same*; N.D. *no demand.*—*The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 *drs., and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.*—*The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, November 7, 1833.

	Sa. Rs. A.		Sa. Rs. A.
Anchors ..... cwt.	16 0	@	22 0
Bottles 100	10 0	—	12 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 6¾	—	0 7½
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	37 0	—	38 0
—— Brasiers', ... do.	35 0	—	35 8
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	30 4	—	30 8
—— Bolt ..... do.	34 12	—	35 0
—— Tile ..... do.	30 0	—	30 8
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	32 0	—	38 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	36 0	—	37 0
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	1 4		1 5
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1 4	—	13 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor.	0 4½	—	0 7½
Cutlery, fine	10 A.		——
Glass	10 D.		——
Hardware	30 A.		40 A.
Hosiery, cotton	P.C.		——
Ditto, silk	20 A.		40 A.

	Sa. Rs. A.		Sa. Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	3 15	@	4 0
—— —— flat ..... do.	3 14	—	3 15
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 3	—	2 4
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 4	—	2 5
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 12	—	2 13
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 0	—	5 4
—— Nails ..... cwt.	8 0	—	13 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	2 14	—	3 0
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	0 13	—	0 14
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	4 9	—	4 10
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 12	—	4 13
Millinery	10 D.	—	20 D.
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	4 6	—	4 7
Stationery	25 D.		——
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	6 8	—	6 9
—— Swedish ..... do.	6 10	—	6 12
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	21 0	—	22 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 0	—	8 4
—— —— coarse and middling	1 0	—	2 8
—— Flannel fine	1 8	—	1 10

MADRAS, October 2, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	280	—	294
—— Cakes ..... do.	220	—	230
—— Old ..... do.	225	—	230
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	5 A.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth, fine	25 A.	—	30 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenwars	P.C.	—	15 A.
Hardware	10 D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	15 A.	—	20 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	19	—	20
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	19	—	20

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	22	@	25
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	40	—	45
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
Millinery	30 A.	—	35 A.
Shot, patent	25 A.	—	30 A.
Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30
Stationery	25 A.	—	30
Steel, English ..... candy	60	—	70
—— Swedish ..... do.	105	—	110
Tin Plates ..... box	22	—	23
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P.C.	—	10 Nom
—— —— coarse	P.C.	—	10 Nom
—— Flannel, fine	10 A.	—	15 A.

BOMBAY, October 19, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	16	@	20
Bottles ..... doz.	1¼		——
Coals ..... ton.	7		——
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	54.4		——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	57.8		——
—— Plate ..... do.	50		——
—— Tile ..... do.	51		——
Cottons, Chintz	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 ..... lb.	0.9½		1.2
Cutlery, table	P.C.		——
Glass and Earthenware	25 D.	—	30 D.
Hardware	25 A.	—	30 D.
Hosiery	P.C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	52	@	——
—— English, do. ..... do.	24		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	5.8		——
—— Nails ..... do.	14		18
—— Sheet ..... do.	6.4		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	64		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	32		——
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8.4		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	9		——
Millinery	20 D.	—	60 D.
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	10		——
Spelter ..... do.	6.4		——
Stationery	10 D.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	12		——
Tin Plates ..... box	17		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—	6
—— —— coarse	1.8	—	2
—— Flannel, fine	1		——

CANTON, November 14, 1833.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	2¼	@	4¼
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	4¼	—	6
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	2	—	2¾
—— Cambrics, 12 yds ..... do.	1¼	—	1¾
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1¼	—	2¼
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 36 ..... pecul	46	—	48
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1·75	—	——
—— Rod ..... do.	2·75	—	——
Lead ..... do.	4	—	4¼

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	50	@	100
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	45		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.50	—	1.60
—— Camlets ..... pce.	17		——
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	25	—	27
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	6	—	7
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	153		——
Tin Plates ..... box	8	—	9

SINGAPORE, November 7, 1833.

		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	perul	10	@ 12
Bottles	100	3½	— 5
Copper Nails and Sheathing	perul	34	— 38
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in.	pcs.	1¼	— 3
—— Imit. Irish 25	36 do.	2½	— 2¾
—— Longcloths 38 to 40	36-37 do.	3½	— 6
—— —— do. do.	38-40 do.	4	— 6¾
—— —— do. do.	44 do.	5	— 8
—— ——	50 do.	6	— 8
—— ——	54 do.	6	— 8
—— ——	60 do.	10	— 12
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2½	— 3
—— —— 9-8.	do.	3	— 5¼
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do.	1¼	— 2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46	do.	1¼	— 4
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 44	do.	1¼	— 2

		Drs.	Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	5	@ 8
—— do. do Pullicat	doz.	2½	— 3
—— Twist, 24 to 42	pecul	45	— 50
Hardware, assort. ..... (over stocked)		P.	D.
Iron, Swedish	pecul	5	— 5½
—— English	do.	2½	— 3
—— Nails	do.	3	— 3½
Lead, Pig	do.	5	— 5½
—— Sheet	do.	5½	— 6
Shot, patent	bag	1½	— 2
Spelter (none)	pecul	4	— 4½
Steel, Swedish	do.	5	— 6
—— English	do.	N	D.
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	10	— 11
—— Camblets	do.	25	— 27
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	yd.	1½	— 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1833.—A good many buyers of Piece Goods have been going about, but there has not been a great business done; prices generally continue with little or no alteration on last weeks' currency. In consequence of the advance on Raw Cotton in the English markets, prices of Twist had likewise risen according to the latest account; better rates, from the same cause, and moderate imports, are offering here, but holders seem generally in expectation of further advance, and are not particularly anxious to press sales. Woollens, with the exception of fine Flannels, continue in a very depressed state. There is no change in the Metal market requiring remark; the amount of sales is unusually small. The demand for all sorts of Ales and Wines is very depressed: the reduced rates obtainable for the former leaves a loss of 50 per cent. on prime cost.—*Exch. Pr. Current.*

Madras, Oct. 2, 1833.—Europe Goods still in low request. Beer is quite unsaleable, and will not realise even prime cost at public auction. The sales of metals have not been very extensive, nor have the prices varied much during the past week.

Canton, Nov. 2, 1833.—The Company's investments of Cotton Yarn have been sold at Sp. Dols. 51 per pecul, composed of an assortment from Nos. 24 to 50. The stock of Iron, Lead, and Steel is very considerable. Chintzes have not recovered from the excess of last season's importations, and most kinds of Handkerchiefs are very unsaleable. —*Nov.* 14. The Company have sold their Woollens of first sort at Sp. Dols. 1.52, second sort at 1.00, third sort at 0.97; Long-ells, 5 m. 1; Camlets, at Sp. Dols. 17; and Iron (including all sizes) at Sp. Dols. 1.60. Tin Plates, in consequence of none having yet been imported in the Company's ships, have advanced to our quotations.

Manilla.—Advices to the end of October mention Piece Goods to be generally dull; Jaconet Muslins wanted.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 12, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 33 8	Remittable	32 8 Prem.
3 4	1st, or Old 5 p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class	2 12
2 4	.... Ditto .... 2 do.	1 12
1 0	.... Ditto .... 3 do.	0 8
Par	.... Ditto .... 4 do.	0 0
none	.... Ditto .... 5 do.	none
0 4	New 5 per Cent. from No. 251 to 720 .... }	Par
Prem. 5 0	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	0 8 Prem.
4 12	3d, or New ditto	4 4
Disc. 0 4	4 per cent. Loan dis. ..	0 8 disc.

4,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—4,500.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills ..... 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 4 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 12 months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10¼d.; to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d. Sa. R.

Madras, Oct. 8, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....33⅓ Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 100; Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....31⅓ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 100; Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 1 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2¼ Prem

Bombay, Nov. 6, 1833.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 10¼d. per Rs.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 104½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 142 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 107 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 110 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, Nov. 14, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.; per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 208 to 209 per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 1 to 1½ per cent. prem.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 11 *April—Prompt* 18 *July.*—Sugar, Company's, 6,875 bags.

For Sale 15 *April—Prompt* 11 *July.*—Indigo, 2,114 chests.

For Sale 12 *May—Prompt* 8 *August.*—Saltpetre, Company's, 500 tons.

*** After 22d April 1834, the present duties of Excise on Tea will cease, except on such as may have been sold by the E. I. Company before that day, and the following duties of Customs will be payable, *viz.*—Bohea, per lb. 1s. 6d.; Congou, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Orange Pekoe, and Campoi, 2s. 2d.; Souchong, Flowery Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and other sorts not enumerated, 3s. 3d.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	*Appointed to sail.*	*Ships' Names.*	*Burthen in Tons.*	*Owners or Consignees.*	*Captains.*	*Where loading.*	*Reference for Freight or Passage.*
	1834.						
Madras	Portsm. *Apr.* 10	*Royal William*	451	Arbuthnot & Latham	George Ireland	Lon. Docks	Alves, Steele, & Harrison, Lime-st.-sq.
Madras & Bengal	*Apr.* 10	*Agincourt*	368	William Tindall	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	Buckles & Co. Mark-la. & John Lyney.
Madras, Bengal, & China	*May* 5	*David Scott*	773	Mungo Gilmore	Henry Wise	E. I. Docks	Mr. Gilmore, Jerusalem Coffee-house & J. L. Heatlhorn, Birchin-la. [Billiter-sq.
	Apr. 10	*Hibernia*	560	John Jacob and Sons	Robert Gillies	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Lyall, Wylie, & Co.
Madras & Bengal	Do.	*Lt. Wm. Bentinck*	564	Henry Hutchinson	H. Hutchinson	W. I. Docks	Fred. & C. E. Mangles, Austin Friars, & Thomas Haviside & Co. [Coffee ho.
	Do.	*Hardwicke*	550	Henry Templer	Joseph Harfield	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co. & Capt. Harfield, Jerusalem
Madras, Colomb. & China		*Lonsdale Campbell*	300	Farquhar Macqueen	F. Macqueen	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
		Coldstream	750	Patrick H. Burt	Patrick H. Burt	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
Madras & China	*May* 15					E. I. Docks	{Celestanes & Co., Leadenhall-st., John
Madras, Penang, Singapore & China	*Apr.* 20	*Marquis Camden*	1283	Thomas Larkins	Thomas Larkins		{Howell, Leadenhall-st.
	Portsm.	*Ovoates*	540	J. Burnham Hall	Mark John Currie	W. I. Docks	{Tomlin, Man, & Co. Fenchurch-st.
	Do.	*Coromandel*	650	Jaad & Boyes	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Neate, & Co. Fenchurch-st.
	Graves.	*Julian*	600	Gladstanes & Co.	C. B. Tarbutt	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside and Co.
Madras & Bengal	Do.	*Brothersbury*	751	Alfred Chapman	Alfred Chapman	W. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co. Leadenhall-st.
	June 1	*Duke of Buccleugh*	650	Richard Green	Alex. Fleming	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	4	*Marquess*	1100	John Campbell	Henry Thompson	E. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co.
	Apr. 15	*Charles Kerr*	403	John Brodie	John Brodie	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Bombay	*May* 20	*Hope*	650	John Thacker	J. Temple Brown	Expected	Capt. Thacker, Lendenhall-st.
	June 10	*Matilda*	650	Richard Green	William Tucker	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Apr. 10	*Emma*	310	Bradle & Co.	William Cobb	Lon. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Singapore	*May* 10	*Governor Harcourt*	486	John Masson	Charles Monro	W. I. Docks	John Masson.
Manilla	*Apr.* 30	*Hythe*	1350	Stewart Marjoribanks	Wm. Drayner	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
China	*May* 5	*Alexander Baring*	505	Baring, Brothers & Co.	N. de St. Croix	Lon. Docks	N. de St. Croix, Jerusalem Coffee-ho.
	Apr. 2	*Olympus*	520	Anthony Radley	Richard Cowl	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Mauritius & Ceylon	*May* 5	*Maria*	150	John Nixon	James Skinner	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.
St. Helena	2	*Dorrelot*	300	Daniel Bragg	Daniel Bragg	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-sq.
Launceston, Van Diemen's Land	2	*Rhoda*	220	Robert Brooks	S. C. Hurst	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	6	*Elizabeth*	220	Joseph Soames	John Martin	Woolwich	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
	—	*Edward*	446	Joseph Soames	John Rolls	Lon. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
	—	*Cygnet*	253	Thomas Ward	John Wilson	St. Kt. Docks	George Bishop, and Godwin & Lee.
	—	*Camilla*	300	Burton & Co.	John Masson	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	15	*Abel Gower*	320	Joseph Fletcher	James Smith	St. Kt. Docks	Barber, Nowle, & Co. & Wm. Martin.
New South Wales	20	*New York Packet*	330	John Gregory	John Gregory	Lon. Docks	Thomas Haviside and Co.
	5	*Rosemalde*	300	Richard Tanton	John Ware	Lon. Docks	Thomas Masson.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	—	*Williams*	350	J. Williams	H. Sowerby	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	May 5	*James*	398	Robt. & Thos. Brown	Thomas Brown	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	*Apr.* 3	*Britomart*	242	Somes & Co.	William Vaughan	Lon. Docks	Tomlin, Mann, & Co.
	5	*Ellen*	560	B. A. Mac Ghie	George Dixon	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
Swan River & King George's Sounds	—	*Adams*	280	James Mills	James Mills	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.

Sugar.—The market for East-India and Mauritius Sugars is improving. The demand for the former is rather extensive, and an advance of 1s. is asked. Mauritius has advanced during the week 1s. 6d. A sale of 5,130 bags this day sold briskly at 5ls. 6d. to 6ls. The stock of West-India Sugar is now 13,359 hhds. and trs., being 347 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius 96,148 bags, being 49,228 more than last year. The delivery of West-India 1,959 hhds. and trs., being 398 less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius 9,282 bags, being 2,506 more than the corresponding week of 1833.

Coffee.—Mochas have sold at a reduction of 2s. to 3s. Ceylons and Sumatras are in fair demand at former prices. The market continues dull.

Silk.—In Chinas and Bengals there has been a little doing at last sale's prices.

Spices.—The late advance of ½d. in Pepper is maintained, but the sales are inconsiderable.

Cotton.—The Cotton market is very quiet; the sales are inconsiderable, but the late prices are fully maintained. The accounts from Liverpool respecting the Cotton market on Saturday last are rather unfavourable.

Lac Dye.—There were considerable sales of Lac Dye last week at previous prices.

Rice.—There is rather more demand for Rice, and the prices of the parcels lately sold are a shade higher.

Tea.—The Tea Sale finished on the 20th. Te declared for this Sale:

	offered.	sold.
Bohea	1,500,000 lbs.	1,496,000 lbs.
Congou, &c.	5,900,000	4,137,000
Twankay, &c.	1,400,000	846,000
Hyson	300,000	198,000
	9,000,000	6,677,000
Refused and withdrawn	2,323,000	
	9,000,000	

Quantity bought for the quarter's demand 6,677,000 lbs.

The fall in the prices of Tea, short price, compared with last sale, is Bohea 1d. to 1½d., Congou ½d. to 1½d., Twankay ½d., and Hyson 2d. per lb. The falling off in the Revenue to Governments compared with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimate of nine millions of Tea being sold, is above £200,000 sterling. The delivery of Tea last week was Bohea 434 large chests, 196 half chests; Congou 1,466 chests; making a total of 818,060 lbs. and upwards of all descriptions. Since the India House Sale the Market has been very brisk; the prices of Bohea and Congou are advanced 1d. per lb. The deliveries from the warehouse are immense.

Indigo.—There is no alteration in Indigo; no correct opinion can yet be formed of the extent of the approaching sale.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from February 23 to March 25, 1834.*

Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
24	216½217	90⅛91⅛	90¼90½	98⅜98⅝	97⅞97⅞	—	—	—	31 32p	49 51p
25	216½217	90⅜90¼	90⅛90⅜	98⅜98⅝	97⅞97¾	17⅜ 17½	—	104¾4⅛	31 33p	49 50p
26	216 217	90⅜90⅝	90 90⅜	98⅜98⅝	97⅞97¾	17⅜ 17½	—	104¼4⅛	31 33p	49 50p
27	214½215½	90⅜90⅝	90 90⅛	98⅜98⅝	97⅞97⅞	17⅜ 17½	251½2½	104¾4½	32 33p	49 50p
28	215½216	91 91⅛	90⅛90⅜	98⅜98⅝	97⅞98	17⅞ 17⅝	—	104¼4½	31 33p	49 50p
Mar.										
1	216½	91⅜91⅝	90⅜91⅛	99 99⅛	98⅛98⅜	17½ 17⅝	252½3½	104½	31p	49 50p
3	215½216½	91⅛91⅜	90⅜91	98⅜99	98 98⅛	Shut	—	104 4⅛	33p	49 50p
4	215½216½	91⅜91⅝	91 91⅜	98⅛99⅛	98⅛98½	—	232½3	Shut	31 33p	49 50p
5	Shut	91⅞92	91⅛91½	99⅛99½	98⅛98¾	—	Shut	—	31 33p	49 50p
6	—	Shut	91 91⅜	Shut	98⅛98⅜	—	255 6	—	30p	48 49p
7	—	—	91⅛91½	—	98⅛98⅞	—	256 7	—	29 31p	48 49p
8	—	—	91⅛91⅝	—	98⅞98¾	—	256	—	31p	48 49p
10	—	—	91⅛91½	—	98⅜99	—	257	—	29p	48 49p
11	—	—	91⅛91¼	—	98⅜98⅞	—	256⅛7	—	30p	48 49p
12	—	—	90⅞91¼	—	98⅛98⅜	—	256 6½	—	30p	48 49p
13	—	—	90⅞91⅜	—	98⅛98⅜	—	255⅛6	—	29 31p	48 50p
14	—	—	91⅛91⅜	—	98⅜98½	—	256⅛7	—	30 31p	49 50p
15	—	—	91 91¼	—	98⅜98½	—	—	—	—	49 50p
17	—	—	90⅞91	—	98⅛98⅜	—	256½	—	—	49 50p
18	—	—	90⅞91	—	98⅛98⅜	—	—	—	29 31p	49 50p
19	—	—	90⅞91⅛	—	98⅛98¼	—	—	—	29 31p	49 50p
20	—	—	90⅞91⅛	—	98⅛98⅛	—	—	—	30p	49 51p
21	—	—	91⅛91¼	—	98½98⅝	—	257 7½	—	31 32p	51 53p
22	—	—	91⅛91¼	—	98⅛	—	257⅛8	—	31 32p	52 54p
24	—	—	91⅛91½	—	98⅛98⅝	—	258	—	30 32p	53 54p
25	—	—	91 91⅜	—	98⅛98⅛	—	—	—	30p	52 54p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

INDEX TO VOL. XIII.

PART I.—ORIGINAL AND SELECT PAPERS, &c.

Aborigines of Australia, 274.

Addiscombe, examination of cadets at, 64.

Adultery, law of, in Nepal, 59, 129.

Africa, Northern, journey of Ibn-ed-din el-Eghwaati into the interior of, 52—Central, proposed scientific expedition into, 217.

Alexander and Co., estate of, 58, 84, 209.

Alexander the Great, 129, 130.

Amherst, experimental voyage of the, 103.

Arabia, travels in, 132.

Aravulli, rocky chain of the, 37.

Army, Indian, military stations of, described, 17, 24—uniform of, 23—emigration of retired officers of, to Australia, 28.

Arnot (Mr. S.), misrepresentation respecting, 100—his plan for the education of civil servants, 187.

Arrah, description of, 141.

Asiatic Society, Royal, meetings of, 59, 128, 210, 281—Madras native branch of, 212—of Calcutta, 60, 213.

Astrology, Sanscrit works on, 128.

Auber (Mr.) on British intercourse with China, 155.

Australia, emigration of retired Company's officers to, 28—aborigines of, 274.

Baba Logue, the, an Indian sketch, 65.

Baboo, tale of the, 86.

Baillie (Lieut. Col.), biographical sketch of, 14.

Balls at Dum Dum, 24.

Barrackpore, description of, 17.

Beke (Mr. T.) on the Mitzraim and Red Sea of Scripture, 258.

Belar, tope of, 61.

Bengal, scenes in the upper provinces of, 17, 141—sketches of society in, 65.

Biography:—The Rajah of Tanjore, 14—Lieut. Col. Baillie, *ib.*—M. Jacquemont, 15—Professor Rask, 16—Ram Mohun Roy, 55.

——— Oriental:—Masudi, 221.

Bird (Mr.), his introduction to the Mirat-i-Ahmadi, 212, 282.

Bish, or *Bikh*, an Indian poison, 184.

Board of Control, interference of the, in the case of the Lucknow bankers, 278.

Bokhara, description of the Registan, or great bazaar of, 133—king of, 135—ladies of, 154—diseases prevalent in, 216.

Bremeba, the Kharadjie, a tale of the aborigines of Australia, 274.

Burial-places, European, in India, 24, 246.

Burnes (Lieut.), his account of the topes and Grecian remains in the Punjab, 60—on the present state of the river Indus, 130—his account of the temple of Somnat'h, 131—his description of Bokhara, 133, 154, 216.

Burnouf (M.) on the Sanscrit and its literature, 29—on the affinity of the Zend with the Germanic dialects, 179.

Cabiri, mysteries of the, 241.

Cadets, their first arrival in Bengal, 22—education of, 64.

Canton, principal trading ports in the province of, 105.

Cape of Good Hope, association at, for exploring Central Africa, 217.

Cemeteries in India, 24, 246.

Charnock (Governor), monument of, 253—romantic incident in the life of, 254.

Che-keang, principal ports for trade in the province of, 106.

Children, Anglo-Indian, 65.

China, intercourse with, 101—experimental voyages of the N.E. coast of, 103—principal trading ports in, to the north-east of Canton, 105—Sir James Urmston on the trade to, 120—Mr. Auber on British intercourse with, 155.

Chusan, Island of, its eligibility as a depôt for the China trade, 122.

Civil servants, education of, 63, 187.

Cleveland (Mr.), description of his tomb at Boglipore, 248.

Coins found at Manikyala, 60.

Collector of Kaareecapore, tale of, 41.

College, East-India, at Haileybury, 63, 187—of Fort St. George, 139.

Control, Board of, 278.

Cookery, Indian, 55.

CRITICAL NOTICES, 62, 136, 218, 284—see also *Review of Books*.

Curry, an Indian dish, 67.

Cutch, mineralogy of, 211, 283.

Delhi, claims of the king of, 55.
Diseases of Bokhara, 216.
Doom, the Mohamedan day of, 273.
Doyle (Lieut. Col.), 281.
Dress of Europeans in India, 23.
Dum Dum, description of, 24.
Dwarknauth Tagore, mansion of, 27.

East-India Company, 278—case of the Directors of, and the Board of Control, respecting the affairs of Oude, 279.
Education of writers for India, 63, 187—of cadets, 64 — of Anglo-Indian children, 70—Hindu system of, prevailing in the southern peninsula of India, 132.
Egypt not the Mitzraim of Scripture, 258.
Emigration of Indian officers to Australia, 26.

Fantoccini, as exhibited in India, 69.
Fate, Tamul book of, 52.
Females, native Indian, volubility of, 70—of Bokhara, 154.
Fokéen, principal trading ports in the province of, 105.
Formosa, principal trading ports in, 107.
Fortune-tellers, Indian, 210.
Fraser (Mr.), review of his History of Persia, 173.
Funeral obsequies in India, 246.

Geographical Society of Bombay, 132.
Geography of Scripture, 258.
Geology of Calcutta, 214.
Germanic dialects, affinity of the Zend with, 179.
Ghizni, invasion of India by the Muhammedan kings of, 131, 212, 282.
Grammar, Sanscrit works on, 127.
Gulf of Suez not the Red Sea of Scripture, 261.
Gurung, a military tribe in Nepal, 152.
Guzerat, Muhammedan history of, 212, 282.

Hafiz, translations from, 34, 40, 85.
Haileybury College, examination at, 63—remarks on the education of civil servants at, 187.
Harkness (Capt.), on Hindu education, 132.
Himalaya, botany of the, 184.
Hindu literature, 29, 124—book of fate, 52—tales, 53 — cookery, 55 — law of adultery, 59, 129—mythology, 76, 203 — character, 86—manuscripts, 124 — temples, 131, 282 — education, 132—wars, 212, 282 — literary society at Madras, 212.
Hodgson (Mr. B. H.) on the law of adultery in Nepal, 59, 129—his account of the military tribes of Nepal, 151.
Hurkaru, misrepresentation of the, 100.
Hymns, Sanscrit, manuscript collection of, 125.

India, scenes in the upper provinces of, 17, 141—uniform of officers in, 23—emigration of Company's officers from, to Australia, 26—invasion and defence of, 35—sketches of society in, 65, 246—native character, 86—Thugs, or gang-robbers in, 144, 210 — representative system for, 182 — botany of, 184—Mr. Arnot on the education of civil servants for, 187 — jugglers and fortune-tellers in, 210—Mr. Martin's history of, 219—cemeteries and funeral obsequies in, 246.
Indus, present state of the river, 129—descent of Alexander's fleet down, 130.
Ireland, the round towers of, 136.

Jacquemont (M. Victor), biographical sketch of, 15.
Jews, singular tribe of, in Africa, 52 — early history of the, 258.
Judgment, the Mohamedan day of, 273.
Jugglers, Indian, 210.
Juridical works, Sanscrit collection of, 128.

Kaureecapore, tale of the collector of, 41.
Keang-soo, in China, principal ports for trade in, 107.
Khas, or *Kshatriya*, a military tribe in Nepal, 151.
Koros (Mr. Csoma de), 213.

Languages, European, causes of Oriental words existing in, 1, 108—M. Burnouf on the Sanscrit and its literature, 29—miscellaneous translations from the Oriental, 52—affinity of the Zend with the Germanic, 179.
Lenz (Dr. R.), his account of a collection of Sanscrit manuscripts, 124.
Lexicography, Sanscrit works on, 127.
Literary Intelligence, 140, 220, 288.
Literature, Sanscrit, 1, 29, 53, 108, 124—Arabic, 52, 221, 228.
Lord Amherst, voyage of the ship, 103.
Lucknow—see *Oude*.

Mackintosh and Co., estate of, 84.
Magar, a military tribe in Nepal, 152.
Mahábhárata, translations from the, 53.
Malabar, review of Zeen-ud-deen's history of, 266 — first propagation of the Mohamedan religion in, *ib.*—peculiar customs of the pagans of, *ib.*—proceedings of the Portuguese from their first arrival in, 267.

Manchoo Tartary, principal trading ports in, 107.
Manikyala, discoveries at, 60.
Manuscripts, Sanscrit, account of a collection of, preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburgh, 124.
Maroost'hali, or Region of Death, 36.
Martin (Gen. Claude), tomb of, at Lucknow, 255.
——— (Mr. R. M.), review of his history of the British Colonies in Asia, 218.
Masudi, biography of, 221 — list of his works, 228.
Mausoleums in India, 246.
Medicine, Sanscrit work on, 128.
Menageries, private, near Calcutta, 26.
Military Tribes of Nepal, 151.
Mineralogy of Cutch, 211, 283.
Mirat-i-Ahmadi, a Muhammedan history of Guzerat, 212, 282.
Mitzraim of Scripture, researches respecting the, 258.
Mofussil, scenes in: — Barrackpore and Dum Dum, 17—Arrah, 141.
Monhur Doss, claims of, 278.
Monuments of Europeans in India, 246.
Morals, Sanscrit works on, 127.
Moti Masjid, sun-dial in the, 284.
Mythology, Hindu, 76, 203 — Grecian, 240.

Nedjed, in Arabia, travels to explore the province of, 132.
Nepal, law of adultery in, 59, 129 — origin of the military tribes of, 151.
New South Wales, press in, 274.

O'Brien (Mr.), review of his work on the round-towers of Ireland, 136.
Oriental biography, Masudi, 221.
Oude, claims on the late vizier of, 278—case of the bankers Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, *ib.*—interference of the Board of Control in the affairs of, 279.

Persia, review of Mr. Fraser's history of, 173—resources and government of, 175.
Phansigars—see *Thugs*.
Philosophy, Sanscrit works on, 127.
Pih-che-le, principal trading ports in the Chinese province of, 107.
Poetry:—To the Spirit of Thought, 12—Translations from Hafiz, 34, 40, 85—Lines from the Turkish, 239, 245.
——— Sanscrit, manuscript collection of, 124, 126.
Portuguese, early proceedings of the, in Malabar, 267.
Pottinger (Lieut.), on the present state of the river Indus, 129.
Prognostication, Sanscrit work on, 128.
Prometheus Vinctus, Oriental character of the, 240.
Publications, new, 140, 288.
Punjab, topes and Grecian remains in, 60.
Puránas, analysis of the, 76, 203.

Rajmhal, palace of, 247—mausoleums at, *ib.* — monument to Mr. Cleveland at, 248.
Ram Mohun Roy, mission of, from the King of Delhi, 55.
Rask (Prof.), biographical sketch of, 16.
Red Sea of Scripture, researches respecting the, 261.
Registan, or great bazaar of Bokhara, 133.
Review of Books and Critical Notices: Miscellaneous Translations from the Oriental Languages, 52—Maps illustrative of the British Administration in India in its several departments, 62—History of Europe during the Middle Ages, *ib.*—The Story without an End, *ib.*—Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening, Part I., *ib.*—Report of the Christian Knowledge Society for 1833, *ib.*—A Peep into Alfred Crowquill's Folio, *ib.*—The Baboo, and other Tales, 86—Sir James Urmston on the China Trade, 120 — The Round Towers of Ireland, 136—Jervis's Narrative of a Journey to the Falls of the Cavery, 137—History of Rome, *ib.*—Straith's Treatise on Fortification, 138—Hay's Narrative of the Peninsular War, *ib.*—Zschokke's History of Switzerland, *ib.*—Clarke's Adam the Gardener, *ib.*—Rhind's Catechism of Botany, *ih.*—Lee's Catechism of Natural Philosophy, *ib.* — Reid's Outline of Sacred Geography, *ib.*— Auber on British Intercourse with China, 155 — Fraser's Historical and Descriptive Account of Persia, 173—Royle's Botany of the Himalaya Mountains, 184—Arnot on the Education of Civil Servants, 187 — Martin's History of the British Colonies, 218 — Akerman's Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins, 219 — Powell's Historical View of the Progress of the Physical and Mathematical Sciences, 220 — Lachlan's Revived Thoughts on the Foundation of a Great National Institution for the reception of Orphan Children of British Officers, *ib.*—Rowlandson's translation of the Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen, 266—New South Wales Magazine, 274—Le Bas' Sermons, 284—Report on the Poor Laws, 285—Grimstone's Cleone, a Tale of Married Life, 286—Stebbing's History of the Christian Church, *ib.* — Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography, *ib.*—Landscape Illustrations of the Bible, 287—The Wonders of Chaos and the Creation exemplified, *ib.* — Loudon's Architectural

Magazine, *ib.* — Keightley's Tales and Popular Fictions, *ib.*

Rhetoric, Sanscrit works on, 126.

Rivals, tale of the, 229.

Romances from Real Life:—the Collector of Ksareecapore, 41 — the Trumpingtons, 109—Scan. Mag., 162—the Rivals, 229.

Rowlandson (Lieut.), review of his translation of the Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen, 266.

Royle (Mr.), on the botany of the Himalaya mountains, 184.

Sakaa Thevan Saasteram, or book of fate, 52.

Salt Lake of Urumeah, 173.

Sanscrit, its connexion with European languages, 1, 108—tales, 53—discourse of M. Burnouf on the language and its literature, 29—manuscripts at St. Petersburgh, 124.

Scan. Mag., a romance from real life, 162.

Scenes in the Mofussil, 17, 141.

Schuls (Dr.), assassination of, 283.

Scripture, Sacred, Geography of, 258.

Seetul Bahoo, claims of, 278.

Serampore, description of, 20.

Shan-tung, principal trading-ports in the Chinese province of, 107.

Shudgurshids, or jugglers, 210.

Sketches of Indian Society:—The Baba Logue, 65 — Cemeteries and Funeral Obsequies, 246.

Skinner (Col.), mausoleum of, 255.

Societies, Proceedings of:—Royal Asiatic Society, 59, 128, 210, 281—Asiatic Society of Calcutta, 60, 213—Geographical Society of Bombay, 132—Madras Native Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 212 — Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, 216 — South African Literary and Scientific Institution, 216.

Society, Indian, sketches of, 65, 246.

Somnat'h, ruins of the temple of, 131—Mahmúd of Ghizni's attack on, 131, 282.

Suez, Gulf of, not the Red Sea of Scripture, 261.

Sun-dial in the Moti Masjid, 284.

Sylph, experimental voyage of the, 103.

Tales, Tamul, translation of, 53—Sanscrit collection of, 126.

Tanjore, biographical sketch of the rajah of, 14.

Temple of Somnat'h, 131, 282.

Theatricals at Dum Dum, 25.

Thugs, murders by, 144—anecdotes respecting them, 145 — massacre of, by Shah Jehan, 146—account of the tribe of, 210.

Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen, an Arabic historical work, 266.

Tombs of Europeans in India, 246.

Topes of Manikyala and Belar, 60.

Towers, round, of Ireland, 136.

Trade, British, with China, 102, 120, 155 — attempts to open it on the north-east coast of China, 103—principal Chinese emporia for, 105.

Translations, miscellaneous, from the Oriental languages, 52.

Tribes, military, of Nepal, 151.

Trumpingtons, tale of the, 109.

Turkish, lines from the, 239, 245.

Urmston (Sir James) on the China trade, 120.

Váyu Purána, analysis of the, 203.

Vedàla Cadai, a collection of ancient Hindu tales, 53.

Ventura (Gen.), discoveries of, 60.

Vishnu Purána, analysis of the, 76.

Wait (Dr.), on the causes of Oriental words existing in European languages, 1, 108.

Water, experiments of boring for, at Calcutta, 214.

Wilson (Mr. H. H.), his analyses of the Puránas, 76, 203.

Words, Oriental, in European languages, 1, 108.

Zeen-ud-deen, translation of the Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen of, 266.

Zend, affinity of the, with the Germanic dialects, 179.

PART II.—ASIATIC AND HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Abbas Mirza, hereditary prince of Persia, death of, 106.

Aborigines, Chinese, 113 — of Australia, 191, 259.

Achipawalsah, fort of, 23.

Afghanistan, operations of Runjeet Sing in, 160.

Africa, expedition into the interior of, 174 —association at Cape Town for exploring, *ib.*

Agra, destruction of the great gun at, 17 —college, 149—arrival of the deposed ranee of Gwalior at, 152, 195, 234.

Ajmere, dacoity at, 195, 237.

Albany, Cape of Good Hope, progress of the settlement of, 260.

Alexander and Co. of Calcutta, insolvency of, 74, 75, 95, 141, 195, 230.

Alexandria, population of, 116.

Allahabad, college at, 20—cholera and dearth at, 21.

Alligator, fight with an, 242.

Alwar, drought in, 147.

America, exportation of ice from, to India, 154, 195—treaty of, with Siam, 177.

Anderson (Capt.), court-martial on, 207.

Annandale, fancy fair at, 145, 245.

Annuity Fund, civil, of Bengal, 144, 193.

Antiquities at Topary, 169.

Appeals, Indian—see *Privy Council*.

Arabia, disturbances in, 36, 106, 116.

Armenian Church in the East, 132.

Army (Company's, in India) — Operations of the, against insurgents, 23, 101, 147, 163—reduction of deputy surveyor generals in, 39—salaries and allowances to assistant commissaries-general of, 43 — prize-money to, 63—retirements and resignations of officers of, in England, 65—proposed Retiring Funds for, 76, 163—movements of corps in Bengal, 95, 117, 264 — at Bombay, 99 — at Madras, 119, 206—superintending officer of cadets for, 120—horse-allowance to officers of, *ib.* — gang-robberies by sepoys of, 101, 166—higher grade of native medical officers for, 197—dress of officers of, *ib.*—examination of officers of, in the Oriental languages, 202 — medical attendance on staff-officers of, 206—Retiring Funds for medical officers of, 193, 237—allowances to veterinary surgeons of, 264 — new Commander-in-chief of, *ib.*—palanquin allowance to engineer officers of *ib.* — withdrawal of officers of, from regimental duty for staff employment, *ib.*—securities from officers of, 271—reductions at Bombay, *ib.*—courts-martial in, 37, 39, 197, 206, 265 — court of inquiry in, 199—See also *Calcutta, Madras, &c. General Orders.*

——— (King's, serving in the East)—Removals of regiments belonging to, 65, 95, 99, 264 — courts-martial in, 266—promotions and changes in, 65, 133, 219, 302.

Arracan, volcanoes in, 242 — cultivation of grain in, 250.

Asia, Central, report of Lieut. Burnes on the commerce of, 9,

Assam, cultivation of grain in, 250.

Australia, projected Indian settlement in, 150, 191—reported discovery in, 190—see also *New South Wales, &c.*

Bagdad, disturbances near, 106—fine on Col. Taylor at, *ib.*

Baiza Baee, expulsion of the, from Gwalior, 88, 152, 195, 230.

Bandah, English school at, 244.

Bank, joint-stock, at Cape Town, 36 — for Savings, at Calcutta, 244.

Bank of Bengal, statement of its balance, 148—forgeries on, 151.

Batavia, case of the ship, 168.

Baxter (Major), services of, 163.

Begum Sumroo, munificence of the, 195.

Bell (Mr.) on the external commerce of Bengal, 5.

Benevolent Fund, Indigo-planters', 9.

Bentinck (Lord Wm.), 17 — correspondence of, with the Bengal steam-committee, 141, 168, 194, 264—native reports respecting him, 146—his letter to Sindia on the subject of steam-engines, 234—appointed commander-in-chief in India, 264.

Behar, slavery in the zillah of, 243.

Benares, earthquakes at, 241.

Berar, distress in, 20, 98, 167.

Bhurtpore, infanticide at, 155.

Bishop of Calcutta—See *Wilson*.

Board of Control, 216, 274, 276.

Bokhara, trade of, with Russia and India, 9—with China, 12.

Bombay Intelligence: — Dearth and distress, 26, 98, 100, 167, 168, 273—police, 26, 166—Elphinstone College, 26 — Colonel Vans Kennedy and the *Bombay Gazette*, 26, 196, 254—Mr. Waghorn, 27, 168—reported retrenchments in the Indian Navy, 27—steam-navigation, 27, 97, 143, 168, 194, 196, 257—affairs of Shotton and Co., 97—cholera, *ib.*—corruption of native officers, 98, 257—opium dealers of Kotah, 98—changes of stations of corps, 99—steam-navigation in the Red Sea, *ib.*—

native education, *ib.*—suttee at Muttra, 100—the Coorg Rajah, *ib.*—coinage in the dependant states, *ib.*—misrule in the Nizam's dominions, *ib.* — condition of the Deccan, 100, 167—destruction of a Ramossee leader, 101—attack on the bazaar by sepoys, 101, 166—baptism of a fakeer, 166—coco-nut festival, *ib.*—native press, 167 — reductions in the merchant service, *ib.*—hill-fort of Singhur, *ib.*—weather and crops, 100, 167 — transit duties, 167 — committal of witnesses, *ib.*—effects of famine, 168—launch of a steamer, *ib.* — Poonah school, 256—survey of the Nerbudda, 257 — festival of Gunputty, *ib.* —horrible suttee, 258 — scarcity in Guzerat, 273—loss of the H.C. cruizer *Nautilus*, *ib.* — prices of European goods, 68, 136, 224, 305—government securities and exchanges, 69, 137, 225, 306 — shipping, 44, 122, 211, 272 — births, marriages, and deaths, 44, 122, 212, 272.

——— Government Orders:—Office of deputy surveyor-general, 39 — full tentage to officers, 43—salaries and allowances to assistant commissaries-general, *ib.* — superintending-officer of cadets, 120 — horse-allowance to officers, *ib.*—establishment on the Neilgherry Hills, 211 — securities from officers holding appointments, 271 — quarter-master of engineers, *ib.*—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 43, 120, 211, 271—Indian navy appointments, 122, 223, 271—furloughs, 44, 122, 271.

——— Supreme Court: Charge to the first grand-jury under Mr. Grant's bill, 24 — committal of witnesses, 167 — Kennedy *v.* Murphy, 196, 254.

Bombay Gazette, case of Kennedy, *v.* the editor of, 26, 196, 254.

Books, import of, into Calcutta, 6,

Bowes (Lieut. Col.), services of, 164.

Bridge over the Vennar, 165—Hastings', at Calcutta, 238.

Brijonauth Ghose, case of, 2, 82, 84, 236.

Brooke (Mr. W. A.), death of, 92—sale of his property, 147.

Buddhism in Ceylon, 169.

Bundelcund, revenue of, 8 — locusts in, 239—English school in, 244.

Burdwan, bribery of native officers in, 19 —munificence of the young rajah of, 231.

Burmese idol at Calcutta, 88.

Burnes (Lieut.), report by, on the commerce of Central Asia, 9—on the trade of Persia, 14.

Bushire, disturbance at, 173.

Bussorah, disturbances at, 106, 173.

Bysak Singh, torture of, 20.

Buxar, earthquake at, 157 — abolition of the stud at, 240.

Cabool, treaty between Runjeet Singh and the ex-chief of, 19, 90—expedition of Shah Shuja Ul Mulk to recover his throne, 150, 242 — former conduct of Runjeet Sing towards the government of, 159 — character of Dost Mahomed Khan, present governor of, 251.

Cachar, cultivation of grain in, 250.

Cadets, superintendence of, 120.

Caffres of South Africa, early intercourse with the, 261.

Calantan, Siamese oppression of, 176.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE: — External commerce of Bengal, 5—treatment of natives, 6 — translations into Oriental languages, 7—arrest of two European gentlemen, 8—revenues of Bundelcund and Delhi, *ib.*—practices in the zillah courts, 9—Indigo Planters' Benevolent Fund, *ib.*—Lieut. Burnes' report on the commerce of Central Asia, *ib.* — Mr. Cochrane and the *Hurkaru*, 16—the Governor-general, 17, 146, 264—great gun at Agra, 17—improvements in Oude, 17, 90—the Takee academy, 17—East-Indian sudder ameens, *ib.*—Hurriana, 18—quarrel in the cabinet of the Great Mogul, *ib.* — treaty between Runjeet Sing and Sha Shooja ool Molkh, 19, 90, 150, 242 — infanticide, 19, 155 — corruption amongst native officers, 19, 60—Rajpootana and Mewar, 19, 195, 237, 241—Runjeet Sing, 20, 90, 151, 195, 241—college at Allahabad, 20—distress at Hydrabad, *ib.*—fires at Nagpoor, *ib.*—operations against Sinde, *ib.* —marriages of dissenters, 21—sickness and dearth, 21, 146, 239—steam-communication with Europe, 21, 95, 141, 194, 246—Chowringhee Theatre, 21—Military Retiring Fund, 76 — embezzlement of public property, 80—boring for water, *ib.*—Mr. Wolff's description of the city of Cashmere, 81 — remonstrance from General Ventura to Runjeet Singh upon the subject of Cashmere, 82—case of Brijonauth Ghose, 2, 82, 236—Mr. Duff and Mr. Clarke, 84—missionaries and native converts, 84, 236—Burmese idol, 88 — missionary schools, *ib.*—revolution in Sindiah's state, 88, 152, 195, 230 — rights of Jotedars, 89—distressed ryots, 91—employment of natives, *ib.* — the Sheikawatees, *ib.* — singular phenomenon, *ib.* —earthquakes, 91, 156, 195, 241—use of the English language at native courts, 91—Mr. Brooke, 92, 174—intended marriage in high-life, 92—iron steamers, *ib.* — etiquette of the durbar, *ib.*—fossil shells on the table land of Central India, *ib.*—progress of Christianity, 93—the Koh-i Noor diamond, *ib.* — toleration, 94 — army relief, 95,

117, 264—estate of Alexander and Co., 95, 195—land revenue, 144—Civil Service Annuity Fund, 144, 193—native medical education, 145—fair at Simlah for the benefit of the Goorkah schools, 145, 245—native reports, 146—indigo, 147, 196 — drought in Alwar, 147—campaign in the Jungle Mehals, *ib.*—obstruction of justice, 148 — abolition of the Persian language, *ib.*—loan of 1825-26, *ib.* — Bank of Bengal, *ib.* — Agra college, 149 — projected Indian settlement in Australia, 150, 191—Sir William Rumbold, 150 — Shikarpoor, *ib.* — prevented suttee, 151 — forged notes, *ib.*—arrears in the Mofussil courts, 154—change of zemindaree to ryotwar settlement, *ib.*—mutiny at Moorshedabad, *ib.*—importation of ice, 154, 195 — pleading in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, 155 — responsibility of collectors, *ib.*—murder of children, 156—Dr. Gerard, *ib.*—sale of children, *ib.* —effects of the May gale, *ib.* — Runjeet Singh's conduct towards Cashmere and Cabool, 159—Medical Retiring Fund, 193, 237—munificence of the Begum Sumroo, 195 — ice depôt, 195—death of Chumna Baee, 195, 234—death of Holkar, 195—correspondence with the Raja of Gwalior respecting steam-engines, 234 — Military Fund, 237 — dacoity at Ajmere, 195, 237—concentration of government offices, 238—sickness of the chief-justice, *ib.*—Sir J. P. Grant, 63, 238—Raja of Burdwan, 238 — Hastings' Bridge, *ib.* — Gulf of Manaar, 195, 240—new road to Sherghatee, 240—stud at Buxar, *ib.*—fight betwixt an alligator and a tiger, 242—volcanoes of Nagadong, *ib.*—slavery in the district of zillah Behar, 243—resumption of lands, *ib.*—English schools at Bandah, 244—suppression of Thuggism, *ib.* — survey of the Soonderbuns, *ib.*—Savings' Bank, *ib.*—fair at Hurdwar, 245.—French artisans, *ib.*—caste amongst native Christians, 246—Bishop of Calcutta's letter, *ib.*—the *Beggana Sar Sungwho*, 249—importance of the Ultra-Gangetic possessions as grain-countries, 250—native seminary of the Scots' church, *ib.* — Dost Mahomed Khan, governor of Cabool, 251—abolition of corporeal punishment, *ib.*—land revenue and rights of Futteedars, *ib.*—the Doorga Pooja, 252—affairs of Mackintosh and Co., *ib.*—Jeypore, 253 —loss of the *Lady Munro*, *ib.* —remittances on deposits to Europe, 254—prices of European goods, 68, 136, 224, 305—government securities and exchanges, 69, 137, 225, 306—shipping, 38, 118, 203, 269—births, marriages, and deaths, 39, 118, 203, 223, 269.

——— Government Orders: — Movements of corps, 117, 264 — medical charge of civil stations, 197 — higher grade of native medical officers, *ib.*—dress of artillery officers, *ib.*—allowances to veterinary surgeons, 264—new Commander-in-chief, *ib.*—new member of council, *ib.*—allowances to engineer officers, *ib.*—withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for staff-employment, *ib.* — courts-martial, 37, 197, 265 — court of inquiry, 199—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 37, 117, 199, 223, 267 — army furloughs, 38, 118, 203, 269.

——— Supreme Court:—Cockerell and others, *v.* Adam and others, 2—native converts: case of Brijonauth Ghose, 2, 82, 84 — Sir J. P. Grant, 63—native jurors, 73—trial of Kummer Oddeen, *ib.* — of Ann Louisa Ramsay, 229—sickness of the chief-justice, 238.

——— Insolvent Court:—In the matter of Palmer and Co., 1—of Mackintosh and Co., 1, 74, 76, 141 — of Alexander and Co., 74, 75, 95, 141, 195, 230 —of G. A. Prinsep, 141—of John Palmer, *ib.* — in the separate estates of James Young, George Ballard, and J. C. C. Sutherland, 230—in the matter of Nathaniel Alexander, *ib.*

Cambodia, dispute between the Siamese and Cochin-Chinese, respecting, 176.

Campar, trade of, 29.

Canal in Oude, 17—in Egypt, 192.

Canton—See *China*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE INTELLIGENCE:—Mercantile failures, 36—proposed establishment of a joint-stock bank, *ib.*—improvements in Table Bay, *ib.*—storm, *ib.* — juvenile vagrants, *ib.* — banditti, 116—expedition into the interior, 174 — Association for exploring Central Africa, *ib.*—rise and progress of the British settlement of Albany, 260 — ecclesiastical appointments, 123—births, marriages, and deaths, 45, 123, 212, 273.

Carnatic Literary Society, 22.

Cashmere, torture of Bysak Singh late governor of, 20—Mr. Wolff's description of the city, 81—abuses in the administration of, 82—dearth and distress in, 155 — account of Runjeet Sing's first attempt on, 160.

Catmandhoo, earthquake at, 158.

Caunter v. *East-India Company*, case of, 28.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE:—Steam-communication between England and India, 28 — roads, 28, 169 — vegetable fluid, 28—abolition of compulsory services, 102—fête to the governor at Kandy, 104 — case of the bark *Batavia*, 168 — new commission and charter of justice, 169, 272—antiquities at Topary, near Minery, 169—climate of Nuwera Elia, 171—civil and military appointments, 45, 272—shipping, 122, 272—

births, marriages, and deaths, 45, 123, 272.

Children, infanticide, or destruction of, 19, 155—devoured by their own mothers, 96, 155—swimming, 108—murder of, at Delhi, 156—sale of, at Kidderpore, *ib.*—in the Nizam's territories, 168—unsexing of males, in zillah Behar, 243.

China Intelligence:—Extraordinary act of incendiarism at Canton, 30—experimental voyage of the *Sylph*, 33, 108, 178—attempts to open a free-trade with the north-east coast, 33, 181—rebellion in Formosa, 112, 258—aboriginal Chinese, 113—consumption of opium, *ib.*—new anchorage for the Lintin fleet, *ib.*—importation of rice, *ib.*—British trade with China, 114—the Chin-choo or Fo-keen men, *ib.*—inundations, 115, 182, 184, 258—imperial birth, 115—suppression of the *Evangelist and Miscellanea Sinica*, 132—serious affray with Chinese officers, 181—cancellation of ship-licenses, *ib.*—the *Peking Gazette*, 183—scarcity, *ib.*—hong-merchants, *ib.*—character of the hoppo Chung, *ib.*—residence of foreigners at Canton, 184—dreadful gale, 184, 258—affray between the crews of the opium ships in the Cum-sing-moon and the villagers of Kee-ow, 258—changes at Macao, 259—censure of the emperor on his ministers, *ib.*—locusts, *ib.*—prices of European goods at Canton, 68, 136, 224, 305—exchanges, 69, 137, 225, 306—arrivals of Company's ships, 212, 273—births and deaths, 212, 273.

———, Orders in Council relating to the trade to, 60, 63, 132, 302—new appointments under the late act, 63—meeting of merchants interested in the trade to, 216.

Chin-choo or *Fo-keen men*, account of the, 114.

Cholera in India, 21, 97, 146, 239—on board H.M. ship *Undaunted*, 166.

Chooars, insurrection of the, 147.

Christianity, conversion of Hindus to, 2, 82, 84, 88, 236—progress of, in India, 93, 132, 245—conversion of a Mahomedan fakeer to, 166—caste amongst native Christians, 246.

Chumna Baee, death of, 195, 234.

Chung, hoppo of Canton, 183.

Church, Armenian, in the East, 132.

Circars, Northern, military operations in the, 23, 163.

Civil Annuity Fund of Bengal, 144, 193.

Clarke (Mr. L.), his remarks on the Calcutta missionaries, 84.

Cochin-China, dispute between, and Siam, 175—insurrection in, 185—visit of the American ship *Peacock* to, *ib.*

Cochrane (Mr. John), dispute of, with the editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, 16.

Cockerell v. *Adam*, case of, 2.

Coco-nut, festival of the, 166.

Coinage in the dependent states of India, 100.

Collectors, responsibility of, 155.

College at Allahabad, 20—Elphinstone, at Bombay, 26—Agra, 149—Hindu, at Calcutta, 238—King's, in London, 302.

Commerce, external, of Bengal, 5—of Bokhara and Central Asia, 9—of Persia, 14.

Commissaries-general, assistant, 43.

Converts, native, in India, 2, 82, 93, 166, 236, 245—correspondence between the Rev. Mr. Duff and Mr. L. Clarke respecting, 84.

Convicts, runaway, in New South Wales, 35—their right to sit on juries after expiration of their sentence, 188.

Cottons, import of American, into Bengal, 6—price of, in England, 140.

Coombs (Col.), assassination of, 162.

Coorg Rajah—See *Goork*.

Courts-Martial on Capt. Talbot, 37—Lieuts. Wakeman and Tainsh, 39.—Capt. Stewart, 197—Capts. Macleod and Anderson, 206—Capt. Cox, 265—Capt. Tritton, 266—Motee, native woman, *ib.*

——— of Inquiry on Ens. Vickers 199.

Cox (Capt.), court-martial on, 265.

Dacoity at Ajmere, 195, 237.

Debates at the East-India House:—(Dec. 18th 1833 and 19th March 1834)—half-yearly dividend, 46—ship *Barossa*, *ib.*—equalization of duties on East and West-India sugars, 46, 274—late orders in Council relating to India and China, 60—East-India volunteers, 274—suttees, 276—mandamus, *ib.*—Mr. Hutchinson's case, *ib.*—embassies to Persia, 286—entertainments to directors, &c., 290—Company's library and museum, 295.

——— in Parliament on East-India affairs—See *Parliament*.

Deccan, corrupt conduct of native officers in, 98, 257—dearth and distress in, 98, 100, 167—destruction of a predatory chief in, 101—storm in, 167.

Deccan prize-money, 63.

Delhi, arrest of two European gentlemen at, 8—revenue of, *ib.*—quarrels in the cabinet at, 18—murder of children at, 156.

Deposits, Indian, remittances on, to Europe, 254.

Diamond, the Koh i Noor, 93.

Directors, East-India, expense of entertainments to, 290.

Dissenters, marriages of, in India, 21.

Doorga Pooja, festival of the, 252.

Dost Mahomed Khan, governor of Cabool, 151, 159—character of, 251.

Dress of Indian Officers, 197.

Duff (Rev. A.), correspondence of, with Mr. L. Clarke, 84.

Durbar, etiquette of the, 92.

Duties on British ships at Canton, 60, 63, 132, 302—transit, at Bombay, 167.

Earthquakes in India, 91, 156, 195, 241.

East-India Company, case of Caunter *v.*, 28—their correspondence with the committee of tea-dealers, 218—entertainments to Directors of, 290—mandamus: case of the India Board *v.*, 274, 276.

East-India House, goods declared for sale at, 70, 138, 226—sales at, 72, 140, 228, 308—library and museum at, 295—last tea-sale at, under the charter, 299—see also *Debates*.

East-Indian sudder ameens, 17—ladies, their exclusion from the Madras Military Fund, 22.

Education in India, 20, 91, 99, 244, 250, 256—of natives in medicine, 145, 197—of Hindoo females, 250—of missionaries for the East, 302.

Eedur, horrible suttee at, 258.

Egypt, movements of the pasha of, 116—expected dearth in, *ib.*—coals, *ib.*—population of Alexandria, *ib.*—Baron Von Hugel on the present state of, 192—army and navy, *ib.*—manufactures, *ib.*—canal, *ib.*—revenues, *ib.*—description of the pasha, 193.

Elephants, white, in Siam, 107.

Embassies to Persia, expense of, 286.

Engineers, allowances to officers of, 264—appointment of quarter-master of, at Bombay, abolished, 271.

English language, study of, by Asiatics, 20, 91, 99, 244, 250, 256.

Europeans, arrest of two, at Delhi, 8.

Exchanges, Indian, 69, 137, 225, 306.

Fair, fancy, at Simla, 145, 245—Asiatic origin of fancy fairs, 145—annual, at Hurdwar, 245.

Fakeer, baptism of a, 166.

Famine in India, 20, 21, 26, 96, 98, 100, 146, 167, 239, 273—horrible effects of, 96, 155, 156, 168.

Farms, seree, at Malacca, 29.

Females, Hindoo, essay on the best practical means for educating, 250.

Festivals, idol, toleration of, 94—coco-nut, 166—of the Doorga Pooja, 252—of *Gunputty*, 257.

Fires, destructive, at Nagpoor, 20—incendiary, at Canton, 30.

Fittoorydars, operations against, 23, 163.

Fluid, vegetable, 28.

Fo-keen men, account of the, 114.

Forgeries at Madras, 96—at Calcutta, 151.

Formosa, rebellion in, 112, 258.

Fossil shells on table-land of India, 92.

French artisans in India, 245.

Funds, Indigo-planters' Benevolent, 9—Steam, in India, 21, 24, 96, 141—Madras Military, 22—Bengal Military Retiring, 76—Civil Service Annuity, of Bengal, 144, 193—Madras Military Retiring, 163—Bengal Medical Retiring, 193, 237.

Furruckabad, land revenue of, 146.

Futteedars, land revenue and rights of, 251.

General Orders—see *Calcutta*, &c.

Gerard (Dr.), travels of, 156.

Gods, free-trade in, 132.

Goods, European, consumption of, in Central Asia, 9—in Persia, 14—prices of, in the East-Indies and China, 68, 136, 224, 305—declared for sale at the East-India House, 70, 138, 226, 307.

Goork Rajah, atrocity of the late, 100.

Goorkah schools, fancy-fair for the benefit of, 145.

Grain, dearth of, in the Nizam's dominions, 20, 98, 100, 168, 239—throughout Bengal, 21, 146, 239—at Madras, 21, 96—in Western India, 26, 98, 168, 273—in Siam, 178—in China, 183—cultivation of, in the ultra-Gangetic possessions, 250.

Grant (Sir J. P.), appointment of, to the Calcutta bench, 63—address to, from the students of the Hindu college, 238.

Gun, great, at Agra, 17.

Guzerat, horrible suttee in, 258—dearth and distress in, 273.

Gwalior, infanticide and slave-dealing at, 18—revolution at, and expulsion of the Baiza Baee, 88, 152, 195, 230—correspondence with the raja of, respecting steam-engines, 234.

Hedjaz, disturbances in, 36, 106, 116.

Hercules, ship, cancellation of its license at Canton, 182.

Hindu worship of idols, 94—suttees, 100, 151, 258—pilgrim-tax, 131—festivals, 166, 252, 257—college at Calcutta,

238—fair at Hurdwar, 245—see also *Natives*.

Holkar (Mulhar Row), death of, 195, 270.

Home Intelligence: — Debates at the East-India House, 46, 274—Appeals from India heard before the Privy Council, 124, 213 — Imperial Parliament, 297 — Deccan prize-money, 63 — Lord Napier, *ib.*—Mr. Macaulay, 63, 132 — Mr. Martin, 63—Lieut. Col. Morrison, *ib.*—Sir J. P. Grant, *ib.* — orders in Council relating to China, 63, 132, 302 —abolition of the pilgrim-tax, 131—free-trade in gods, 132 — Carnatic stock, *ib.*—Island of St. Helena, *ib.* — Mr. Macqueen, *ib.* — duty on British vessels trading to China, *ib.*—Armenian church in India, *ib.* — meeting of merchants on the subject of the China-trade, 216—new regulation respecting the tea-trade, 218, 299—history of the last tea-sale under the charter, 299—abolition of the duties at Canton, 302 —British Association for the Advancement of Science, *ib.*—Rev. Mr. Rudd, *ib.*—missionaries to the East, *ib.*—promotions and changes in his Majesty's forces serving in the East, 65, 133, 219, 302 — Company's service, 65 — India shipping arrivals and departures, and passengers, 65, 133, 220, 303 — births, marriages, and deaths, 66, 134, 222, 304 — goods declared for sale at the East-India House, 70, 138, 226, 307 — free-trade ships announced for India, 70, 138, 226, 307 — London prices-current of East-India produce, 71, 139, 227 — prices of shares, 71, 139, 227—London markets and daily prices of stocks, 72, 140, 228, 308.

Hong-merchants, exactions from, 183.

Hoppner (Capt.), death of, 135.

Horse-allowance to Indian officers, 120.

Hugel (Baron C. von), remarks by, on Egypt, 192.

Hurdwar, annual fair at, 245.

Hurkaru, dispute between Mr. Cochrane and the conductors of the, 16.

Hurriana, free district of, 18.

Hutchinson (Mr.), of Anjengo, case of, 276.

Hyderabad, distress amongst the natives at, 20, 98, 100, 168, 239—anarchy at, 100 — death of Sir Wm. Rumbold at, 150.

Ice, American exportation of, to India, 154—depôt, at Calcutta, 195.

Idol, Burmese, 88—festivals, 94.

Incendiarism at Canton, 30.

India (British): — External commerce of, 5 — trade of, with Central Asia, 9 — with Persia, 14 — cholera and dearth in, 21, 26, 96, 97, 98, 146, 168, 239, 273 — steam-communication with, 21, 24, 27, 28, 95, 97, 141, 168, 194, 196, 246, 257 — operations against insurgents in, 23, 101, 147, 163—police of, 26, 166—reported reductions in the navy of, 27—army reductions in, 39, 206—education of natives in, 20, 91, 99, 244, 250, 256—employment of natives in, 91, 97—progress of Christianity in, 93, 245—relief of troops in, 95, 99 — coinage of, 100—appeals from, 124, 213—remarks on the ministerial India project for governing, 116—abolition of the pilgrim tax in, 131—Armenian church in, 132 —land revenue of, 144, 251—emigration from, to Australia, 150, 191 — change of zemindaree to ryotwar settlement in, 154—slavery in, 243—resumption of lands in, *ib.*—suppression of Thugism in, 244 — see also *Calcutta, Madras, &c. Intelligence*.

——— (Foreign): — Improvements in Oude, 17, 90—quarrels in the cabinet at Delhi, 18 — treaty between Runjeet Sing and Sha Shooja, ex-chief of Cabool, 19, 242 — affairs of Rajpootana and Mewar, 19, 195, 237, 240 — torture of Bysak Singh, formerly dewan of Cashmere, 20 — dearth and distress in the Nizam's territories, 20, 98, 100, 168—sickness, 20, 21, 97, 146, 239—abuses in the administration of Cashmere, 82—revolution in Sindiah's state, 88, 152, 195, 230 — inroads of the Sheikawatees, 91 — operations of Shah Shuja to recover the throne of Cabool, 90, 150, 242—affairs of Runjeet Singh, 159, 195, 241 — munificence of the Begum Sumroo, 195 — death of Holkar, 195—affairs at Jeypore, 241.

——— (Netherlands): — Interference of the Dutch with the Campar and Siac trade, 29—further operations against the Padries in Sumatra, 105, 174, 196—disturbances at Jambi, near Palembang, 105 — entrenchment of Batavia, 175—disturbances amongst the native sugar-planters in the Paserwan district, 196—deaths, 212,

Indian Navy, 27, 122, 223, 271.

Indigo, Company's quarterly sale of, 140, 228—crops in Bengal, 140, 147, 196.

Indigo-planters, Benevolent Fund for, 9.

Infanticide prohibited at Gwalior, 19—at Bhurtpore, 155.

Innes (Mr. J.), extraordinary act of incendiarism by, at Canton, 30.

Interest, legal rate of, in New South Wales, 34, 189.

Inundations in China, 115, 122, 191, 258.

Iron, steam-vessels of, 92.

Isle of France, marriages at, 45, 273.

Jambi, disturbances at, 105.

Java—see *India* (*Netherlands*).

Jeypore, collections of revenue in, 241—change in the government of, 253.

Jotedars, rights of 89.

Judda, disturbances at, 36, 106.

Judicial Officers, native, corruption amongst, 19, 24.

Jungle Mehals, campaign in the, 147 — obstruction of justice in, 148.

Jurors, grand, admission of natives to act as, 24, 73.

Justice, obstruction of, 148—new charter of, for Ceylon, 169.

Kennedy (Col. Vans), his dispute with the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, 26, 196, 254.

Khandahar, government of, 242.

Khon Paa, or Siamese monster, 178.

Kimedy, operations in, 163.

King George's Sound, projected Indian settlement at, 150.

Kistnamah Dorah, a Fittoorydar, 23, 164.

Koh Noor diamond, account of the, 93.

Kotah, enterprize of the opium-dealers of, 98.

Labour, compulsory, in Ceylon, 102.

Lady Munro, loss of the ship, 253.

Land, distress of the cultivators of, in India, 91, 154—value of, in Van Diemen's Land, 115 — revenue in India, 141, 251 — resumption of, in Bengal, 243.

Languages, Oriental, translations into, 6 —English, study of, at native courts, 20, 91, 244—Persian, abolition of, at the Bengal treasury, 148.

Laos, cruelty of the Siamese towards the late prince of, 175.

Law-lectures to natives at Calcuttta, 238 —at Madras, 254.

Libel, case of, at Bombay, 26, 196, 254.

Library, East-India Company's, 295.

Ligor, rajah of, 177.

Loan, Bengal, of 1825-26, 148.

Locusts in India, 239—in China, 259.

London prices-current, 71, 139, 227 — markets, 72, 140, 228, 308.

Lucknow—see *Oude*.

Macao, new governor of, 259 — see also *China*.

Macaulay (Mr. T. B.), 63, 132.

Mackintosh and Co. of Calcutta, insolvency of, 1, 74, 76, 141, 252.

Macleod (Capt.), court-martial on, 206.

Macqueen (Mr. Potter), 132.

Madras Intelligence: — Distress amongst the natives, 21, 96, 162—plunder of the grain bazaars, 21, 97, 162 —exclusion of East-Indian ladies from the Military Fund, 22—native literary society, *ib.* — paper currency, *ib.* — law prospects, *ib.* — the *Male Asylum Herald*, 23 — operations in the northern Circars, *ib.* — corruption of natives, 24 —steam navigation, 24, 97, 195 — Mr. Wolff, 96 — forgeries, *ib.* — tanks and wells, *ib.* — weather and price of grain, 162—assassination of Colonel Coombs, *ib.* — Military Retiring Fund, 163 — conduct of the troops in Vizagapatam, *ib.*—outrage at Negapatam, 164 — the press, 165—bridge over the Vennar, *ib.* —cholera, 166—Gulf of Manaar, 195, 240 — law lectures to natives, 254—prices of European goods, 68, 136, 224, 305 — government securities, 69, 137, 225, 306—shipping, 42, 119, 210, 270 — births, marriages, and deaths, 42, 120, 210, 271.

——— Government Orders: — Offices of deputy surveyor-general at Madras and Bombay, 39 — movements of corps, 119, 206 — conduct of the troops employed in Vizagapatam, 163 — services of Mr. G. E. Russel, 164—staff-officer to the depôt of European pensioners at Cuddalore, 206—medical attendance on division staffs, *ib.* — courts-martial, 39, 206—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 40, 119, 208—army furloughs, 42, 119, 210.

——— Supreme Court:—Dearth of business, 22—want of natives amongst the grand-jurymen, 164 — trial of Suravanah, for murder, *ib.* — practice in the petty court, 192.

Malacca Intelligence:—Court of Judicature, 29 — case of Inchee Karrim *v.* Quay Pang, *ib.*—slave-trading, 30—births and deaths, 45, 212, 273.

Malays, captive, in Siam, 177.

Manaar, passage through the Gulf of, 195, 240.

Markets in India, 69, 137, 225, 306 — London, 72, 140, 228, 308 — for European goods in China, 69, 137, 225.

Marriages of dissenters in India, 21—trial for breach of promise at Van Diemen's Land, 35—intended, in high [illegible] at the Mauritius, 92—singular [illegible] at Shiraz respecting, 174

Marton (Mr. W[illegible]

MAURITIUS INTELLIGENCE: — Tranquil state of the island, 33—volunteer corps, 105—press-regulation, 105, 172—slavery abolition plan, 172—case of the American ship *Hindu*, 172—Mr. Chas. Telfair, *ib.*—deaths, 212.

Mecca, projected attack on, 36, 106.

Medical Retiring Fund, Bengal, 193, 237.

Medicine, study of, by Hindus, 145, 197.

Meer Morad Ali, chief ameer of Sindh, 150.

Meerut, prevention of a suttee at, 151—earthquake at, 159—distress at, 240.

Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, 192.

Mesrop David, an Armenian, 132.

Mewar, deplorable state of, 19.

Military Fund, Madras, exclusion of East-Indian ladies from, 22—Bengal, 237.

Military Retiring Fund, Bengal, 76—Madras, 163.

Missionaries, Calcutta, conversion of natives by, 2, 82, 93, 166, 245—charges against their conduct, 84, 236—schools belonging to, 88—education of, for the East, 302.

Mocha, disturbances at, 36, 106.

Mofussil, arrears of suits in the courts of, 154—earthquakes in, 156, 241.

Mogul, Great, quarrel in the cabinet of the, 18.

Monghyr, earthquakes at, 157, 241.

Monkies, white, in Siam, 108.

Moorshedabad, mutiny at, 154—French artisans at, 244.

Morrison (Lieut. Col.), 63.

Mottley (Dr.), dacoity on the house of, at Ajmere, 195, 237.

Multan, conduct of Runjeet Sing towards, 159.

Murder in the Jungle Mehals, 148—of children at Delhi, 156—in New South Wales, 191.

Muriel (Lieut. Col.), operations of, 163.

Murphy, case of Kennedy *v.*, 26, 196, 254.

Mutiny at Gwalior, 88, 152, 195, 230—at Moorshedabad, 154.

Muttra, suttee at, 100.

Museum, East-India Company's, 295.

Nagadong, volcanoes of, 242.

Nagpoor, fires at, 20.

Napier (Lord), 63.

Natives of India, conversion of, 2, 82, 84, 88, 93, 166, 236, 245—treatment of, 6, 144—corruption of, holding government appointments, 19, 97, 257—instruction of, in English, 20, 91, 99, 244, 250, 256—sufferings of, owing to the scarcity of grain, 20, 21, 26, 96, 98, 162, 167, 168—sickness of, 21, 97, 146, 239—acting as grand-jurymen, 24, 73—embezzlement of public property by, 24, 80, 97—admission of, to government employment, 91, 97—medical education of, 145, 197—their credulity, 146—murder of, 148—caste amongst native Christians, 246—law lectures to, 236, 254—See also *Hindus*.

Nautilus, cruizer, loss of the, 273.

Navigation by steam to India, 21, 24, 27, 28, 95, 97, 141, 168, 194, 195, 196, 246, 257—in the Red Sea, 99.

Navy, Indian, reported retrenchments in, 27—appointments and promotions in, 122, 223, 271—Egyptian, 192.

Negapatam, outrage at, 164.

Neilgherry Hills, establishment on, 211.

Nepal, earthquake in, 158, 241.

Nerbudda, survey of the, 257.

Newspapers—see *Press*.

NEW SOUTH WALES INTELLIGENCE: — Legislative enactments, 33, 188—legal rate of interest in the colony, 34, 189—Mr. Wentworth and the local government, 35—coals, *ib.*—Court of Requests, *ib.*—runaway convicts, *ib.*—*New South Wales Magazine*, *ib.*—a judge fined by himself, *ib.*—Mr. Potter Macqueen, 132—public meeting respecting the appropriation of the colonial revenue, 189—reported discovery, 190—hostilities with the natives, 191—births, marriages, and deaths, 212.

——— Supreme Court:—Macdonald *v.* Levey, 34—libel on Mr. Therry, 35.

New Zealand, arrival of Mr. Busby, his Majesty's resident at, 185, 189—disturbances at Hokianga, 186.

Nizam's territories—see *Hydrabad*.

Nusseerabad, dearth and distress at, 239.

Nuwera Elia, sanatarium at, 171.

Officers, Indian—see *Army*.

Offices, government, concentration of, at Calcutta, 238.

Opium, enterprise of native dealers of, in Kotah, 98—consumption of, in China, 113—opium ships in China, 113, 181, 258.

Ordeal, curious, in Siam, 178.

Oriental languages, translations into, 7.

Oude, new canal in, 17—improvement in the administration of, 90—present to his Majesty, 91—earthquake in, 156—cholera in, 239—Mr. Prendergast's claim on the government of, 276.

Padang, insurrection against the Dutch at, 105, 174.

Palcondah, military operations at, 23.

Palmer and Co. of Calcutta, 1, 141—of Hyderabad, 150.

PARLIAMENT, Debates in:—(House of Commons)—Tea Duties, 297.

Patani, Siamese expedition against, 176.

Patna, earthquake at, 157.

Patna cause, suit connected with the celebrated, 124.

Passengers of India ships, 66, 134, 221, 303.

Peking Gazette, contents of the, 183.

PENANG INTELLIGENCE:—Case of Caunter *v.* the East-India Company, 28—births and marriages, 123, 212, 272.

Persia, report of Lieut. Burnes on the commerce of, 14—death of the hereditary prince, Abbas Mirza, 106—expense of embassies to, 286.

Persian Gulf, disturbances in, 173.

Persian language, abolition of the, at the Bengal treasury, 148.

Peshawur, projected attack on, 20, 241—account of Runjeet Sing's first attempt on, 160.

Phenomenon, singular, 91.

Phu-yen, harbour of, 185.

Pilgrims, abolition of the tax on, 131.

Pirates, near Singapore, 104.

Police at Bombay, 26, 166.

Polynesia—see *Sandwich Islands*.

Poonah, corruption of native revenue officers at, 98, 257—distress at, 100—English school at, 156.

Press, disputes with, in India, 16—Mr. Cochrane and the *Bengal Hurkaru*, *ib.*—the *Madras Male Asylum Herald* and its debtors, 23—Col. Vans Kennedy and the *Bombay Gazette*, 26, 196, 254—new periodical in New South Wales, 35—restrictions on, at the Mauritius, 105, 172—suppression of the *Evangelist and Miscellanea Sinica* at Macao, 132—its rapid advances at Madras, 163—native, at Bombay, 167—government, in China, 183.

Prices-Current, East-India, 68, 136, 224, 305—London, 71, 139, 227.

Prinsep (G. A.), estate of, 141.

Prize-money, Deccan, 63.

Privy Council, appeals from India heard before, —G. J. Gordon, executor of Futteh Yab Khan *v.* Khajeh Aboo Mahomed Khan and others, 124—Rajah Maimun Chull Sing *v.* Koomer Gunsheam Sing, 127—Bank of Bengal *v.* East-India Company, 128—Gopee Mohun Thakoor and others *v.* Raja Radhanat, 130—Benee Suhae and Madhoo Suhae *v.* Hurkishen Doss, 213—Mercer and others *v.* Plowden, 214—Ulruk Sing *v.* Beny Persad, *ib.*—Raja Row Vencata Niladry Row *v.* Enoogoonty Sooriah and Ramaniah, 215.

Punishment, corporeal, abolition of, in India, 251.

Purneah, earthquake at, 157.

Rajpootana, unsettled state of, 19, 195, 267—disputes in, 240.

Ramoossee chief, destruction of a, 101.

Ramsay (Mrs.), trial of, 229.

Red Sea, steam navigation in the, 99.

Relief of troops in Bengal, 95, 117—at Bombay, 99—at Madras, 119, 206.

Remittances, India, to England, 254.

Retiring Funds, Bengal Military, 76—Madras Military, 163—Bengal Medical, 193, 237.

Revenue of Bundelcund, 8—of Delhi, *ib.*—land, of Agra, Muttra, Allyghur, and Furruckabad, 144—of Egypt, 192—land, and rights of Futteedars, 251.

Rice, importation of, into China, 113.

Roads in Ceylon, 28, 169—new, to Sherghatee, 240.

Robberies by sepoys at Bombay, 101, 166—at Ajmere, 195, 237.

Ross (Mr. Alex.), 264.

Rudd (Rev. J. H. A.), 302.

Rumbold (Sir Wm.), death of, 150—his connexion with the firm of Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad, *ib.*

Runjeet Singh, treaty of, with Shah Shuja ul Mulk, ex-chief of Cabool, 19, 90, 150, 242—his preparations to attack Peshawur, 20, 241—torture of Bysak Sing by, 20—remonstrance from General Ventura to, upon the subject of Cashmere, 82—movements of, 90—disgraceful means employed by him to acquire the great *Koh i Noor* diamond, 93—his conduct towards Cashmere and Cabool, 159—sickness of, 195, 241—European influence at the court of, 245.

Russel (Mr. G. E.), services of, 164.

Russia, trade of, with Bokhara, 9.

Ryan (Sir Edw.), sickness of, 238.

Ryots, distressed, 91.

Ryotwaree System, remarks on the, 154.

St. Helena, further retention of, by the East-India Company, 132—military appointments in, 45, 273—marriages and deaths, 45.

Sanatarium at Nuwera Elia, 171.

Sandwich Islands, affairs in, 36.

Savings' Bank at Calcutta, 244.

Schools, missionary, at Calcutta, 3, 82, 84, 88, 250—for the study of English at na-

tive courts, 91—Goorkah, 145—English, at Bandah, 244—English, at Poonah, 156.

Science, British association for the advancement of, 302.

Scinde, operations against, 20—treaty between the ameers of, and the ex-chief of Cabool, 150.

Scots Church, native seminary of the, at Calcutta, 250.

Securities, Indian, 69, 137, 225, 306.

Sepoys, attack on the bazaars at Bombay by, 101, 166.

Shah Shuja ul Mulk, ex-chief of Cabool, 19, 90, 93, 150, 242.

Shares, prices of, 71, 139, 227.

Sheikawatees, inroads of the, 91.

Shells, fossil, on the table land of Central India, 92.

Sherghatee, new road to, 240.

Shikarpoor, preparations of the ex-chief of Cabool at, 150, 242.

SHIPPING, Notices of: — Experimental voyage of the *Sylph* to the north of China, 33, 108, 178—proposed impost on ships trading to Canton, 61, 63, 132—loss of the *Circassian*, 66—condemnation of the *Duke of York*, *Lord Amherst*, and *Eamont*, at Calcutta, 66, 134—loan of the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer by the Indian government, 95, 141, 168, 194, 246, 257—etiquette to be observed by merchantmen on passing H.M. ships in the Indian seas, 104—new anchorage for the Lintin fleet of opium ships, 113—loss of the *Cæsar*, *Eudora*, *Industry*, and *Grecian*, 134—dangerous situation of the *Samuel Brown*, *ib.*—condemnation of the *York*, *ib.*—cholera on board H.M.S. *Undaunted*, 166—salaries of officers in the merchant service at Bombay, 167—launch of the *Indus* steamer at Bombay, 168—seizure of the Dutch ship *Batavia*, *ib.*—case of the *Hindu* at the Mauritius, 172—cancellation of the *Hercules'* license at Canton, 182—visit of the American ship *Peacock* to Siam and Cochin China, 177, 185—attack on the *Fortitude* at Hokianga, 186—loss of the *Lady Munro*, 222, 253—of the *Harriet*, 222—of the cruizer *Nautilus*, 273.

——— Arrivals and departures:—Calcutta, 38, 118, 203, 269—Madras, 42, 119, 210, 270—Bombay, 44, 122, 211, 272—Ceylon, 122, 272—China, 212, 273—England, 65, 133, 220, 303.

——— Passengers by, 66, 134, 221, 303—free-traders to India, 70, 138, 226, 307.

Shiraz, singular dispute at, 174.

Shelton and Co., failure of, 97.

Siam, visit to the capital of, 106—interview with the king of, *ib.*—white elephants and monkies in, 106, 107—torture in, 107—swimming child, *ib.*—political state of, 175—Laos tribes, *ib.*—sufferings of Malay captives in, 177—American treaty with, *ib.*—scarcity in, 178—curious ordeal in, *ib.*—the Khon Paa, or monster of, *ib.*

Simlah, fancy fair at, 145, 245.

Sindia, revolution in the state of, 88, 152, 195, 230—death of Chumna Baee, daughter of the late, 195, 234.

SINGAPORE INTELLIGENCE: — Dutch interference in the trade with Campar, 29—piracy, 104—naval etiquette, *ib.*—appointments, 45—prices of European goods, 69, 137, 225, 306—births, marriages, and deaths, 45, 123, 212.

Singhur, hill-fort of, 167.

Slave-dealing prohibited at Gwalior, 18—instance of, at Malacca, 30—court-martial on a female for, 266.

Slavery, emancipation from, at the Mauritius, 172—in zillah Behar, 243.

SOCIETIES, Proceedings of: — Carnatic Literary Society, 22—Bombay Native Education Society, 99.

Society Islands, visits of King's ships to, 186—marriage of the queen of, and consequent insurrection at Tahiti, *ib.*

Soonderbuns, survey of the, 244.

Staff employment, withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for, 264.

Steam-navigation from England to India, 21, 24, 27, 95, 97, 141, 168, 194, 195, 196, 246, 257—meeting in Ceylon respecting, 26—to the Red Sea, 99—offer of the Bengal government respecting, 141, 168.

Steam-boats, iron, 92.

Steam-engines, correspondence with the rajah of Gwalior respecting, 234.

Stewart (Capt.), court-martial on, 197.

Stocks, daily prices of, 72, 140, 228, 308—Carnatic, 132.

Storm, effects of the late, in Bengal, 156—in the Deccan, 167—in China, 184.

Sudder Ameens, East-Indian, 17—proposed titles to, *ib.*

Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, arrears in the Mofussil Courts of, 154—privilege of pleading in, 155.

Sugars, East and West-India, equalization of the duties on, 46, 274.

Sumatra—see *India* (*Netherlands*).

Surgeons, veterinary, allowances to, 264.

Surveyors-general, deputy, at Madras and Bombay, 39.

Suttee at Muttra, 109—prevented at Meerut, 151—horrible, at Eedur, 258.

Swan River, emigration from India to, 17[illegible]—treatment of the aborigines of, 259—acting governor at, 273.

Swimming child in Siam, 108.

Sylph, experimental voyage of the, 33, 108, 178.

Syria, improvements in, 116.

Tahiti, insurrection in, 186.

Tainsh (Lieut.), court-martial on, 39.

Takee, academy at, 17.

Talbot (Capt.), court-martial on, 37.

Tax upon pilgrims in India, 131.

Taylor (Col.), fine on, 106.

——— (Brig. Gen.), services of, 163.

Tea, trade in, at Bokhara, 12—Company's sales of, 72, 140, 308—correspondence with government on the subject of the trade, 216—new regulations respecting the trade, in England, 218—new duty on, 226—petition to Parliament on the subject of the new duties, 297—eventful history of the last sale of, under the charter, 299.

Telfair (Mr. Chas.), death of, 173.

Temples, Buddhist, in Ceylon, 169.

Teignmouth (Lord), death of, 222.

Theatre, Chowringhee, alleged insult to natives at, 6—state of its affairs, 21.

Theft, Siamese mode of discovering, 178.

Thugism, suppression of, 244.

Tiger, fight betwixt an alligator and a, 242.

Tirhoot, earthquake at, 156.

Topary, antiquities at, 169.

Torture in Siam, 108.

Trade, external, of Bengal, 5—of Bokhara and Central Asia, 9—of Persia, 14—of Campar with Singapore, 29—attempts to open it along the coast of China, 33, 108, 178, 181—proposed impost on ships trading to China, 61, 63, 132, 217, 302—British, with China during 1832, 114—of Van Diemen's Land, 115 — free, in gods, 132 — tea, 140, 218, 297, 299—meeting of London merchants respecting the trade to China, 216 — Caffre, at the Cape of Good Hope, 262—see also *Markets*.

Transit duties at Bombay, 167.

Travancore, transactions of Mr. Hutchinson with the rajah of, 276.

Trilton (Capt.), court-martial on, 266.

Turks, ferocity of two, at Negapatam, 164.

Twist, manufacture of, at Fort Gloster, 6.

Tytler (Dr. John), on translations into Oriental languages, 6.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND INTELLIGENCE:—Breach of promise of marriage; case of Hawthorn *v.* Steel, 35 — Flourishing state of the colony, 115 — trade of Hobart Town, *ib.*—value of land, *ib.*—trial by jury, 191 — births, marriages, and deaths, 123.

Vennar, bridge over the, 165.

Ventura (Gen.), 82.

Vickers (Ens.), court of inquiry on, 190.

Vizagapatam, conduct of troops in, 163.

Volcanoes of Nagadong, 242.

Volunteers, East-India, disembodying of the, 274.

Waghorn (Mr.), overland journey of, 27.

Wakeman (Lieut.), court-martial on, 39.

Water, boring for, in India, 80.

Wilson (Bishop), letter of, prohibiting distinctions of caste amongst native Christians in India, 246.

——— (Capt.), on steam-navigation in the Red Sea, 99.

Witnesses, committal of, at Bombay, 167.

Wolff (Rev. Joseph), his account of the city of Cashmere, 81 — visit of, to Madras, 96.

Wool, prices of, at public sales, 72.

Worsley (Maj. Gen.), donation of, 302.

Zemindaree System, change of, to that of ryotwaree, 154.

Zillah Courts, practices in, 9.

ERRATA.

Part I. p. 34, *for* اغران توک *read* اگر آن ترک
——— p. 120, line 24, *for* mode, *read* modes.
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