CONTENTS OF VOL. XIV.

Part I.

Page

Mofussil Stations: — No. XI. Delhi.—No. XII. Monghyr 1, 119
Wedding Amusements of the Játs of Bhurtpore 13
Account of the Jain Temples on Mount Abú 14
Ghuzuls from the Turkish 18, 28
The Kazee of Emessa—Origin of the Story of Shylock 19
The Orientalists of Switzerland—John Henry Hottinger 23
Estate of Alexander and Co. 29, 85
Mr. Willmott's Lives of Sacred Poets 31
Governments of the East 34
Romances from Real Life.—No. VII. The Lessinghams.—No. VIII. The Beauty of the Durrumtollah 35, 93
The Birth of Umá 45
On the Use of Tea in China 46
Confucius's Prediction of Our Saviour 48
Case of the Lucknow Bankers ..... 49, 9?
Hints on India Reform ..... 60, 91, 164, ?
Anecdote of the Caliph Mámún 61
Mr. Holman's Travels 62
Natives of India.—Mr. Warden's Answer to Circular 66
Anecdotes from Arabian History ..... 7?
The Failures in India ..... ??
Two Epigrams in the Manner of the Anthology 103
Australasia.—Mr. Henderson's Travels and Observations 104
Moral System of the Chinese.—The Chung-Yung 114, 157
Historical Records of China 116
Etiquette of the Chinese Court 13
Mr. Beke's "Origines Biblicæ" 13
Swartz, the Christian Missionary 1
Cerebral Character of Rammohun Roy .....
Sketches of Indian Society.—No. XI. Shops and Shopping .....
"Dark with Excess of Light" .....
Synonyms and Analogies in the East and West ..... 1?
Natural History of the Elephant .....
The Family of Perrault .....
"They left us in the Spring of Youth" .....
History of Mohammedanism .....
The Overland Journey from India .....
Calcutta Laudable Societies .....
Lord Teignmouth .....
Burnes' Travels in Bokhara .....
China .....
Oriental Biography:—No. II. Akhtal, the Christian Arab
"Though Years have Past" .....
Ellen; a Tale of other Days .....
Illustration of Xenophon .....
Journal of a Tour from India to Europe, through Egypt

CONTENTS.

Transactions of Asiatic Societies .....
Advice to Invalids .....
The Universal Testator .....
Miscellanies, Original and Select 80, 135, 203,
Critical Notices 83, 138, 207, 2
Literary Intelligence 1
New Publications 21
College Examinations :—East-India College, Haileybury—Military Seminary, Addiscombe 211

PART II.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta 1, 42, 56, 65, 153, 221, 233, 303
Madras 14, 44, 102, 182, 261, 277, 304
Bombay 15, 45, 106, 185, 262, 305
Ceylon 20
Penang 21, 118
Singapore 21, 118, 187, 263
Malacca 22, 263
Birman Empire 121
Netherlands India 120, 194, 263
Siam 22, 195, 266
China 24, 45, 190, 265
Cochin-China 36, 121, 194
Australasia 36, 122, 196, 222, 267
Polynesia 37, 124, 195
Mauritius 119, 188
Cape of Good Hope 39, 195, 222, 267
Johanna Islands 39
rabia 267
Persia 121,189
St. Helena 40, 196
Turkey 41
Syria 268, 277, 305

REGISTER.

Calcutta 47, 55, 125, 197, 269, 305
Madras 50, 55, 131, 201, 272, 305
Bombay 52, 135, 204, 274, 306
Ceylon 137, 205, 276
Penang 137, 205, 276
ingapore 137, 205, 276
alacca 54, 205, 276
therlands India 137, 276
na 54, 276
ralasia 137, 206, 276
itius 54, 206, 306
of Good Hope 54, 137, 206, 277
..... 206
..... 54
st-India House on 18th June and 9th July, 1834 ... 207, 278
nt 138
neals from India 142
is Intelligence 56, 146, 222, 306
Goods in the East 60, 150, 229, 312
changes 61, 151, 230, 313
n Markets, &c. &c. 62, 152, 228, 314
of the East-India Company for 1834 227

THE

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MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. XI.—DELHI.

THERE is no place in British India, which the intellectual traveller approaches with feelings more strongly excited than the ancient seat of the Moghul empire. The proud towers of Delhi, with its venerable reliques of Hindoo architecture, its splendid monuments of Moslem power, and its striking indications of Christian supremacy, cannot fail to impress the mind with sensations of mingled awe, wonder, and delight. In no other part of our Eastern possessions do the natives shew so earnest a desire to imitate European fashions, and though, at present, the mixture, in which convenience more than elegance is consulted, produces a grotesque effect, the total overthrow of many Oriental prejudices may be safely predicted from the tolerance of all sorts of innovations manifested at Delhi.

The modern capital of the Moslem kings, which is called by the natives Shahjehanabad, stands in the centre of a sandy plain, surrounded on every side with the ruins of old Delhi, curiously contrasted with a new suburb, the villas belonging to Europeans attached to the residency, and with the cantonments lately erected for three regiments of sepoys. The celebrated gardens of Shalimer, with their cypress avenues, sparkling fountains, roseate bowers, and the delicious shade of their dark cedars, on which Shah Jehan, the most tasteful monarch in the world, is said to have lavished a crore of rupees (a million sterling), have been almost wholly surrendered to some of ste and desolation: the ravages of the Mahrattas have left ood, the dis- behind, and amidst these arise the palaces of the Christian accompaniment soil. A favourite retreat of Sir Charles Metcalfe, afterwa a chetah, grum- Sir David Ochterlony, arrests the stranger's eye, as he about the streets recognize, from the description handed down to us, the trumpetings of the and foliage which once adorned these arid tracts cart-wheels, are

From the road which, it is said, formerly extended to Lahore, shaded all the way by the meeting branches of mango trees, of which not a bough remains, the military cantonments appear, couched under a ridge of sandstone rocks, called Mejnoon Pahar: some writers have likened this military array to an army in ambuscade, and the rocky screen favours the idea. The loss of the rich umbrageous foliage of the tamarinds and cedars of Shah Jehan, has been inadequately supplied by a foreign introduction before noticed, the *Parkinsonias*, which thrive in an arid soil, but which require the relief of leaves to soften the effect of their gaudy blossoms. They are, when planted in groupes, quite as offensive to the eye as a grove entirely composed of laburnums in full flower would be; yet, in the cantonments of Delhi and of Agra, little else is to be seen.

Modern Delhi, or Shahjehanabad, is enclosed by a splendid rampart of red granite, and entered by gateways the most magnificent which the world can boast. The walls were formerly so lofty as to conceal all save the highest towers; but these dead blanks, with their flanking turrets, like the eyries of the eagle, high in air, have been exchanged for low ramparts strengthened by massive bastions. From the outside, the view is splendid; domes and mosques, cupolas and minarets, with the imperial palace frowning like a mountain of red granite, appear in the midst of groves of clustering trees, so thickly planted that the buildings have been compared, in Oriental imagery, to rocks of pearls and rubies, rising from an emerald sea. In approaching the city from the east bank of the Jumna, the prospect realizes all that the imagination has pictured of Oriental magnificence; mosques and minarets glittering in the sun, some garlanded with wild creepers, others arrayed in all the pomp of gold, the exterior of the cupolas being covered with brilliant metal, and from Mount Mejnoon, over which a fine road now passes, the shining waters of the Jumna gleaming in the distance, insulating Selimgurh, and disappearing behind the halls of the peacock-throne, the palace of the emperors, add another beautiful feature to the scene. It is well known that the line, quoted by Mr. Moore, in *Lalla Rookh*,—

> Oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
> It is this, it is this!—

is to be found in the audience-chamber of the King of Delhi, and though the glory of the Moghuls has faded away, and their greatness departed, the superb edifices and luxuriant gardens of this splendid capital would still render it an Eden of delight, were it not for one terrible drawback, the besetting sin of all Indian cities,—dust. In Delhi, this plague is suffocating, [illegible]st-Indian, stifling, blinding, smothering,—in fact, perfectly unbearable. The [illegible]t .....ll they can see in as short a time as possible, and hasten away [illegible]peals from where the parched and thirsty ground is watered, and where [illegible]s Intelligence freely, without being forced to inhale some ounces of [illegible]Goods in and dirt whenever they [illegible] open their lips. [illegible]xchanges Choke[illegible] [illegible]ndsome, one of [illegible]n Marke[illegible] [illegible]of the [illegible]hues [illegible]be found in an Indian city. [illegible]ouses are of

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various styles of architecture, partaking occasionally of the prevailing fashions of the West; Grecian piazzas, porticos, and pediments, are not unfrequently found fronting the dwelling of the Moslem or Hindoo; balconies are, of course, very common, and form the favourite resort of the gentlemen of the family, who, in a loose deshabille of white muslin, enjoy the pleasures of the hookah, while gazing on the passing crowd below, totally regardless of the dust which fills the air. The shops are crowded with all sorts of European products and manufactures, and many of them display sign-boards, on which the names and occupations of the inhabitants are emblazoned in Roman characters: a novel circumstance in a native city. The introduction of this useful custom is attributed to Burruddeen Khan, an ingenious person patronized by the reigning emperor, Akbar the second. This accomplished artist is celebrated for his seal-engravings, and so much delighted his royal master by the specimens he produced, in cutting gems with the letters and devices of all nations, that he raised him to the rank of a noble, one of the few privileges still enjoyed by this shadow of a king. The English placards have a very curious appearance, mingled with the striped purdahs or curtains, which, in many instances, supply the place of doors, and the variegated screens, where animals of blue, red, or yellow, sprawl upon a green ground, which shade the windows. The houses are, for the most part, white-washed, and the gaiety of their appearance is heightened by the carpets and shawls, strips of cloth of every hue, scarfs and coloured veils, which are hung out over the verandah or on the tops of houses to air, the sun in India being considered a great purifier, a dissipator of bad smells, and even a destroyer of vermin, though its claim to the latter quality must be equivocal. The crowd of an Indian city, always picturesque, is here particularly rich in showy figures of men and animals; elephants, camels, and horses, gaily caparisoned, parade through the streets, jingling their silver ornaments, and the many-coloured tufts and fringes with which they are adorned: the *suwarree* of a great personage sweeping along the highways, little scrupulous of the damage it may effect in its progress, forms a striking spectacle when it can be viewed from some safe corner or from the back of a tall elephant. The *coup d'œil* is magnificent; but to enter into details might destroy the illusion; for, mingled with mounted retainers, richly-clothed, and armed with glittering helmets, polished spears, and shields knobbed with silver, crowds of wild-looking half-clad wretches on foot are to be seen, increasing the tumult and the dust, but adding nothing to the splendour of the cavalcade. No great man—and Delhi is full of personages of pretension,—ever passes along in state without having his titles shouted out by the stentorian lungs of some of his followers. The cries of the venders of different articles of food, the discordant songs of itinerant musicians, screamed out to the accompaniment of the tom-tom, with an occasional bass volunteered by a chetah, grumbling out in a sharp roar his annoyance at being hawked about the streets for sale, with the shrill distressful cry of the camel, the trumpetings of the elephants, the neighing of horses, and the grumbling of cart-wheels, are

sounds which assail the ear from sunrise until sunset in the streets of Delhi. The multitude of equipages is exceedingly great, and more diversified, perhaps, than those of any other city in the world. English carriages, altered and improved to suit the climate and the peculiar taste of the possessor, are mingled with the palanquins and bullock-carts, open and covered, the chairs, and the cage-like and lanthorn-like conveyances, of native construction. Prince Baber, the second surviving son of the reigning monarch, drives about in an English chariot drawn by eight horses, in which he frequently appears attired in the full-dress uniform of a British general officer, rendered still more striking by having each breast adorned with the grand cross of the Bath. Mirza Salem, another of the princes of the imperial family, escorts a favourite wife in a carriage of the same description; the lady is said to be very beautiful, but the blinds are too closely shut to allow the anxious crowd a glimpse of her charms. Regular English coaches, drawn by four horses, and driven by postilions, the property of rich natives, appear on the public drives and at reviews, and occasionally a buggy or cabriolet of a very splendid description may be seen, having the hood of black velvet embroidered with gold. The chetahs and hunting-leopards, before-mentioned, are led hooded through the streets; birds in cages, Persian cats, and Persian grey-hounds are also exposed in the streets for sale, under the superintendence of some of those fine, tall, splendid-looking men, who bring all sorts of merchandize from Cashmere, Persia, and Thibet to the cities of Hindoostan, an almost gigantic race, bearing a noble aspect in spite of the squalidness of their attire, and having dark clear complexions without a tinge of swarthiness. Beggars in plenty infest the streets; and, in addition to the multitudes brought together by business, there are idle groups of loungers, Mussulmans of lazy, dissipated, depraved habits, gaudily decked out in flaunting colours, with their hair frizzled in a bush from under a glittering skull-cap, stuck rakishly at the side of the head.

Such are a few of the distinguishing features of Chandery Choke, which abounds in hard-ware, cloth, *pāān*, and pastry-cooks' shops, the business, as usual, carried on in the open air, with all the chaffering, haggling, and noise, common to Asiatic dealings. How any thing of the kind is managed, amidst the bustle and confusion of the streets, the throng of bullock-carts, the strings of loaded camels, the squadrons of wild vicious horses, the trains of elephants, and the insolent retainers of great men, only intent upon displaying their own and their master's consequence, by increasing the uproar, seems astonishing. The natives of India form an extraordinary compound of apathy and vivacity. In the midst of noises and tumult, which would stun or distract the most iron-nerved European in the world, they will maintain an imperturbable calmness; while, in ordinary matters, where there appears to be nothing to disturb their equanimity, they will vociferate and gesticulate as if noise and commotion were absolutely essential to their happiness. By a very little attention to order and comfort, the Chandery Choke might be rendered one of the most delightful promenades in the world; the famous canal of Delhi, shaded by fine trees,

runs down the centre, and nothing could be more easy than to allay the clouds of dust, at present so intolerable, by keeping the avenues on either side well watered. This canal, originally the work of Feroze Shah, forms the only supply of wholesome water which the inhabitants of Delhi are enabled to obtain. Sharing the fate of the Moghul empire, it became neglected, and was at length wholly choked up, remaining in this state for more than a hundred years. The canal was re-opened by Ali Merdan Khan, a Persian nobleman attached to the court of the Emperor Shah Jehan, but was again dried up and remained useless until the establishment of the British government; which, anxious to display its paternal care, and wishing to confer a solid and lasting benefit upon the people of the city, determined upon repairing this splendid work. An undertaking of such magnitude occupied a considerable period; it required three years of unremitting labour to complete it, and the expense was enormous. At length, in 1820, during the administration of Sir Charles Metcalfe, the whole was finished. All the inhabitants of the city, in a tumult of joy, went out to greet the approaching waters, shouting *Io-peans* to the government which gave them the long-desired blessing, and casting garlands of flowers, ghee, oil, and spices, into the stream refreshing their eyes and giving such welcome promises of fertility and abundance. Fortunately, the present rulers of India are persevering as well as enterprizing; for, in the course of a very few years, the canal again became dry, in consequence of a change in the channel of the Jumna, whose waters, flowing through another passage, no longer afforded the customary supply. The inhabitants of Delhi, with the usual Asiatic absence of foresight, had neglected the wells, which, previous to the opening of the canal, had furnished them, though inadequately, with the precious element. The expense of obtaining it was heavy, and to many almost ruinous; the gardens became deserts, and the failure of the rains increased the distress. The sufferings thus occasioned were not of long duration; as soon as it was practicable, the engineer officer having the charge of the canal, repaired the mischief, and a second jubilee took place, attended by similar festivals and similar thanksgivings, than which nothing could have been more gratifying to the English inhabitants of the imperial city.

The palace of the residency, within the walls of modern Delhi or Shahjehanabad, formerly belonged to Ali Merdan Khan, the nobleman beforementioned. It is a large irregular building, which has been added to it, and it has been altered to suit the taste and convenience of its successive owners, the banqueting-rooms being the work of Sir David Ochterlony; some of the older apartments are adorned with elaborate ornaments, and rich Mosaic paintings; it has a large garden at the back, laid out with the stately formality which is the usual style of Oriental pleasure-grounds, and the whole, though not particularly splendid, has a solemn and imposing air.

By strangers visiting Delhi, a presentation at the court of the fallen monarch is generally desired, though there are many Anglo-Indians who, with more than native apathy, pass through the city of the Moslem con-

querors of India with as little interest in the great Moghul as they have been accustomed to take in his effigy, which is so unaccountably impressed upon a pack of cards. The imperial palace, erected by Shah Jehan, is a very noble building. The outer wall in front is sixty feet high, battlemented on the top, and adorned with small round towers; the gateways are magnificent. The whole is of red granite, surrounded by a moat, and, though only tenable against arrows and musquetry, has an air of strength and grandeur. The entrance is exceedingly fine; a lofty gothic arch, in the centre of the tower, which forms the portal, leads to a splendid vestibule, and through a vaulted colonnade, to the inner court. A second gateway leads to another quadrangle, in which the *dewanee khas*, or hall of audience, is situated. The throne or pavilion of the great Moghul is of white marble, beautifully carved, inlaid with gold, and of curious construction. The roof, which was formerly vaulted with silver, is supported on richly-decorated pillars; around the cornice is the celebrated inscription, "If there be a paradise upon earth, it is this, it is this!" The throne of marble, embellished with gilded ornaments, stands in the centre of this pavilion; it rises about three feet from the floor, and is canopied by a drapery of cloth of gold bordered with seed-pearl; there are no steps in front, the monarch entering from the rear, with his sons and favoured courtiers, and the rest of the assemblage standing round on the pavement beneath. The quadrangle, in which this singular edifice is placed, is extremely handsome, surrounded by profusely-ornamented buildings, and adorned with flowers and fountains. The king is seated, cross-legged, upon cushions, and, except upon occasions of state, does not affect great splendour of attire, being frequently entirely wrapped up in shawls, and shewing only a few valuable jewels to the eager eyes of European strangers. The court is, in fact, shorn of all its grandeur, and the monarch, painfully conscious of his own degradation, can only be reconciled to the exhibition of himself, for the sake of the revenue afforded by the gold mohurs, which are offered as *nuzzurs* at every presentation. The whole ceremonial of the reception at this once all-powerful court has dwindled away to a mere farce. Formerly, the distribution of the khillauts, or dresses of honour, was an affair of the greatest importance, and may, probably, still be considered so by the natives, amongst whom the dependent king yet maintains the shadow of his power. The personal rank and the degree of estimation, in which the person receiving the gift is held, are decided by the number of articles and the value of the materials composing the khillaut: swords with embroidered belts, the hilts and scabbards being of embossed silver, or set with precious stones, shields rimmed with silver, daggers richly ornamented, splendid turbans, shawls in pairs, cummerbunds and handkerchiefs, gold and silver muslins, Benares brocades, strings of pearls and other jewels, are comprehended in the khillauts given to the favourites whom native monarchs delight to honour. Sometimes, these rich gifts will consist of a hundred and one articles; seventy-five is a more common, and five the lowest number; these last are always of inferior quality: the greater the

quantity the more rich the materials, so that the cost and value may be calculated by the number bestowed. The investiture of khillauts takes place in the king's presence, who, when desirous of paying a mark of peculiar respect, places a turban on the head of the favoured person; on other occasions, he merely touches the articles with his hand, and the rest of the ceremony is left to the officers of state. These magnificent presents are not wholly disinterested marks of sovereign beneficence: the individual who receives them is always expected to make an adequate return, and to present a *nuzzur* corresponding with his rank and the value of the kingly gift. The khillauts presented at Delhi to the European visitants of the court are the merest frippery imaginable, and are said, with some appearance of truth, to be manufactured from the cast-off finery of the ladies of the zenana: wreaths of tinsel flowers, coarse silvered muslin, and still coarser shawls, with girdles and gewgaws of the most trumpery description, dear at the price of the few gold mohurs which are paid for them, are graciously bestowed upon the civil and military officers of the Company, who are required to masquerade in this barbarous finery, which is put on, or rather hung on, over their ordinary attire. An officer in full uniform, with a silver muslin tunic dangling from his shoulders, or arrayed in a robe of flowered gauze stuck with tinsel and edged with faded ribbons, a flimsy scarf fluttering from his cocked hat, or a tiara of false stones encircling the plain round beaver of a civilian, are objects continually offered to the view of spectators, who must have very rigid countenances not to betray the ridicule which they excite. The custom now would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance, it having become nothing more than a very absurd piece of formality, rendered as cheap as possible, in order to suit the purses of those who wish to make their salaam to the king. On visits of state, by functionaries of rank in the service, the expenses are paid by the Government; to private individuals repairing alone to the hall of audience, the cost is four gold mohurs, about eight pounds, not including a khillaut, which is only given on particular occasions, and forms an extra-expense.

The court of Delhi is still a place of considerable political intrigue; the numerous native tributaries to the British Government have always points of great importance to themselves to settle, which they endeavour to obtain by those crooked paths of diplomacy which Asiatics delight to tread; and persons attached to the residency, from the highest to the lowest, are directly or indirectly assailed by stimulants supposed to be all-powerful over every part of the East. The trade of Delhi is very extensive, particularly in shawls, for which it is a grand mart; a constant intercourse is kept up between this city and Cashmere, whence the splendid fabrics so much prized all over the civilized world are brought in immense quantities, some plain, to have borders sewed upon them, others to be embroidered in silk or gold, whence they derive the name of Delhi shawls. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the Delhi needle-work, which is in the highest esteem throughout Asia, and eagerly coveted by the rich of both sexes, the caftans of the men being often of velvet edged with rich embroidery. The gold-

smiths are also celebrated beyond those of any other Indian city, and eminently merit their high reputation. It is difficult for persons, best-acquainted with the *chef-d'œuvres* of European artizans, to imagine the surprising beauty of the Delhi work, the *champac* necklaces in particular, so called from the flower whose petals it resembles. They do not succeed so well in cutting and arranging precious stones, though they are improving very fast from the instructions native workmen now obtain when in the employment of English jewellers at Calcutta. There are a great many carvers of stone and ivory in Delhi, but they have not attained to any thing approaching perfection in their art. A new and curious branch of Indian *bijouterie* has, however, sprung up, under the auspices of an English lady; it consists of ivory medallions, on which the principal buildings of the neighbourhood, the Kootub Minar, &c., are very delicately painted; these are set in gold and worn as necklaces, or sent as presents by the fair portion of the European community, and, though not of much value, are both curious and ornamental.

The gratifications afforded by Delhi, as a station for Europeans, must depend entirely upon the tastes and pursuits of those to whom the chances of the service have made it a temporary abode; for, with the exception of a few persons, whose appointment may be considered to be fixed for life, a constant change is taking place in the society. The number of Europeans is not very great, and the amazing superiority in rank and station, possessed by the civilians over the military, produces a jealousy exceedingly inimical to social intercourse. A dearth of unmarried ladies is frequently a subject of complaint, and when this happens at a period in which no stranger of rank is a visitant to the imperial city, gaities of every kind are in a state of suspension. Whenever any great person is passing through Delhi, the residency is always a scene of festivity to those who have not excluded themselves from its hopitalities through a dread of compromising their dignity by appearing to court the ruling powers, a prejudice which is the bane of society in India, and unfortunately fostered by the folly of a few vain-glorious civilians, who, however, form a very small proportion of the whole body. In a place like Delhi, where natives of rank fancy they consult their own interest in administering to the pride and vanity of their European rulers, a pompous, ostentatious official is rendered unbearable to all save the train of parasites such personages will always have about them. The entertainments given by the resident are usually of a very magnificent description; the gardens are illuminated by coloured lamps, and the banquets have all the abundance considered so essential to splendour by the native purveyors. Moosulman gentlemen of rank frequently give parties to the European visitants at Delhi, in which ladies are included, and at these, the nautch or dancing-girls are invariably introduced: the *prima donna*, named Alfina, is a very celebrated *artiste*, outscreaming all her contemporaries, and keeping possession of the floor when vainly-aspiring rivals are desired to sit down. Sometimes five or six sets of these inharmonious vocalists appear together, all singing at the same time, after the fashion of a Dutch chorus, the natives

not having an idea of making their voices accord with each other. The dancing, though not equally barbarous, is exceedingly tiresome, when, as in the presence of ladies, it is circumscribed within the bounds of propriety; but there are some European gentlemen who acquire the native taste for an exhibition which, when addressed to male eyes alone, is said to be not particularly decorous.

The horror, with which even those Asiatics who adopt foreign fashions in equipages and house-furniture regard the manners and customs of the Europeans brought in close contact with them, is sometimes openly displayed by urgent remonstrances to those for whom they have contracted a friendship; but this is nothing, compared to the expression of their disgust in private. In Delhi, the opinions entertained upon the subject are widely, though secretly, circulated through the medium of the native *ukhbars*, scandalous chronicles, very much resembling a few of our English newspapers, except that they are in manuscript, the language is Persian, and the editors do not scruple to write at full length the names of those who are the subjects of the most atrocious libels. It is not very easy for a European to procure a sight of the animadversions passed upon the conduct of himself or his friends; some artifice is requisite to obtain samples of the method employed to amuse the reading portion of the native community at the expense of persons differing so widely in the habits of their public and private life. As the writers are not very scrupulous in the language they use, there is not a little difficulty in making an extract, which will display the spirit of their comments, without shocking the eye by coarseness of expression. The following description of a European entertainment will convey some idea of the estimation in which such promiscuous meetings are held. "The *gentlemen of exalted dignity* had a great feast last night, to which all the military chiefs and lieutenants were invited. There was a little hog on the table, before Mr. ——, who cut it in small pieces, and sent some to each of the party; even the women ate of it. In their language, a pig is called *ham*. Having stuffed themselves with the unclean food, and many sorts of flesh, taking plenty of wine, they made for some time a great noise, which doubtless arose from drunkenness. They all stood up two or four times, crying 'hip! hip!' and roared before they drank more wine. After dinner, they danced in their licentious manner, pulling about each other's wives." Here follows a bit of personal scandal: "Captain ——, who is staying with Mr. ——, went away with the latter's lady (arm-in-arm), the palanquins following behind, and they proceeded by themselves into the bungalow: the wittol remained at table, guzzling red wine." The uncourteous, ungracious manner, which too many Englishmen assume towards the natives, is touched off with truth and spirit in the following paragraph: "The Government has manifested singular want of sense in appointing Mr. —— to be —— at ——. The man is a capacious blockhead, and very hot-tempered; he can do no business himself, yet he has the extreme folly to be angry when abler persons wish to do it for him. When the most respectable Hindoostanee gentlemen waited

upon him yesterday, he just stood up, half-dressed, when they salaamed, and said, 'well, what do you want?' And when they answered 'only to pay our respects,' he growled out '*jow*' (go)." This sort of rudeness is, indeed, but too common, and seems to excite the native ire as much as dancing, wine-bibbing, and eating the flesh of pigs. Even the highest person in the state is not exempt from the lampoons of these purveyors of scandal, as the following extract will attest: "The European king and his viziers, having heard that the governor-general is a fool, exceedingly slack in managing affairs, he is to be recalled, and a clever lord sent out to save Bengal."

Native opinion is held in great scorn, and set at defiance, by the European residents of India, who, with the solitary exception of a few, refusing to eat pork, out of deference to the prevailing prejudice, indulge themselves in every thing that appears to be most hateful to the surrounding multitude. But the excesses of which they are guilty would be excused, or overlooked, were they more anxious to make themselves popular by affability and kindness of demeanour. In India, public admiration is not an evanescent feeling, or liable to the mutations which attend it in Europe. The people of Hindoostan have no caprice in their affections, nor do they forget the benefits they have received. Instances have been known at Delhi of natives flocking to condole with a resident on his disgrace by the British Government, notwithstanding their hopes and expectations from his favour were at an end. And yet many persons, who have never for a single instant endeavoured to conciliate the people over whom they have been placed in authority, with power to render them happy, by accepting their services or courtesies with corresponding kindness, are loud in their invectives against native insincerity and ingratitude. It is precisely those, whose pride and insolence have rendered them objects of dislike, who thus animadvert upon the character of the people of Hindoostan.

Delhi is considered to be one of the hottest places in India, owing, probably to the arid nature of the country all around it, the immense quantity of buildings, which become so many reflectors, and the exceeding fury of the fiery *simoom*, which blows until ten o'clock at night, and sometimes does not subside during the twenty-four hours. This kind of weather lasts four months, and European residents must content themselves with in-door amusements the whole period of its duration. The rains and the cold season are both very agreeable; but there is one plague from which the city and its environs never are exempt, that of flies,—which come in armies similar to those which invaded Egypt in the time of Pharoah. In addition to the usual number of *chicks*, the blinds with which the doors and windows of English houses are furnished, the outer verandahs are carefully closed in with this pretty and useful manufacture of split bamboo, to secure the interiors from the hosts of winged enemies which would otherwise pervade the whole atmosphere. Persons living in tents, in the cold weather, are almost driven mad by the torments inflicted by these disgusting assailants. The natives wrap themselves up in a cloth, and lie down, preferring the chances

of suffocation, as the smallest evil of the two; but the European must either submit to the constant attendance of a domestic, with a chowrie, to beat them off, or arm himself with patience to endure.

These, however, and other inflictions of the climate, are amply compensated by the endless gratification afforded to intellectual minds by the number of interesting objects which greet the spectator on every side. A life might be spent in rambling over the ruins of old Delhi, and subjects for contemplation still remain. Next to the palace, the most striking building of Shahjehanabad is the *Jumma Musjid*, a magnificent mosque, erected on the summit of a rock of considerable height, ascended by three fine flights of steps. Three handsome gateways lead into a quadrangle of the noblest dimensions, paved with granite, inlaid with marble, and surrounded on three sides with an open cloister. Along this splendid area, which has a marble tank or reservoir of water in the centre, the visitor is conducted to another flight of steps, the ascent to the mosque, a superb hall, flanked with minarets, and entered by three lofty Gothic arches crowned with marble domes. From the interstices of the piazza of this fine square, very picturesque views are obtained; it has not the delicacy of finish of the pearl mosque at Agra, but its proportions are much finer, and its situation, upon so commanding an eminence, gives it a great advantage over other celebrated Moghul temples. The Jumma Musjid was the work of Aurungzebe, who, like many other usurpers, endeavoured to gain a reputation for piety; and the better to impose upon a credulous multitude, who might have attributed his desire to gain the throne, by the imprisonment of his father and the murder of his brothers, to ambitious motives, clothed himself in the rags of a faqueer, and in this humble guise sought the shrine of the Jumma Musjid, to pray for the success of his rebellious army. This mosque is kept in good repair by a grant of the English Government; it is much frequented by the faithful, of whom many hundreds may be seen at a time, prostrate on the pavement. It is also the resort of numerous beggars, and the poorer classes of travellers, who find all the shelter which the climate renders necessary in the nooks and recesses of the building. There are other mosques which, from their antiquity or the historical circumstances connected with them, excite a good deal of curiosity; and the new suburb, called, after its projector, *Trevelyanpore*, under the village of Paharee, built to supply habitations for the increasing population of the city, is sufficiently interesting to attract a visit from strangers. The plan has been much approved for its elegant simplicity, though of course there are divers opinions concerning it. The centre, a large quadrangle, called Bentinck Square, is entered by four streets, opening from the middle of each side, and not at the angles, according to the usual European custom. The whole extent of the streets, which are ninety feet in width, and the façade of the square, present an unbroken front of Doric columns, supporting a piazza behind, in which are commodious shops and dwelling houses, ranged with great regularity. The four triangular spaces at the back, formed by the arms of the cross, are intended for stable and court-yards for the cattle and bullock-carts belonging to the inhabitants.

In the event of Trevelyanpore becoming a place of native resort, a plan for increasing its extent has been laid down, and a native gentleman of great wealth is constructing a magnificent gateway, of corresponding architecture, fronting the Lahore gate of Delhi, which will lead to a circus, the centre of which is to be adorned with a cenotaph to the memory of a young British officer, a friend of Mr. Trevelyan, the founder of this new quarter, which has not yet, however, been much sought after as a residence by the native population.

The grand object of attraction, in the neighbourhood of Shahjehanabad, is the *Kootub Minar*, a magnificent tower, 242 feet in height, which rises in the midst of the ruins of old Delhi, at the distance of nine miles south of the modern city. It is not known by whom or for what purpose this splendid monument was erected; and conjecture, weary of a hopeless task, is now content to permit its origin to remain in obscurity. According to the general supposition, it was erected in the thirteenth century; but this is not certain, nor can it be ascertained whether the founder was Moslem or Hindoo, though the majority of opinions inclines to the latter. The great architectural beauty of this wonderful building, the height of the column, supposed to exceed that of any other in the world, its amazing strength, the richness of the materials, and the magnificence and variety of its embellishments, combine to render it the surpassing wonder of a land abounding in buildings of the highest degree of splendour and interest. The extraordinary elegance and grandeur of this remarkable tower have preserved it from the ruin with which it has been lately threatened; the Government, anxious to preserve so valuable a relic of Indian antiquity, directed its restoration and repair,—a difficult and somewhat hazardous work, which has been admirably performed by Major Smith, of the engineers. From the summit, which is ascended by a spiral staircase, the view is of the most sublime description; a desert, covered with ruins full of awful beauty, surrounds it on all sides, watered by the snake-like Jumna, which winds its huge silvery folds along the crumbling remains of palaces and tombs. In the back-ground, rises the dark lofty walls and frowning towers of an ancient fortress, the stronghold of the Pytaun chiefs; and the eye, wandering over the stupendous and still beautiful fragments of former grandeur, rests at last upon the white and glittering mosques and minarets of the modern city, closing-in the distance, and finely contrasting, by its luxuriant groves and richly flowering gardens, with the loneliness and desolation of the scene beneath. The tomb of the emperor Humayoon, the father of Acbar, a monarch pre-eminent in misfortune, but of whom some fine chivalric tales are told, stands at a short distance from the Kootub Minar; there are other mausoleums also of great beauty and splendour, amid which that of Sufter Jung, a fortunate military adventurer, is worthy of mention. Another place of great interest in the neighbourhood is a gigantic astronomical observatory, supposed to be the work of Jey Sing, a Hindoo rajah, who flourished in the seventeenth century. The dial is still in good repair, a stupendous work, of which the gnomon, of solid masonry, is sixty feet high. It is not possible to convey any idea by description of these enormous instruments, but persons desirous to make themselves acquainted with them have only to consult the splendid and accurate views taken by Mr. Daniell. The Pytaun fortress, which forms so conspicuous an object from every terrace in the neighbourhood, constitutes another of the lions of old Delhi; the lapse of seven hundred years has done little towards the reduction of the solid walls and massive towers of this fine old place, which is now chiefly celebrated for its tank or *bowlee*, embosomed within high picturesque buildings, which rise from twenty to sixty feet above the surface of the water,—a place of delightful coolness in the hot season, the sun not shining upon it for more than three hours a-day. It is deep as well as dark, and in the cold weather immersion cannot be very agreeable; yet the idle parties of young men, who frequent the spot, take perhaps greater delight in the exploits of a few poor creatures, who pick up a precarious subsistence by plunging into the flashing waters, than in more legitimate objects of interest. Some of these will venture, for the sake of a rupee, from a very perilous height, springing from the dome of a neighbouring mosque down to the abyss below, sixty or seventy feet, and disappearing frightfully, the waters resuming their tranquillity before these desperate adventurers can rise again to the surface. Of course, amongst Europeans, there will always be persons sufficiently inhuman to encourage these barbarous feats; the few intellectual pilgrims, who wander amidst the wrecks of by-gone splendour, must make up their minds to endure sights and scenes of the most incongruous nature:—pic-nic parties bivouacking in the tombs, and being entertained at their repasts by the performances of a set of nautch girls; young men amusing themselves with a game of quoits; and groups of flirting unimaginative women, speculating on the probabilities of getting up a quadrille.

WEDDING AMUSEMENTS OF THE JÁTS OF BHURTPORE.

Mr. J. S. Lushington, who was present at the marriage of the present raja of Bhurtpore, in 1832, relates the following among the amusements of the bride and bridegroom, after the ceremony:—

"One is the untying of the *kankan*, or bracelet of *kúsa* grass, which, previous to the marriage, is bound on the right hand of the bride and left of the bridegroom. Being seated opposite each other, they proceed to unravel the knots and mazes of their respective *kankans*. Should the husband succeed in undoing his wife's bracelet before she has untied his, the feat is considered typical of his future superiority in domestic life, and great rejoicings are immediately made by his relations; if, on the other hand, the lady should first unravel the bracelet, her friends celebrate her dexterity in noisy and triumphant songs. A curious game of chance also takes place between the newly-married couple. A large tub or cauldron of water is placed before them, and jewels, gold mohurs, and rupees are thrown into it. The bride and bridegroom plunge their hands into the basin, and whoever succeeds in extracting the largest quantity of jewels or money, at one dip, wins the game."

ACCOUNT OF THE JAIN TEMPLES ON MOUNT ABÚ.

BY LIEUTENANT BURNES.

The mountain of Abú, Abují, or Abúghad, is situated near the 25th degree of north latitude and 73° 20′ of east longitude, in the district of Sekrúí and province of Márwár, about forty miles N.E. by E. of the camp of Dísa. The magnificent temples are erected at the small village of Dilwarra, about the centre of the mountain, which has an elevation of about 5,000 feet, where the summit is extremely irregular and studded with peaked hills. There are four in number, all of marble, and two of them of the richest kind. They are dedicated to Párasnáth, or "the principal of the deified saints, who according to their creed have successively become superior gods," and who are believed to amount to the number of twenty-four, or as some told me, to have appeared, like the Hindú gods, in twenty-four different Avatárs.

These are the gods of the Jain, Shráwak, or Banian castes, who are a gloomy tribe of atheistical ascetics, not unlike the Budhists, "who deny the authority of God and a future state; believe that as the trees in an uninhabited forest spring up without cultivation, so the universe is self-existent; that the world, in short, is produced, as the spider produces his web, out of its own bowels; and that, as the banks of a river fall of themselves, there is no supreme destroyer." "They also deny the divine authority of the *Védas*, and worship the great Hindú gods as minor deities only:" but Mr. Colebrooke and other eminent scholars have already given the most minute description of this class of people and their worship. The above abstract of their tenets will at once show how little acceptable the followers of Párasnáth can be to orthodox Hindús; and the costly materials of Jain temples are therefore attributable, not to the holiness of the gods to whom they are dedicated, but to the riches that are to be so generally found among the Banians, their votaries.

Jain temples are to be met with in Guzerát, Kattywár, Cutch, and Parkur, as well as in other countries both in the southern and northern parts of the Peninsula; but next to those on Abú, the most celebrated ones on the western side of India are at Politana and Girnar in Kattywár, at both of which places also they have been built on the tops of hills. The antiquity of the schism between this and the Hindú sect is not accurately ascertained, but the oldest temple on Abú appears to have been built An. Vicramajit 1016 (A.D. 959), or something more than 800 years ago.

The temple now alluded to is dedicated to Rikabdeo (or, as Mr. Ward has it, "Rishubhu-devu"), the founder of the sect and first in order of their deified saints, and is known by the name of Adísurji deval. The four temples are built in the form of a cross, and this is the most westerly. It is in the figure of an oblong square, forty-four paces long by twenty-two wide (or perhaps one hundred feet by fifty); within the building, and in the centre of the area so inclosed, stands the pagoda, in which the great image of the god is placed facing eastward. In front of this there is an octagon of twenty-four feet, supporting, on pillars and arches of marble, a cupola of the same. The pillars may be from twelve to fifteen feet high. The entrance to the temple is from a small door opposite this cupola, and the grandeur of the building is discoverable at once on entering it, and has a very imposing effect. On all sides of the area there is a colonnade, the long sides having a double row of pillars supporting small domes, within each of which are cells in the walls to the number of fifty-six, in all of which are marble images of the god. In the south-west

corner, and in a chamber detached from the building, is a colossal figure of Néminath, cut in black stone.

The whole of the building is of the richest white marble, superbly cut into numerous devices; and it is worthy of remark that there is not an inch of stone unornamented, and not two domes of the same pattern, though 133 in number, and all are carved. The grand dome is a most chaste piece of workmanship, and so light do the pillars appear, that it could hardly be imagined they could support the superincumbent weight.

Adjoining to this building is a room called "Háthísál," or the Elephant Hall, which seems once to have also had a roof of domes, and in which are the figures of ten marble elephants, with drivers, each about four feet high, and caparisoned in the modern style of those of the native princes, with every rope, tassel, and cloth beautifully and correctly carved, and apparently, the cars and riders excepted, from one block of marble. The workmanship is exceedingly good, and the representation of the animal is very superior to Indian sculpture in general.

The floor of this room is of black marble, while that of the temple is of white. At the door there is a large equestrian statue of the founder, who, in an inscription, is described as "Bímalnáth, a Banian of Chandoulí, to whom the gods had been propitious." It is rudely executed, and is evidently the workmanship of later days.

The whole of this temple is said to have occupied a period of fourteen years in building, and to have cost eighteen crores of rupees, in addition to fifty-six lacs spent in levelling the side of the hill on which it is built.

The next temple to be described is the northern one, which is dedicated to Néminath, the twenty-second deified saint of the Jains. It is, with regard to design and material, much the same as the one mentioned; but, although of equal length, it is ten paces wider, from which addition the architect has been able to make the colonnade double on all sides without contracting the area too much, and which has a good effect. The pagoda of the god is in the centre, and faces the west. It has also a cupola in front of it, the same as the other in size, though far inferior in execution: but the greatest ornament in this temple, and indeed on Abú, is a portico between this cupola and the pagoda. It is supported by pillars, and the roof is formed by nine small domes most exquisitely carved. The stones on both sides the entrance of the temple are deeper cut than any marble I ever saw; and, if I mistake not, approach in resemblance to Hogarth's line of beauty. This part of the building is said to have cost eighteen lacs of rupees, and I can well credit the people who gave me the information.

All round the temple and in front of the colonnade, small images of the god are placed, to the number of forty-six, in front of each of which are two sculptured domes.

The east side of the building is not divided into compartments, but consists of one long room, in which are placed ten marble elephants, which are more minutely carved than those described, the very twisting of the ropes being represented. In rear of these are the images of the different contributors to the "holy undertaking," rudely cut out in stone, and represented as holding purses full of money ready to be appropriated. There are inscriptions under all these figures, mentioning at length the names of the different "pious individuals," most of whom appear to have been Banians.

In the south-western corner of the building are two inscriptions cut in

marble and fixed into the wall, but they are in such a good state of preservation that it becomes very questionable if they are of the same age as the temples. They are in the Bálbad character, and giving (as I learnt from the people, there being no one who could read them with me) a genealogical account of the different founders and their relatives. Above the niches containing the smaller images, there are also inscriptions, with the names of the builders, in Gúzerátí character. From all of these it appears that this temple was built An. Vicr. 1293, or A.D. 1236, nearly 600 years since, by two brothers, Bast and Fest Pál, Banians, also of the ruined city of Chandoulí, and one of whom is said to have been *kámdár* to the Delhi emperor. The building is said to have cost twelve crores of sonias, a coin equivalent to ten rupees, in addition to the expense of the portico; and although it is superior to the other temple, this is undoubtedly an exaggeration.

The sculpture of the small domes in this pagoda, from being of a higher order of architecture than the others, deserves remark. In several of them are representations of the gods; in particular a group of the procession of Indra, king of the gods, who is believed to have descended from heaven at the birth, marriage, and installation of Rikabdeo; also another of Néminάth's marriage, both of which are pretty well executed in marble. Nothing more attracted my notice, however, than the group next to the one just described, it being a representation of one of the Mahommedan emperors of Delhí. I observed also that very common ornaments throughout the temple were small Mahommedan tombstones.

Superstition has, however, pre-eminently shown itself in the portico. While admiring its beauty I observed the capital of one of the pillars to be of coarse unpolished black stone, which induced me to ask the cause of such a disfiguration; when the people informed me that it had been done intentionally to keep off the evil eye, as in a place like this, where all was beauty, it would inevitably fall and become bewitched if there were no foil. The floor of this temple is of mixed marble, being both black and white; and under the great dome there is a slab of yellow marble, said to have been brought from Jesalmír.

The two remaining temples are about 365 years old, and very inferior, both as to workmanship and materials, when compared with the others. Under the dome of the southern one, there is some attempt at mosaic work, and the floor is inlaid with five different kinds of marble.

The whole of these temples are in a good state of preservation, notwithstanding the attempts that have been made to destroy them. The tails, trunks, and riders of the elephants have been broken off, though since replaced; and the dome of Adesirjí-dewal is cracked in one or two places. The earthquake of 1819 is said to have had some effect on these buildings, but although the Brahmans and Jains formerly carried on violent controversies, it does not appear that the former injured the Jain temples. The natives themselves speak with horror of the oppression of a Mahommedan prince known to them by the name of *Bogra Badshah*, who is said to have ordered the temples in Abú to be levelled. Natives are at all times but bad chronologists, nor are they in this instance able to give any distinct account either of the time or of the individual whose name excites such irritating feelings.

It is on record, however, that a sultan of Ahmedábád in Guzerát, by name Máhmúd Begra, sent a force to levy tribute on the Parsees, A.D. 1450, and from the similarity of names, and the connection that subsisted between two

such mercantile places as Ahmedábád and Chandoulí, it does not appear to me at all improbable that this is the individual.* The hand of time is now, however, fast injuring these buildings, and, throughout, the marble gives signs of decay.

Without placing too much reliance on the inscriptions above alluded to, there is a circumstance which goes far to fix the date of these temples at a period when the Mahommedan power was great in India. All the figures are throughout represented with beards, which we know to be at variance with Hindú customs, and which is, without doubt, attributable to the same cause that induces the Hindú subjects of a Mahommedan government to follow the custom of their rulers, namely, submission to the powers that be. In Sind, at the present time, such is the custom of all Hindús, and it is perhaps owing to this that the Moslem rulers ever spared the temples of the submissive people they conquered. It is to the same cause, I presume, that we have the representation of the emperor of Delhi, though from the founder being his *kámdár*, it may be more easily accounted for.

With very few exceptions, the people on Abú do not worship at the temples of Dilwárra, and there are only one or two Gurjís at the place, who could give, from sheer ignorance, little or no information concerning the surrounding scene of grandeur. They have, however, one good quality, which our countrymen can well appreciate, a total freedom from all prejudice, so that we entered the *sanctum sanctorum* of the inner temple without a murmur on their part, nor did they object to our handling the gods themselves.

There were, besides, two inmates of the temples whom I must not omit to mention. They were women who had taken a vow of chastity, retired from the world, and dedicated themselves entirely to religion, or, as they themselves say, had become *sadú*. One of them was young, and had retired on the death of her husband. They spent their time in reading their religious books, which they readily showed, and were quite free from that prevailing reserve in Indian women, so much so, that they followed us through the *atria* of the temples, and were ever ready to explain, as far as in their power, the different objects of our curiosity.

It was from them I learnt the names of the twenty-four deified saints or gods of the Jains, which are as follows: 1, Rikabdeo; 2, Ajilnath; 3, Sambunάth; 4, Abumandjí; 5, Súmtanάth; 6, Padan Prabú; 7, Supárisnάth; 8, Chanda Prabu; 9, Subatanάth; 10, Sítalnάth; 11, Siansnάth; 12, Wáspují; 13, Bímalnάth; 14, Anandnάth; 15, Darnnάth; 16, Santínάth; 17, Kutonάth; 18, Aránάth; 19, Milnάth; 20, Muní Subartjí; 21, Nawínάth; 22, Néminάthjí; 23, Párisnάthjí; 24, Mahávarú; and it is not difficult to distinguish, by the expressive affix of "*jí*," even from among this long list, the favoured or favourite gods to whom the temples are dedicated.

I also learned from these people, that there are large assemblages of people on Abú at different but unfixed periods, and that they chiefly come from Guzerat, Márwár, Ajmere, Malwa, and Bombay, all of which, except the latter, are, in fact, the surrounding countries. The natives of India are, as it is well known, fond of perching their temples on the tops of hills and other remarkable places; and it is no doubt owing, as well to the isolated situation, as the great size of the mountain, that such a position has been chosen. There is,

* I should have been more disposed to attribute the injury which the temples of Abú have received to Máhmúd of Ghizni, who came by Ajmír into Guzerát, in 1024, through Patan, and who was so zealous in the destruction of Hindu gods and temples, and has been rendered famous by the demolition of the one at Patan Somnάth in Kattywar; but if the inscription be true, the whole of these temples, even the oldest of them, are of a posterior date to that conqueror's inroad.

however, no marble on Abú, and certainly at present, no roads by which the enormous blocks of it could have been brought up from the pits that are at the base of the mountain; so that it is to be presumed they have been destroyed.

From some specimens in my possession, it would seem that the summit of *Abú is granite*; but great part of the exposed rocks are in a state of decomposition, and break off in flakes.

The vicinity of Abú, though now without a large town, has been, as is discoverable from ruins, and according to tradition, a well-cultivated and thickly-peopled country.

About nine miles from Girwar, a village at the base of Abú, and half that distance or less from the Banâs river, are the ruins of a great and ancient city called Chandoulí, said to have been eighteen miles in circumference, and which is now without an inhabitant.

The natives have numerous fabulous accounts concerning the place, and believe it to have been one of eighty-four towns or villages that were destroyed by a "shower of stones" 300 years ago; and that a famine and scarcity of fuel ensuing, the people fled to Guzerát, and settled at Ahmedábád. I myself had not an opportunity of visiting the ruins of this city, but am informed that all its buildings are thrown down as if by an earthquake, the occurrence of which could, I have no doubt, be accurately assertained by inquiry on the spot. Its antiquity may be readily discovered from the temples on *Abú having* been built by the Banians of this once-opulent city, as proved by the inscriptions before alluded to, and great numbers of small marble images of Párasnáth, the same as those on Abú, being constantly dug from among the ruins.*

* From the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

GHUZUL

FROM THE TURKISH.

WHAT, like joys that bless thy home,
What can Eden give?
Banished from thy fairy dome,
Who in Heaven would live!

Though thy dagger's ruthless steel
Penetrate the breast,
Dearer far that pang to feel
Than the spirit blest.

While thy darts the bosom pierce,
Crowding stings of pain,
Who would, for each arrow fierce,
Breast unscathed retain.

Be the beam that lights my brow
Fair as glistening gold,
Were it worth the dust e'en now
O'er thy threshold rolled?

With this hand a moment given
But to touch thy hair,
To that joy could boon of Heaven,
Endless life, compare?

B. E. P.

THE KAZEE OF EMESSA.

ORIGIN OF THE STORY OF SHYLOCK.

THE origin of the story of Shylock the Jew, and the pound of flesh, in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, is now satisfactorily traced, like many, if not most, of the ancient tales of Europe, to the East. Sir Thomas Munro had the merit of the discovery,* but the entire story has never yet, we believe, been given to the English reader. The following version of it *was purchased* at Calcutta, about thirty years ago, by the gentleman who has favoured us with it. The MS. from which it *was taken once* belonged to the celebrated Claude Martin. The original author is of course unknown: the property of such compositions as this is lost through age.

There lived once, in the same city, an affluent Jew and an indigent Mussulman. The latter fell at length into such distress, that he went to the Jew, and begged a loan of a hundred dinars; saying that he had a favourable opportunity of trading with the money, and promising half the profits in return for the favour. The Jew, though a great miser, had long cast the eyes of affection on the Mussulman's wife, a woman of extraordinary beauty, but of strict chastity, and who was *fondly attached to her* husband. He hoped, however, that if he could involve the poor man in distress, and force her to intercede for him, he might gain his wicked purpose. With this motive, therefore, he spoke kindly, and said, "if you will give the pledge I shall require, you shall have the money without interest." The Mussulman, somewhat astonished at his liberality, asked what pledge he wanted; and the Jew replied, "consent that, in case you do not pay the money by a given day, I shall cut off a pound of flesh *from* your body." But the poor man, fearing the dangers and delays which might befal him, refused.

In a couple of months, however, being hard pressed by poverty and the hunger of his children, he came back and took the money; and the Jew had the precaution to call in several respectable men of the Mahomedan faith to witness the terms of their agreement.

So the Mussulman set off on his journey, which was prosperous; and sent the money in good time to his wife, that she might discharge the debt. But she, not knowing what pledge he had given, and being much perplexed by domestic difficulties, applied the money to her household purposes; and the penalty of the bond was *incurred*.

It was some time after this, that the Mussulman was joyfully returning, with large gains, and in the confident belief that he had escaped from the snares of the Jew, when he fell among thieves, who plundered him of all, and he came home as poor as he went out.

Presently, the Jew politely called to inquire after his health; and *next* day returned to claim the fulfilment of his bond. The luckless merchant told him his story; the relentless Jew replied, "my money or the pledge." And thus they went on some days in hot contention, till the neighbours interfering, advised them to refer the matter to the kazee.

To the kazee, accordingly, they went; who, after a patient hearing of the cause, decreed that the merchant had *forfeited* his pledge, and must submit to the penalty. But to this he would by *no means consent*; protesting against

* See his Life and Correspondence, vol. i. p. 64, and Malone's Edition of Shakespeare.

the legality of the decree, and claiming a right of appeal. Upon which the Jew desired him to name the judge with whose decision he would be content; and he selected the Kazee of Emessa, as a man of profound knowledge and strict justice. The Jew agreed to the appeal, on consideration that both parties should bind themselves to accept his judgment as final: and this point being settled, they set off together for the city of Emessa.

They had not gone far when they met a runaway mule, with his master in pursuit, who called out to them to stop the animal or turn him back; and the merchant, after several vain efforts, flung a stone at the beast, which knocked out his eye. Upon this the owner came up, and, seizing the poor merchant, accused him of blinding his mule, and insisted on the full value. To this, however, the Jew objected, as he had a prior claim; but he told him that he might come with them if he liked, and hear what the kazee might have to say in the matter. And so the muleteer joined them; and the three pursued their journey together.

At night they reached a village, and as it was dark, they went quietly to sleep on the flat roof of a house; but, by and bye, there was an uproar in the village; and the merchant, unable to resist the pleasure of mixing in the tumult, jumped suddenly down from the roof, and fell on a man who was sleeping below, and caused his death. The two sons of the deceased laid hands on the unfortunate man, and threatened to kill him in retaliation. But the Jew and the muleteer opposed their design, unless they would first satisfy their demands; and advised the young men to come along with them, and lay their complaint before the kazee. To this the heirs of the deceased consented; and the five proceeded next morning on their journey together.

Next day, they overtook a poor man whose ass had stuck in the mud, and which, with all his efforts, he could not get out. He begged them to help him; and while the others took hold each of one corner of the load, and he seized the bridle, the unlucky merchant lugged at the tail, which came off in his hands. The peasant was enraged, and said he must pay for the beast, which was now useless; but the others told him to be quiet, and come along with them, and tell his story to the judge.

Shortly after this they came to Emessa, and were astonished at seeing a venerable man, with a large turban, and a robe which came down to his heels, and riding on an ass; but disgracefully drunk, and vomiting: upon inquiry, they learnt that he was the censor.

A little while after, they reached the mosque, which they found full of people engaged in gambling. And passing on, they met a man tossing about on a bier, whom the people were carrying forth to his burial; and when he protested against the measure, appealing to the bystanders whether he were not alive, they assured them in reply, that he was certainly dead; and the poor man was buried.

Next morning, they presented themselves before the kazee, and began all at once to make their complaints; but the kazee told them to stop their clamour, and speak one at a time.

So the Jew began: "My lord, this man owes me a hundred dinars, upon the pledge of a pound of his flesh; command him to pay the money or surrender the pledge."

Now it happened that the kazee and the merchant were old friends; so when the kazee asked him what he had to say, he frankly confessed that what the Jew had alleged was all true; but he was utterly unable to pay the debt: hoping, no doubt, that the contract would be declared null. He was, therefore, astounded at hearing the kazee declare, that if he could not give the money, he must pay the penalty; and when the officers were commanded to prepare a sharp knife for the purpose, he trembled, and gave himself up for lost.

Then the kazee, turning to the Jew, said, "Arise, take the knife and cut off the pound of flesh from his body; but so that there be not a grain more or less. Your just right is one pound exactly; take either more or less, by ever so little, and I will make you over to the governor, who will put you to death." To which the Jew replied, "it is not possible to cut it exactly, there must needs be a little more or less." But the kazee told him, it must be a pound exactly, and that any other quantity, being unjustifiable, would involve him in guilt.

The Jew, being frightened at this interpretation of his right, renounced his claim, and said he would forgive the debt altogether. "Very well," said the kazee; "but if you have brought the man so far, on a claim which you cannot maintain, it is but reasonable that you should pay him for his time, and the support of his family during his absence."

The matter was then referred to arbitration, and the damages being assessed at two hundred dinars, the Jew paid the money and departed.

Next came the muleteer, and told his story; and the kazee asked him what the value of his mule was: the man said it was fully worth a thousand dinars before it lost its eye. "This is a very easy case," said the kazee; "take a saw, cut the mule in two; give him the blind half, for which he must pay you five hundred dinars, and keep the other side yourself." To this the man very much objected; because, he said, the mule was still worth 750 dinars; so he preferred putting up with his final loss, and would give up the suit.

The kazee admitted that he was at liberty to do so; but he must make amends to the man for such a frivolous and vexatious suit; and the poor muleteer kept his blind mule, and had to pay a hundred dinars in the shape of compensation to the merchant.

The next party were then called upon to state their grievance; and the kazee, on hearing how the man had been killed, asked the sons if they thought the roof of the college was about the height of the house that the merchant had jumped off from. They said they thought it was. Upon which he decreed, that the merchant should go to sleep on the ground, and that they should get upon the roof and jump down upon him: and that as the right of blood belonged to them equally, they must take care to jump both at once. They accordingly went to the roof; but when they looked below, they felt alarmed at the height, and so came down again; declaring that if they had ten lives, they could not expect to escape. The kazee said he could not help that; they had demanded retaliation, and retaliation they should have; but he could not alter the law to please them.

So they too gave up the claim; and with much difficulty got off, upon paying the merchant two hundred dinars for the trouble they had given him.

Last of all came the owner of the ass, and told the story of the injury which his poor beast had suffered. "What, another case of retaliation?" said the kazee. "Well, fetch my ass, and let the man pull off his tail." The beast was accordingly brought, and the man exerted all his strength to revenge the insult which had been put upon his favourite. But an ass which had carried the kazee was not likely to put up with such an indignity; and soon testified his resentment by several hearty kicks, which made the man faint. When he recovered, he begged leave to decline any further satisfaction; but the kazee said, it was a pity he should not have his revenge, and that he might take his

own time. But the more he pulled, the harder the vicious creature kicked; till at last the poor man, all bruises and blood, declared that he had accused the merchant falsely, for that his own donkey never had a tail. The kazee protested, however, that it was contrary to practice to allow a man to deny what he had once alleged; and that he must therefore maintain his suit. Upon which the poor fellow said, he saw how it was; he supposed he must pay as well as the rest; and he begged to know how much. So after the usual pretences and discussion, he was let off for a hundred dinars.

When all the plaintiffs had left the court, the kazee, collecting the different fines which he had imposed upon them, divided the whole amount into two equal shares, one of which he reserved for himself, and the other he gave to the merchant: but observing that the man sat still, and seemed very thoughtful, he asked if he was satisfied? "Perfectly so, my lord, and full of admiration of your wisdom and justice; but I have seen some strange sights since I came to this city, which perplex me; and I should esteem it a kindness if you would explain them."

The kazee promised to give him all the satisfaction in his power; and having learnt what had perplexed him, thus replied:—

"The vintners of this city are a very dishonest set of people, who adulterate the wine, or mix water with it, or sell it of an inferior quality. So the censor, every now and then, goes round to examine it; and if he should taste but ever so little at each place where it is sold, it will get at last into his head: and that is the way he got so drunk yesterday. The mosque where you saw them gambling has no endowment, and was very much out of repair; so it has been let for a gaming-house; and the profit will serve to put it in order as a place of worship. And as for the man who excited your compassion, I can assure you he was really dead, as I will shew you. Two months ago, his wife came into court, and pleaded that her husband had died in a distant city, and claimed legal authority for marrying again. I required her to produce evidence of his death; and she brought forward two credible witnesses, who deposed to the truth of what she said. I therefore gave a decree accordingly, and she was married. But, the other day, he came before me, complaining that his wife had taken another husband; and requiring an order that she should return to him; and as I did not know who he was, I summoned the wife before me, and ordered her to account for her conduct. Upon which she said, he was the man whom she had, two months ago, proved to be dead; and that she had married another by my authority. I then told the man that his death had been clearly established on evidence which could not be refuted; that my decree could not be revoked; and that all the relief I could afford him, was to give orders for his funeral."

The merchant expressed his admiration of the kazee's acuteness and wisdom, and thanked him for his impartial judgment in his own behalf, as well as for his great condescension in explaining these singular circumstances. And then came back to his own city, where he passed the rest of his days in the frugal enjoyment of the wealth which he had gained at Emessa.

Note.—It is necessary to add, for the information of those who may not be aware of the facts, that wine and gaming are strictly forbidden by the Mahomedan law; that, according to that law, evidence can never be received in support of a negative; so that a fact, which is legally established, cannot be refuted; and that the officer, who is called the *censor*, is one whose duty it is to look after the general morals of the city, to see that no fraudulent practices are used by the tradespeople, and to notice every instance of immoral or irregular conduct.

THE ORIENTALISTS OF SWITZERLAND.

JOHN HENRY HOTTINGER.

An essay, entitled "John Henry Hottinger, the Orientalist of the Seventeenth Century," by Dr. Hirzel, of Zürich, drawn up from documents at Zurich, contains some interesting particulars respecting this extraordinary man.

We possess so few memorabilia of the early Orientalists, that any biographical sketch is valuable, more particularly one of Hottinger, to whose labours we must refer the impulse which Oriental literature received on the continent. The materials which his predecessors at Zürich had collected were scanty and often incorrect, and a new field appeared to lie before him. Among the scholars who preceded him in this department, three alone merit notice. The first was Theodore Bibliander, professor of theology in Zürich (1531—1560), who began to apply the cognate dialects to the elucidation of the Hebrew.* Contemporary with him was a far greater man, Conrad Pellican, also professor of theology in Zürich, whose voluminous works display a most wonderful industry, too much confined, perhaps, to a particular subject. The Talmud and rabbinical writings constituted his chief study: with almost verbal accuracy, he translated the Targumin of Onkelos and Jonathan; David Kimchi's Commentaries on Genesis, Joshua, the Judges, Samuel, the Kings, all the Prophets and the Psalms; Aben Ezra and Salomo Yarchi on the Canonical Books of the Old Testament; Levi Ben Gerson's Commentary on the Proverbs and Daniel; the greatest part of his Commentary on the Historical Books; Moses Gerundensis; Abraham Peritzol's Commentary on Job; a great part of the *Talmud*, particularly the Babylonian and Hierosolymitan *Gemara;* and several treatises of Rabbi Rambam, better known as Maimonides. As his biographer, Louis Lavater, informs us, his object was, "*ut inde appareret, quanta cœcitas contigerit in Israel, post negatam veritatem coram Pilato.*" He also wrote commentaries on all the canonical and apocryphal books of the Old Testament, in which he developed the result of his acquaintance with the Jewish exegetical authors. These were published at Zürich, A.D. 1582, after his death. Many conceived it impossible that such a number of works could have proceeded from his pen, as Hottinger observes in his *Bibliotheca Tigurina;* but the acquaintance with the rabbinical style, which he must soon have acquired, would reduce the translations to little more than the toil of writing, and his own commentaries were doubtless in progress as he continued his translations and found apposite remarks.

At the end of the sixteenth century, Caspar Waspar appeared, who filled the professorships of Greek and Hebrew, at Zürich, from 1607 to 1625. He was a man eminently versed in the Oriental languages and history, but chiefly devoted his attention to Oriental numismatics.†

These were the most distinguished of Hottinger's predecessors at Zürich; and it is evident that, up to the beginning of the seventeenth century, Oriental literature in Switzerland was merely confined to first principles, and that the knowledge of the Arabic was very limited. Of the Persian and Turkish nothing appears to have been known.

But in that century Hottinger was born. With no greater aid than the materials which have been described, after the requisite preparatory studies,

* He published, 1535, *Institutiones Grammaticæ de Ling. Hebraicâ*, Tiguri;—1542, a Treatise *de Optimo Genere Grammaticorum Hebraicorum*, Basilii;—1543, *Emendatio Textûs Alcorani*, Basilii.

† His works are, 1601, *Elementale Hebraicum*, Bas.;—1611, *Elementale Chaldaicum*, Bas.;—1593 and 1619, *Grammatica Syra*, Lugd. Bat. And two books on the ancient coins of the Hebrews, Chaldees, Syrians, &c.

he entered on a hitherto unexplored path, and boldly advanced towards the penetralia of the East, unfolding by unwearied industry and mental vigour a new fountain of light, which soon spread over every part of Europe. In almost every branch of his investigations there was novelty and deep research: the sources whence he drew were chiefly untranslated MSS., which he applied with great facility and accuracy to the subject under examination. But this will appear more fully from his life.

John Henry Hottinger was born at Zürich on the 10th March 1620, where his father was the master of a vessel. He frequented the schools of that place, and distinguished himself at an early age by his diligence and quickness of comprehension. In the Collegium Carolinum, he exhibited a singular propensity to languages, and devoted most of his time to the study of them. With an accurate knowledge of Latin and Hebrew, he combined such facility and ease in Greek, that he was capable of translating any thing into it. At that time, the professor of Hebrew was John Jacob Wolf, who, being particularly interested in Hottinger, recommended him to study the Arabic as well as the Hebrew. "*Primas*," says Hottinger, "*quod sciam, literas Arabicas vidi in Erpenii Grammaticâ Arabicâ, ab eodem (Wolfio) mihi mutuata, sed ita tam horridas, ut earum lectione pene desperarim.*" In 1637, he had finished the customary lectures in his native city, and fortunately the then rector of the churches and university at Zürich determined to send a young man of such promise to perfect his studies in foreign parts, where he might associate with foreign scholars. At the public expense, therefore, he travelled, in March 1638, from Zürich, first to Geneva, where he heard Frederic Spanheim; but after two months, he left that place, and passed through France and the Netherlands to Gröningen, the object of his long-cherished wishes. At this period, Henry Alting, distinguished both as a lecturer and writer, taught at this university, from whom Hottinger promised to himself much help in his studies. Nor was he disappointed in his expectations. By his diligence he soon acquired Alting's friendship so far, that in the year 1638, he wrote to Breitinger, the Antistes of Zürich, respecting him, in very flattering terms.* During his residence at Gröningen, Matthias Pasor was his instructor in Arabic, and near this time he visited the famous Golius at Leyden, then a young man, who was himself also entirely devoted to the study of Oriental literature. This introduction, which was joyfully accepted, was passed to Hottinger by Alting's son, who then resided at Leyden. On his arrival at Leyden, in 1639, Golius received him into his house, and committed to him a part of the education of his children, leaving to him, nevertheless, sufficient time for his own studies. Here he lived, in daily intercourse with the great man whom he had long honoured, as the master of his favourite study, who had himself been long in the East, and possessed one of the richest collections of Oriental MSS. He had here the good fortune to meet with a Mohammedan, who lived with him in Golius' house, of whose instructions in Turkish and Arabic he so diligently availed himself, that he could speak the latter at least fluently. This was probably Ahmed Ibn Ali, of Morocco, whom he has frequently mentioned in his writings. From such a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, Hottinger was easily able to make such vast and rapid strides. During his residence of fourteen months at Leyden, he transcribed so many Arabic MSS., that Golius once said, "Hottinger has, during his short residence at Leyden, transcribed more books than many would be able to read in their whole lives;" adding

* *Hottingerus singulare quid pollicetur cum in ceteris studiorum partibus, tum in linguis Orientalibus, in quibus præceptore utitur Judæo, ex oriente ad nos delato. Est non minus constantia simul, quam ingenii ac memoriæ excellentia commendabilis.*

that, among all his contemporaries, he knew no one who had advanced so far in the knowledge of the Oriental languages and literature.*

He had nearly resolved to visit the East himself; for, in 1641, William Boswell, being nominated envoy from the United Netherlands to Constantinople, endeavoured to persuade Hottinger to accompany him, as chaplain of the mission. Golius exerted himself strenuously to recommend the proposal, as, from Hottinger's residence in Constantinople, he promised much advantage to himself, principally with regard to the obtainment of MSS. Urged by all his friends not to throw away such an opportunity of perfecting himself in his favourite studies, he became desirous of the journey; but his native country had heard of his vast progress, and recalled him to be the ornament of his home, not of a foreign land. Still he was inclined to travel through England and France. By the recommendations with which the Dutch scholars furnished him, he had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the great men of his age, who received him with respect and affection. In England, he visited Jacob Usher, who, at the sight of the multitude of Arabic MSS. which he had transcribed, burst out into rapture, and clapping him on the shoulders said, "*Tantum, amice, industria potest!*" He also visited John Selden and Edward Pococke at Oxford, and Whelock at Cambridge. In France, he saw and conversed with the celebrated Hugo Grotius, the Syrian, Gabriel Sioniba, Capellus, Dallæus, and many other scholars of the time; and at last returned to his native city about the end of the year 1641. In the following year, which was the twenty-second of his age, he filled the professorship of ecclesiastical history in the Collegium Carolinum, and in the year 1643, obtained that of catechetics in the Collegium Humanitatis, which was the preparatory school to the former, together with that of Hebrew, which, on account of his attainments, was changed into a professorship of the Oriental tongues. After his death it was again limited to Hebrew; and since him there has been no Oriental professor in Zürich.

Heidegger relates an interesting anecdote of his knowledge of Hebrew. "When I was at Heidelberg with Hottinger, we once met a rabbi and his son, whom the father had long laboured to teach Hebrew. When the rabbi heard the facility with which Hottinger conversed with him in Hebrew, he broke out into a boisterous passion with his son, fell upon him furiously, and beat him most soundly before our eyes, exclaiming, "Thou idle one, long as I have taught thee Hebrew, now thou allowest thyself to be excelled in it by a Christian."

In the year 1644, he first appeared as a writer, with his *Exercitationes Anti-Morinianæ*, which were received with the greatest applause, and from this period scarcely a year elapsed without some new work from his pen. Hence he became well-known all over Europe, and towards the end of his life reckoned as many as 117 correspondents: in Switzerland he corresponded with Buxtorf, Wetstein, Grynæus, &c.; in Germany with Fred. Spanheim, Sebast. Schmid, Ludolph, Hermann Conring, Duke Augustus of Brunswick, the Landgravine Hedwig Sophia of Hesse-Kassel, &c.; in Holland with Henry and Jacob Alting, Golius, Matth. Pasor, John Cocceius, Leusden, Ant. Perizonius, Hoornbeck, Peter Montanus, Henry von Diest, &c.; in Sweden with Elias Terser, and Ericus Odelius; in England with Edw. Pococke and John Duræus; in France with Capellus, Clericus, and Frank Turretin; and in

* In an early epistle of Golius to Professor Wolf at Zurich, dated 25th Sept. 1640, he writes: "*Hottingerum primum ante sesquiannum hac transeuntem vidi: cœleste aliquid in illo elucere mihi videba*

Silesia and Italy with some of less celebrated names. His house was also frequented by the most illustrious scholars of the age from all countries.

In 1653, besides the professorship of logic and rhetoric, a canonry, united with the professorship of the Old Testament and controversy, was bestowed upon him; but the indefatigable scholar, of his own accord, retained also his former post, excepting that he exchanged catechetics for ecclesiastical history. It is scarcely conceivable that a man, who was employed in so many departments, should have executed them all with such credit to himself: for he was also engaged in political missions, and in 1659 was appointed envoy from the government of Zürich to the Duke of Würtemberg, and in 1663 to Swabia. Zürich was proud of her ornament, and foreign universities envied her also on his account; among these, principally, Heidelberg, the oldest of the German universities; to which, in May 1655, he was invited by Count Palatine Carl Ludwig, who had long been devising means to restore the university to its former flourishing state. Although his friends urged him not to refuse the distinguished post which was offered to him, the members of his own body were disinclined that he should leave them. However, in June of the same year, he was formally called to the professorship of the Old Testament and the Oriental languages, and the government of Zürich, to meet the views of the Count Palatine, came to the resolution that Hottinger should remain three years at Heidelberg, without vacating his posts in their university. He therefore was obliged to take the degree of doctor of theology, as the statutes at Heidelberg required it. On the 8th of July 1655, he therefore went to Basle, where he was created doctor, under the rectorship of Peter Falkeisen and the deanery of Buxtorf, on the 26th of July, and on the 16th of August he held, at Heidelberg, his inaugural dissertation. To this place many of his pupils from Zürich followed him. Soon after, the management of the restored Collegium Sapientiæ was assigned to him, where he chiefly exercised his pupils in disputations, which he was particularly delegated to revive. In 1656 he was rector of the university, and in the following year dean in the theological faculty, after the elector had first nominated him one of the ecclesiastical council. As, in the year 1658, the time allowed by the government of Zürich for his residence at Heidelberg had expired, the elector applied for a prolongation of it, and himself wrote to the council at Zürich, who returned this answer, that Hottinger might stay a little longer, but that he must allow them to remunerate his substitute at Zürich from his canonry. In 1659 the elector renewed his request, in consequence of which he was allowed to stay there till Michaelmas 1661. When this time had elapsed, as Hottinger was preparing for his return, the elector of Hesse offered him a professorship in the University of Marburg, and at the same time public chairs were tendered to him from Amsterdam and Bremen. But he was not ungrateful to his native country, and notwithstanding the brilliant prospects before him, to the regret of the elector, whose companion and counsellor he had been, and to that of the whole body, commenced his journey from Heidelberg on the 28th of October 1661, and arrived at Zürich on the 8th of November. The day of his return was one of universal joy; and for six years more he continued at Zürich in public office, as constant rector of the Gymnasium, which must be noticed as a distinguished honour, since the rectorship is commonly allowed to be holden only two years.

In 1664 he travelled through Germany and Holland. He was very desirous of revisiting Heidelberg, and of once more seeing Leyden, and his most prized friend Golius, by whose means he became acquainted with Hoornbeck, Cocceius, and Gronovius. At Hoornbeck's death, in 1666, it was determined to invite Hottinger to become his successor at Leyden; but the first proposals, which were made to him in private letters, he declined. Golius, however, in particular (who had before guaranteed to him a salary of 2,200 florins), and Cocceius, were so incessant in their solicitations, and the States General applied so urgently to Hottinger himself, as well as to the Council of Zürich, that at last he left the decision entirely to his own government. They wished him to continue at Zürich, with which wish he willingly complied. But Leyden renewed the request in such strong terms, and adopted so many means to attain its purpose, that the heads of the church and University of Zürich could no longer withstand the petition, and Hottinger resolved to accept the offer. His domestic affairs were now his only care, which was soon fated to end altogether; for on the 5th June 1667, resolving to accompany one of his friends to his country-house in the neighbourhood of Zürich (which this friend wished to rent during Hottinger's absence), he embarked with him and another friend, his wife,* and three children, in a vessel below the city. The river was then very much swollen, so that the high water covered a river-dam. On this the vessel violently struck, and was upset, with all on board, and many found an instant grave. Hottinger, with one of his friends, had, by swimming, reached the opposite shore; but not being able to bear the distressing sight of his family struggling for life, he plunged again into the waves, and, after a long conflict, was engulphed by the stream.

Thus perished this distinguished orientalist, in the vigour of manhood, and, thus Leyden lost the object of her cherished hopes. As a scholar, he was not surpassed; as a man, he was upright and courteous to every one in word and deed, conscientious in the discharge of his duties and application of his time, and indefatigable and reverent in his religious concerns. The works which he has left† are numerous, and written with uncommon facility; and besides those

* In 1641 he married Anna Ulrich, daughter of a preacher at Zürich. Two of his children died at Heidelberg, three with their father, and six he left behind him, one of whom is the author of "The Helvetic Ecclesiastical History," published in four volumes, at Zürich, in 1698—1729. According to Heidegger, Hottinger, eight days before his death, found in his school, on the board which was suspended over his professor's chair, the following verse:

"*Carmina jam moriens canit exequialia cygnus.*"

Every endeavour to discover the meaning and author of it was fruitless; but it is said to have made a deep impression upon Hottinger.

† 1644, *Exercitationes Anti-Morinianæ de Pentateucho Samaritano*; Tiguri, 4to.

1647, *Erotematum Linguæ Sanctæ libri duo cum appendice aphorismorum ad lectionem Bibliorum Heb. isagogicorum*; Tiguri, 8vo.

1649, *Thesaurus Philologicus*; Tiguri, 4to.; reprinted 1659 and 1696.

1651, *Historia Orientalis*; Tiguri, 4to.

1652, *Grammaticæ Chaldæo-Syriacæ libri duo, cum triplici Appendice, Chaldæâ, Syrâ, et Rabbinicâ*; Tiguri, 8vo.

1655, *Juris Hebræorum Leges 261 justa νομοθεσίας Mosaïcæ ordinem depromptæ et ad Judæorum mentem*; Tiguri, 4to. Here he followed Rabbi Levi, of Barcelona, in his ספר החינוך.

1657, *Smegma Orientale*; Heidelberg, 4to.

1658, *Promptuarium, sive Bibliotheca Orientalis*; Heidelberg, 4to.

1658, *Grammatica Quatuor Linguarum, Heb., Chald., Syr., atque Arabicæ harmonia*; Heidelb., 4to.

1659, *Cippi Hebraici*; Heidelberg, 8vo.; ed. 2d, 1662 (with four copper plates).

1659, *Primitiæ Heidelbergenses*; Heidelberg, 4to.; in six Dissertations.

1659, Κτίσις ἑξαήμερος; Heidelberg, 4to.

1660. *Dissertationum Theologico-philologicarum fasciculus*; Heidelberg, 4to.

1661, *Etymologicon Orientale*; Francof., 4to. It had a second title, *Lexicon Harmonicum Heptaglotton, cum præfatione de gradibus studii philologici et apologetico brevi contra Abrahamum Echellensem.*

1661, *Compendium universæ Theologiæ Judaicæ*; Heidelberg, 8vo.

1661, *Epitome utriusque Juris Hebraici Aphorismis Maimonidis exhibita*; Heidelberg, 8vo.

1661, *Archæologia Orientalis*; Heidelberg, 4to.

1662, *Enneas diss. philologico-theologicarum Heidelbergensium*; Tiguri, 4to.

1663, *Bibliothecarius quadripartitus*; Tiguri, 4to. This contains the lives of some illustrious Arabs, &c.

1667, *Grammaticæ Linguæ Sanctæ libri duo*; Tiguri, 8vo.; an improved edition of his *Erotemata*.

He

enumerated in the note, there were several on ecclesiastical history, the most celebrated of which is the *Historia Ecclesiastica Novi Testamenti*, which appeared in nine vols. 8vo. at Zürich, from 1651—1667.

As a writer, we must not judge of him by the present age, but by that in which he lived, when little was known of Oriental literature; and measuring him by that standard, we can scarcely fail to admit that he was the most indefatigable and acute scholar of his day. In his opinion, as Dr. Hirzel says, knowledge surpassed every thing, as in that of the old man in Hariri, who says,*

شُغلي الدَرس والتبحُر في العلم طالبي وحَبّذا الطَلَبُ *

and this he amply verified by his unwearied labours. Compared with the recent discoveries made by travellers, and with our more perfect acquaintance with the East, his works can *now* maintain but a secondary rank; yet, it is not to be forgotten, that on his labours Golius, Edward Pococke, Sir Wm. Jones, and his successors, laid the foundation of their advances in Arabic literature.

He left unfinished an edition of the *Korán*; and finished, but lived not to publish, the *Confessio Helvetica* translated into Arabic. Its title is شريعة الايمان و تاويلها اي شرح الاصول وقواعد الدين المسيحي. He also left in MS. notes on Joshua, Samuel, Judges, Kings, and Ruth.

* Mukámat the ninth.

GHUZUL

FROM THE TURKISH.

Morning is gleaming—bring, bring me the wine;
'Tis the time of the rose:
Fill up the beaker with liquor divine;
Now pleasure glows.

Woo me with scorning; with hate as a foe
All my heart overpower:
Let my tears fall in blood-drops, disdaining their flow:
'Tis sorrow's hour.

Lorn is my bosom, still doomed to complain
So oft of thy scorn:
Hear'st thou its moans, like the flute's flowing strain,
Breathing to mourn?

Love is my nursling, long nourished by truth,
Within my breast ever;
Sighing even now, while thou scornest its sooth,
Now, that we sever!

But sorrows unceasing thy spirit must know,
Oh, Nami! in gloom;
For woe, in the land of the Giaour, ah! woe
Is Mosleman's doom.

B. E. P.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

To the Editor.

Sir:—Had your March correspondent, who signs himself "A Creditor," been as anxious to have ascertained the truth respecting the estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co., as he is ready to retail idle rumours and to make unjust insinuations, he would have put aside his mask and have applied to me openly for any information in my power to give on the points to which he alludes. As he has not done so, I am not called upon, as far as he and I are concerned, to pay the slightest attention to his letter; but I am bound, in justice towards the gentlemen who came forward so readily to sign my certificate, to rescue them from the imputation, that they were influenced, in this act, honourable to both parties, by no higher consideration than the amount of a dividend, which, be it more or be it less, was and is entirely beyond my control.

The imputation appears to be founded on two assertions:—

1st. That "the Creditors, at the meeting on the 18th of July last, were not apprised that the property exhibited in the balance-sheet, and valued at £618,000, was mortgaged;" and,

2dly. That "I had stated, the creditors would receive a dividend of ten shillings in the pound," as if from my own knowledge.

In regard to the first charge, your correspondent has only to refer to the balance-sheet itself, filed in the Bankruptcy Court. That balance-sheet was copied, as far as the difference of forms would admit, from the statements published officially in Calcutta, at the time of the failure (I left India myself so far back as August 1830); and to it, to prevent all doubts in regard to the sources of my information, I added this memorandum:—

"The above balance-sheet corresponds, as nearly as possible, with the statements laid before a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Alexander and Co. on the 2d of January, and with the schedule delivered to and filed in the Insolvent Court of Calcutta, by Messrs. Hurry and Burkinyoung, the assignees, on the 15th of January 1833."

The schedule, after setting forth the description and estimated value of the assets, upon which was founded the calculation of a dividend of eight annas in the rupee, contains the following item:—

Deduct difference between dividend and *full payment of claims covered by security* £210,000

showing that provision would have to be made for the redemption of property to the extent of £420,000. And the report of the committee of creditors in Calcutta, (which, by the way, was inserted in your June number, six weeks before the meeting of creditors in London, and could scarcely have escaped the notice of your correspondent, who is doubtless also "a constant reader") contains these paragraphs:—

"That, for the most part, the tangible assets belonging to the firm, existing on the books of the concern, such as houses, indigo-factories, government and other promissory notes, have been pledged and anticipated, the firm having, in its difficulties, borrowed money on the security of the same to carry on its business; and that, from the inquiries made and information received by them from the partners of the late firm, of the unincumbered assets of the firm, the proportion, of which the immediate realization could

be relied on, is too small to justify any hope of early distribution to the creditors.

" The indigo-factories, and the real property generally of the firm, have been, the committee are informed, mortgaged for a sum considerably under what the property is worth, even during the depressed state of things for the last three years. If that property were now brought into the market, it would not bring two annas in the rupee of its real value, even if it could be disposed of at all."

In regard to the second charge, I unequivocally deny having, on my own authority, stated one single word as to the probable amount of dividend. I possessed no direct knowledge, and could only refer inquirers to the certificate filed by the assignees, in conformity with the 23d clause of the 9th Geo. IV., and to the opinions of the committee, who " observe that a most important consideration is, what is the present value of the assets of the late firm? The assessed appreciation of the whole is doubtless a difficult task, requiring time and skill to accomplish. In the mean time, from the inquiries which they have been able to make, they would say, that about 60½ per cent. is not too large a deduction to be made. This would give 196 lacs of assets to meet 344 lacs of claims;" or, after full payment of claims covered by security, about eight annas in the rupee.

From private letters, it was impossible to arrive at any conclusion, so much did they vary, with the sanguine or desponding temperaments of the writers, some sinking to one shilling, others soaring to fifteen shillings in the pound.

With your correspondent's surmises and " *on dits*," on the dangers and disadvantages of carrying on the factories, I have no quarrel; but it would, perhaps, have been more candid in him to have given us some of the latter on the favourable side; such, for instance, as " the realization of a profit of £50,000 or £60,000, the late season;" or that " unmortgaged property to the value of £80,000 or £100,000 was on hand unsold, and expecting a better market;"—or the expectation " that the whole of the mortgaged property, with the exception of about sixteen or seventeen lacs, would be restored to the estate at the conclusion of the present season:"—though I am far from asserting these are more worthy of credit than his own.

He is of opinion, also, that the house should have stopped sooner; and, judging by the event, it would perhaps have been the wisest course; but, *at the time*, it is not so easy to decide. The members of the firm were as much interested, if not more so, than any body else, in doing whatever seemed best for the general interest, and unquestionably hoped their struggle might have terminated successfully. If, however, they have erred in judgment, they have erred on high authority. In the Minutes of Evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on the Bank Charter, it was stated by more than one Director, that, in the panic of 1825, they were prepared " to pay their notes to the last farthing;" and it can scarcely, I think, be seriously contended that the persons presenting *their* notes, after the last farthing was gone, could have reasonably complained that " more fortunate," or as " A Creditor " adds, more " favoured," holders were before them.

Your obedient servant,

T. Bracken.

London, 24th March 1834.

MR. WILLMOTT'S LIVES OF SACRED POETS.*

" We live in times of transition, when old feelings are passing away; ancient institutions crumbling into dust. The age of romance has vanished; the age of utility has arisen in its place. Few amongst us have now the privilege of contemplating the face of poetry in the still air of uninterrupted studies: on every side we are saluted with the *Io!* of some new triumph of science and utility." Many, like Mr. Willmott, will survey the revolution, commemorated in this extract from his elegantly-written preface, with a sentiment of regret, and would, without offering any meditated affront to the dignity of utilitarianism, gladly recall the days when " the presence of the sacred muse was revealed in the common paths of human life, by the tranquillity and ease which were diffused around her."

In times so little propitious to poetry as *these* " *evil days*," when we are scornfully asked, what have poets done to benefit mankind? it appears a hardy and desperate undertaking to challenge public attention to our early sacred poets, whose works have been so long shamefully flung aside as " coarse dunghill weeds," and whose names are often used to invite a sneer or to barb a satire. Some degree of praise is fairly due to an author who thus gallantly enters upon what may be termed a forlorn hope; but Mr. Willmott's pretensions stand upon higher ground; for, in this volume, he has displayed a diligence of research, a soundness of criticism, a purity of style, and a perception of the genuine traits of poetry, which eminently qualify him to shine in a province of literature, where the fame of Johnson has deterred many from seeking distinction.

The poets who form the chief objects in the very pleasing picture which Mr. Willmott has traced, are Giles Fletcher, the author of *Christ's Victorie*, " one of the finest religious poems to which the early part of the seventeenth century gave birth;" the eccentric, unfortunate, and imprudent George Wither; the well-known Francis Quarles, so contemptuously and unjustly degraded by Pope; the pious and amiable George Herbert; and Richard Crashaw, from whose " dregs," as Warton calls them, Pope has, indeed, collected so much gold. In his account of the lives and the labours of these authors, as well as in his introduction, Mr. Willmott has interwoven biographical and critical notices of others of less reputation, but who do not deserve to be consigned to the oblivion into which they were fast sinking: amongst these are Drummond of Hawthornden, Herrick, Henry More, and Flatman.

Various causes have concurred to perpetuate the neglect from which the genius and undoubted merit of many of our early minor poets have not been sufficient to rescue them. They wrote when our language had hardly emerged from rudeness, and when the taste of the age ran strongly in favour of the puerile conceits, ingenious but strained, unnatural metaphors, and

* Lives of Sacred Poets; containing a Biographical and Critical View of English Sacred Poetry during the Reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles the First. By Robert Aris Willmott, Esq., of Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. London, 1834. Parker.

mere verbal dexterity, which, as Wither says, "serve but for witty men to show tricks one to another." When they wrote, the most popular passages of these authors were probably those most shocking to the taste of the present age; on the other hand, where they ceased to goad their jaded ingenuity, and expressed natural thoughts in natural language, they were perhaps esteemed flat and insipid. Barnabe Barnes, a poet in Mr. Willmott's collection, "upon whom the flattery of friendship bestowed the appellation of Petrarch's scholar," and who, in one of his sonnets, expresses the earnestness of his devotion thus,

> On my soul's knees I lift my spirit's palms;

could, at other times, write in the following easy, natural, and poetic strain:

> Ah! sweet Content, where is thy mild abode?
> Is it with shepherds and light-hearted swains,
> Which sing upon the downs and pipe abroad,
> Tending their flocks and calling unto plains?
>
> Ah! sweet Content, where dost thou safely rest?
> In heaven with angels which the praises sing
> Of Him that made and rules at his behest
> The minds and parts of every living thing?
>
> Ah! sweet Content, where doth thine harbour hold?
> Is it in churches, with religious men,
> Which praise the gods with prayers manifold,
> And in their studies meditate it then?
>
> Whether thou dost in heaven or earth appear,
> Be where thou wilt, thou wilt not find it here.

The success, which sometimes attended the painful efforts of these poets, in their unnatural attempts to outdo nature, occasionally blinds us to the deformity of the vice. The following image, in some verses of Giles Fletcher, on the "velvet-headed violets," is so striking and beautiful, that we almost forget that it is, after all, a conceit:

> So let the silver dew but lightly lie,
> Like little watery worlds, within your azure sky!

Mr. Willmott has not commended beyond its deserts the great poem of this author, *Christ's Victorie*, which abounds with passages displaying much sublimity and force of imagery, alternately reminding us strongly of the *Paradise Lost* and the *Faery Queen*. Fletcher died before the publication of the former poem; the *Faery Queen* appeared in 1590, and the first edition of *Christ's Victorie* in 1610.

The most copious and the most interesting of these biographies is that of George Wither, whose singular history Mr. Willmott has traced with great diligence, and whose character he has delineated with a firm and steady pencil, without exaggerating or making too prominent its virtues or its weaknesses. Throughout the volume, indeed, there reigns a tone of charitable and kindly feeling, which by no means impairs the effect of the author's criticism.

Wither, though a puritan, was a rational and an honest one; that is, he had no crooked designs in his puritanism. He says, "I am not for or against

the Presbyterians, Independents, king, parliament, members, or people, more or less than in my judgment may conduct to the wrong or the right way,—from or toward the truth of God." He desired a reformation, not an extirpation, of the royal power; he drew up a petition against the execution of the king, but could not find a member bold enough to present it; and in the zenith of Cromwell's power, he showed himself perfectly independent of his smiles or frowns. As a politician, Mr. Willmott remarks, "he was weak and inconsistent; a reed shaken by every wind." He, however, paid dearly for his vacillations, having sacrificed a good estate for no return but a series of persecutions, only exceeded by those of De Foe. As an author, and especially as a poet,—in which latter capacity the public have been the better provided with means of judging since the publication of some of his pieces by Sir Egerton Brydges,—he is not likely to rank high. His multifarious productions are tedious, prosaic, and so overloaded with base matter, that the gold will scarcely repay the toil of digging and refining. He has the merit, however, of writing in a simple and easy style, having been an avowed enemy to "verbal conceits;" and there are passages, here and there, in his works, which, though they will not leaven the entire lump, still suffice to vindicate Wither's claim to the title of poet.

The devout or rather enthusiastic spirit, which breathes through the poems of George Herbert,—the "head-work and heart-work," as Baxter expresses it,—though, perhaps, the chief ground of his popularity in his own day, very much restricted it in after times. Of his *Temple*, published in 1633, it has been said, though with some exaggeration and injustice, that it is "a compound of enthusiasm without sublimity, and conceit without ingenuity or imagination." Mr. Willmott acknowledges that "if Herbert had been less enthusiastic in his devotional feelings, his poems would have been more generally popular;" and the reader will find his conceits plentiful, and not of a very striking character.

The poems of Richard Crashaw, who is characterized, by no less a pen than Cowley's, as

> Poet and saint, to whom alone are given,
> The two most sacred names of earth and heaven;

and which Pope says he read "twice or thrice," and found "may just deserve reading," are perhaps better known at the present day than the works of any writer in the volume before us, except those of Sternhold and Hopkins. He is classed amongst the metaphysical poets unjustly; his pieces are freer from conceits than those of his contemporaries, exhibiting a sufficient number only (and those of the better sort) to keep them in decent conformity with the fashion. His paraphrase of the *Dies Iræ* has been admired, praised, and plundered: it is no slight tribute to the merit of Crashaw, that his works have been (stealthily) imitated as frequently as those of classical authors.

Our recommendation of Mr. Willmott's volume is given with confidence; for we are convinced that no reader of taste will rise from its perusal with any other sentiment than that of satisfaction.

GOVERNMENTS OF THE EAST.

To the Editor.

Sir: In the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris there appears, annually, a list of the principal sovereigns of Asia and North Africa for the current year, with statistical notices. The only value of such a document consists in its being at least tolerably correct, whereas it is full of inaccuracies, which are continued from year to year. The following errors, amongst many others, occur in the list for 1834.

Bengal.—Lord Wm. Bentinck, it is stated, succeeded Lord Amherst in May 1828; whereas his lordship was appointed on the 17th October 1827, and did not arrive at Calcutta till the 4th July 1828, on which day he was proclaimed.

The area of the presidency of Bengal, it is said, contains 328,000 English square miles, and 57,500,000 subjects; whereas, from official parliamentary returns, published more than two years ago, and republished in the *Asiatic Journal*,* the extent of the presidency appears to be 306,012 square miles only, but the number of inhabitants is 69,710,071, exclusive of those in the ceded districts on the Nerbudda and in Berar, whence there are no returns, which would probably swell the total to 90,000,000.

Madras.—The governor of this presidency is said to be "Le Comte Clare" (also represented as governor of Bombay), who is said to have succeeded "Sir Stephen Lushington;" whereas it was Sir Frederick Adam who succeeded Mr. S. R. Lushington, on the 25th October 1832.

The extent of territory under this presidency is stated at 145,000 square miles, and the number of inhabitants at 15,000,000; whereas, the former is 141,923, and the latter 13,508,535.

Bombay.—In like manner, this presidency has 71,000 square miles assigned to it, and 10,500,000 inhabitants; although with the Concans, Poonah, Ahmednuggur, Ahmedabad, Kandeish, &c., its extent is but 64,988 square miles, and its inhabitants but 6,251,546.

Under Ceylon, the present governor is represented to have succeeded, in March 1831, Sir Hudson Lowe; whereas he was appointed in February, in succession to Sir Edward Barnes: Sir Hudson was never governor of Ceylon.

In the native states of India, errors equally or more glaring appear; the figures being taken, in all cases, from the first edition of Hamilton's *Gazetteer*, founded upon merely loose estimates.

The scanty particulars given of the sovereigns of Transoxiana and northern Asia are often incorrect, though many facts might have been obtained from the communications of Messrs. Burnes and Gerard, respecting those countries, published in your Journal. Neither are the details of Ultra-Gangetic India fuller or more exact. One instance will suffice.

Under the *Birman Empire*, the writer says, the king Maduchaou "died a *few months back*;" the name of his successor is unknown." This has appeared, *totidem verbis*, in each list since January 1832 inclusive, and it is wrong, there having been no demise of the crown in Ava for some years.

As I before remarked, the entire value of these details depends upon their accuracy.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

R.

* Vol. vii. p. 260.

ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE.

No. VII.—The Lessinghams.

The news of the failure of Gledstane and Balmandell, a house of agency in Calcutta, arrived at Cawnpore on the evening of a ball. The post came in late, and we were all assembled at the house of the nawáb, when the astounding intelligence burst upon us from those who, having received letters from Calcutta, were but too happy to disseminate the fatal tidings. Upon many it acted like an electric shock; one lady fainted and was carried home: poor woman, she saw the inheritance of her children snatched away at once; they were in England for their education, and the stoppage of their remittances might plunge them into the deepest distress. Those, who were not affected by the catastrophe, amused themselves by watching the countenances of others well known to be losers; for, there being no such thing as a family-secret amongst the European community in India, every body is acquainted with the pecuniary, as well as the domestic, affairs of his neighbours. Most of the sufferers made a shew of fortitude, and some had recourse to bravado: one young man turned his pockets inside out, and seemed to enjoy the joke exceedingly, and others assumed an outward air of tranquillity, joining in the amusements of the evening as if nothing had happened.

But the most remarkable instance of composure, under severe mental agitation, was exhibited by one who was well known to have made money his god. Drax Lessingham, a younger brother of a good family, had come out to India with the determination of making a fortune, and, though still young, and in the military service, until this bubble, so ingeniously blown by the firm of Gledstane and Co., had burst, he seemed to be in a fair way of accomplishing his purpose. Having had good interest, he had always held a staff-appointment, and his expenses were so nicely regulated, that he never spent a fraction beyond what was absolutely necessary to support the appearance of a gentleman: of course, nobody ever thought of asking him for a pice upon any pretext whatsoever. Strictly just in all his dealings, he entertained an utter contempt for generosity, and allowed a cousin, not so well patronized at head-quarters, to be irremediably involved in debt and difficulty, rather than advance a small sum, which would have obviated the necessity of resorting to native money-lenders. Conway had paid the principal twice over, and yet was more deep than ever in the usurers' books. The accumulated savings of Drax Lessingham had been lodged in the hands of Gledstane and Balmandell, who tempted the cupidity of their constituents by an offer of two per cent. beyond that given by any other house. All eyes, therefore, at the announcement of the crash, were turned upon the principal creditor. He bore it without wincing. His really handsome countenance was lighted up by the same smile as it had been wont to wear under the consciousness that he was achieving his object; he listened to the mock condolements of pretended sympathizers (for he had not made himself friends with the mammon of unrighteousness), with the air of an obliged person; in short, it was impossible to detect any feeling of pain or disappointment upon the alteration of his prospects.

Yet adverse fortune effected an extraordinary revolution in his manners and deportment, and the change commenced from the moment that the intelligence reached him of the loss he had sustained. A sudden conviction seemed to come upon him, that India, which he had hitherto regarded merely as the place where he might pluck the silver fruitage of the rupee-tree for a time, and

carry the glittering spoil away to another land, was now to be his home; that his painful efforts to secure wealth, which he might spend in England, had been made in vain; and that henceforth he must be content with the advantages which his profession held out, and the enjoyments of domestic life still attainable in the society in which his lot was irrevocably cast. Many persons thought Drax Lessingham a philosopher. I do not profess to belong to the liberal party, and my opinion remained the same. I had always esteemed him to be a selfish egotist, and could not join in the applause bestowed upon his equanimity under the pressure of misfortune. Perhaps I was the less inclined to give this soul-less calculator credit for the calm endurance of evil tidings, since the new system of tactics he adopted struck at once at the foundation of his warm-hearted cousin's dearest hopes.

Amongst other youthful follies committed by Conway Lessingham, was that of falling in love. He had seen more of the fair idol of his affections than the state of Indian society usually permits to admirers who have not proposed, or whose circumstances preclude them from making offers of marriage, having performed the voyage from Calcutta in the same small fleet, composed, the greater part of the way, merely of their several boats, which had brought up Helen, with her brother and sister, Captain and Mrs. Marsden. They loved each other,

> —— though his sighs
> Alone had breathed the tender tale,
> And he, in her too conscious eyes,
> Had read, how easy to prevail!

The arrival at Cawnpore had dispelled the dream. Captain Marsden gave a broad hint upon the state of the lover's finances; Mrs. Marsden expostulated upon the impropriety of keeping more eligible suitors off, and poor Helen, painfully impressed with the conviction that it would be ungenerous to take advantage of a youthful passion, and plunge a man she loved into irremediable difficulties, acquiesced in the prudential advice of her friends. They only met in public; but Conway could not conceal his affection, and as it was generally believed that a reciprocal feeling existed in the breast of Miss Waldburg, though the object of general admiration, none ventured to assail a preoccupied heart. Captain and Mrs. Marsden, therefore, very much to their annoyance, still had their sister on their hands.

The romantic attachment of his cousin furnished a never-failing source of ridicule to Drax Lessingham, who held all the finer affections in scorn, and cherished a contemptuous sort of pity for those who were unwise enough to prefer the flowery labyrinths of fairy-land, to the beaten pathways of the world. He had no idea of marriage, except as the means of improving the fortune, or rising in station; and, having a very tolerable opinion of himself, he expected to carry off some great heiress, when he should make his appearance in London, with his family connexions backed by twenty or thirty thousand pounds. Indeed, as he contemplated his pretensions, he scarcely knew how to limit his ideas, or to decide who could be at all worthy of the supreme honour of becoming his wife. Visions, such as Alnaschar indulged in of old, floated before his mind's eye, and were kicked down, much in the same manner, by the failure of the firm in which principal and interest were supposed to be accumulating so fast. With these notions of his own dignity and importance, Drax had never condescended to show the slightest attention to the spinster-hood of India; he was, on the contrary, their most fastidious critic; sneered at their beauty and accomplishments, inquired into their family

and connexions, espied faults in their dress and address, laughed at the folly of their admirers, and undervalued and censured them upon every occasion. He found listeners in the least-reputable portion of his own sex, and in the few upstart, impertinent, ill-bred married women, whom he patronized, and by whom he was patronized in return. These ladies were so weak-minded, as to be flattered by the attentions of a fine gentleman of the Pelham school, who grounded his claims to distinction on the disparagement of others.

People are too often taken at their own valuation; and so it fared with Drax. He was also known to be rich; and, though every body belonging to his acquaintance was aware that his wealth would be appropriated solely to his own gratification, it gave him importance, and produced parasites, if not friends. Until the evening of this ball, Drax Lessingham had always been seen in the train of some lady of the highest rank and fashion in the station, assisting to spoil her by putting absurd notions of consequence into her head, and checking any disposition to civility to those beneath her by ironical remarks upon the appearance and manners of the despised individual. His gallantries never went beyond a certain point; he, therefore, though devoting himself entirely to married women, had the reputation of being a man of strict morals. He possessed a certain degree of cleverness which passed for wit, and he was either feared or admired by the largest portion of the community.

Gledstane and Co.'s bankruptcy had affected Conway Lessingham as well as his cousin; for a subaltern, he was rather deep on the debtor-side of their books, and as visions of assignees, writs, bailiffs, and the large house in Chowringee,* arose before him, he saw that his affairs had approached their crisis, and dared not indulge in the one quadrille, which hitherto, at every ball, he had danced with Miss Waldburg. To the surprise of the whole assembly, Drax took his place, and handed a spinster to the set, the very first time upon record; it being well known that he had refused to dance with General Armstrong's daughter, on the plea that such a departure from an established rule might raise expectations in the young lady and her papa, which he must be compelled to disappoint. A step of this kind was almost equivalent to a declaration, and so novel an incident did much towards diverting the public attention from the distress occasioned by the failure in Calcutta. Mrs. Marsden, all smiles and graciousness, felt her hopes of Helen's marriage revive, and Mrs. Brudenell, who had heretofore monopolized Drax Lessingham's attentions, and who had taught herself to think she had an exclusive right to them, felt highly indignant, and indulged in some very splenetic remarks upon the young lady who suffered herself to be trifled with by a man, who, it was well known, never intended to marry in India. Miss Waldburg did not appear to attach so much importance to the civilities of her new admirer; she accepted them merely because she would not betray any pique towards a person whose general conduct to unmarried women was rude and contemptuous, and she left the ball-room happily unconscious of the revolution which had been effected in the mind of her partner.

Though Drax had lost all his savings, he was still extremely well-off in the world. He held a staff-appointment of a very lucrative nature, and if he could no longer entertain a hope of retiring early from the service, and making a figure in England, India held out all the advantages which a foreign country could offer. It soon became evident that he had made up his mind, not only to remain in exile, but to indulge in all the enjoyments which his pay

* The Calcutta gaol.

and allowances would admit. He removed to a larger bungalow, gave his servants livery turbans and cummerbunds,—scarlet, with the crest in silver,—exchanged his buggy for a very elegant curricle, and furnished his house in the most splendid manner. Matrimonial symptoms grew very apparent, yet Miss Waldburg was slow to perceive them; she depended upon the utter heartlessness of her new admirer, and could not be persuaded that he was serious in his attentions. Conway was of a different opinion; he knew his cousin well, and felt convinced that he would take a malicious pleasure in supplanting him with the woman of his choice. But there could be no remedy; his affairs were in a desperate state; pressed for money on all sides, an addition to his expenditure was out of the question, even if Miss Waldburg could be brought to consent to share his broken fortunes. He confided all his troubles to me and we both went about in a very disconsolate manner, for I had no comfort to bestow. I had always been upon terms of intimacy with the Marsdens, for, being as I have before more than hinted, an eligible, I came in for my full share of the hospitalities of those who had daughters, or sisters, or nieces to marry. Captain and Mrs. Marsden evidently thought me worthy of the high honour of Helen Waldburg's hand, and perhaps, if I had not been the confidante of Conway's attachment, I might have endeavoured to acquire some interest with the young lady.

The situation of this poor girl, though not peculiar in India, was very distressing. A selfish wish on the part of her sister, who was desirous of having a companion in a land of strangers, had induced her to take a step from which there was no retreat. Her outfit and passage had nearly swallowed up the small property which, when joined to that possessed by Mrs. Marsden before her marriage, was barely sufficient to support them together as gentlewomen. She had fulfilled her part, and now that she was no longer wanted, the additional expense she occasioned was a subject of lamentation and regret. When the master of a mansion feels that a guest has become burthensome, the unfortunate inmate is soon, directly or indirectly, made acquainted with the circumstance. Mrs. Marsden's affection for her sister had been weakened by the claims of nearer and dearer objects; separation, formerly so much dreaded, had become desirable, and the opportunities of being well settled in life, which Helen had allowed to pass by, were now registered as crimes against her. She was looked upon as the most selfish being in the world, and the anger of her relatives was farther excited by an opinion generally promulgated, that Miss Waldburg would not now marry in India. The destinies of young ladies are often settled by this kind of gossip; men do not like to select those who are marked out for celibacy, and, notwithstanding Miss Waldburg's various attractions, she was very little sought after, and her affrighted protectors thought it necessary to take some decisive step to effect their object.

There was some danger in placing myself between a young lady thus situated, and her relatives, for any overt act of attention upon my part would bring a demand from the brother-in-law to know what it meant, and slugs and pistols might be the alternative to marriage with a lady, not only indifferent to me, but in love with somebody else. Nevertheless, I could not help interposing more frequently than was quite safe or prudent, for my heart always warms to the sex, and whenever I see a woman in distress I cannot help trying to console her: pity, they say, is akin to a more tender passion, *ergo*, I ran an imminent risk of falling in love. Conway, poor fellow, though he sent me to the house to gain intelligence of Helen, was by no means easy upon the subject of our friendship; so I had the felicity of contemplating another duel in perspective, should I concern myself too deeply about this fatal beauty.

I know not what would have been the consequence, had not Drax Lessingham acted the part of my guardian-angel, by stepping in, and appropriating the lady to himself. After the commencement of his visits, my welcome was not so warm as usual from any one excepting Helen; indeed, I soon found myself completely out of favour with Mrs. Marsden, who went so far as to say that I had acted a very dishonourable part, since it was now plain that, notwithstanding all my pretended admiration of her sister, I had not entertained serious intentions. Mrs. Brudenell also became my enemy; she thought I ought to have prevented Drax Lessingham from lowering himself by such an alliance, by a previous proposal on my part, and she attributed his choice of Miss Waldburg to my perpetual praises of her style of countenance and ladylike manners. I tried to make my peace with both the ladies, but could not succeed; I disdained to flatter Mrs. Brudenell's imperfections, and she was not content with homage to her beauty. I could not allow that her friend was going to throw himself away, that it was a dreadful sacrifice upon his part, and one that he must repent to the latest period of his life. On the contrary, I insisted that his good fortune far exceeded his merits, and that, if Miss Waldburg consented to become his wife, he ought to esteem himself the happiest of men. No wonder that we were at issue upon this point, or that Mrs. Brudenell, unaccustomed to contradiction, only endured me because Drax was engaged elsewhere, and because my conversation was too amusing to be relinquished entirely. There were many men, both young and old at Cawnpore, who would stand opposite or by the side of her chair, and fan her with a feather punkah, with a perseverance which might raise the surprize and admiration of the servants, whose duty it was to perform that office; but Mrs. Brudenell was fastidious in the choice of her *cavalieri*, and, not being able to find a better substitute for the recreant knight, was fain to admit me in his place, though her poverty but not her will consented. I thus found myself in rather a novel position; two of the finest women in Cawnpore absolutely courting my attentions, without being actuated by the slightest *tendresse*. Helen would gladly have had me always by her side, because she knew I should not make her an offer, which she was momentarily in expectation of receiving from a man whom she had liked still less; while Mrs. Brudenell, in the absence of her favourite, enlisted me into her service rather than have the forlorn look of desertion which the neglect of a principal attendant would otherwise produce.

From the instant that Drax Lessingham commenced his pursuit of Miss Waldburg, every body knew how it would terminate. He was not born to be other than a prosperous wooer, and Helen smiled, or seemed to smile, upon him; she had no option, poor girl, and the prospect of speedily leaving a wretched home, embittered to her by a sense of unkindness and ingratitude on the part of those on whom, in a foreign land, she was dependent for every comfort, doubtless did much to reconcile her to her fate. They, however, who looked deeper than the surface, might perceive, beneath the intended bride's assumed tranquillity, emotions which, though suppressed, could not be stifled. The vivacity which, like April sun-shine, had lit up her fair brow, and told that in despite of surrounding clouds she could sometimes be happy, had entirely vanished; it was succeeded by a forced and unnatural calm. Drax was one of those exacting men, who expect the utmost deference in every thing, whether trifles or matters of importance; who would always be either

a tyrant or a slave; oppressing the weak submitting to the strong. Too gentle for contention, subdued, and faint, if not broken-hearted, Helen yielded implicit obedience to his behests. It might easily be seen that the yoke was becoming exceedingly heavy; her actions, words and very looks, were under control. To many persons, with whom she had been on friendly terms, she was not permitted to speak; her style of dress was entirely changed; her female acquaintance slighted or wholly abandoned; and not even with married men was she allowed to converse with her former unreserve.

Though hating me with a most cordial hatred, Drax was either afraid or ashamed to take any very strong measures for my exclusion. I would not perceive his disinclination to permit my approaches, but talked with Helen as usual, and, though she sometimes cast a deprecating look at me, my perseverance seemed to afford her satisfaction. She wanted the support of some friend against the continual encroachments of a man who endeavoured to control her thoughts. Her brother and sister espoused his cause upon all occasions, and he found in Mrs. Marsden a ready instrument for the execution of the vengeance which he dared not take himself. I was no longer a welcome guest at the bungalow, and the lady took every opportunity of heaping those petty mortifications on my devoted head, which the weak-minded of either sex delight in inflicting upon those who oppose them.

While Drax was exhibiting his fair *fiancée* in public, driving her about in his curricle, or promenading in the ball-room, where she was not permitted to quit his arm for an instant, Conway withdrew himself entirely from society. He employed his leisure in a hopeless attempt to compromise with his creditors; sold off all his furniture and effects, rode out upon a miserable little tattoo, which could not make its appearance on the high-roads, betook himself, with one table, one chair, and a charpoy, to a wretched tumble-down bungalow, and enjoyed a melancholy gratification in making himself as uncomfortable as possible. In vain I entreated him to take up his quarters in my house: he would not hear of it, but seemed rather to enjoy the expectation of getting a fever, or being starved to death. As the time appointed for Helen's nuptials approached, he grew more reckless and desperate; talked of going down to Calcutta, and throwing himself into the jaws of his creditors, and began to look with a gloomy sort of complaceney on the prospect of spending the remainder of his days within the walls of a prison. If there be a place in the world which is still under the dominion of that true and passionate love, whose empire has been so long in a state of decay, it is India; there the feelings have full scope, and when the heart is once enslaved, the state of society and of the public service affords few pursuits to divert it from its object. For an attack of love or of the liver, a voyage to Europe, or a residence in a colder clime, is the only resource, and those who are unable to fly from the scene of their wretchedness, are condemned to the endurance of hopeless torments.

The wedding-day was fixed, and as I still continued upon decent terms with all the parties, I received an invitation to attend it; a refusal would have given mortal offence, and my unhappy friend felt exceedingly desirous that I should be present: he wanted to know how the bride looked, and how she bore the trials of the hour. The dreadful dejection of his spirits communicated itself to mine; throughout my experience, I had never seen any man so completely overpowered by his feelings, and his distress was exaggerated by the reflection that it had been caused by his own imprudence in the thoughtless days of boyhood. Had he not been so inextricably involved in debt, this sacrifice,—for he

was assured that Helen had not willingly accepted his cousin,—would have been prevented, and he might now have been the happy husband of a willing bride, for she whom he loved would have been content with competence, or even something less, since, though subalterns do marry on their pay, it would be outraging truth to aver that even upon full-batta it is quite adequate to the support of two persons.

I attired myself, or rather I suffered my old sirdar-bearer and his assistant to attire me, for the occasion, with a heavy heart. They brought out my full-dress coat from its envelopes of silver-paper, arranged my sash, buckled on my sword, and adjusted my stock, while I stood with the air of a martyr, neither sending them to the devil, as was sometimes my wont, nor otherwise betraying a symptom of impatience. The fact is, I did not care how long they were about their task; I was in no haste to go. The interest which my servants felt in this wedding was more active and very different from mine. They took care that every thing should be in readiness; the buggy and syces were at the door, and off I went, rather before than after the period of general assemblage. When I drove into the compound of the church-bungalow,—which, if the reader should be acquainted with Cawnpore, he knows is rather prettily situated, under some fine trees, on the brow of a gentle elevation,—I saw a few carriages in waiting, but I was quite in time to hand out Mrs. Brudenell, who, as if determined to eclipse the bride, had arrayed herself in a lace pelisse, lined with white gros de Naples, looking perfectly resplendent by the side of an old yellow gauze, which, having been white at the time of the wearer's arrival in India, was thought very proper for such an affair, and had done duty at weddings for the last ten years, freshened up occasionally by the addition of French-white ribbons. The general, attended by his personal staff, now arrived; then another importation of ladies, and presently afterwards the bride. She came in a close carriage, lent by one of her brother-in-law's friends, and the simple elegance of her attire certainly did credit to the taste of the persons by whom it was chosen. She looked deadly pale, and, drawing a veil of blonde lace over her face, sate down upon one of the benches at some distance from the altar, apparently faint and exhausted, and unable to stand. Mrs. Marsden, with many hypocritical tears, went about amongst her friends lamenting the approaching separation from her sister, and protesting that she would not have parted with her to any body less calculated to make her happy than Mr. Lessingham. "But, where's the bridegroom all this time?" exclaimed old Colonel Trigonier; "what has become of him I wonder?" We all looked about; the rest of the party had assembled, the clergyman had arrayed himself in his gown and band, but the hero of the day was still absent. A good deal of whispering took place, and a thousand conjectures were formed; some said that his new coat had not come up from Calcutta; others, that his sirdar-bearer had run off with the keys of his *petarrahs*. At length his carriage, a chariot new for the occasion, was espied driving furiously along; it dashed up to the church, the door was opened in a great hurry, and out tumbled, not Drax Lessingham, but a little disreputable drunken doctor, who, scrambling himself up, said that he was that instant come from the bridegroom, who had been at the point of death. Somebody now charitably suggested that Conway had stabbed his cousin; but the doctor, muttering something incoherently about fever, jumped into the carriage again, and was driven off. Captain Marsden took the arm of the superintending surgeon, and away they both travelled in the direction of the sick man's bungalow. Mrs. Marsden appeared ready to faint, but Helen recovered sur-

prisingly; she threw up her veil, held her salts to her sister's nose, and received the condolences of her friends with great firmness. In short, she was less disturbed by the unexpected termination of the scene than any other person; satisfied with having gained a reprieve, she seemed indifferent respecting the cause, and contented herself with saying that, as Mr. Lessingham had been in perfect health the evening before, she trusted nothing serious was to be apprehended from the sudden attack.

Reports now came flying in, that the unfortunate bridegroom was in the greatest danger; the superintending surgeon had found him in convulsions. It was thought that he had swallowed poison, either by accident or design; but, upon the examination of the servants, nothing against them could be elicited; his usual morning beverage was produced, and Drax was the last man in the world to be suspected of laying violent hands upon himself. That he was very ill, there could be no doubt; his skin had turned perfectly green, and a damp, death-like dew stood upon his forehead. The doctor, it appeared, happened to be passing the bungalow at the time of the seizure, and to the promptitude of his aid the patient attributed his escape from immediate death. Though, at any other time, Drax Lessingham would not have permitted such a reptile to prescribe for his cat, illness, and the dread of fatal consequences, had so completely subdued the *hauteur* of our superfine friend, that he now voluntarily placed himself under the care of this degenerate son of Galen. Assistant Surgeon Hoskins, in spite of his vulgar name, and his predilection for beer and brandy, was duly installed in the sick man's chamber, and Drax did not seem to place confidence in any one else. Conway Lessingham offered to be the companion and nurse of his cousin in his illness, but his services were rejected, indeed the patient seemed exceedingly disinclined to converse with any body. Marsden, who persisted in daily visits to the house, was not often admitted, and when he was allowed to approach the couch, could only say that the bridegroom elect was in a very low way, and did not appear to rally.

There was something very mysterious about this illness. Hoskins, whether in order to enhance his own credit, or for some equally potent reason, chose to be exceedingly obscure in his communications: some people went so far as to allege that the whole affair was a feint to get out of the marriage, and appearances were much in favour of this conclusion; but why he should desire to break with a woman whom he so perseveringly sought, nobody could pretend to say. If any misconduct could have been attributed to Miss Waldburg, he needed not to have played off this farce to release himself from the engagement. What could have happened to effect so sudden a change in his wishes it was impossible to guess; yet every day strengthened the opinion that he no longer desired to fulfil his contract. Captain Marsden found himself in an awkward position; he could not force a dying man either to fight or to marry; Drax shewed a disposition to take offence at the slightest suspicion of his integrity, and great caution was necessary to avoid affording a pretext for a quarrel with a person so willing to fancy himself insulted.

For a time, Miss Waldburg had remained in a state of seclusion; but this was purely to oblige her brother and sister, for she neither felt, nor affected to feel, much anxiety about the illness of her betrothed, whose conduct she considered to be of a very questionable character. When he was pronounced to be out of immediate danger, she saw her friends as usual, conducting herself, under these trying circumstances, with such good sense and discretion, as to disarm the malice of all excepting the most inveterate of the scandal-mongers, who were compelled to content themselves with remarks upon her insensibility.

Drax Lessingham, still weak and debilitated, went upon the river for the sake of the air; he had not been long absent before we were thunderstruck by the appearance, in orders, of his leave of absence to the presidency for health. He had left Cawnpore, it was now very evident, with the determination of going down to Calcutta, and the clandestine nature of his departure excited doubts even in those who, until now, had been unwilling to suspect him of acting dishonourably. Marsden was furious, and talked of following him for the purpose of calling him to account, but suffered himself very prudently to be over-ruled by his wife. The united wrath of this amiable pair was turned upon poor Helen; they imputed the lover's desertion to her too manifest indifference, and, forgetting the heavenly sweetness with which she had borne his tyranny, accused her of being the cause of the annoyance and disgrace they had sustained.

Miss Waldburg, however, found a champion where she least expected it; our old bachelor friend, the postmaster, threw a little light upon the subject. He said that, late at night, on the eve of the day appointed for the marriage, he had forwarded a packet from England to Captain Lessingham: the contents of these letters had, in all probability, occasioned a change of measures, but it was impossible to guess what they were. Conway Lessingham had not received any intelligence whatsoever from home, and we were thus left entirely to our own conjectures. We hunted in vain through files of Calcutta newspapers for some item which could afford us a clue, and we sent to distant stations for the English periodicals, but with as little success; nothing could we find of public news, deaths, or marriages, which could in any way interest the Lessinghams. The vanity of Mrs. Brudenell placed a very romantic construction upon the whole affair. I drew from this lady a sentimental narrative, which, of course, it did not become me to dispute; she stated her firm conviction that the pursuit of Miss Waldburg, and the subsequent abandonment of Drax Lessingham's matrimonial plans, originated in a hopeless passion which the unfortunate young gentleman entertained for her. He had called at her house on the day previous to the intended wedding, and had seen her in that fatal lace pelisse, which she had ordered up from Calcutta for the occasion: to endure any woman afterwards seemed an utter impossibility, and Mrs. Brudenell pitied and pardoned Helen for the beauty and accomplishments which had formerly proved so displeasing to her, in consequence of the misfortunes of which she had been the innocent cause; she hoped that the poor girl would make a tolerable match at last, and kindly promised to promote such a thing by every means in her power.

Conway Lessingham was enchanted by the fortitude with which Helen bore his cousin's desertion, a fact now rendered indisputable by the cessation of his correspondence; not a line did the late enamoured swain address to his betrothed or her relatives; he had served long enough in India to be entitled to his furlough, and in all probability his passage to England was already taken. New hopes stimulated the late desponding lover to new efforts; he wrote to every influential person, with whom he was at all acquainted, for their interest with the commander-in-chief to procure his nomination to a staff-appointment, and he began to shew himself again in society.

The dislike, however, which Mrs. Marsden had long entertained to the only man who was really attached to her sister, deepened into deadly hatred without the shadow of a reason; she imputed the insult she had received from Drax to the pretensions which Conway, it was well known, had once entertained, and she lost no opportunity whatsoever of shewing the extent of her aversion. Marsden supported his wife in her system of annoyance as far as he dared, and

more than once nearly provoked my peace-loving friend to call him out. Conway was unwilling to add to Helen's *disquietudes*, and therefore contented himself with the defensive system; and Marsden, whose courage was rather of an equivocal character, retreated when he found that he could not offer insult with impunity. Little Hoskins, doomed to be the messenger of horrible tidings, suddenly made his appearance by *dāk* at Cawnpore; he had accompanied Drax Lessingham down the river, who, having recovered surprisingly from his illness, was in the habit of amusing himself by shooting. One evening, jumping off the budgerow upon a sandbank, he suddenly disappeared, and though several of the boatmen dived after him, he never rose again; it was supposed that he had slipped into the jaws of an alligator; but, satisfied with the fact of his death, nobody felt particularly interested about the manner of it. His friend and companion made himself master of his papers, and brought them to Cawnpore, to the heir-at-law, Conway Lessingham, who found that, by his cousin's decease, he had become possessed of property to the amount of five thousand a-year. Mr. Hoskins, deep in all Drax Lessingham's secrets, was enabled to explain the mysterious portion of his conduct; and although the part that he himself had acted in them was not particularly creditable, under the influence of *lall shraub*, he could not maintain the strict silence which respect for the tattered remains of his character ought to have imposed.

It appeared that, on the evening before the nuptial day, Drax, after having taken an impassioned leave of his affianced bride, found on his return home a large packet of letters, which announced his accession to a fortune, inherited in a very singular manner. The relative, by whose death he became entitled to this property, had been a very poor man, one from whom no expectations could have been entertained, but who had suddenly come into the estate in right of his wife, and dying shortly afterwards, the whole devolved upon Drax Lessingham, who was next of kin. Instantly, all the ambitious projects he had formerly cherished were revived in his breast. His affection for Miss Waldburg had always been a selfish feeling, and now, that she was no longer essential to his happiness, his only anxiety was to get rid of the engagement. However desirable it might be to have such a wife to brighten the domestic circle in India, with the new prospects opening before him, she would prove a worse than useless appendage; he might look up to a much more splendid alliance; and having determined to leave India a free man, he immediately set about the fulfilment of his wishes. Stealing away from his bungalow, without the knowledge of his servants, he surprised Mr. Hoskins with a visit, and secured his co-operation by a bribe. This worthy gave him a dose, which would occasion the appearance of a violent attack of illness, without any danger of producing serious consequences: he was to take care to be in the way at the time of the seizure, and was accordingly at hand when the distressed servants rushed out of the bungalow in search of medical assistance for their master. He succeeded in mystifying, if he did not completely impose upon, his medical brethren; nobody ventured positively to assert that the doctor and his patient were in a league together, and Drax, up to the moment of his sinking in the quicksand, seemed in a fair way of effecting his object.

The exposure of his conduct stifled those sentiments of pity which his tragical fate would have produced. Mrs. Brudenell did not attempt to defend him against such positive proofs of delinquency; she performed a more prudent part by patronizing Conway, who found that he had a vast number of friends in the station hitherto unknown. The Marsdens made some awkward efforts at a reconciliation, but they did not succeed; and Helen's expectations, in

consequence of this failure, were, in the eyes of the undiscerning few, whose hopes took the colour of their wishes, at a discount. She, however, had not been left for a moment in doubt of the stability and extent of Conway's affection, nor, though regretting, could she blame, the resentment which he evinced towards those who had caused them both so many pangs. Accepting an invitation given by Mrs. Brudenell, she was married from her house; the same party assembled; the same dresses, with the exception of those of the bride and of her friend, were displayed; the bridegroom kept his appointment, and Drax Lessingham's new chariot conveyed the happy pair to the place of their temporary residence.

THE BIRTH OF UMÁ.

The "Birth of Umá, a Legend of Himálaya," the first canto of the great poem of Cálidása, *Cumára-Sumbhava*, has been translated by an able pen in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society* of Calcutta, the Sanscrit text being rendered into corresponding English measure. We subjoin, as a specimen, the stanzas 23 to 28, inclusive, commemorating the birth of the fair "Oh No!"—

For blest was that birth-day,—its sky beaming fair;
No cloud of earth's dust ever soil'd its pure air:
Loud conchs' swelling blast, follow'd close by sweet flowers
Rain'd down from glad skies, usher'd in its gay hours:
And moving or fix'd, ev'ry bodily thing
Partook the loud joy of the great mountain-king.*

And gloriously well, with a daughter so bright
As seem'd a new orb of pure *orient* light,
Did she, the fair mother, herself doubly shine:
So glows with fresh splendours Vidúra's† fam'd mine;
When, cleft by electric new clouds' starting sound,
Its thunder-struck jewels dart out from their ground.

As first, a thin streak of soft silvery light,
The gleaming new *moon* in the West meets our sight,
So she, the sweet infant, appear'd: but full soon,—
As daily new digits annex'd to the moon
Give birth to new phases,—so she, day by day,
Grew still to fresh forms of more lovely array.

Her, dear to her kindred, the relatives all,
As mountain-king's daughter, did Párvatí call:
But after, when bent upon mortification
Most strict and religious, the fond deprecation
Burst forth from her mother, "Oh no!"—thence it came
That Uma', "Oh no!" was the lovely girl's name.

Though blest with a son,‡ not on him did the sight
Of th' earth-bearing hill-monarch dwell with delight:
For thus in the genial spring season, when flowers
All *various* invite from its numberless bowers,
The swarm of fond bees will there only, where grows
The sweet mango-blossom, with pleasure repose.§

As lamps by their radiant crest of sharp flame,—
As heaven's path by Ganges, of far-flowing fame,—
As scholars by th' eloquent charm of pure speech,—
Their last and best forms of accomplishment reach;
So he by this daughter, the crown of his race,
Was cleans'd from all stain and adorn'd with all grace.

* Himálaya. † A mountain said to produce the *lapis lazuli*.
‡ Maináca, a mountain supposed to have been sunk in the Gulf of Manar.
§ The attachment of bees to the blossom of the mango, is one of the common-places of Hindu poetry.

ON THE USE OF TEA IN CHINA.

BY M. KLAPROTH.

The (Roman Catholic) Missionaries have furnished full details concerning the culture and use of tea, but it is surprising that we find nothing in their writings which can enable us to fix the period when the custom of taking this beverage became universal in China. Indeed, even the Chinese books contain very little information upon this point. Some passages in ancient authors, however, inform us that the use of tea began in the time of the Tsin dynasty, which reigned from 265 to 419 A.D. In a work entitled *She-shwŏ*, we read that Wang-mung, a minister of public works under the Tsins, was very fond of drinking tea; that he offered it to all who came to see him, and thus the custom of taking this beverage became prevalent. Wang-mung lived in the latter portion of the fourth century.

The history of the Suy dynasty mentions that the Emperor Wan te, in the latter part of his reign, about the year 600, dreamed that a *shin*, or spirit, had changed his skull; from which period, he was constantly tormented with pains in the head. A Buddhist priest thereupon advised him to cause search to be made in the mountains for the leaves of the plant 茗 *ming*, and to drink an infusion of it. This specific cured him, and thence-forward the use of tea prevailed generally. It is here proper to remark, that 茗 *ming*, is a synonym of 茶 *cha*, or 'tea.' Anciently, the latter character was written 荼 and pronounced both *too* and *cha*. The word "tea," employed by Europeans, there can be no doubt, is the Malay تيه *teeh*, which appears to come from the *too* of the ancient Chinese.

In 780, a member of the ministry of finance proposed to the emperor Te-tsung, of the Tang dynasty, to lay a duty of ten per cent. upon tea, varnish, and wood. This plan was not, however, carried into execution in respect to tea till 793; but the duty was levied only upon the tea sold beyond the mountains where it grew. Under the reign of Moo-tsang (from 821 to 824), the imperial exchequer being nearly empty, Wang-po, inspector-general of salt-works and mines, raised the duty upon tea to fifty per cent.

Under the Sung dynasty, the local officers of Ho-nan, charged with superintending the harvest of new tea, proposed to the founder of this dynasty to augment the price of this commodity; but Ta-tsoo replied, "Tea is an excellent article, which must not be rendered dearer, lest we oppress the poor."

In the reign of Jin-tsung, of the same dynasty (from 1023 to 1063), large factories of tea were established. This commodity was then of two kinds: the first was called *Pëen-cha*, being the leaves dried by the action of fire, and combined in a mass in the form of a board; the other sort, called *San-cha*, was made of the leaves dried in like manner by the fire and reduced to powder. It was kept in porcelain bottles, like perfumes.

In the reign of Shin-tsung (from 1068 to 1086), Le-khe proceeded to the country of Shoo (Western Sze-chuen), purchased tea there, and bartered it for horses in the cities of Tsin-chow, Fung-chow, He-chow and Ho-chow (in Shan-se). It was under the Sungs that markets began to be formed, in the frontier provinces of the empire, where tea was offered to the Tibetan nations, in return for the horses they brought thither.

Under the Yuens, or Mongols, in China, there were *mŏ-cha*, or powder-tea, and *yĕ-cha*, or leaf-tea. This dynasty likewise established markets, in which tea was bartered for the horses of the nomade tribes in the north-west, which, the history adds, have always been very fond of it.

Under the dynasty of the Mings, a similar market was established in Sze-chuen, for the Tibetans, and four others, in Shan-se, for the Mongols.

The mode employed by the Mandchoo dynasty, now reigning in China, to secure the receipt of the tax on tea, is extremely simple. No person can buy or sell any tea without the permission of the government; the authority is contained in duplicate permits, or licenses, which the officers of the treasury issue to traders who wish to purchase tea and who have paid the duty. The following is a copy of the certificate:—

Tea license given by the Ministry of Finances.

The Ministry of Finances, having received a report from the tea-department in the district of ———, has carefully examined it, and finds that it is perfectly conformable to the imperial decree respecting teas, as well as to all the other regulations issued from hence and generally promulgated. The ministry has, therefore, caused this tea-license to be printed, which is given to the merchants, to certify that they are authorized to sell tea.

First, the merchant receives one of these certificates for each box or basket of tea weighing 100 *kin*, or Chinese pounds, whatever be the quality of the tea. Upon one of these documents is marked the weight; the other, bearing half the impression of the seal, authorizes the sale of the tea. These papers are a sufficient guarantee to the merchants, if they have paid for them at the treasuary.

Secondly, the merchant who sells tea must have in his possession the necessary certificates (of the quantity of the commodity); if he omit to take this precaution, his tea comes under the character of a prohibited article, and the proprietor incurs the same punishment as those who sell contraband salt.*

Thirdly, when tea arrives at a custom house, the officer must carefully examine the certificates which accompany it; if he find them regular, he tears a corner off, and the tea may then pass, if there be no other goods not declared packed up with it.

If any person conceals tea in a house, and covers it therein with an old permit, the master of the house, as receiver or concealer, is liable to the same punishment as the person guilty of the fraud.

Fourthly, when tea is brought into a city, the chief municipal officer must examine the permits; if he find them good, he tears off a corner, and allows the sale of the commodity.

Fifthly, fabricators of forged permits of tea will be decapitated, and all their goods will be confiscated to the state. The informer receives a reward of twenty ounces of silver.

Sixthly, if the proprietor of a plantation of tea sells some to a merchant who is unprovided with the necessary certificates, he will receive sixty blows of the large bamboo, and the money he received for the tea will be forfeited.

The use of tea was introduced into Tibet in the beginning of the ninth century. At this period, Chang loo went as ambassador to that country. The Tibetans, observing the preparation of tea in his tent, inquired of him what it was. He replied: "it is a beverage which not only quenches thirst, but dissipates sorrow." The Tibetans thereupon desired to have some; he, in consequence, distributed some tea amongst them, pointing out the distinction between the tea of Shoo chow and that of King-men.

* This is, strokes of the bamboo and confiscation of the goods. The 144th section of the 5th book of the 3d division of the *Ta tsing leu lee*, directs this punishment, and also that the use of an old license to procure a fresh supply of tea from the plantations shall subject the party to all the penalties of smuggling tea in the ordinary manner.

According to the *Tung kwŏ tung këen*, or Annals of Corea, the introduction of tea into that country took place in the year 828. At this period, an ambassador of the king of Sin-lo brought from China some young shoots of the tea-shrub, which the king directed to be planted on the mountain Che-e-shan.

Tea was known in Japan in 810, in the reign of the daïri Saga-ten-o, but the plant which produces it was not introduced there till 815. Two Buddhist priests, Mio-sio-nin and Ye-sio-nin, of the monastery Toga-no-o, proceeded to China, from whence they brought some young shoots, which were planted upon that mountain. From that period, the use of tea became general in Japan.*

* *Journal Asiatique* of Paris.

CONFUCIUS'S PREDICTION OF OUR SAVIOUR.

The Jesuit Intorcetta, in his *Life of Confucius*, mentions that this philosopher (who lived five centuries before Christ) often spoke of a saint or holy man (*shing*), who existed, or was to exist, in the West. These expressions, however, are not found in the *King*, or classical books, nor in the *Sze-shoo*, or moral books; but they are attributed to him in several original Chinese works. M. Rémusat* has given the following curious extract on this subject from the *Ching-keaou-chin-tseuen*, 'True Interpretation of the Right Law,' a Chinese tract on the Musulman Religion, published A.D. 1657, of indubitable authenticity:—

"The minister Pe consulted Confucius, saying, 'master, are you not a holy man?' He replied: 'Whatever effort I make, my memory cannot recall any one worthy of this title.' 'But,' returned the minister, 'were not the three kings (founders of the early dynasties of Hea, Shang, and Chow) saints?' 'The three kings,' replied Confucius, 'endowed with excellent goodness, were filled with enlightened prudence and invincible force; but I know not that they were saints.' The minister again asked: 'were not the five lords (five emperors who reigned in China antecedent to the first dynasty) saints?' 'The five emperors,' said Confucius, 'endowed with excellent goodness, exerted a divine charity and an unalterable justice; but I know not that they were saints.' The minister still asked: 'Were not the three august ones (personages in Chinese mythological history) saints?' 'The three august ones,' replied Confucius, 'may have made use of their time (*i.e.* well-employed a long life); but I am ignorant whether they were saints.' The minister, astonished, said to him: 'If this be the case, who can be called *saint?*' Confucius, somewhat moved, replied with gentleness: 'I have heard say, that, in the Western countries, there has been (or there will be) a holy man, who, without exerting any act of government, will prevent troubles; who, without speaking, will inspire spontaneous faith; who, without working any (violent) changes, will produce an ocean of (meritorious) actions: no man is able to tell his name; but I have heard say that this was (or will be) the true saint.'"

In the *Chung-yung*, one of the moral books, which was written by a grandson of Confucius, it is said (ch. xxix.): "A good prince lays the basis of his conduct in himself; he establishes amongst his people the authority of his own example; he regulates himself, though without blind obstinacy, by the founders of the first three dynasties; he directs his actions unceasingly according to heaven and earth; he rules over minds, and finds no reason for doubt or inquietude, confidently expecting the holy man, who is to appear at the end of ages (lit. *centum sæcula ad expectandum sanctum virum et non dementatur*)."

* *Notices des MSS. du Roi*, t. x. p. 407.

CASE OF THE LUCKNOW BANKERS.

Although the attention of our readers has already been directed to the case of the Lucknow bankers, which has suddenly found so much favour in the sight of the present Board of Control, yet we think it part of our public duty not to dismiss such a case with a slight and superficial notice. We are the more disposed to re-enter upon the subject, because it may be done without dragging the reader through a labyrinth of official documents, by laying before him the substance of a very able and perspicuous pamphlet, by Mr. Eneas Mac Donnell,* which is a digest of those documents, demonstrating the "injustice, impolicy, and danger" of this "arbitrary measure."

Mr. Mac Donnell, very appropriately, begins his letter to the President of the Board of Control by referring to the expression of apprehension by the Court of Directors, during the late negotiations, lest the Company, under the new plan, instead of forming, as they had done, an integral and independent part of the machinery of Indian government, would be reduced to a state of weakness and dependence; and lest the Court should become "merely an instrument for giving effect to the views of the Indian minister;" and he quotes that part of the correspondence between the President of the Board and the Chairs, which respects a "rule of publicity" in matters of difference between the two bodies,—"so that, if any Indian minister should take upon himself acts which appeared to the Court to be unconstitutional, to militate against the principles of good government, or to interfere with substantial justice to our allies, there should be some appeal against such exercise of authority, or, at the least, some means of enforcing the *personal responsibility* of the act;"—to which system of publicity the President of the Board, albeit member of a liberal and popular government, evinced what appeared then to be an unaccountable aversion, and which he ultimately succeeded in preventing. It now appears (from the documents in the matter of the Lucknow bankers) that this case, which appears to realize the worst apprehensions of the Court, and to afford an intelligible, though not very satisfactory, practical comment upon the important parts of the late discussions to which we have alluded, was actually in progress at the very moment of those discussions. The despatch, framed by the Board of Control, requiring the Indian government to insist upon the King of Oude's discharging claims which had been scouted for many years, is dated the 15th December 1832. The admirable letter from the Court, showing the utter groundlessness of these claims and the gross impolicy and injustice of an interference on their behalf by the British Government, is dated the 1st March 1833. The letter of the Court to Mr. Grant, wherein they suggest the necessity of a power of appeal being continued to the Court, or some means being given to them of

* Letter to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, President to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; demonstrating the Injustice, Impolicy, and Danger of the coercive and arbitrary Measures instituted by that Board, against the Directors of the East-India Company, for the purpose of enforcing the hostile Interposition of the Company's Influence and Authority against an unoffending and friendly Native Prince, the King of Oude, &c. &c. By Eneas Mac Donnell, Esq. With an Appendix. London, 1834. Ridgway.

enforcing the personal responsibility of the act, should an Indian minister take upon himself to do what was unconstitutional, or contrary to the principles of good government, or to justice towards our allies, is dated the 18th March. The letter of the 1st March remained unnoticed for six months, the Court probably considering, in the mean time, that their arguments had prevailed; but, as Mr. Mac Donnell significantly observes, "with a haste unprecedented at the Board of Control," scarcely had the royal assent been given to the Indian scheme (the 28th August) and Parliament been prorogued (the 29th), when the Board, on the 12th September, "suddenly announce their adverse determination, in very few lines, without condescending to notice any one of the numerous proofs and arguments contained in that letter."

Were we now considering a transaction between agents in ordinary life, these circumstances would strongly excite suspicion; in the case of Ministers, it is, of course, different. Still, the circumstances justify the question put to Mr. Grant by Mr. Mac Donnell, as to the meaning he attaches to the terms "the *importance* and *independence* of the Court," properties which he professed to be desirous of *increasing;* and of the indignant disclaimer conveyed in his letter of the 14th March, "*of course*, it cannot be meant or anticipated, that the Court shall be reduced to the situation of a government-board:" a more humiliating act of dependence could not be exhibited by the most subordinate government-board than that they should be forced to "sanction, adopt, and sign, as their own act, a despatch which they had unanimously disapproved in the strongest language of condemnation," the determination of the present Court according entirely with that of former Courts, in concurrence with former Boards, at different periods, and upon precisely the same facts and evidence as those upon which the despatch of the present Board is founded.

The transactions in question bear date so long back as 1794, 1795, and 1796. Prior to that period, it is well known that there was no topic of misrule and misconduct on the part of Europeans in India more loudly and frequently urged, both in and out of Parliament, than "the grievances inflicted upon native princes by injurious British interference, and peculations and extortions carried on under the form of loans and bonds at usurious rates, occasionally so high as thirty-six per cent., and sometimes compound interest." These money-dealings were continued in defiance of the reiterated efforts of the home government to check them, and in many cases involved the most flagrant cases of fraud and forgery. The records of Parliamentary proceedings (of which Mr. Mac Donnell has given an epitome) are full of allusions to these dark and disgraceful transactions. In one case, of a debt alleged to be due from the Nawab of Arcot, in 1785, Mr. Burke disclosed facts which show a strong analogy between that and the present case. In that case, as in the present, it appears, the origin of the alleged debt was disregarded, there was a "private conference with the agent of the claimants," and the same orders were issued to the Directors to set their hands to an arrangement (in Mr. Burke's words), "asserting it to arise from

their own conviction and opinion, in flat contradiction to their recorded sentiments, their strong remonstrance, and their declared sense of duty." The sole difference between the cases is, that, in the present, a Whig administration are the authors of the arrangement; whereas, in that of 1785, a Whig opposition were the indignant reprobaters of the measure.

The Act of 1797 (37 Geo. III. c. 142) states that "the practice of British subjects lending money, or being concerned in lending the same, or in transactions for the borrowing money for, or lending money to, the native princes in India, *has been* productive of much mischief, and is the source of much usury and extortion;" and that "the wholesome orders of the Court of Directors have not been sufficient to restrain and repress the same;" and it proceeds to enact, not simply that this was an offence, but that it should be considered "a misdemeanor at law," after the 1st December 1797, and that the securities should be null and void. It is absurd to argue that this Act legalized all anterior transactions: it merely armed the Court with additional penal power, to prevent acts which were before illegal in India, being declared so by the orders of a competent authority, that of the East-India Company, with the sanction of the Board of Control.

The particulars of the present claim, although stated in our last number, it may be proper shortly to repeat. Asuf-ud-Dowlah, nawab vizier of Oude, contracted, through his extravagance and debaucheries, large debts. Amongst other creditors were Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, bankers or shroffs at Lucknow, whose loans amounted, it is alleged, originally to 11,58,700 sicca rupees, for which they received bonds or notes from the nawab vizier. Subsequently, the prince's debts were made the subject of a composition;* all the native creditors consented to receive the reduced sum, in six annual instalments, except Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, who demanded the higher rate of composition which certain European creditors had contrived to obtain. The Court of Directors declined to interfere in the matter; and, owing to the death of Asuf-ud-Dowlah, in September 1797, none of the native creditors have received more than one instalment, that is, one-sixth of their composition. Ghazee ud-deen Hyder, the present king of Oude, is the third in succession to Asuf-ud-Dowlah, by whom the alleged debts were contracted, and he is now to be called upon to pay a very large sum to the heirs or representatives of these Lucknow shroffs, Ram Doss and Ram Chown Loll, whose agent in England was the late Mr. Michael George Prendergast.

The position of the Court of Directors in the affair is this. They do not oppose the demand, whatever opinion they may entertain as to its merits; all they ask is, not to be connected with the affair, one way or the other; they did not approve or sanction the alleged loans,† nor were they privy to them; much less did they guarantee their repayment; and all they require is

* This composition was merely the reducing the *compound* interest from thirty-six per cent. to eighteen!

† An attempt has been made to shew that the money was borrowed for the purpose of discharging the arrears due to the Company. But one of the bonds of three lacs bears on the face of it that the money was borrowed for the expenses of the quadrupeds of "the exalted circar;" another of three lacs was for the cattle department.

to be permitted to observe the same neutrality, which they have hitherto observed, and which they feel they cannot abandon without a direct violation of treaties with the state of Oude.

Nothing can be more sound than the doctrine which is contained in the despatch framed by the Board, but with which its object is so strangely at variance, "that the British Government is not bound to interfere, and ought to be extremely cautious of interfering, in the recovery of loans from native states, unless such loans were contracted with its previous knowledge and concurrence, and [or?] unless the guarantee of the British resident was given in writing upon the face of the bond, or [and?] signified by the resident in a despatch written at the time to his own government, and approved, as well by that government as by the native sovereign contracting the loan." Two conditions are here required, first, that the British Government should have been a party consenting to the original transaction; secondly, that it should have given its guarantee for payment of the obligation. It is not even alleged, as the Court observe, that either of these conditions applies to the case of the Lucknow bankers. All that the Board attempt to do is, to make this case an exception to the general rule, owing to its "peculiar circumstances."

The treaties existing between the British Government and the King of Oude leave this prince perfectly independent, except in respect to a few specified points, in matters purely of state-policy, in which he is bound to consult the British Government; and the right of interference, with advice or remonstrance, is reserved to the latter upon subjects which *might* injuriously affect British national interests. But these exceptions, as Lord Hastings, in his admirable letter of instructions to Col. Baillie,* observes, clearly imply that in all other respects the prince is free, and the tenor of the subsidiary treaty proves that the uninterrupted exercise of his authority was assured to him, in order to qualify the strong step we had taken: "he is, consequently," said his lordship, "to be treated as an independent prince." The *whole* series of treaties and engagements (extracts from which are given by Mr. Mac Donnell), prior and subsequent to the transactions in question, distinctly recognizes the independence of the nawab vizier's authority within his reserved dominions, and the non-interference of the British Government. "His excellency the nawab's authority is to be completely established within his reserved dominions," says the *final arrangement* between the Marquess of Wellesley and the nawab, in 1802, explaining the treaty of 1801, "and to be exercised through his excellency's own officers and servants, the British Government having engaged to guarantee the establishment and exercise *of his* excellency's authority within his reserved dominions, and the Governor-general will never depart from this engagement."

Nothing, therefore, can be clearer, than that our treaties with the ruler of Oude recognize his entire independence, except where our interference is sanctioned by those treaties, and in none of them is it provided that the

* Letter dated 15th August 1815. Oude Papers, 1826.

British Government is entitled to support private pecuniary claims; on the contrary, an article inserted by Sir John Shore in a preliminary engagement with Saadut Ali, in 1798, when he placed that prince on the musnud of Oude, obliging him to liquidate the just debts of his late brother in three years (which would cover the compositions agreed to), was expunged from the definitive treaty.

Having thus shown that, neither by treaty, nor according to the rule so explicitly laid down by the Board of Control, in the very draft in question, can our interference with the king of Oude, in respect to private pecuniary claims, be justified, let us consider what are the "peculiar circumstances," which are to overrule these powerful objections to interference.

The first and principal circumstance, and it is, indeed, a very peculiar feature in the case, is that a *private* letter was addressed by the Marquess of Wellesley to the Marquess of Hastings, in May 1814, nearly twenty years after the transaction, wherein the writer assures the then Governor-general, that, "after full consideration of the whole matter, my decided opinion was, that the memorialists were entitled, in justice and equity, to the full amount of their claims, and that it was the duty of the supreme government to urge the demand on the nabob of Oude with all the force which the delicacy of such a question might admit." The first consideration which arises upon this "irregular and uncalled-for offer of advice," not on an affair of state, but in favour of the claims of a private creditor on an independent sovereign,—"one debt," as the Court remarks, "out of many, peculiarly distinguished by nothing but the refusal to accept a composition which had been accepted by others,"—is that it is at direct variance with the noble lord's public acts. Not a word appears to have been said upon the subject in all the *public* transactions between the marquess and the nawab, although the resident at Lucknow (Colonel Scott), in May 1801, several months prior to the "final arrangement" of November 1801, appears to have called the marquess's attention to the nawab's debts, in a private letter. "Here then," Mr. Mac Donnell observes, after quoting the private letter of Col. Scott, "we find the noble marquess's attention expressly and officially directed to this subject by the person most competent to do so, and in terms best calculated to obtain *his lordship's* interference, if he felt that he would be justified in exercising it. Nevertheless, with the knowledge of all the circumstances fresh upon his mind, concluding two treaties with the vizier, the latter of which he designates a '*final* arrangement,' both executed within nine months after he had received the letter of the resident inculcating attention to those claims, we find that, so far from making, or seeking to make, any provision in either of these treaties, on behalf of the claimants, he provides most distinctly in each case against any British interference in the internal affairs of the state of Oude; and expressly pledges the British faith, that the Governor-general will '*never* depart from this engagement.'" These considerations, we imagine, most completely nullify the authority of this "irregular and uncalled-for" interference on behalf of a single creditor, so far as it concerns the

private letter itself, which, as the Court clearly shews, is "evidence of nothing."

But "the receipt of this letter," the draft despatch states, "induced Lord Hastings,"—who, it will be recollected, explicitly recognized the independence of the prince of Oude, and who censured the urgency of the resident in pressing a system of reform, as "obviously inconsistent with the existence of the authority which, by the treaty of 1801, we had solemnly guaranteed,"—to investigate the claim of the bankers, and the result, as stated by his lordship in a minute, "of which, *although not entered on your proceedings, a copy has been furnished to us by Mr. Prendergast,*" was, that Lord Hastings considered this claim distinguished from the rest.

Let us consider, *seriatim*, the grounds of this distinction, as set forth in the draft despatch, and the comments of the Court thereupon; premising that the alleged minute of Lord Hastings is not recorded, nor is there any evidence that such a document (thus made a basis for this arbitrary proceeding) ever existed; and, with respect to the "investigation," that (in the words of the Court) "there is nothing to show that Lord Hastings made any investigation, but much to prove that he neither knew nor had inquired."

The first alleged distinction is, that these shroffs, "though not Europeans, were British subjects." But whether British subjects or not, "the transactions of the vizier were with an establishment in his own capital, subject to the laws of his state, and entitled to protection with no other." There can be no distinction on this head.

2d. The debt they claimed was admitted to be just, both as to the purity of origin and amount, by the vizier and the British Government. But nothing was acknowledged by the vizier but that bonds had been granted by his servants, and nothing beyond this fact was known or inquired after by the British Government. Even supposing the contrary, all the creditors were in the same predicament. Where then is the distinction here?

3d. The bankers could not vitiate the quality of their demand by declining a composition. It is not alleged that they could, but this does not take their claim out of the general category.

4th. "There was a fair implication of equitable reliance on the good offices of government, inasmuch as the money borrowed from the bankers was known to have been taken up for the purpose of discharging the arrears due to the Company." This is an important assertion, and in fact the only ground upon which this claim could be considered as distinct; but the assertion appears, from the facts stated by the Court, to be completely unfounded. The writings, called bonds, are themselves evidence against the allegation; one of them (as already remarked), an obligation for 3,85,000 rupees, states that the money was borrowed for the expenses of the quadrupeds of the "exalted circar;" another sum of 3,12,000 was for the cattle-department: these sums make up nearly three-fourths of the claim. "The non-existence of the alleged fact, from which this string of consequences is

drawn," the Court observe, "was fully demonstrated in the Report to the Court of the Committee of Correspondence under date the 19th June 1822, and printed by an order of the House of Commons under date the 22d of the same month. And besides this, the incorrectness of the reasoning is obvious. During the whole of the period, in which the vizier had been making payments to the Company, he had been borrowing. There was not one of those lenders who might not, with equal propriety, have affirmed that their money was borrowed to enable the vizier to make his payments to the Company. The supply drawn by the vizier from his various resources constituted one general fund, from which he provided for his various necessities; and it is absurd to say that his payments to the Company were drawn from one source more than another. If the nabob squandered his legitimate revenue, and was obliged to supply its deficiency by borrowing, how does that concern his payments to the Company more than any other disbursement which he had to make?"

4th. This implication was much strengthened by the extent and notoriety of intercourse between government and Asuf-ud-Dowlah in pecuniary concerns. So that, because Asuf-ud-Dowlah paid a subsidy to the British Government, the latter is bound to extort from his successor, forty years after, payment in full of the bankers' demand. The Board, or Lord Hastings, must have been strangely embarrassed for want of arguments, to venture upon such a glaring *non-sequitur*.

5th. In fact, that sentiment was acknowledged by the government, which confessedly forebore to urge the repayment of this loan, lest it might embarrass its own demands upon Saadut Ali. This is another fundamental allegation, which, it is melancholy to find, stands without any recorded authority. "The records of the Company," say the Court, "afford no evidence of any such acknowledgment, or of any such forbearance, nor can it be traced to any other source than the allegation of the claimants."

6th. These circumstances (those which have been previously detailed and disproved) took the bankers' case completely out of the class of demands respecting which the intervention of government was precluded, "this case not being the simple transaction between individual and individual, but a claim heretofore *recognized as just by government*, and only suffered to sink through the avowed preference we had given to our own interest." The comment of the Court upon this deserves to be quoted entire: "The Court have already examined, one by one, the circumstances to which the Marquess of Hastings annexes this effect; and they assert with confidence, that there is not one of them which has so much as a tendency to take the claim of the Dosses out of the general class of claims upon the vizier. In the latter part of the sentence there is a misrepresentation of the matters of fact. The words used convey the idea, that the interdiction of interference made by the Court referred only to claims of individuals on individuals, not to claims on the vizier, which is directly contrary to the fact. 'Recognized as just by government,' is an equivocal expression, calculated to carry the conception of the reader beyond the matter of fact. There was no other

recognition on the part of government but that which applied to all the creditors, at least all who were included in the list of Mr. Cherry; and the recommendation of government never went farther than to this, that the vizier should pay all his just debts, which did not mean his submission to extortionate demands. The last assertion, not very respectful to the government to which it applied, is utterly unfounded in fact."

7th. By a letter from Mr. R. Thornton, the then Chairman of the Court of Directors, it is indisputable that the Court had put this construction upon the case, but had abstained from recommending it to the consideration of the government, only by the principle that the judgment on such questions ought to rest with the local authorities. The letter here referred to was, like that from Lord Wellesley, a private one, and like that, too, appears to have expressed sentiments which seem to be in direct opposition to the public acts of the writer. With respect to Lord Wellesley, nothing can justly be said to detract from the moral weight of his opinion, though he may have written under impressions arising from defect of memory; but in considering the essential weight of the *private* testimony of Mr. Robert Thornton, given in direct contradiction to his public recorded acts and sentiments, his subsequent history must not be altogether forgotten. The Court state that the report of the Committee of Correspondence, in 1822, found the facts referred to in Mr. Thornton's letter diametrically the reverse of what he had declared them to be. The remarks of Mr. Mac Donnell upon this point are too apposite to be omitted:—

Now, Sir, a word as to Mr. Thornton's share in this joint-stock private letter-writing concern. He was chairman of the Company in 1814, and having presided at a committee of correspondence, assembled for the purpose of considering the present claims, the nine members thereof severally affixed their signatures to a long report to the General Court, most strongly protesting against those claims on their interposition, and at the head of that list Mr. Thornton placed his signature. Nevertheless, on the very next *day*, the 3d March 1814, *that same* Mr. *Thornton*, the Chairman of the East-India Company, nay, the chairman of the same committee of correspondence which had determined against those claims—he, Sir, is also induced (*Quere*—the nature of all those inducements, then and now?) to despatch a private letter to the Earl of Moira, Governor General of India, to counteract the determination of the court over which he presided, and thereby to induce his lordship to violate all the treaties and agreements of non-interference which the Company and the Board had uniformly, *without* one solitary exception, approved; and to abandon that system of government which the Company were solemnly pledged to the native princes to maintain in India. Are you, Sir, seriously prepared to justify such conduct of the noble marquis and the late honourable Chairman *in this matter*? Nay, Sir, are you prepared to justify the conduct of your Board, when that Board, so far from expressing, or intimating, or gently breathing, the slightest disapproval of such conduct, accepts it as the foundation of its own proceedings in a matter of great importance, in point of principle as well as practical effect, and thereby extends to it an unqualified official sanction.

But the Court remark that, even had the facts been as represented by

Mr. Thornton, and not so entirely the reverse, still the inferences founded upon that letter would be fallacious. Had they been otherwise, it is inconceivable that, as Mr. Thornton was a member of Parliament during the period when the agent of the claimants (himself a member of Parliament) urged the claim, he should not have avowed his real sentiments on the subject. But, strange to say, neither he nor the noble marquess took any opportunity of openly supporting a claim which they professed, in their *private* letters to the Governor-general, to consider founded in equity.

But, after all, what did Lord Hastings do in the matter? His unrecorded minute goes no farther than to say that, on the grounds already stated, which are no grounds at all, he thought the petitioners entitled to all the assistance which we could, *with propriety*, afford them: "unfortunately," he adds, "that does not go far. We cannot bring forward the claim to the nawab vizier as one which government formally supports, because we should have difficulty in vindicating our right of application should he resist it; but I think Mr. Strachey may be instructed to take advantage of some favourable opportunity for stating the demand, as one which it would be creditable to the justice and honour of his Excellency to liquidate." In compliance with his instructions, Mr. Strachey did bring the matter before the reigning sovereign of Oude, and "the answer returned by him to that application was such as to deter Lord Hastings from renewing it without the Court's sanction;" being, in fact, a positive refusal to listen to the claims, although the resident appears to have exceeded his instructions, and to have written, after much personal importunity, a formal letter to the vizier, wherein he declares that "the British government cannot but grant its support to its own subjects, in directing your Excellency's attention to this call on your justice."

The case stands, therefore, thus. It is an incontrovertible position that the King of Oude is, as far as regards his private financial concerns, an independent prince, and that the British government has no title to interfere with his authority, by advice or remonstrance, in these concerns. It is admitted by the Board, in the very draft under consideration, that the British government ought not to interfere in the recovery of loans from any native state (including of course those dependent upon us) unless two conditions exist, neither of which appears in the present case; and the "peculiar circumstances," which are supposed, strangely enough, to take this case out of so general a rule, so far from justifying the plea, are calculated to make the government more cautious of interference.

The mode in which Mr. Strachey carried into effect the instructions of Lord Hastings, in his application to the nawab vizier, was thus noticed by the Court of Directors, acting in concurrence with the then Board of Control, under the presidency of Mr. *Canning*: "The instructions which you issued to Mr. Strachey appear to have been acted upon in a manner directly at variance both with the letter and the spirit of your orders. We think this departure from the tenour of his instructions, on the part of an officer of your government, ought not to have passed without censure."

Yet the Board of Control of the present day have actually adopted this very style of interference, and have required the court to adopt, and to transmit as their own act, "a despatch, the most material paragraph* of which is worded precisely in the same spirit, and nearly in the same language, as that censured letter." It is worthy of remark too, that, in the letter of the Court to the Bengal government just quoted, wherein the mode of interference adopted by Mr. Strachey was censured, the Court say:— "You are aware of our decided opinion upon the subject of interference with the native princes in matters of this kind; but had we no such general opinion, we should feel ourselves precluded from all right of authoritative interference with the vizier of Oude, by the existing state of relations between the two governments." To this paragraph, Mr. Canning, conceiving it not sufficiently strong, added the following emphatic words:— "We are so much aware of the difficulty of divesting a friendly communication to a weaker power of the character of authority, and are so apprehensive that the consequence of pressing upon the vizier the consideration of those claims might bring upon him others from various quarters, that we direct you to rest content with the attempt you have already made, and to abstain from any similar proceedings hereafter, at the instance either of those or any other claimants."

The Board of Control, or rather Mr. Grant, the president, has endeavoured evidently to invalidate this argument by an exposition of a principle, which must be somewhat alarming to Indian princes: "The *duty* and the *right* of interference on the part of any country in behalf of its own subjects, even as against independent states, are established by national law, and recognized in the practice of all nations, and particularly of Great Britain. Such right and duty are surely not impaired by the circumstance, that the wrong-doer happens in this instance to be a prince depending for his throne entirely on our support." This principle, taken in relation with the specific case to which it was applied, must mean that wherever, throughout India, individuals can, by birth or by construction, claim the title of "British subjects," they may invoke the direct interference of the British Government in support of their private pecuniary claims upon any independent state, without inquiry into the origin or justice of those claims. The extravagant consequences to which such a principle would lead are scarcely to be calculated. In the present instance, if the claimants are entitled to have their full demands against the king of Oude enforced by the interference of the British Government, the kingdom must be put up to sale, or its revenues must be sequestrated for a vast number of years. The sum of £115,870, with compound interest for 38 years, at 36 per cent., which most of the bonds carry, becomes no less than £13,328,945,058, or about sixteen times the amount of our national debt! But there are other con-

* "Under a strong conviction that this is a valid claim against the King of Oude, we are of opinion that the settlement of it should no longer be delayed; you will, accordingly, lose no time in communicating to the king our sentiments on this subject, and strongly urging on him the importance of an immediate and effectual adjustment, as due to his own honour, no less than to the interests of justice and to the wishes of the British Government."

sequences of a still more serious nature, which Mr. MacDonnell has well pointed out:—

This question (the continuance or dissolution of the relations between the two states), and it may be a most awful one, must obviously and immediately arise, if the Board should persevere in its present course. Are you, Sir, prepared to encounter the consequences or chances of such a proceeding? Is his Majesty's government prepared to enter upon a new career of military struggles in India? Are the Court of Proprietors so prone to deeds of arms as to involve the revenue, which is the security of their dividends, in such a struggle, now that no aid towards those dividends is to be expected from commercial profits? Is all so safe and settled in India, that no fears are to be entertained, if opportunities were afforded, for the manifestation of dissatisfaction! Is nothing to be apprehended from the facilities provided by the late Bill, for the visits of adventurers to the dominions of native princes? and is it likely that the persons, who would join either Pedro or Miguel, in Portugal, with little prospect of professional advancement or of pecuniary advantage, would be unwilling to try their chances, under more promising inducements, in India? Those who set any value upon the evidence furnished by the late sub-committees, not omitting the "Military," will not be very confident in the declaration of perfect security. The question would not be confined to the king of Oude; for, being a question of general principle, involving the validity of treaties, and their security to native princes, it would necessarily alarm every one of those with whom any one of the 299 treaties, mentioned in the appendix to the "Political" report, is now subsisting.

We add no more: the same firmness of purpose which (confident in the indifference of the British public to the concerns of native India) could carry through the Nozeed Bill, in defiance of a declaration of the first law officer in the country,—a cabinet-minister of the Crown,—the whig Lord Chancellor,—that it sanctioned the discharge of claims void through *laches*, lapse of time and *taint in their origin*, can easily command success where even the cursory glance of Parliament is excluded. By rare good fortune, the stand which the Court of Directors have made, in this instance, at the risk of a committal to Newgate, may open a few eyes to the necessity of some effectual rule of publicity in cases of this nature, in order to guard against possible future, though doubtless remote evils, when the Court may have been drilled, by a severe course of discipline, into complete subserviency to the Board, and when an Indian minister may be capable of acting under the influence of private suggestions rather than the dictates of public duty.

HINTS ON INDIA REFORM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Civilians' Rank.—The commercial functions of the India Company having ceased, it might be advisable to abolish the titles of senior merchant, junior merchant, factor, and writer, by which civilians of different standing in the service have hitherto been distinguished. The appellations were objectionable before, and are now unmeaning and absurd.

In the event of a civil servant being out of employ, an allowance may be made him according to the number of years he has been in the service, or so much might be given to those who have served under ten years, and so much to those who have served above that time.

Lotteries.— Of these I shall say no more than that, though they have been censured as an expedient to raise a small revenue by a large sacrifice of virtue, such a mode of taxation is at least voluntary; and from the way in which lotteries are managed in India, they are not by much so detrimental to public morals as they were in this country; and that, therefore, with a large debt and financial difficulties, they may be allowable.

Mint and Currency.— In this department, great saving might be effected by establishing an uniformity of currency throughout India, abolishing the mints of Madras and Bombay, and maintaining only that of Calcutta. The place of mint-master alone at Madras was considered worth Rs. 3,500 a-month: add to this the whole expenses of the establishment. And what do they produce?—a very ill-executed rupee. The same at Bombay. Now what can be easier than to send the supplies of coin necessary for the Madras presidency down from Calcutta per steamer, during the fine weather? The same may be done for Bombay; or they may go overland. Two direct and palpable advantages may be calculated from this plan: one, an uniformity of rupee, &c., whereby great justice to the community and the services would be secured, giving great facilities to trade, and preventing much envy, hatred, and malice; and the other, a great saving of expense to the government. The office of mint-master at *one* presidency has been nearly a sinecure; the onerous part of the office falling on the assay-master and his assistant.

Courts.—Circuit Registers.—It might be advisable to abolish the Sudder Adawlut (a court more expensive than that of the king's judges), as a court of appeal from the provincial courts, and make the appeal lie to the Supreme Court, barring all ultimate appeal to the King in Council in this country. The proceedings in the Sudder Adawlut are tedious, expensive, and unsatisfactory, the decisions being given by people not more learned in the law than the judges and officers of the provincial courts. A collector of revenue, suddenly transformed into a judge of appeal, cannot be supposed the fittest person to decide on an intricate question of law. The benefits from the abolition of this court would be, great saving of expense and of unnecessary and unsatisfactory litigation.

With regard to the registers of circuit courts, they might be dispensed with without detriment to any person but themselves. These registers are not to be confounded with the registers of zillah courts, who are judges in a less degree, and hold a court of their own, thereby despatching all the *civil* cases of a certain amount which come into the zillah court, and any criminal ones: being thus assistants to the judge, but in a separate court. The provincial circuit registers have no jurisdiction in court, and are, in fact, but the organs for delivering the decrees of the circuit judges, and the keepers of the records of their

court. There is nothing in their office which might not be as effectually done by a native. So useless did Sir Thomas Munro consider this appointment, that at one time they were all done away with. Subsequent governors, or orders from home, have, however, re-established the situation: their pay is Rs. 700 a-month, and no fees.

Introduction of Writers into the Service.—Nothing, I incline to think, would be more beneficial to young civilians, on arriving in India, than being attached at once to the secretary's office, where they might learn the routine of business, of which they are quite ignorant when they leave England, and at the same time have abundance of leisure for perfecting themselves in Hindustani. It would teach them subordination, and keep them occupied, and therefore more out of the way of dissolute and extravagant courses, which have arisen in great measure from the quantity of idle time young men have on their hands, and from not knowing what to do with themselves. At the same time, it would at once be putting their talents to profit, and would give them a better standing in society than an idle writer has hitherto had. Nothing is so desirable as to get off the greenness of the boy as soon as possible, and make a useful servant and member of society of him. There would be no more heard of the enormous accumulation of debts by young civilians at Calcutta, were this done: they would be taught their proper place, and made to know that they came out there to be efficient servants, and not dissolute spendthrifts of other people's money. It is too late when they are appointed to situations up the country; the evil is already done: the bad beginning is irremediable, and thus we hear of defaulters and peculations.

The Roads.—The bad state of the roads, in every part of India, is too well known to need comment. It would be desirable to appoint an inspector-general of roads for each presidency, taking the business entirely out of the hands of the collectors, who can neither devote the requisite time thereto, nor bring all the modern improvements into action, from not having made a study of them. No country in the world ought to have such fine roads as India, from the abundance of granite and cheapness of labour there.

Police.—This system of generalization might also be most beneficially extended to the police, which is in a lamentable state from the want of some uniform plan. An officer of police should wear such outward sign as should enable every one to recognize him at sight. A prefect of police, or director-general, should be appointed, under whose orders, touching that department only, magistrates and collectors of districts should be bound to act.

ANECDOTE OF THE CALIPH MĀMŪN.

The Caliph Māmūn, who is celebrated as the most virtuous and generous prince of his race, appointed his brother, Muatasim, to succeed him on the throne, although he had a son of his own still living, whose name was Abbās. But he had strong doubts of his son's fitness to reign; and made frequent trials of his talents and capacity. For this purpose, he went one day to his son's apartments, to find out how he employed his leisure hours; and while he was yet at the door of his chamber, heard him talking to his steward, and giving some orders about a trifling purchase of vegetables that he had seen in coming back from the mosque. Upon this the caliph entered, and reproaching him for his parsimony and meanness, told him that such littleness of mind was unworthy of his birth.—And this, they say, is the reason why he passed over his son, and left the empire to his brother.

MR. HOLMAN'S TRAVELS.*

This is the first of a series of volumes, containing an account of the extensive travels, into all the grand divisions of the earth, of a gentleman, whom a distressing calamity, the privation of sight, had apparently disqualified, both for the gratification which travel imparts to persons of curiosity, and for the task of describing to others the places and objects met with in his journies. With respect to both these points, however, Mr. Holman abundantly satisfies us, that those who think a blind man incapable of feeling a gratification in travelling, and of giving an accurate delineation of the natural and moral history of the countries he traverses, labour under an error.

The desire of visiting foreign parts appears to be almost inherent and innate in some persons. When Mr. Holman entered the naval service, he felt this desire very strongly, and determined not to rest satisfied till he had completed the circumnavigation of the globe. At the age of twenty-five, his affliction came upon him, but it did not extinguish his eagerness to accomplish the object he had had in view; on the contrary, it seems to have supplied fresh motives and incitements. "To those who inquire what pleasures I can derive from the invigorating spirit of travelling, under the privation I suffer, I may ask, who could endure life without a purpose, without the pursuit of some object, in the attainment of which his moral energies should be called into healthful activity? I can confidently assert that the effect of travelling has been beneficial to me in every way." The following passage explains the other difficulty, namely, how it is that a blind traveller can describe the objects met with in his travels:—

I am constantly asked, and I may as well answer the question here once for all, what is the use of travelling to one who cannot see? I answer, does every traveller see all that he describes?—and is not every traveller obliged to depend upon others for a great proportion of the information he collects? Even Humboldt himself was not exempt from this necessity. The picturesque in nature, it is true, is shut out from me, and works of art are to me mere outlines of beauty, accessible only to one sense; but perhaps this very circumstance affords a stronger zest to curiosity, which is thus impelled to a more close and searching examination of details than would be considered necessary to a traveller who might satisfy himself by the superficial view, and rest content with the first impressions conveyed through the eye. Deprived of that organ of information, I am compelled to adopt a more rigid and less suspicious course of inquiry, and to investigate analytically, by a train of patient examination, suggestions and deductions which other travellers dismiss at first sight; so that, freed from the hazard of being misled by appearances, I am the less likely to adopt hasty and erroneous conclusions. I believe that, notwithstanding my want of vision, I do not fail to visit as many interesting points in the course of my travels as the majority of my contemporaries: and by having things described to me *on the spot*, I think it is possible for me to form as correct a judgment as my own sight would enable me to do.

These remarks appear extremely sound and just.

* A Voyage round the World, including Travels in Africa, Asia, Australasia, America, &c. &c., from 1827 to 1832. By James Holman, R.N., F.R.S., &. &c. Vol. I. London, 1834. Smith, Elder and Co.

The places visited by our author, in the portion of his travels to which the present volume is devoted, are Madeira, the Canary and Cape De Verd Islands, Sierra Leone and various places on the west coast of Africa, the Island of Ascension and Rio Janeiro. As we shall have occasion to accompany Mr. Holman in his travels through portions of the East more within our province, we must content ourselves with a slight analysis of this part of his work, which is, upon the whole, more calculated to provoke than to gratify curiosity.

The particulars which Mr. Holman gives of various places on the west coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone southward to the Line, afford a sad picture of the state of society there, which seems to retrograde in the scale of morals, under the influence of that pernicious traffic, which the united efforts of Christian and even Mohammedan states seem incompetent effectually to put down. He appears to entertain no hopes of moral improvement in the rising generation of free blacks at Sierra Leone, by means of schools, which, he says, owing to the example of ignorant parents, "merely sharpen the natural cunning of youth, and give them an increased power of evil by the fragments of information they thus acquire." He has added a specimen of the morals of the settlement, in an action against a black preacher of an independent chapel, at Freetown, for seducing the wife of one of his congregation, which, it is proper to mention, is stated to be the first cause of the kind ever tried in this colony: whether because of the rarity of such offences, or because "morality is not so highly appreciated there as in some countries of Europe," Mr. Holman does not clearly intimate. The plaintiff's counsel in this cause was a black gentleman, whose speech, if genuine, does no discredit to the forensic eloquence of Africa. Elsewhere, in his visit to the villages established for the liberated Africans, he found "morality at a very low ebb, and infidelity in the married state a common occurrence;" and he speaks of the "disgraceful scenes of profligacy so frequently witnessed in the streets of Sierra Leone."

The aggregate population of the colony and its outlying villages is represented at about 15,000, of which number only 110 are Europeans, two-thirds of whom are under thirty years of age. The sickness and mortality amongst European settlers and visitors are truly lamentable. This constitutes, we fear, an insuperable obstacle to the civilization of Africa through European instrumentality. The settlement might, however, have been rendered more healthy by clearing the forest-land in the vicinity, which, besides promoting the salubrity of the place, would have afforded the means of cultivating valuable tropical productions, which thrive successfully in this soil. Immense sums and many lives have been wasted in the vain attempt to engraft upon the savage mind the valuable knowledge of Christianity, before its temporal recommendations could be seen, in the benefits of our civilization. When will our religious societies see the policy of imitating the Moravian missionaries, who do not impiously look for miracles to save them the labour of conversion, but who transform the savage to the civilized man by the help of those arts which teach him sensibly to appreciate the benefit of the change?

The history of the settlement of Liberia, founded by the American Colonization Society, and of its vicissitudes, is perhaps the most interesting part of the volume. This colony, it is stated, "is daily adding strength and respectability to its character, and if even now all patronage were withdrawn, the colonists are fully capable of sustaining and defending themselves from any assaults of the natives, and regulating their own concerns in such a manner as to secure the prosperity of the colony." Mr. Holman considers that the example of the colony of Liberia might be followed with great advantage and success.

The following trait in the history of the Kroomen, or natives of the Kroo country, upon that part of the coast called the Grain Coast, is curious:—

> The Kroomen, that is, the Kroo and Fish men, for they all come under the general denomination of Kroomen in Sierra Leone, are almost the only people on the coast who voluntarily emigrate, to seek for labour out of their own country. They come to Sierra Leone, to work in any capacity in which they can obtain employment, until they are possessed of sufficient property to enable them to purchase several wives. The object they propose to themselves in this increase of their domestic establishments differs in some respects from the indulgences of the East. The Kroomen compel their women to perform all the field-work, as well as the necessary domestic duties, in conformity with the usages of savage life, and when they can purchase a sufficient number of wives to fulfil all these employments, they pass the remainder of their days in ease and indolence. Before they are able to accomplish this object, they are obliged to make several visits to Sierra Leone, as they do not like to be absent more than two or three years at a time from their own country. The average duration of this voluntary banishment is perhaps about eighteen months. A sketch of the progress of the Kroomen, from their first visit to Sierra Leone to the final consummation of their wishes, in the attainment of their paradise of idleness, will fully illustrate the peculiar character of a tribe, one of whose usages is that of seeking abroad, during the vigorous years of life, the means of dwelling with ease and comfort in old age at home.
>
> When they have arrived at healthy boyhood, they first come to Sierra Leone in the capacity of apprentices to the old hands, who are considered as headmen or masters: these headmen, according to their influence or station in their own country, have a proportionate number of apprentices attached to them, fluctuating from five to twenty, to teach them what they call "white man's fashion." The profit of the labour of the youths is always received by the headman, who returns them a small portion of it. When an apprentice goes back to his own country, after his first trip, he is considered to have passed through the period of initiation, and when next he visits Sierra Leone, he comes upon his own account. The amount of the gains of this visit (a great part of which consists of what they have been able to steal) is delivered up to the elders of his family, who select and purchase a wife for him. A short time is now spent in marriage festivities with the respective relatives of the parties, and then a fresh venture to Sierra Leone is undertaken, on which occasion he leaves his wife with her relations. The proceeds of the third visit are dedicated to the building of a hut, and the purchase of another wife. But he does not remain long at home, before he prepares to set out again for the purpose of making fresh accessions to his wealth, so that he may increase his household up to the desired point, where his own personal labour will be rendered unnecessary to his support. In this way he continues to visit Sierra Leone, accumulate property, and purchase wives, the general number of which varies from six to ten, until he has secured the requisite domestic establishment, when he "sits down" (as they call it) for the remainder of his life, in what he considers affluence and happiness. The process of wife-buying is remarkably curious. For the first wife they pay two bullocks, two brass kettles, one piece of blue baft, and one iron bar; but the terms upon which they obtain the rest depends entirely upon the agreement they make with the parents of the brides. A convenient condition is attached to the marriage articles, which secures the husband against any risk of being disappointed by the bargain. If, after marriage, he discovers in the lady any imperfection, or qualities that falsify the account given of her previously by her parents, he is at liberty to turn her away in disgrace, and the rejected bride is for ever after looked upon as an abandoned character.

At Cape Coast, Mr. Holman visited an English school for native girls, the expense of which is defrayed by government. "These children," he says, "were not all black, for there were a few very pretty Mulattoes amongst them. A custom that must appear strange and immoral to my own countrymen, but which is not held so at Cape Coast, prevails, in reference to these girls, when their education has been completed. Although none of them are regularly affianced, some of them are taken from the school into the household of resident English gentlemen, where they perform all the domestic duties, in an anomalous capacity, combining all the responsibilities of the married state, without its legal bond. A previous engagement, and clear understanding is entered into with the parents of the girls, to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, and their offspring is afterwards provided for according to circumstances." A system of prostitution supported at the expense of government!

Mr. Holman was on board the *Eden*, Commodore Owen, who commanded the expedition, the object of which was to form a settlement on Fernando Po. The natives of this island are fine-looking, active, middle-sized men, with an agreeable and animated expression of countenance, and exhibited fewer ill-qualities and more good than on the continent, arising probably, from their non-contact with Europeans. They are a simple, unsophisticated race, feeling great terror at fire-arms, eager for iron, and not scrupulous in their attempts to procure it, which were sometimes punished, rather severely, by the British Commodore, by thirty-nine lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails.

Mr. Holman's account of Rio Janeiro, and of the visit to the mines at Gongo Soco, occupies but a few pages and calls for no remark.

We shall look with some impatience for the succeeding volumes of Mr. Holman's work.

NATIVES OF INDIA.

ANSWER OF F. WARDEN, ESQ., TO CIRCULAR.*

The obligation imposed on the British Government to protect the vast opulation of India subject to its allegiance, and to improve its condition, annot be discharged with any degree of safety or success, without an accurate nowledge of its social and political institutions, and of the character and ctual condition of the people. It would be a waste of time to comment on hose speculative opinions which have been advanced on the singular structure of Hindoo society, at a time when their religious institutes and code of laws were unknown. The labours and researches of the learned having, however, unfolded their contents, and the rapid progress of our aggrandizement having enlarged our intercourse, we possess materials sufficient, though yet in many respects defective, to legislate with a greater degree of certainty than formerly, for the improvement of the British empire in India.

It is contended by one class of those who have bestowed any attention on the affairs of India, that the Hindoos, the mass of the population, in their domestic and national character, have been stationary since the age of Menu. That, though conquerors have established themselves at different times, in different parts of India, yet the original inhabitants have lost very little of their original character.† The ancients, in fact, give a description of them which our early travellers confirmed and our own personal knowledge of them nearly verifies. The Hindoos have been confined to the same caste and way of life from sire to son. Their prejudices have been transmitted like instincts; and the same unvaried standard of opinion and refinement, have blended countless generations in its unprogressive, everlasting mould. "The people are little different from what they were one thousand years ago. To their few wants, the uniformity and extreme simplicity of their habits, their unsocial education, and the heat of the climate,—to these causes, and not our laws, are to be ascribed the peculiarities of the people."‡ The disadvantages under which they labour, are attributable chiefly, if not wholly, to the institution of castes.

The fact is admitted by an adverse party, "as proved by the highest authorities, that the Hindoo castes are now the same as they have been for centuries;"§ yet these contend that the constitution of their society would always have admitted their gratifying their tastes, and the natural bias of their minds, to the same extent as is now perceptible, and to much greater, if the gates of knowledge had been fairly opened, the means of attaining it honestly encouraged, and laws and regulations enacted, really calculated to improve their condition. But in these respects our system, both social and political, has unfortunately been fraught with obstructions and discouragement. That the error lies in supposing that the religion of the mass, *as now constituted*, is an absolute bar to the progress of improvement, or binds them down as slaves to the observance of minute ceremonies and rites, which no individual of the community dares, under the severest penalties, to violate. The great mass of Hindoos throughout India consists of mixed tribes of innumerable denominations, and tied down by no restraints, which are not imputable to an intolerable land-tax, to poverty, ignorance, and despotic power, which the diffusion of knowledge and liberal institutions would speedily dispel. That

* Appendix (A) I. Public, to Report on East-India Affairs, 1833.
† Orme.—Sir W. Jones.
‡ Hazlitt on the knowledge of characters. Sir W. Strachey's replies to queries, 1802.
§ Mr. Rickards.

the impressions which have so long and so generally prevailed, as to the superstition and prejudices of the Hindoos, and the unalterable simplicity of their food and habits, are erroneous, and a delusion, advanced by the servants of the Company to palliate their errors and their misrule.

I am free to confess that I belong to the former class of disputants. I attribute the stationary condition of the Hindoos, and the disadvantages under which they labour, to their religion, and, above all, to the institution of castes, which has maintained and continues to maintain the most powerful influence in perpetuating prejudices, the influence of which is fatal to the best interests of the country.

Had the original code of the Hindoos been more generally diffused, it would not have been difficult to have reformed many of its absurdities, and the improvement in the condition of its followers would have been more rapid. Unfortunately, however, as the knowledge of the code was confined to the libraries of the priesthood, and was inaccessible to the numerous subdivisions into which the original divisions branched forth, each caste formed its own rules for its moral discipline, prescribing the observance of minute ceremonies, regulating its food, dress, manners, and social intercourse with other castes, infinitely more rigid than the original text, which no individual of that community dares violate under the severest penalties; and throughout the whole of India, each separate caste has its own assembly of elders, who enforce its laws with the most arbitrary severity. The Hindoo religion admits of no proselytes. The same principle, and it is a principle of degradation, pervades each of the grand and minor divisions of Hindooism. Each of the four grand divisions was, and each of their respective and numerous subdivisions is, in a spiritual sense, stationed between certain walls of separation, which are impassable by the purest virtue and the most conspicuous merit. Purity of food and a rigid observance of ridiculous forms and ceremonies, constitute the standard of moral excellence and superiority of character. The commission of crime is not viewed as so heinous an offence as a breach of the rules of caste. An eater of fish, though the purest of all food, is excluded from the hospitality of those who live on a vegetable diet; and the consumer of animal food is held in a still lower scale of degradation. The purest virtue and the highest personal merit, cannot wipe off this stamp of caste —degradation.

I do not mean to contend that the institution of castes opposes any obstacles to agricultural pursuits and improvements. The raw products of the soil may be carried, to any extent, in promotion of the external commerce of the country. It is as it affects its internal prosperity that the system is to be deprecated. The simple wants of the Hindoos, even of the wealthiest, oppose serious obstacles to the improvement of the resources of India. "Their laws of inheritance, also, obliging men to divide their property, not only contribute to split the whole country into potatoe fields, but essentially diminished one of the highest motives to action, and, at all events, effectually prevent the growth of an aristocracy of wealth."* The custom of the country too, which renders so many offices hereditary, and authorizes a division of official emoluments, by circumscribing the field of competition for official employment, checks every motive to intellectual improvement, and reduces situations of honourable independency to a standard not affording a maintenance to the holders among whom the emoluments may be divided, and compels them to resort to acts of corruption and peculation.

* Sir Thomas Munro.

The prejudices of the great mass of the population, morever, being unfavourable to the consumption and increase of cattle, it is of little comparative value; and only a small portion of the land is reserved for pasture, or appropriated to the cultivation of products for their food. Were those prejudices destroyed, the price of cattle, as an article of consumption, trade, and manufacture would rise, and bear some proportion to that of corn, and the value of land and the wages of labour would increase. But this is hopeless, so long as Hindoo prejudices predominate against the consumption of animal food. They are stubborn obstacles to the raising the value of a commodity, of which the high price is, according to Adam Smith, so very essential to improvement. In India, more than nine-tenths of the land in tillage are appropriated to the cultivation of grain for the support of man. In England it is the reverse, the larger portion of land is appropriated to the support of cattle.

What I mean to illustrate by these observations is this:—that from the simplicity of Hindoo habits, controlled by the institution of castes, the proportion of the population employed in raising food being annually increased, and the proportion in every thing else being annually diminished, the labour of a man upon the land is just sufficient to add as much to the produce as will maintain himself and raise a family. Men have food, but they have nothing else. The human race becomes a mere multitude of animals of a very low description, having only two functions, that of raising food and that of consuming it.*

Notwithstanding its poverty, however, there is scarcely an individual in India who has not his daily food and a hut to shelter him at night. There is more general comfort and happiness than in other countries; and the cultivators contrive to save money to expend in marriages and other ceremonials enjoined by their religion. So long, however, as the wants and habits of the Hindoos continue unchanged, so long must the internal state of India continue depressed.

The opinion of Governor Duncan, than whom no one knew India better, is important on this subject. Mr. Rickards, one of his council, remarked on the poverty, absence of comforts, and insecurity, which ages of oppressive government had so universally established, and disarmed death of all its terrors among the natives. Indifferent to it from fatalism, it was from these and other causes, sometimes not unacceptable, and sometimes even desirable. Mr. Duncan observed, that he should be sorry, "were the impression, as to the great mass of the inhabitants of India being less happy than those of Europe, likely to become the received opinion by those who are to legislate for them in England. From the wealthier classes of inhabitants downwards, and the more so in proportion as we descend, are the means of comfortable subsistence, according to the education and consequent habits of the several classes, of more easy attainment in the various parts of India Mr. Duncan had seen and acted in, than he understands them to be in Europe; whence the alleged indifference to life in the former country ought perhaps to be sought for (as far as it may really subsist) in the moral and religious institutions of the Hindoos and Mahomedans, rather than in their inherent disregard of life, which in most societies on earth is with the general mass not far from a level."†

I will, however, appeal to facts,—to the condition of the population of Bombay, the oldest European settlement in India, having been under the Portuguese and British rule for three centuries. On its cession to the crown of England,

* Mill—'Colony'—Sup. Encyclopæd. Brit. † Bombay Jud. Consultations, 17th Feb. 1810.

the population did not exceed 15,000 souls, "the outcasts of the natives of India." It now contains 15,474 houses, valued at £3,606,424, and a population exceeding 229,000 souls. There are many natives of great wealth, great intelligence, and of liberal principles. There is a numerous class of native functionaries, with salaries ranging from £500 a-year downwards. The wages of labour are higher than in any other part of India. There is no greater portion of poverty nor ignorance than prevails among the same number of individuals in the most civilized part of Europe; there is no intolerable land-tax, no despotic power, except that of summary deportation of Europeans; knowledge is widely diffused; liberal institutions are encouraged and exist; and a spirit of independency prevails among the people, which they freely assert in the maintenance of their rights and privileges. The custom duties are very low. There is an entire freedom of trade. It is the land of universal toleration; and in no part of the world are the inhabitants so lightly taxed. Of the population, excluding European troops, the English amount to 938, and the native Christians to 8,020. There are 10,738 Parsees, and 25,920 Mahomedans, and the rest are Hindoos. Now, in what degree do the wants of such a population contribute to encourage industry, and augment the resources and the revenues of a country? The annual consumption of the native portion of that populous and wealthy island, of articles the produce of Europe, amounts to £115,240. The chief articles are enumerated.* The consumption of articles, the produce of India, amounts to £657,698, of which £210,000 is of grain, and of piece goods† £25,000. The opinions recently urged, of the extent to which the custom of eating animal food at Bombay is carried, is also erroneous. The number of bullocks, sheep, and kids daily slaughtered on the island scarcely suffices for the consumption of the Christian and Parsee portions of the community, including the European troops and seamen; and it is well known that Europeans stationed in the interior obtain animal food with the greatest difficulty.

These facts are sufficient to prove the few and simple wants of the Hindoos. It is a mistake to suppose that the influence of castes has diminished, even at Bombay. Among the Parsees (who were also originally classed into four orders, the athornés or sacerdotal order, the military, the cultivators of the land, and the working people), the power of punchayets has become nearly obsolete, and a great revolution has occurred in that class of the population within the last twenty years. Those who first came to Bombay were chiefly workmen seeking employment in the dock-yard and shipping. Several of them acquired wealth by their industry. Those who followed, regarding the men of established wealth as their patrons and protectors, received assistance from them in their difficulties, and in return yielded them a willing respect, as their benefactors and protectors. It is the spirit of all small and isolated castes, and of sects established in the midst of larger communities of a different nation or religion, to consider themselves as more intimately connected with each other, and as forming persons of one family. This was originally strongly felt by the Parsees, while they continued a small and humble body. As their numbers increased, the chief Parsees had each his tribe of dependents, whom he pushed on in various lines of life, and supported at considerable expense.

* Broad cloth £15,000
Copper, of sorts..... 12,000
Iron..... 18,000
Piece goods 20,000
Printed cotton sand calicoes 10,000
Eatables £290
Beer, brandy, gin, and wines, consumed by the Parsees and native Christians .. 16,440
Wearing apparel 1,500
Cutlery and hardware 2,500

† The demand for the manufactures of India being still more than double the demand for the manufactures of the United Kingdom.

This dependence was part of his magnificence and glory. Crowds of Parsees, however, continued to pour in from the northward; and as the majority had no claims upon any of the richer Parsees at Bombay, and as they rose to importance from their own industry, the system of internal management, long ripe for a change, became weakened about the year 1800, and received a violent check. The higher classes were disposed to manage for themselves. The lower, who no longer received the same support from their superiors, were thrown upon their own exertions, and taught to trust to themselves and their own efforts. The consequence was, a greater degree of independence on both sides, which has naturally produced its benefits and disadvantages. The public, however, on the whole, is more effectually served, whilst the different individuals pursue with intelligence their separate interests; their increased numbers rendering them less fitted for being constituted as a caste, than when they were fewer and less powerful. As a body of men, they are resolute, and fully capable and disposed to redress themselves by force. They are already masters of the greater portion of the landed property of the island; they have a connection with almost every trading firm of Bombay; and are regarded by the other castes with some dread, from the ascendancy of their character. They have, within these few years, become less profuse in their marriages and general expenditure. They have imbibed, however, many of the simple habits of the Hindoos. Their dress is not more costly; their food (they abstain from eating beef) is more expensive than the Hindoos, but infinitely less so than that of Europeans. The Parsee punchayet still, however, exercises some powers beneficially, chiefly in matters connected with their religion and domestic rights, and in which they have in their own hands the means of enforcing their decrees; but, as a moral restraint, its maxims and influence are nearly obsolete.

The Court of Directors expressed an anxiety to restore the power formerly exercised by the higher classes of Parsees over their inferiors, by means of their punchayets. It was found impracticable. Indirect influence, moral estimation, and long habits of voluntary acquiescence in the will of others, when once interrupted, were not easily restored, and least of all by positive institutions. The difficulty arose out of the increase of the tribe, the numbers now possessed of wealth, their independent turn of mind, and from the want of a good understanding among the leading families. It would be difficult, also, to enact an unexceptionable body of regulations for the conduct of their punchayets, and unless that were done, there would be food for interminable law-suits. The second class of rich Parsees wish to live and expend their money as they please, without troubling or being troubled by punchayets. The Recorder's Court was, on its institution, their favourite punchayet. The spirit that would have made them submit in preference to their own heads of caste, when they were a humble body struggling for existence, was gone, and could not be revived. Among a rich and numerous people, who have lost their habits of personal attachment and obedience, law must complete the submission, which opinions and habits no longer command. The schism among the Parsees at Surat was of a still more violent character, and they are of a more immoral and dissolute race than at Bombay.

No such emancipation, from the oppression of caste discipline, has occurred among the Hindoos at Bombay. Though there is less veneration paid to the Brahminical character, the power exercised by the various castes, which are very numerous, over their members, is still great. Each caste chooses its head, and two, three, or more assessors, who assist him as a council. Ordinary

matters are managed by them. In extraordinary cases, or where there is much difference of opinion, a meeting of the whole caste is called, who decide by a majority. Those who refuse to abide by the sentence of the caste are expelled This is the utmost limit of their power; but it is not small. The sentence affects the man's wife and his children, who are admitted to no intercourse with the caste, cannot eat, drink, or sleep in any of the houses of the caste people, and the children cannot marry whilst they continue under the interdict. On their submission, a trifling fine, and a dinner to the caste, are the ordinary punishments. In some castes they must be purified by a Brahmin before they can be re-admitted. Many castes in Bombay, especially the lower, have shewn a great desire to subdivide themselves. They have been left to arrange their disputes among themselves; the majority have sometimes expelled the minority, for the purpose of bringing them back; such disputes generally terminate in a short time by the two divisions acknowledging each other. Sometimes the minority form themselves into a separate body, select their council, enact their own rules, and are governed by their own separate laws. In no instance have the seceders, as in the case of the Parsees, boldly thrown themselves under the protection of a court of law. Such an example is alone wanting to lead to a dissolution of the influence of caste institutions. Such is the state of the population of Bombay.

In the provinces, the influence of caste institutions is still more inveterate. Throughout the Hindoo code, the superiority of the Brahmin over all earthly beings is in the highest degree inculcated; and the scale of caste superiority, and of degradation, is as rigidly maintained by the laws of each subdivided class. Brahmins are defiled in our gaols, if confined in the same quadrangle with Mhars, Maungs, Koolies, Bheels, and Ramooses,* though at a distance and in separate apartments; for to such persons it is not permitted to reside even within the same village with persons of caste; and while a Brahmin is cooking, the shadow of a Ramoosee is supposed to impart impurity, both to the Brahmin and to his food. Even the indulgence of allowing Brahmins to receive water from a servant of their own caste is not a certain security against defilement; since their servants are obliged to pass by sentries, as well as prisoners, of whom many are outcasts, whose near approach, without contact, is supposed to affect the purity of water. One class of Brahmins will not eat food prepared by the hands of the Brahmins of any other class, nor sit with them at any entertainment. Among the subjects on which caste rules are sometimes framed, and which are usually perverted to the injury of public prosperity, the destruction of private rights, and seldom calculated to answer any conceivable intention whatever, are the rules for carrying on trade and manufactures, such as that no individual of a Jummayet (caste assembly) shall buy or sell more than a certain quantity of goods in a certain period; and there is a district in Guzerat, where the population entertain the strongest prejudices against dress. In short, we encounter "caste and national prejudices, ancient and deeply-rooted customs, affection stronger than even the love of freedom," in every quarter, to discourage intellectual competition, and to enslave the mind. The natives affect mystery and concealment, dread the influence of evil eyes on their houses, families, and cattle, and are always suspicious of innovation.

Undoubtedly some change has taken place in the political condition, and some relaxation in the prejudices of the Hindoos, under the British rule. Their wealth and their comforts have increased; many of them have substantial

* Uncivilised tribes of the country.

and costly houses, keep their horses and carriages, entertain Europeans, and, with that view, fit up one or two of their apartments in the English taste, the rest being kept in an unfurnished and filthy state. Some Brahmins will not scruple to visit an Englishman at his meals, even whilst he is feeding on a round of beef; and Brahmin children no longer hesitate to associate with Hindoos of inferior caste in the English schools. State policy has compelled Hindoo sovereigns to bestow their daughters in marriage on Mahomedan conquerors, and to entertain Mahomedan troops for the protection of their principalities; and Hindoo sovereigns have sacrificed their prejudices to conciliate the forbearance of their bigotted oppressors. Hindoos have often been seen bowing at the shrine of a Mahomedan saint, keep their festivals, and celebrate the martyrdom of Hussain and Hossan. Even the wretchedness and misery which are supposed to follow expulsion from caste are, in some districts, said not to be felt by the expelled member. All these remarkable deviations from the immutability of the Hindoo character have occurred, and some are manifest to the commonest observer; they, however, constitute exceptions to the general rule. If we look to the domestic habits of the Hindoos, to their village institutions, —which, however lauded by some, operate as a discouragement to competition and to intellectual improvement,—to their system of education, and to the existing state of their manufactures and agriculture, no change is perceptible; they are the same as they were centuries ago. With all their display of wealth in their houses and equipages, their expenses are extremely limited. The personal expenses of the most opulent Hindoo do not absorb one-third of his income, another third is bestowed in charity, and the rest is saved. The use of clothes and other articles of British manufacture, admitting the consumption to be greater than it actually appears to be, involves no proof of relaxation in their prejudices, nor affords any prospect or hope of an emancipation from the thraldom of caste institutions.

In fact, the policy of the British Government, in maintaining those institutions as the most efficacious instruments for controlling the moral habits of the Hindoos, has tended to uphold their influence; and the institution of caste has still a strong hold on their minds and actions. A Hindoo of a respectable family, not many years ago, indulged in the harmless frolic of attending a fancy ball at Bombay, in the uniform of a celebrated hunting club; he was expelled, and not re-admitted till he had paid a fine of £500. An appeal for redress to the Recorder's Court would have availed him nothing. Many instances have occurred of appeals made to our Zillah Courts against caste decisions, which have been reversed, and the complainants directed to be restored to their rights and privileges. The decrees of our courts have been disregarded, and the expelled members have been ultimately obliged to submit, and to regain admission into the caste by conforming to the prescribed penalties.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, the influence of caste institutions, their ridiculous and puerile inhibitions, and their unjust and arbitrary awards, must yield to the progress of education and of reason, and to a conviction of the more just and mild administration of the laws, through the medium of our courts of judicature. All such artificial fabrics are doomed to decay, when the circumstances that originally led to their creation cease to operate. Caste institutions are mutual associations for supplying the defects and remedying the injustice of the civil and judicial administration of the native governments. If the British Government abstain from giving aid to castes in their internal affairs, and refer all its subjects to the laws, the influence of that institution, left merely to public opinion, must, though gradually indeed, inevitably decline by

the mere effect of public neglect. It will be long, however, before much difference is visible in so vast a population; but when it does appear, the change will travel rapidly. Even the visit of Ram Mohun Roy to England, the spirit with which his conduct is criticised by one portion of the native press at Calcutta, and defended by another, and the discussions which are carried on through the same medium, on the humane and important resolution adopted by Lord William Bentinck, to abolish the practice of suttees, are all in proof of the growing influence of reason, and of the incipient breaking down of castes, or the "artificial and unnatural division of a people into distinct classes, which has for so many ages proved the most effectual method which could have been devised by the ingenuity of man to check their improvement and repress their industry."

If we look to the character of the natives, and the great assistance we derive from their agency in all branches of the administration, we shall find evidence sufficient to prove that education has not been entirely neglected in India. It has, however, been of a demoralizing tendency. In diplomacy, sophistry, treachery, and perfidy are their peculiar characteristics. "The point of honour is totally unknown to them; and good faith, at the hazard of their own immediate views, is treated as folly." In other branches, wrong principles and narrow views prevail; peculation is considered, from the sovereign to the peasant, a venial offence; and the grossest abuses are occasionally practised. When, however, we fairly examine the question, and advert to the little encouragement which the natives have received under the British rule, to a faithful discharge of their duties, to the limited degree of control which, from the few Europeans employed in the country, has been exercised over their agency, our surprise must be excited, not at the prevalence of corruption, and the existence of abuses, but to the limited extent to which they have been carried. The scale must preponderate in favour of the general honesty of the native character. For the administration of justice, the natives have proved themselves pre-eminently qualified. The first step towards their improvement is to admit them to a larger share of official emoluments. In the provinces, they cannot be more extensively employed. In the judicial line they are entrusted with a higher degree of responsibility at Madras and at Bombay than at Bengal. It is only necessary to classify the situations natives are to fill, and to fix suitable salaries to each. This reform will naturally render a smaller number of Europeans necessary; but we must take care not to reduce it to too low a standard, for a vigilant control over native functionaries, and European also, is indispensable.

At the presidency of Bombay there are many situations which they would fill with advantage, and at the presidency the reform should commence; for there the natives of wealth and rank are, in general, from a constant and long association with Europeans, more honest, more intelligent, and more independent than they are in the provinces.* I have no hesitation in giving it as my deliberate opinion, that by re-constituting the Supreme Court, a Court of Recorder, the demand for justice at Bombay not requiring a more costly tribunal, the Madomedan and Hindoo law officers may be associated with the Recorder as assessors in all those cases in which the court is bound to administer the laws of the natives, and in the trial of natives for criminal offences. They should be admitted, in due time, to practise as attornies and barristers in his Majesty's Court. The Court of Requests at Bombay should be modelled

* The corporation of Madras was originally composed of a mayor and ten aldermen; three being Company's servants and seven natives, who were to be justices of the peace also.

on the plan of that of Bengal, and should have the same extent of jurisdiction; and if composed of four commissioners, two should be natives. They should be eligible to the grand jury. Five or six of the most respectable and intelligent should be appointed justices of the peace, and two of them stipendiary magistrates; and they should take their tour of duty with the European magistrates, and officiate at the Court of Petty Sessions, and at the quarter sessions in controlling the parliamentary assessment, which is leviable under the Act of 1793, for watching, repairing, and cleansing the streets of the town of Bombay; and natives should be eligible to the offices which are maintained from that tax. They should also be eligible to the second and third classes of civil appointments at the presidency. There are natives at Bombay fully competent to fill any of these situations,* with the exception of practitioners in the King's Court, for which, of course, they cannot be immediately qualified. The Indo-Britons should be equally eligible to those situations.

Whilst we thus open to the natives the avenues to employment in the civil administration of affairs, it does not require much sagacity to predict, that, unless we similarly improve the situation of the native officers of the army, we shall sow the seeds of disaffection in a soil which also stands in need of improved cultivation. The native army was much more respectable, and our sepoys were more attached to the service, when we had native commandants of battalions, than they are at present. A proportion of natives of high caste and of education should be admitted as officers in our native army, with the prospect of rising to the rank of commandants. Our security would not be endangered, in my opinion, by the concession.

That the natives stand in need of a better system of education is undoubted. They are themselves fully convinced of its necessity, and anxious to promote its attainment. The readiness with which they have supported every plan that has been proposed for the diffusion of education, and the liberality with which they have come forward to establish one or more professorships, expressly for the purpose of extending a knowledge of the English language, the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe, is decisive of the fact.

Representations had been frequently made since 1815, by the Sudder Adawlut of Bombay, of the declining state of learning in Western India, from the want of encouragement and public seminaries. On the 28th of July 1824, they reported that the crisis long looked for had arrived. It was hardly possible to procure a Mahomedan law officer sufficiently qualified to perform the duties required of him; and no prospect was entertained of being able to fill up vacancies that might occur in the several courts. They earnestly entreated the government to adopt some arrangement, at an early period, for the formation of an institution for the better education of the natives, on the principle recommended by the Court of Appeal on the 20th of December 1817. Those representations were brought to the notice of the home authorities, but no means were adopted for the introduction of an improved system of education. Not only were no measures adopted for that purpose, but by diminishing the salaries of the native law officers, the only inducement held out to the natives to study was thus unfortunately checked. Had their salaries been more respectable, there would have been no want of qualified agents.

In the consideration of this subject, however, we should never lose sight of the suspicions and alarms which the natives long entertained of our views in promoting education, which they conceived were solely directed to their conversion.* On the publication in India of the discussions that occurred in England, on the renewal of the last charter, and of the purport of the numerous petitions presented to parliament, urging the legislature to adopt measures for promoting the moral and religious improvement of the natives, the leading members of the Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee sects waited upon me, as chief secretary, to know what was the object of those proceedings. I informed them, that there were people in England who considered it an obligation of duty to diffuse a knowledge of Christianity throughout the world; that we translated, read, and studied the religious books of all sects, and had no other object in view than to circulate as widely works on Christianity. That they might rest perfectly assured that the governments at home, and more especially in India, would not interfere with the religious tenets of their native subjects, but would continue to allow the most universal toleration, and protect the natives in the undisturbed enjoyment of their respective religions; and that the ultimate predominance of the one or the other would be left to the course of events and the progress of knowledge, uncontrolled by the exercise of any arbitrary act of power. They expressed themselves perfectly satisfied.

Whilst, however, no particular institution has been established for the promotion of education, on the ground of those representations, the most laudable exertions have been made since the formation of the episcopal establishment in British India, by Archdeacon Barnes, by the English and Scotch clergy, and by the labours of missionaries, to extend the benefits of education, by the establishment of schools at the presidency and in the provinces, towards the support of which, in Western India, the Company have contributed, on the average, about £4,000 annually.

In 1814, the American missionaries established native free schools in Bombay and its vicinity. In 1824, they had 26 schools, at which 1,454 children, of whom 136 were of the Jewish persuasion, were in a course of instruction, in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, some of the simple parts of astronomy, and other scientific and general knowledge, in the Mahratta language, which was alone taught. The Scriptures are a principal class-book in all their schools; but the children are not required to yield their assent to their doctrines, and such other ethical compositions as are commonly used in English schools. They have also successfully established a female school, at which fifty-four girls attended, of whom seventeen were Jewesses. The expense, about £30 a month, is entirely defrayed from America; five of the schools being supported by small associations, mostly females, in that country.

The Bombay school committee, after having provided for the education of the European and Christian children of both sexes, turned their attention, in 1819, to the means best calculated for extending that blessing to the native children of India. The plan met with the entire approbation of the assemblies or punchayets of two classes of the native inhabitants of the island. In 1820, the number of children, including the regimental schools under the control of the society, exceeded 800. The annual expense is £2,500, chiefly contributed by private individuals. The most decisive and beneficial spirit, however, which

* A solicitor has repeatedly informed me, that he had a Hindoo and a Parsee in his office, who were as competent to perform the duties of an attorney as the majority of those who were practising in the Supreme Court.

* In 1804, Lord Wellesley yielded to a remonstrance addressed to the Governor-general, by a number of respectable Mahomedans, against the subject proposed for a public disputation at the college of Fort-William, "The advantages which the natives of India might derive from translations in the vernacular tongues, of the books containing the principles of their respective religions and those of the Christian faith," under a belief that the discussion would involve topics offensive to their religious prejudices. The question was withdrawn, and an official document was circulated, declaring that "the discussion of any subject connected with religion, or which was degrading to the religion of India, was quite foreign to the principles of the institution of the college."—Malcolm's *Pol. History of India*, vol. ii. p. 270.

has been infused into the natives, and which has produced in the higher and middle classes an eager desire to promote in their families the highest attainments in literature, arts, and sciences, under an improved system of instruction, was created by the policy of Mr. Elphinstone, which displayed itself in the munificent example set by the natives of Western India, in the establishment of the Elphinstone professorships.

The anxiety of the natives to extend the knowledge of the English language has not yet received any corresponding degree of encouragement. A sum, equal at least to what they have themselves raised for the purpose, would be a donation not unworthy the liberality of the government. Something more is, however, necessary. Without in any manner interfering with the native village schools, bad as they are, seminaries should be established in each zillah, for instructing the children of the higher and middling classes in the English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, jurisprudence, political economy, and medicine,* by schoolmasters to be sent from England; qualified assistants to teach the elementary parts of the English language may be found in India. "The natives of the city of Surat have shown a strong desire to have their children taught the English language. Their proficiency, however, cannot reach beyond the moderate education which an European soldier can bestow, the only means at present available. Nothing permanently useful can be done without extraneous aid. The natives have no public spirit;† and, although perfectly aware of the advantage to their children of a good education and a knowledge of the English language, they will never hold out hopes of advantage to a single individual properly qualified for the important task of instruction."‡

As a further proof of the desire of the natives to acquire the English language, it may be stated, that the Bombay government proposed to the professors of a Mahomedan college at Surat, and of the Hindoo college at Poona, to introduce the study of English as a branch of education in those establishments, and offered, with that view, to be at the expense of training at Bombay a number of Mahomedan and Hindoo youths as schoolmasters, and to furnish those colleges with a select supply of English books, expecting that the Mahomedans would accept the offer, and that the Hindoos would reject it. The reverse proved to be the case. The Hindoo professors unhesitatingly accepted the proposal, and a number of Hindoo boys was sent to be educated at Bombay, to each of whom a monthly allowance was made by the government. I have not met with any information of the effects of that measure.

I doubt whether any great advantage has resulted from the instruction given to the natives in their own language. It appears to me, that ultimately, and in a very few years, greater benefit will be bestowed on the country, and at less labour and expense, by circumscribing our efforts and funds to the diffusion of the English language, and the circulation of English books, than in instructing natives in their own languages, printing and circulating their own works, translations of English tracts, and of English works on arts and sciences in all the languages of India. A laborious undertaking. With all our philological knowledge of the languages, our vigilance and our anxiety, we shall, I am afraid, diffuse in our translations a great many serious errors.

Colonel Briggs states, in his evidence before the Committee of the House of

* A medical school was established at Bombay in 1824, for educating native doctors for the Company's service. The object ought to be extended.

† The public spirit recently displayed by the natives in the promotion of education, disproves the justness of this remark.

‡ Sutherland, 1st August 1820.

Lords, that "he met two Brahmins one day sitting on their horses, reading on their journey books which had been printed in the College at Bombay. He asked them where they had got them, and if they had bought them very cheap? They said they bought them very cheap at Poona. They were some of their own stories." An inference might be drawn from that anecdote, that those tracts were sought after and read by the natives. The reverse is the fact; piles of them are mouldering away at the different stations under the Presidency of Bombay. By a recent report from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, it appears, that in a period of three years, 234 tracts only of all kinds were disposed of in the Surat division; of which nine were purchased by the village schoolmasters, and the remainder were bought in the city, principally by those officially connected with the gentlemen at the station; and that they are not much sought after by the natives. Few were disposed of at two other stations in Guzeratte. In the Northern Conkan, a few were given away, but not one purchased. No tracts had been sent to the Southern Conkan. Some copies of a work on Hindoo law had been furnished, of which not a copy had been sold. No mention is made of a demand for these tracts in the Deccan, except in the Kandeish division, where very few had been sold, and none for the use of the schools. The character in which the Mahratta books are printed, is not in general taught in schools. Instructive books, promotive of moral improvement, are little sought after, unless they can be obtained as a free gift, or for the most trifling consideration. Books of arithmetic were most in demand, but not to the extent that might be expected. The people, it is said, are too poor to purchase; their neglecting to do so was, however, attributed to a disinclination to lay out money in that, the utility of which was not apparent.

It further appears by that report, that in the British territories, dependent on Bombay, containing a population of 4,681,735 souls, there are 1,705 schools, at which 35,153 scholars were receiving education; 25 schools, having 1,315 scholars, being maintained by the government; and 1,680 are village schools, having 33,838 scholars. The proportion of the population attending a course of education being one in 133. In England one in 16 is educated; in France one in 30; and in Prussia one in 954. The village system of education is represented as of the lowest description, and the same as handed down from time immemorial; and the little improvement attempted by the government, has been attended but with indifferent success. The most cumbersome mode of learning to read and obtain the simple rules of arithmetic is practised. The books read are some silly stories, and the writing acquired goes little beyond the ability of signing one's name. The exceptions are in those whose occupation in life is that of employment as accountants, clerks, or holding government offices; and what is learnt by those classes is not acquired at school, but at home or in some house of business. The ignorance of the village schoolmasters is lamentable. The government schools are favourably spoken of. The Sudder Adawlut suggests the extension of the means of acquiring the first and best rudiments of learning, and the reading to be such, as shall improve the understanding, and enlighten the mind; and that a higher range of education on the European system be afforded at the chief cities at Surat, Poona, and Ahmedabad.*

That report, though it has disappointed the expectations I had formed of the rapid progress of education in India, has only tended to confirm the opinions I have ever entertained and expressed, in favour of the plan of

* Report, dated 16th October 1829.

limiting the resources and the efforts of the government to the education of the natives in the English language. Their sagacity has given a decided preference to that object, which, when once mastered, the whole store of knowledge is laid open to the natives at the least possible labour and expense. Why should we diverge a single step beyond the plain and easy track of improvement which they are themselves desirous of pursuing? I do not contemplate the education of a population of eighty millions of souls in the English language; but I do contemplate, and at no distant period, its general use in all our proceedings, and its ultimate foundation, as the language of the educated classes of British India. I feel persuaded that, "a more familiar acquaintance with the English language would, to the natives, be the surest source of intellectual improvement, and might become the most durable tie between Britain and India. In any plan, therefore, for the public education of the natives, the complete knowledge of our language ought to form so prominent an object, as to lay the ground for its gradually becoming at least the established vehicle of legal and official business. The English language would thus in India, as in America, be the lasting monument of our dominion; and it is not too much to hope that it might also be the medium through which the inhabitants of those vast regions might hereafter rival the rest of the civilized world, in the expression of all that most exercises and distinguishes human intellect."*

An improved system of education, and more correct and enlarged views, cannot fail of impressing on the natives, a conviction of the absurdities, the fallacies, and errors of their religion; and must gradually lead to the advancement and ultimate triumph of true revelation. No visible progress has been made in the conversion of the natives to Christianity, as far as my observation has extended. At the Presidency, I have no doubt that the confidence of many respectable natives in the purity of their faith has been weakened; and that an example only is wanting to encourage them to declare their conversion.

Although a residence in England, or a more general intercourse with other nations, must tend to enlighten the natives, it does not yet appear necessary that any particular encouragement should be held out to them to visit England: it would prove unavailing. I have repeatedly represented to the higher classes of Hindoos and Parsees the advantages of sending their sons to England to complete their education. They admitted it; but the deprivations which they would experience in the observances of their religious and caste ceremonies, and of funeral obsequies in the event of their death, and above all the obstinate objections which the females of the family entertain to the measure, constitute stubborn obstacles to a gratification of their wishes in that respect. Mr. Ward, in his History of the Hindoos, states, "that the caste converts a desire to visit foreign realms into a crime. That a Brahmin, about forty years ago, went from Bengal to England, and lost his rank. Another Brahmin went to Madras, and was renounced by his relations; but after incurring some expense in feasting Brahmins, he regained his caste. In 1808, a blacksmith of Serampore returned from Madras, and was disowned by his friends; but after expending 2,000 rupees among the Brahmins, he was restored to his family."

* Quarterly Review.

ANECDOTES FROM ARABIAN HISTORY.

No. I.

Yācūti-ben-Laith.

YACUTI-BEN-LAITH was the most cruel man of his race. He had an officer, called Giafar, who relates the following story of him:—

"We had encamped, one day, at the foot of a mountain; and when dinner was over, all of us, who were in attendance upon the prince, rose up to take our leave; but he beckoned me to stay, and made a sign that I should sit down again. After this he remained a long time lost in thought; when, suddenly looking up, he told his armour-bearer to go to the gate of a certain town, and there he would find a garden kept by an old man called Isaac; 'seize the man,' said he, 'and bring him here.'

"The armour-bearer shortly returned, leading in a decrepid old man, trembling from head to foot; and the tyrant, with a furious look, instantly ordered him to be cut in two. The order was obeyed; the consternation of all, at this sudden execution of such a miserable and helpless creature, was, however, extreme.

"Yācūti, after a little thought, turned to us and said: 'I see you are astonished at the sentence I have passed on an old man, who was not charged with any crime. Attend and you shall hear the reason. In my youth, and long before I came to my present dignity, I was in poverty, and then earned my bread as a common watchman on the road. My distress was once so great, that I had not eaten for two days; when, finding the door of a garden open, I went in and plucked some fruit. After walking about, I came to the edge of a fountain and saw a cloth laid, with eight loaves of bread and two bowls of butter-milk. My hunger was so violent that I devoured the whole, and again walked about picking the fruit; when this old man, who was the gardener, met me and snatched the fruit out of my hand: and a few minutes after, discovering that I made free with his dinner, he overtook me with half a dozen workmen armed with great sticks; and as I was not in a state to make any resistance, they beat me so severely, that I could scarcely drag myself to the steps of a neighbouring mosque, where I fell down exhausted. In this wretched state I was found by a young butcher, who had pity on me, and took me to his house, and treated me kindly till I recovered; and when I was able to work, he made me his shepherd, and gave me wages, but I soon left him, and rose, as you know, to the power I now possess.'

"I thanked the prince for his condescension, and acknowledged that the unfeeling conduct of the gardener had justly deserved his anger, incautiously adding: 'you will now, I suppose, send for the butcher, and promote him to great wealth and honour.'

"At these words, his rage became terrible, and loading me with abuse, he said: 'do you think I am a fool, to expose myself to contempt? It would be a pretty thing, indeed, to have such a fellow go about the camp, boasting that the king had been his shepherd. I wonder what discipline we should have then.'

"This was enough to convince me that he would never forgive me for knowing the secret: so I fled that night from his camp, and came to Bagdad; and then went to Syria; nor did I venture to go back to Khorāsān till after his death."

Hajjāj-ben-Yūsuf.

Of all the tyrants who ever reigned in Arabia or Persia, Hajjāj-ben-Yūsuf is thought to have been the most bitter and relentless; for he would put men to death on the slightest offence, and pity was an utter stranger to his heart.

When he went to Mecca and desolated the Caaba, he put Abdallah-ben-Zobeir to death. But Abdallah had a favourite, whose name was Abd-ur-Rahīm, who was a man of great talents, expert in business, and of an excellent disposition. Hajjāj took him into favour, placed him in an important office, and made him his familiar companion. One day, as they were amusing themselves in repeating poetry, Hajjāj quoted some verses which had been made by Abdallah; and Abd-ur-Rahīm, on hearing them, could not refrain from bursting into tears. The tyrant was so much incensed at this mark of attachment to his former master, that he reproached him angrily for it; and, asking him how he could have the audacity to betray any affection for a man who had incurred his anger, commanded a slave to fetch him a sword.

Upon this, Abd-ur-Rahīm fell down before Hajjāj, beseeching him to hear what he had to say; after which, he would submit patiently to his will, adding: "My ancestors had ever been attached to the family of Abdallah, and from my youth up he treated me with kindness and confidence. If I could cast off my love and gratitude to such a benefactor, what reliance could you place upon my duty and fidelity to yourself?"

The tyrant felt the force of the remark, at least, though he had no sympathy in the sorrow of his servant; and pardoned him, with a threat, however, that any further display of attachment to his enemy would be punished with instant death.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At the meeting of October 30th, a letter from Colonel Casement, military secretary, was read, stating that the government will have much pleasure in transmitting to the Hon. the Court of Directors the Report on the Experimental Boring, and in recommending a compliance with the Society's application for such a supply of apparatus as will enable them to continue it in an efficient manner.

A letter from Mr. Tufnel, Sec. of the Right Hon. the Governor of Ceylon, was also read, presenting copies of some inscriptions in the Nágarí character, collected by Capt. Forbes of the 78th Highlanders, agent in the Matele district.

Thousands of inscriptions, in the same character, are stated to be found in the island; but there is not yet any clue to the relative value of these letters in the modern Nágarí alphabet. They are evidently identical with those of the Kanouj coins and with the inscriptions referred by Mr. Stirling to the Buddhists, or Jyns; which their occurrence in Ceylon certainly tends to confirm.

A fac simile of an Arabic inscription, cut in an escarpment of the rock at the Fort of Chanderí, was presented by Dr. J. Tytler, in the name of Lieut. Macdonald. The inscription, after insertion of the second Sura of the *Korán*, called *Ayetul-Kursí*, sets forth that the lofty gate of Gumtí and Kerolí, near the tank, were erected by Júman Khán, son of Shér Khán, by order of the Sultán-us-Salatín Chais-ud-din, on the 14th Jumàd-us-Sànì A. H. 709 (A. D. 1301).

A visit to the Gold Mine at Battang Moring, and Summit of Mount Ophir, or Gunong Ledang, in the Malay Peninsula, by Lieut. J. T. Newbold, 23d Regt. Mad. Lt. Inf., was read to the Society.

On the 20th April, Lieut. N. arrived at Assahan from Malacca, on route to Mount Ophir. Assahan lies about thirty-one miles E. N. E. from Malacca, and is our most advanced outpost towards the frontier of the independent state of Muar. The stockade is situated on the summit of a knoll partially cleared of wood and crowned by coconut trees. The knoll terminates, on the north-east and west, in a swampy sawah, and is approached by a footpath traversing some rough ground from the south; through the eastern part of the sawah runs the Assahan rivulet, and beyond this is a stretch of forest amid which lies enshrouded Ophir's gigantic foot. Assahan, owing to the exactions and tyrannies practised by the petty Malayan chiefs around, has been almost deserted by the native population; who are now, however, re-assured by the presence of our troops, slowly returning to their ravaged homes.

Lieut. Newbold, with Lieut. Hawkes, left Assahan, with a naique, six sepoys, and six convicts; Amas Karo, the Panghulu of Sunjiedua, the Imam of Bokko, Daniel Peters, the Portuguese interpreter, Nasep an Abyssinian, and a guide named Haji, with ten Malays, provided with *parangs*, to clear a path through the thick underwood and numerous ratans and creepers, with which a Malay forest abounds. After travelling, along a footpath, through a dense jungle, for an hour or so, they crossed the frontier into the Muar territory. After crossing the Sehong and Gummi streams, they arrived at the latter place.

Gummi is, or rather was, a small village situated close to the foot of Mount Ophir; it contained about twenty houses, almost all of which have been forsaken by their inhabitants. It does not appear to have ever benefited by excess of cultivation, but probably owed its former population to the proximity of the gold mines, which merit a brief description.

About sixty yards from the deserted hut, which constituted the traveller's *Serai*, nearer the mountain, is a house, almost concealed by the sloping ground on which it stands, inhabited by six or seven Chinese miners, and immediately in front of it is a gold mine. This place is called *Batang Moring*. The mine is nearly exhausted; it is situated on the flat marshy ground, at the foot of the slope on which the Chinese house stands; in length it measures about ten yards, by four in breadth; and six or seven feet in depth. It is filled with muddy water, which is drained off by a simple bamboo hydraulic apparatus, somewhat resembling the Indian *Pukotah*. The miners descend, for the purpose of digging out the metallic earth, by means of rude ladders, formed of the notched trunks of trees. A Chinese, who had embraced Muhammedanism, went through the process, which is extremely simple: having dug out a quantity of the earth, which consists of coarse sand, greyish clay and white pebbles, among which crystals of quartz are found, and greenish stones, he placed it in a shallow, funnel-shaped vessel of wood, and carried it to a stream of water, conducted by two narrow channels close to the mine. The water, falling from a height of about a foot, washes away the lighter earthy particles and clay, assisted by the rotatory motion of the miner's hand. This done, he carefully picks out the stones and other refuse too large for the water to carry off, whilst the gold dust, in minute portions, sinks to the narrow bottom of the vessel, from which it is extracted, carefully washed, and laid by to be made up into small bags, each containing one bunkal, (1½ oz. tr.)

The gold of Ophir, though small in quantity, is as fine as that of Pahang in quality, being estimated at ninety touch. A gentleman of the Madras Medical Establishment, to whom Lieut. Newbold showed the crystals and earth, is of opinion that the latter is the debris of the granite forming the summit; the white masses appearing to be felspar in a decomposed state; the crystals quartz, and the small grains in the earth also quartz. The gold found in it he supposes to be washed down from the mountain, as the rock became disintegrated.

The Chinese showed them a specimen of a stratum of clay, of a greenish grey colour, beneath which gold is never found: this is the case with the present mine, which they intend quitting, to open another a few paces distant.

The Chinese affirm that one mine does not produce monthly more than one tael of gold. This is probably designedly underrated. A tribute is exacted from each individual of one dollar monthly, for the privilege of mining here, by the petty Malay chiefs, Inches Ahad and Mahmed. They levy it in person every two months. These two chiefs are nominally under the Tamangong of Muar (whose maternal uncles they are), but in reality are little better than banditti.

The head Chinese miner stated, that, formerly, nearly 1,000 Chinese worked in these mines; but that of late, owing to the unsettled state of the country, they had nearly been deserted. The Chinese, who still work at the mines, in spite of the oppression they suffer, depend on Malacca for their supplies, for which they occasionally despatch two or three of their number, who take down with them the small portion of gold dust they have been able to scrape together. The wild and deserted state of the country, and the extent of forest to be traversed between the foot of the mountain and Malacca, afford opportunities, not unfrequently taken advantage of, by the marauders that infest the frontier, for the sake of the pittance of rice and salt fish, and a few grains of gold dust. Murder is almost invariably added to robbery.

They started from Gummi on foot: the Malays went on, in advance, clearing the path through the low thicket, through which the path now lay, to the banks of the Jerram river, along which they waded for some distance. About a mile and a-quarter from the river stood the deserted house of a Malay, the last trace of human habitation; this place the Malays call Rullowe, which signifies a place where metal is melted, or the smoke which is produced by fusion; from this it may not be unreasonable to infer that a mine formerly existed in this vicinity.

A little in advance of Rullowe, the ascent of Mount Tando commences; this is the longest but most gradual of the three acclivities which constitute the ascent. Having descended this and scaled part of Gunong Peradap, they arrived at a steep bank of rock, called *Padang Battu* or 'Plain of Stone.' On the right of Padang Battu, the rush of the river Jerram down the mountain side was distinctly audible. The surface of the rock is intersected by numerous creepers, which formed a sort of rope-ladder, they were glad to avail themselves of. Leaving Padang Battu far below, there stands on Peradap's summit a bluff rock, named *Battu Scrambi*, which signifies 'the rock of the porch.'

The rock was first mistaken for the peak itself; but on arriving at the bushy platform that crowns Serambi's mossy head, Ophir still stood before the travellers, nearer, but steeper and as lofty apparently as ever. A short descent brought them to the bottom of the third and last ascent, *viz.* Gunong Ledang. The trees here are of a stunted and venerable appearance, being for the most part covered with moss and lichens, a thin carpet of which barely conceals the primitive rock beneath.

After passing Gunong Tando, the first ascent, elephants' tracks, which were there numerous, were no longer visible. The solitary scream of that singular caricature on the human species, the Oonka, and the note of the bird Selanas, on Mount Peradap, were the last sounds of animal life the forest yielded.

After a short scramble, in which they were obliged, in some places, to draw themselves up by the trees and roots, they attained the summit, from which they caught hasty glimpses, through the rolling cloud, fast clearing away, of a magnificent prospect beneath. To the southward the states of Segamat and Muar; to the north-west the mountains of Rumbowe and Serimenanti; and to the north-east Jompole and part of Pahang, celebrated for its gold. Turning westwards, lay the ruins of the ancient church of St. Paul's, on the flag-staff hill at Malacca, and part of the town itself; its bight and the sea-coast from Mount Formosa to Salengore, the glittering and placid surface of the water enamelled with numerous verdant islets. The view inland presented a vast amphitheatre of thick foliage (with here and there slight bare patches of *sawa* and pasture-land), thrown into various shades and tints by the rays of a setting sun.

The extreme apex of the mountains is formed of a block of greyish granite, surrounded by others, lying on a strip of table-ground, about forty yards long by ten broad, on which grow some stunted trees, a few of the fir kind, some lichens and mountain shrubs, among which are found the Petis Patis, Samoot, the Russam, and Pruik Krek; the Malays were unable to tell the names of many of the shrubs, never having seen them in the valley.

A thunder-cloud, growling and flashing a thousand feet beneath them, now interrupted the prospect; owing to its influence, probably, the weather had been sultry during the afternoon; the thermometer (Fahrenheit), although in this elevated situation, not sinking below 76° at four P.M., at seven P.M. sunk to 69°, and at half-past five A.M. the following morning to its greatest depression, 65½. The height of the loftiest peak above the surface of the sea, as calculated by the thermometer and boiling water, is 5,693 feet.

The thunder-storm abated and finally ceased a little after sunset, when a host of fire-flies, sole possessors of these heights, contending with the stars in liquid brilliance, floated around them, now soaring to the loftiest peak, now sinking and gradually lost, sparkling and twinkling as they went, in the dizzy depths below. The Malays complained much of the cold during the night, and particularly before sunrise.

"Whether the mountain just described," observes Lieut. Newbold, "or its namesake on Pulo Percha, or Sumatra, called by Malays *Gunong Passaman*, or the Ophir of Bruce in Sofala on the Mozambique Coast, or Jamison's Ophir on the S.E. coast of Africa, be the Ophir of Scripture, or not, must still remain matter of doubt. To the admirers of the marvellous, I would recommend the careful perusal of San Mahmed's wonderful adventures, in his ascent to the summit of the mountain to entreat the hand of the enchanted princess of the rock for his master, Mahmed Sultan of Malacca, as contained in the Malayan historical work, the *Sillálet-us-Salátin*, and the *Malay Annals*."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A History of Europe during the Middle Ages. Vol. III. Being Vol. LIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This volume,—a continuation of the second grand division of the work, comprehending Germanic Europe,—is devoted to England, and embraces the political and civil history of England, and the religious history of the Anglo-Saxons. To the English

reader, therefore, it is peculiarly attractive; and as the author is one who judges for himself,—*nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*,—he has dispelled many prejudices and false judgments, respecting men and things, which have been transmitted without compunction from one historian to another. It is astonishing how the light of a little good sense can dispel the mists of early history. If the bold spirit of inquiry, which distinguishes the present age, had done no more than brush away the venerable fallacies of English history, it would have done much. The writer of the volume before us has reduced many characters to the standard of probability and nature, by correcting the excess of censure and of praise.

Mathematical and Astronomical Tables, for the use of Students in Mathematics, &c., preceded by an Introduction containing the Construction of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables, &c. Second Edition. By William Galbraith, M.A. Edinburgh, 1834. Oliver and Boyd.

A valuable work of real practical utility, in which the compiler has kept the medium course, avoiding the two extremes of bulk and too great compression, so that his tables are available for all readers, and within the reach of all. The method pursued in the work, the judicious selection of the materials, and the care and accuracy with which the tables are drawn up and printed, cannot fail to recommend Mr. Galbraith's book, and introduce it into it very general use.

The Cabinet Annual Register, and Historical, Political, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Chronicle for 1833. London, 1834. Washbourne.

The third volume of this work is a decided improvement upon the last. It has been compiled with more care, and the editor has now, upon the whole, given to it its proper form and character. There are much fewer typographical errors in this than in the preceding volumes, though, upon this head, he will excuse us for recommending still further vigilance. We think its biographical department might be advantageously altered by the omission of those names, respecting which little is or can be said, and by the greater expansion of the biography of more remarkable persons. It is, however, a neat, concise, and useful little work.

Report of the State of Public Instruction in Prussia; addressed to the Count de Montalivet, by M. Victor Cousin, Peer of France, &c. Translated by Sarah Austin. London, 1834. E. Wilson.

This is a work which cannot fail to attract a very considerable degree of attention. It is a most able exposition of a national system of general instruction, directed by the government. The fruits of this system are already felt to an extent which solves the question as to the policy of such interference. The details contained in the Report are of inestimable value to those who pursue inquiries into the interesting subject of public instruction.

Mrs. Austin has in this, as in her other translations, shown an extraordinary talent in transfusing the idiomatical peculiarities of one language into another.

The Vigil of a Young Soldier. London, 1834. Chapple.

A little poem of very considerable merit.

Landscape Illustrations of the Bible. Engraved by W. and E. Finden; with Descriptions by the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D. Part II. London, 1834. Murray.

The second part of this splendid work is, we think, rather superior to the first. It contains views of Sidon, by Turner; the Interior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, by Roberts; a Street in Jerusalem, by Callcott; and Nazareth, by Turner. They are all exquisite.

Illustrations of the Bible, from Original Paintings made expressly, by Richard Westall, Esq., R.A., and John Martin, Esq. Part I. London, 1834. Bull and Churton.

These illustrations are from small wood-cuts; they are well-executed, and the original designs have great merit; but, in comparison with the preceding work, they are extremely poor.

THE FAILURES IN INDIA.

If, up to this period, we have abstained from calling public attention to the causes and effects of the frightful failures of the great agency-houses in India (contenting ourselves with publishing, from time to time, for the information of their creditors at home, such details of the proceedings abroad, in respect to the insolvent estates, as the Indian papers thought proper to communicate), our forbearance has arisen from no spurious commiseration towards the members of the insolvent firms, who, we think, are not only entitled to no commiseration, but are heavily responsible for the extensive misery they have inflicted. We have met with lamentable cases of distress caused by these failures, in various classes of society. "The mite of the widow, the hard earnings of the military servant, the collected accumulations of the civil servant, the funds of the trading capitalist, and the realized treasure of the retiring pensioner, on its way from India to Europe, have all been involved in one common deterioration or ruin."* Such are the consequences of these failures, described by a faithful, but by no means unfriendly pen; and what have been the causes? They are frankly, though perhaps unwillingly, confessed by the same writer: "They have been occasioned *solely* by the mode in which the great Calcutta agency-houses have been transacting business for the last ten or fifteen years," in other words, since the charter of 1814; "the rage for speculation or inordinate gains, on the part of the directors, and the too eager or confident cupidity of their customers, over-trading, improvident enterprize, extravagant miscalculation, and excessive expense in living, have no doubt been the cause of the recent failures."

The aggregate sum of the debts due by these firms, at the dates of their respective failures, is truly appalling. Beginning with the year 1830, and excluding the house of Mercer and Co., which failed in 1827, its outstanding obligations being reported at half a million, the debts of the Indian insolvent firms, and of those connected with them at home, amount to the monstrous sum of nearly *twenty millions sterling!*

	Calcutta.	
1830.—Jan. ..	Palmer and Co., reported, ..	£5,000,000
1832.—Dec. ..	Alexander and Co., admitted ..	3,440,000
1833.—Jan. ..	Mackintosh and Co. do. ..	2,700,000
May ..	Colvin and Co. .. do. ..	1,120,000
Nov. ..	Fergusson and Co. do. ..	3,562,000
1834.—Jan. ..	Cruttenden and Co. do. ..	1,350,000
	At Calcutta ..	17,172,000
	Bombay.	
1833.—April ..	Shotton and Co.	207,000
	London.	
May ..	Rickards and Co.	950,000
Aug. ..	Fairlie and Co.	1,044,000
	Grand Total ..	£19,373,000

* The *Times*, October 2d 1833.

Supposing the assets of the firms to have been worth, at the time of failure, one-half the debts,—that the creditors will obtain such proportion, it is idle to expect, especially when we consider the sums annually vanishing in the shape of salaries, law and other expenses;*—there will still be a deficit of ten millions: how is this deficiency to be accounted for?

We have been told, by pretty good authority,† that some of the old partners of agency-houses retired with part of their fortunes, and that men of no capital took their place. But, supposing that a million, or two millions, may have disappeared in this manner, what has become of the rest? The answer has been already given: it has been swallowed up in "over-trading," "imprudent enterprize," and a "rage for speculation." What is this but an admission, now the mischief is done and the end secured, that, in this frightful destruction of property, we have a key to the specious imposture, which tricked so many credulous people, and we suppose Mr. Grant amongst the number, into a belief that the prodigious *increase* of the open Indian trade was a profitable increase, "otherwise," it was triumphantly asked, "how could it be carried on?" It now appears that it was, in part, ingeniously carried on with money deposited in these agency-houses; so that, if this theory be correct, and it is admitted to be so, the losers of these vast sums have at least the satisfaction of knowing that it has been expended for a patriotic purpose,—the abolition of that abominable nuisance, the East-India Company.

It would be invidious if we were to pick out, from the published declarations of certain gentlemen connected with these insolvent firms, Messrs. Bracken and Rickards, for example, statements which appear strangely inconsistent with their actual condition at the time the statements were given. From the first moment of the outcry raised against the Company's system of combined trade and government, we strenuously contended for two points, namely, that the representations of the prosperity of the open trade with India were fallacious, and that a reliance upon the capacity of the Indian agency-houses, as channels of government remittance, was precarious and impolitic. In spite of the repeated failures at home, of persons connected with shipments to India, our arguments on the first point were disregarded, it being considered probably that the capitalists of Calcutta were reaping a harvest, from which the English consignees of goods were by some accident or mismanagement excluded. It now appears, however, that the former were actually propped up by the deposits they obtained, for which, notwithstanding their presumed large gains in trade, they were not in a condition to pay four or six per cent. *less* than the ordinary interest of money in India: in other words, they were losing instead of gaining, their losses being chiefly incurred in the pursuit of that very species of speculation, indigo-cultivation, which afforded the principal theme of exultation to our shallow or designing orators and writers, who talked of the mighty profits of

* The expenses of the establishment for managing the estate of Alexander and Co. were for some time 10,000 rupees a-month; those of Mackintosh and Co. not much less. They have since been reduced.

† Mr. Bracken's evidence before the Commons' Committee on East-India Affairs.

a traffic, which was, at that very time, becoming the grave of millions, wrung from the widow, the orphan, and the disabled public servant. So, in respect to remittances, making every allowance for the guarded way in which Mr. Bracken, of the house of Alexander and Co., gave his evidence before the Commons' Committee, there can be no doubt that it left an impression upon those who heard and read it, that the capabilities and credit of the Calcutta houses were unimpeachable; whereas it appears, that, for years past, the real condition of those houses was very different from their outward appearance, which, it is now admitted, was false and hollow; "the symptoms of these failures," observes the writer we have quoted at the beginning, "were neither hidden nor ambiguous."

But it is now useless to descant upon these topics. The fatal step has been taken; and it is for the government to adopt the most prudent measures to ward off public evils, which, it is to be hoped, may have been foreseen. Our present object is to consider the private mischiefs of these failures, and to suggest some mode of obviating them.

The first consideration is that of securing to the utmost the wrecks of the property. Now, it appears, in the first place, that there have been changes in the constitution of some of the insolvent houses, by the retirement of partners carrying away capital.* If the houses, in which such retirements occurred, were not solvent at the date of such retirements, there can be no doubt that the property of the retiring partners is liable to the claims of creditors of the firm. In the next place, since the working funds of the houses seem to have consisted almost wholly of deposits, which could be drawn out at any time, it is evident that some creditors on the spot may have obtained, through improper indulgence, an unfair advantage over the other creditors in India as well as Europe, in being permitted to draw out their deposits when the firm which held them was really insolvent. These sums may, perhaps, be also legally called back into the assets, and thus diminish the rateable loss of the creditors generally. Thirdly, one of the largest firms, that of Fergusson and Co., last year, procured a written stipulation from some of their creditors, that they would not call for their deposits; it has been stated† that some of these parties, nevertheless, obtained large transfers of their deposits (which, indeed, seems intimated in the circular of the house announcing the cessation of payments); these inequitable transfers, we should think, might also be returned into the general fund. Lastly, the estates, as now administered, seem to be in a fair way of being realized only for the purpose of paying expenses of establishments, law-charges, enormous commissions and salaries to assignees and partners of the late firms, for the discharge of functions which, in England, are executed either gratuitously or at a trifling cost to the unfortunate creditors.

Either the machinery of the law must be extremely defective, or there must be adequate means of counteracting these evils, and of securing to

* Mr. Bracken's evidence.

† *Bengal Hurkaru*, November 26th.

the whole of the creditors a fair dividend or proportion of their remaining property.

The creditors resident in England are most interested in devising an equitable system of realization and distribution,—the latter object being a comparatively simple one, when the first is secured; and as it is impossible for one or two creditors to act beneficially, we strongly urge the proposal already made by a correspondent in this Journal, that a meeting of creditors should be held in London, who might appoint a committee of active persons, invested with large discretionary authority, empowered to correspond with the creditors abroad, and, if deemed necessary, to send out an agent or agents to India, with delegated power to act, in the name of the committee, as circumstances required. The latter object seems to us highly expedient; for, if we can place any reliance upon private communications, there are transactions going forward in India, with regard to the property and assets of the firms, which require to be brought fully and distinctly before the whole body of the creditors.

Should this proposal be adopted, and it ought not to be neglected or deferred, we recommend that the committee, or acting persons appointed by the meeting, should be prepared to investigate all transactions brought to their notice, which can fairly be considered to relate to the deterioration or diminution of the capital of the firms, at any period since 1814, and which are properly within the scope of the creditors of persons who have employed their deposits in trade. Such investigation will be beneficial to the partners of those firms, who cannot be ignorant that malicious reports have been abroad, which they must be the first to desire should be refuted. We further advise, though with no malignant feeling towards the partners of the fallen houses, that a morbid delicacy towards them, on the part of the committee, should not interfere with a resolute discharge of their duty to the creditors. However amiable may be the characters of the gentlemen to whom we refer, whatever claims they may have upon the gratitude of certain classes in India, we must bear in mind that they are charged with wasting large sums of money entrusted to them, in "improvident enterprize," a "rage for speculation," and "excessive expense in living;" that there is reason to believe, *primâ facie*, that they knew of their insolvent condition at the time when they were receiving fresh deposits, engaging to pay interest thereon beyond what they could realize, and that, by thus taking advantage of the "confident cupidity of their customers," they have caused an amount of private distress unparalleled in its extent and severity from a similar cause.

Before we conclude, we may notice the little attention which these failures have attracted in Parliament. Losses to individuals, to the present amount of twenty millions, have not, as far as we can recollect, provoked one solitary remark within its walls. This is extraordinary, when we call to mind the alacrity with which Parliament administered relief to the creditors of Mr. Ricketts, the registrar of Madras, whose defalcations were made good out of the revenue contributed by the people of India; and its sympathy toward private distress in the more recent case of the Nozeed creditors, who, although their claims were tainted in their origin and void by *laches*, have, nevertheless, been liberally compensated out of the same redundant and prolific source. Probably, Parliament has been too much occupied with more important affairs, or the creditors themselves have not thought it necessary to invoke its aid; but we think that a parliamentary committee, appointed to investigate the causes and circumstances of these failures, if it could obtain no further evidence than a committee of creditors might collect, would throw a character of authority around the inquiry, and call the attention of the untouched portion of the public to a subject, which, we fear, "passes without censure only because it passes without observation."

To the Editor.

Sir:—Mr. Bracken, in his Strictures on your "March Correspondent's" letter, writes likes a *Buhadoor*, and assumes that your correspondent put on a mask, as if afraid of a personal shock with the physical or mental powers of Mr. B.; but your correspondent, being a creditor, signed his letter "A Creditor," and, therefore, Mr. B.'s assumption is a false position.

Mr. B. further charges your "March Correspondent" with disseminating "idle rumours and unjust insinuations," and shrewdly hints that his penetration has enabled him to discover that your "March Correspondent" is also the "Constant Reader," who addressed you the month before; but in that also he is on the wrong scent, and certainly such observations as those, on the part of Mr. B., a member of the late firm of Alexander and Co., addressed to creditors of that firm who have lost their property by it, are, to say the least of them, extremely ill-judged, inconvenient, and misplaced.

The balance-sheet, at the Court of Bankruptcy, mentions no mortgages, but says "property *taken*, or to be taken, by the assignees, £618,000." What was meant by that? Why, of course, that the assignees could lay their hands on that property; but they cannot; and it is quite immaterial whether the expectation of a dividend of eight anas in the rupee, or ten shillings in the pound, was mentioned at the meeting of the 18th July, on the authority of Mr. B. alone, or that of the assignees. That expectation is disappointed woefully; and by the latest intelligence, it appears that the expenses of the assignees, partners, and establishment, in one year, amounted to the enormous sum of 90,000 rupees, with law-expenses 10,000 rupees, and *no* dividend for the creditors!

Mr. B. attempts to justify the conduct of his firm in paying a million and a-half to particular creditors, after they knew their credit was destroyed, and that they must fail inevitably. Such conduct was unjust to the general creditors, and particularly so to those in Europe; and his allusion to the determination of the Bank of England, during the panic, to pay every note that should be presented, is quite inapplicable, as the directors knew they were able to pay *all;* but that was not the case with Alexander and Co.

There is an able sketch of the Calcutta failures in the *Times* of the 2d October, and two letters in the same paper on the 9th October, besides a comment by the Editor; and also two letters in your Journal for January and February, upon none of which has Mr. B. published his observations.

It has been suggested to the creditors in England of all the Calcutta firms that have failed, to hold meetings and appoint committees to consider every

thing connected with the assets of the estates of those firms, whether in Europe or in India; to appoint accountants, and to correspond with the committee of creditors in Calcutta, with the view of prosecuting an inquiry into the conduct of these firms, by examining their books for the last twenty years or more.

Mr. B.'s evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons furnishes the following data. Speaking of the Calcutta agents and *bankers*, he says, "many became possessed of large capital and retired to this country leaving most part of it there; but the partners who succeeded generally came in without any capital of their own. Very large fortunes were made by some gentlemen." And in the *Times* of the 9th October is the following comment by the Editor. "It cannot fail to be observed, that several of the most wealthy partners in the Indian houses, and others which have recently been declared insolvent, have retired, taking with them large fortunes out of their respective concerns: it deserves investigation whether the firms were perfectly solvent at the time of the retirement of these fortunate capitalists, *otherwise* they might be made to *refund* to the general creditors that *capital* they had *withdrawn.*" This notice in the *Times*, it will be admitted, is high authority and well deserves the attention of all the creditors.

With respect to those houses, Cockerell and Traill formed a junction with Barber and Palmer, carrying away capital and leaving their liabilities, that is, their debts, on the shoulders of the latter, and these two houses, with the five other great houses that have failed, make *seven!* Surely this is monstrous, and calls for thorough scrutiny. We hear the word "disaster" mentioned, in speaking of these failures; but the real and only *disaster* which occurred, was that the capital was carried away. About thirty partners have retired from these houses, bringing home millions with them, besides what they received subsequently, in consignments, remittances, &c. We see several of them possessing, in addition to their rich mansions in the country, splendid residences and establishments in the best parts of London, giving their routes and vying in expense, &c. with the first people in the land, whom they elbow. What the actual partners have spent, appropriated, assisted their connexions with, and settled on their wives, may perhaps be discovered on examination of their books. A great authority, well acquainted with India, gave his opinion of the constitution of these houses in the discussion on the renewal of the Company's Charter; that is, of the members of them all embarking in business without any capital of their own,—in fact, as men of straw. Indeed, it is pretty generally known, that not one of them, from the first to the last, carried any capital to India to make their millions with. Their system of carrying on bad and old debts, with compound interest, as assets, in their books and balance-sheets, was, of course, fallacious, though exhibiting always a large surplus to be divided amongst the partners. Of such debts we have recently seen a specimen in the Court of Bankruptcy, where the official assignee of Alexander and Co. proved a debt against a bankrupt for 2,00,000 rupees, the original amount of which was an advance of only 20,000, which has produced compound interest to the amount of 1,80,000! and their balance-sheet exhibits about three millions of such assets! These seven Calcutta houses, having been thus drained of the capital which the confidence of the public threw into them, and a death-blow having been given to their credit by the harsh and reckless proceedings of Cockerell and Co. of London against Palmer and Co., who ought to have been supported by Cockerell and Co., as well as all the other houses ought to have been supported by the partners who retired, carrying away capital; their failure became inevitable, and they will pay their debts, conveniently enough for themselves and those partners who retired carrying away capital, by obtaining a discharge from the Insolvent Court in Calcutta.

London, May 1834. A CREDITOR.

HINTS ON INDIA REFORM.

No. II.

Language.—THE system of uniformity might with the greatest benefit be extended to languages, of which, on a moderate calculation, ten are in general use in the well-settled parts of India, *viz.* Hindustani, Persian, Bengalee, Tamul, Teloogoo, Mahratta, Canarese or Carnatica, Malayalum, Oriyas, and Guzarattee. Numerous dialects, used in particular districts, are, however, to be added to these; besides all the languages of the newly-acquired provinces in the north and north-east, and Sanscrit, which, though a dead language, is to be referred to, as containing all the Hindu laws, and which, therefore, may authorize the appointment of a translator. Now, of all these, which is the most generally-spoken language throughout India? Most unquestionably, Hindustani; and this has been made the army language. Why not make it the general language of civil business, and thus prevent that constant succession of errors, perversion, and injustice, attendant on a confusion of tongues and translation from one into another, with *none* of which the party in authority is well conversant, and of *one* of which the party aggrieved must be totally ignorant? The justice of such a measure to the natives is clear enough and the economy to the Company is equally clear. But why is it not done? It would abolish the patronage of translatorships. Not only are there translators to receive the pay, but there are assistants to do the work: the former at 700 rupees a-month; the latter at 175 rupees, except Persian, which is paid higher, 350 rupees. I speak of the pay as it was a few years ago, without vouching for any increase or diminution which may have taken place. The whole of this sum might be saved to the Company's coffers, besides a large expenditure in payment of native writers and copiers, pens, ink, and paper, &c. To introduce English into India, as a general language of business, would be, in the present state of knowledge, too bold a measure; but the use of Hindustani, spoken as it is by some part of the population of every district, from North to South, would be a real and essential blessing, without in any way violating feelings of attachment to native habits and institutions. It would at once simplify all proceedings, and make those in authority more accessible to the complaints of the people they are sent to govern. Much do I fear that all the opposition, which has hitherto been shown to any alteration of system in India, has arisen, not from the natives themselves, but from those who should have known better, but allowed self-interest to stand in the way of improvement.

Proposed saving, taken at ten languages.

	Monthly.	Yearly.
Translator	700×10=7,000×	12=84,000
Assist. do.	175×10=1,750×	12=21,000
Total	Rs. 1,05,000	

CASE OF THE LUCKNOW BANKERS.

To the Editor.

Sir:—The stand lately made by the Court of Directors against Mr. Grant's ill-advised but strenuously-maintained intention, of interfering in the question of the usurious claims made by the Lucknow bankers upon the king of Oude, whether viewed relatively to the principles upon which their opposition was founded, or to the temperate firmness with which they resisted all authoritative injunctions demanding their co-operation in establishing a precedent for a baneful system, reflects so high credit upon that body, that I cannot but express regret that the correspondence on the subject is not likely to extend beyond a *very limited* circulation in India.

As a servant of the Company, who confess that to myself, in common with my brethren, military and civil, the charge preferred by Mr. St. G. Tucker, in the concluding paragraph of his letter dated 5th February 1834, has been in a great degree applicable, I do most conscientiously declare that my respect—to use Mr. T.'s words—for the knowledge, experience, and political integrity of the members of the Court generally, and my estimation of the value — to India especially — of their *intermediate* agency in the government of that country, have been greatly enhanced — generated I might almost say—by the perusal of the documents in question. Appreciating, then, as I do, most fully, the truth, *emphatical* truth, of the whole concluding remarks of the letter above alluded to, commencing with "Adjusted as are the powers," &c., I cannot refrain from expressing my humble but earnest wish, that means could be adopted, by a general or at least an extensive circulation of these papers in India, to enable the *servants*, as well as subjects, of the Company there, to form a more just estimate of the Leadenhall Street authorities than now prevails.

While on this subject, I cannot but advert with peculiar satisfaction to the third paragraph of Mr. Loch's letter, dated 19th February 1834, as an admirable exposition of the duty, not alone of a Director, but of *every* public functionary.

The acknowledgment that I am a servant of the Company may cast a shade of doubt upon the *integrity* of my opinion of the conduct of the Court on this occasion. I might plead that, being unknown, I ought to be exempt from any evil imputation, or yet more confidently, that *were I known* none would doubt me; to state, however, such approval is not my main object in addressing you, but to urge that an opportunity may be afforded to functionaries of the Company, serving abroad, better to appreciate the principles that guide their own immediate masters; also to comprehend the difficulties the latter have sometimes to contend with, in the crude, inexperienced views of the controlling powers.

You will not, perhaps, object to give this letter a place in your Journal.

I remain, Sir, &c.

A Constant Reader,

London, May 1834. And of the H.E.I.C.S.

ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE.

No. VIII.—The Beauty of the Durrumtollah.

A person attached to the service of the East-India Company, desirous of keeping pace with the changes,—or, as they must, in courtesy, be termed, improvements,—of the times, should visit the seat of government occasionally. The state of society at the presidencies, particularly that of Bengal, differs widely from the modes, manners, and fashions, which characterize the Mofussil, and a protracted residence in the provinces usually contracts the ideas, rivets old prejudices, and produces a thousand eccentricities, which are not always to be rubbed off by collision with the great world. A regular Mofussilite, generally speaking, is a very curious specimen of the genus *homo*. He spends his time in railing at the life he is condemned to lead, yet imbibes opinions and habits which unfit him for any other, and can never be made to submit contentedly to the modes and manners which prevail elsewhere. His visits to the presidency fill him with disgust; he is dissatisfied with his position, amidst a crowd jostling him upon all sides, and interposing between him and the objects of his ambition. Perceiving that he is not the person of consequence he expected to be, he indulges in fanciful notions of England, and resolves to return home; forgetful that the restraints and observances, so intolerable in a place like Calcutta, will annoy him in a fourfold degree in a distant and, to him, a strange country, where there can be no reciprocity of sentiment between him and persons totally ignorant, and willing to remain so, of India and its ways, and who will give him the option of yielding to their manners and customs, or of living in an isolated state, shunned and pointed out as an eater of curry, and a hero of tiger-hunts. There are a few old Indians who, having lost all affection for, and all remembrance of, the land of their nativity, settle down to some engrossing employment, and vegetate in dullness and obscurity, perfectly satisfied with the gratification which a regular supply of European eatables and drinkables can afford, never desiring to change their situation, or to enter into a larger or higher sphere. A few slide into native habits, refusing to eat beef with the Hindoos, or eschewing pork and forbearing wine with the Mussulmans; but these are extreme cases, and instances of conversion to local prejudices are becoming rare. Without, however, going into the extreme of reverencing cows, and substituting a water beverage for pale ale and *láll shraub*, a vast number of strange notions may be acquired by those, who, confined to a narrow circle, contract their minds within the same boundary, and are as little fitted to mix with the world as if their faculties were benumbed by the wand of an enchanter.

Fearing that I might almost "forget myself to stone," were I to remain quiescent at Cawnpore, until it should please the great folks at head-quarters to change my place of abode, upon the plea of urgent private affairs, I obtained leave to spend a few months at Calcutta. Shortly after my arrival, I received an invitation to take up my abode with a young military friend, who had established himself, oddly enough, as I thought, in a house in the Durrumtollah. I do not know whether there is any part of Calcutta called, *par distinction*, the black town; but, if there should be, and the Durrumtollah be not included in it, the nomenclators are to blame, the place being decidedly Asiatic in its hue. As there may exist persons unhappily unacquainted with the features of this grand thoroughfare, I will make an humble attempt to

describe them. Imagine a broad, unpaved street, or rather road, lined on either side with long rows of open native shops, principally inhabited by shoemakers, and boasting a vast display of Hindoostanee leather slippers, red, yellow, and green, hung along lines from bamboo to bamboo. Pottery of rude construction; gram, and grain of various kinds; plantains withering in the sun, and commodities of a still cheaper nature, are exhibited in the humble bazaars of this wide avenue. The rows of huts are frequently broken and interrupted by the court-yard walls of some pucka-built mansion, in the style, but not the splendour, of the best houses of Calcutta, where, over the portico, or in the balcony, some fat Baboo may be seen, inhaling the dust, and solacing himself with his hookah, but seated on a chair, after the European fashion. The servants, seldom so well-dressed and well-appointed as those of Anglo-Indian establishments, are lounging at the gate; and all manner of fowls and four-footed beasts, with the exception of pigs, promiscuously occupying the court-yard. In other residencies of a similar nature, the female domestics exhibit themselves on the roofs, or in the verandahs, hanging out clothes, either to air, or to dry, as the case may be; the windows, wide open to the sun, reveal groupes of ladies gaily-attired, in pink, yellow, or blue, seated on the floor smoking; in short, there are indications throughout that the Christian part of the inhabitants are Portuguese, with nothing European about them but their dress, and that the display of wealth is greater than that of elegance. The Durrumtollah is thronged by natives from morning until night; these crowds are chiefly remarkable for the quantity of white muslin, which flutters with every breeze from the persons of those above the poorest classes, and which imparts a singular effect to congregated multitudes all over India. A solitary physician's chariot may be observed traversing this district, and a few European buggies and palanquins, or palanquin-carriages, bearing rich natives to the places of their destination.

My friend's residence was situated in rather an isolated spot, at a greater distance from the road than that of others in the neighbourhood; an extensive garden divided him from the labyrinths of native huts, which occupied the space beyond, and he was only overlooked by one mansion, to which his own was united by a terrace running over a range of warehouses, or godowns, below. Several days elapsed before I was at all aware of the reason which had induced Fortescue, who was somewhat of a fine gentleman,—an ex-aid-de-camp, and a great declaimer against the Eurasians,—to fix his abode in this unfashionable part of the city. I saw nothing attractive in the next house, excepting the jewels worn by its mistress, an immensely-fat black woman, whose neck, arms, and hands, were literally covered with gems and gold. Though often appearing without her stays, and in a wrapping gown of no great pretensions to cleanliness, her rings and bangles were never laid aside, and their jingle might be distinguished from the less musical clatter of the silver ornaments worn by her women. I was ignorant, at this period, that Mrs. Costello possessed a daughter. The good lady, every evening, attired in some flaming-coloured satin, deposited her ponderous person in a London-built equipage, which, from long service, and the inattention of native domestics to the mysteries of cleaning and beautifying, had very much the air of a hackney-coach.

Though somewhat addicted to watching my neighbours, when in a strange place, and thrown upon my own resources for amusement, I had contented myself with a casual survey of this vehicle, and Mrs. Costello, flashing along in *couleur-de-rose* on her progress towards it; but, one evening, I caught a

glimpse of a very different figure, tripping after the above-named elephantine mass. Johanna Steele, the young lady in question, the daughter by a former marriage with an English gentleman, inherited from her father a complexion some shades fairer than that of her maternal parent. Out of India, she would have passed for a handsome brunette, her features being good, especially the eyes, regular, and well-formed. She was rather dark to suit European taste in India, and the early decease of her father having thrown her completely into the circle in which Mrs. Costello had formed her second matrimonial connexion, there seemed little chance of her obtaining a suitor amongst the civil and military residents of Calcutta,—classes with whom the rich Portuguese have little communion. Miss Steele walked very demurely to the carriage, but experienced eyes might detect somewhat of a coquettish air in the lingering of a black satin slipper, displaying a very pretty foot, upon the step of the vehicle. It was evident that the beauty of the Durrumtollah was aware of her advantage over her compatriots, who do not usually boast the delicate symmetry of proportion, which distinguishes the Hindoo contour, and was not unwilling to attract attention to a slim ancle, silk stocking'd, and sandaled, according to the newest mode. At dinner, a cursory observation upon our neighbours called up a tide of eloquent blood to the cheeks and brow of my friend; he said nothing, but his look and manner betrayed that the subject was an interesting one, and I was immediately on the *qui-vive*, and determined to penetrate into the heart of the mystery.

"How silver sweet sound lovers' tongues by night!" Before I retired to rest, I fancied that I heard a whispering on the terrace before-mentioned. This promenade was divided into two equal parts, by a low parapet, with a balustraded wall above, which, though affording a sufficient screen to prevent a person on the other side from being conspicuous in the twilight, admitted ample space between its interstices for conversation, or for the meeting of outstretched hands. I could distinctly see that Fortescue was leaning against this wall, and had little doubt that the fair Johanna had taken up a position on the other side. The servants were either asleep, or too busy with their hookahs in the court-yards below, to trouble themselves about a part of the premises in which they had no business, and feeling that I was an intruder upon the tender scene, I speedily withdrew to my bedchamber, rather surprised that Fortescue, who had been supposed to sigh for the titled daughter of the great man to whom he had been an aid-de-camp, should have allowed the current of his affections to flow in their present channel. To a large portion of the European residents of India, the slightest tinge of native colour is sufficient to destroy all the attractions of beauty. Officers of king's corps have been known to enter into an agreement to exchange out of their regiments, in the event of their forming matrimonial connexions with ladies whose descent on the mother's side would not bear the strictest inquiry. Fortescue was supposed to be deeply imbued with this prejudice; but I had now reason to believe, that the spread of liberal opinions, combined with the hardness of the times, the slowness of promotion, and the charms of the young lady, who possessed that rare advantage in India, of being an heiress, had effected a revolution in his sentiments.

The discovery I had made gave a new interest to the amusement afforded by watching the movements of my neighbours. As nobody in the adjoining house suffered the slightest inconvenience from the heat, the doors and windows were generally wide open, and ensconced behind a venetian I could see almost plainly nearly all that was going on. There was a considerable difference

the manner, as well as in the persons, of Miss Steele and her mama. I never detected the former smoking, or sitting on the floor, or indeed transgressing European usages; her tastes were of a higher order, and though her performances on the piano produced scarcely more harmony than those of her servants on the instruments of torture with which they were in the habit of excruciating my ears, I have heard quite as indifferent music from the fair hands of new arrivals, whose accomplishments have been the theme of Calcutta eulogy: sooth to say, it is difficult to extract sweet sounds from cracked tin kettles; and, in nine cases out of ten, the grand, square, upright, horizontal, cabinet, or cottage piano-fortes, which adorn our drawing-rooms, are nothing better. Miss Steele's perseverance was at least praiseworthy; I could have wished occasionally, when the wind was in a favourable quarter, that she could manage to be a little more in time and in tune; but, fortunately, during the most dislocating passages, there was usually a more overpowering dissonance proceeding from the ungreased wheels of forty-thousand bullock-carts, which, with the vociferations of their drivers, formed one of the delectabilities of the Durrumtollah.

Miss Steele's beauty, musical talents, and money-bags, drew a couple of very constant attendants to the piano. I was always warned of the approach of Mr. De Silva by an unusual hurly-burly in the next compound; his syces managed to make more noise than those of any other visitor; his descent from his buggy or his horse was never effected without clamour, and, in swinging himself round on the steps, to shew off his person to the admiring crowd below, he generally contrived to do some mischief, such as knocking a dish out of the hand of the khansamah descending with the *bonne bouche* of the morning's bazaar, or ejecting a parrot out of his swing. The black looks of the khansamah, as he surveyed the broken platter and the polluted viand, the shrill screams of the bird, as he dangled at the end of his chain, and the unfeigned astonishment of Mr. De Silva himself, who never became habituated to the results of his own awkwardness, made a very amusing scene. Next to the exploits, the dress of this worthy attracted my notice. I used to gaze at him at the risk of having my eyes put out by the flashing of the diamonds on his shirt-pin, and the ring which encircled his little finger, which, when they caught the rays of the sun, were absolutely blinding. A blue or pink satin stock usually encircled his throat; his under-waistcoat was always of a bright contrasting colour, the upper one of black velvet, oddly enough contrasting with a jacket of the thinnest and finest lawn. When determined to be completely European in his apparel, he finished this costume by cramming his wide trowsers into a pair of top boots, and covering his head with a jockey cap. His rival, Mr. Gomez, made his appearance in a much more unpretending manner, generally arriving in a palanquin, whence he was rolled out, or flung out, according to the peculiarly elegant style in which native bearers incline the vehicle to admit of the liberation of their prisoner. These gentlemen kept up an incessant chatter all the time they stayed, and seemed exceedingly anxious to make themselves agreeable to the ladies, either by fanning them with hand-punkahs, or kicking the servants, whichever might be most desirable at the moment: persons of their complexion being generally more intolerant and tyrannical to the natives, than those of purer descent. Both visitors were treated with great civility by Mrs. Costello, whose reception of Mr. De Silva, in particular, was overwhelmingly kind. Johanna seemed quite passive on those occasions, never refusing to sit down to the piano, either out of complacence to her guests, or from a desire to avoid the

necessity of entertaining them by the exertion of her conversational talents. Sometimes they stayed tiffen, sometimes they returned to dinner, and sometimes we had the felicity of witnessing, at rather an inconvenient distance, the balls and suppers which Mrs. Costello was in the habit of giving. Her acquaintance with military men was very limited; occasionally, a red coat might be seen moving amidst the crowd of sable beauties which filled the rooms; but beaux of this description were only admitted under very peculiar circumstances, and with the full understanding that they were not to expect to dance with Johanna. Mrs. Costello's first marriage had given her a disgust to European society; her purse-proud arrogance had been the cause of several severe mortifications, and, left sole guardian to her daughter, she determined to bring her up entirely away from her father's country and connexions, and to dispose of her in wedlock to some wealthy Portuguese, who would be proud of shewing off so fair a wife.

Miss Steele, contrasting herself with her associates, could not imagine that any objection could be made to her on the score of her complexion; she entertained a perfect horror of dark men, and in her own mind had determined not to marry any body who could not introduce her at Government-house. She danced remarkably well, and certainly appeared to great advantage amidst the group assembled at her mother's parties. Upon these occasions, not admitted to the hospitalities going on within, we reposed upon chairs in the opposite veranda, resting our heels at the same time upon the top of the balustrade, an attitude boasting more comfort than elegance, in which the Christian community of Calcutta are too much in the habit of indulging to render its assumption a breach of good manners at the respectful distance which we were obliged to retain. Our cigars came to our aid in solacing the hours condemned to be spent in looking at the bobbing and capering of our opposite neighbours, and listening to the self-same set of quadrilles performed over and over again, by a grey-headed Portuguese, and a boy, the former keeping time with his foot, and menacing a descent into the regions below, by the paviour-like thumps he gave upon the floor.

I missed Fortescue from my side for a little while, and as during this interval I did not see Johanna amidst the dancers, I conjectured that she had stolen for an instant from the festive scene to snatch a few words with her lover. Mr. De Silva, always the hero of the night, his hair frizzed out like a furze-bush, silk stockings of the deepest of pinks, a prodigious pair of bows to his shoes, diamond studs to a treble row of cambric shirt frill, and a magnificent gold chain meandering over a tissue waistcoat, outshone himself on the evening in question: he danced with untiring perseverance, and did comparatively little mischief, only upsetting one table, and pulling down one punkah. Great, however, was the fall of the latter. The white ants had been busy with the rafters from which it was suspended,—a circumstance which, together with other dilapidations, passed unnoticed. The bearer, having grown rather lazy in his movement, Mr. De Silva, after applying the epithets, *soortee wallah*, *soor*, and a few others of the same description, without producing much improvement, seized the rope himself, and, after a few vigorous pulls, succeeded in disengaging the whole paraphernalia from the ceiling, whence it fell with a crash, dispersing the company in all directions, and smashing half-a-dozen wall-shades in its descent. The astonishment of Mr. De Silva at this catastrophe exceeded all former demonstrations of the kind; surprise and wonder deprived him of the power of speech; he stood as if thunder-struck; but being one of the politest of men,—quite the Grandison

of the Eurasians,—he soon recovered his presence of mind, apologizing right and left for the disasters he had occasioned, and assuring the ladies that full reparation should be made for the damage sustained in their dresses. As no lives were lost, and no bones broken, the scene to distant spectators was very amusing. Mr. Gomez, less conspicuous in his exploits than his friend, contented himself with acting a minor character; and though exceedingly assiduous in his attentions to the ladies, did not manifest his devotion with the violent zeal of the overpowering De Silva, who, as soon as the wrecks of the late catastrophe had been removed, seemed entirely to forget the danger which might accrue from his interference in things which did not concern him, and was to be seen as busily engaged as ever in creating disorder and confusion.

It was useless for us to attempt to go to bed, until the festivities of the night were ended; there was a great deal too much racketting and noise to admit of rest, so we were obliged to await the conclusion of the revelries, with all the patience we could muster. The next morning, Mr. De Silva made his appearance betimes, followed by a whole procession of people laden with all the materials for a splendid new punkah. It was reported that, on this eventful morning, Mr. De Silva had made his proposal in form, and had been accepted by the mama. The match, it appeared, had been previously arranged between Mesdames Costello and De Silva; but, as the bridegroom elect was his own master, and quite as self-willed as the generality of only sons, it was deemed wisest and best, to allow him to imagine that the proposed wife was one of his own seeking. In this blissful ignorance, he had fallen in love, the plunge into the tender passion having been accelerated by a hint from his mama, that Miss Luize Mendetto would be a very suitable match.

Johanna, who was supposed to be more tractable, had been long made acquainted with her doom. Under any circumstances, the success of De Silva would have been very questionable; but to a girl of spirit, the idea of awaiting the pleasure of a suitor, who was to be lured into making her an offer, seemed intolerable. Fortescue, though at first exceedingly shy of a confidential communication on the subject, at length opened his whole heart to me. After candidly admitting that his circumstances rendered money a very desirable object, he proceeded to assure me that it was not the only attraction which Johanna possessed in his eyes. It appeared that my friend had deceived himself in the supposition that he could engage the affections of a lady whose birth, high breeding, and accomplishments, had charmed his youthful fancy; his failure had been imparted to him with the utmost delicacy, but the mortification was acute. In Johanna he thought he could perceive a child of nature, whom he could easily mould to his wishes; he found her apt at acquiring new ideas; her taste only wanted cultivation, and he felt assured that, under his tuition, she could attain all that was needful to grace those circles in London, to which his connexions and her wealth would introduce them. De Silva's proposal was rather embarrassing at this juncture; for, should Mrs. Costello obtain the slightest intimation of her daughter's predilection for another, she would instantly take measures to defeat any plan which the lovers might form. Johanna was scarcely prepared for so decisive a step as an elopement, even had there been less difficulty in the undertaking. The discomfiture of Mr. Gomez, at the announcement of De Silva's success, was equal to our own; he visited at the house as usual, and in a covert manner redoubled his attentions to the young lady; but his spirits were evidently affected, and he hung his head in melancholy grin, appearing to think the affair hopeless. The rival, who was a good-natured fellow, and disliked to see any body uncomfortable,

rallied his friend in his boisterous manner, and gave him all the consolation in his power; some little encouragement was also afforded by Johanna's indifference to her rich suitor. Every body, excepting De Silva, perceived that her heart was not interested in the affair. Accustomed to think a good deal of himself, and not being at all of an observant disposition with regard to others, her silence and constrained demeanour were totally lost upon him; he talked quite enough for both; and, in rattling away about his intended doings, was quite unconscious of the little sympathy which his plans excited in the silent listener, absorbed in the contemplation of measures of her own for her extrication from her present difficulties.

The announcement of a performance at the Chowringee theatre, enabled Mr. De Silva to gratify himself and his friends, by making up a party of pleasure; tickets were purchased, and Fortescue and myself, taking up a position on the opposite side, had the pleasure of seeing a whole box-full of the sable relatives of Johanna and her *futur*. What an assemblage they made!—stiffened out in new dresses, the ladies with longer peaks to their bodies, fuller puffs to their sleeves, and wider falls to their blondes than any of the European belles who graced the scene; the gentlemen far more voluminous in their frills and embroidery, and exhibiting seals, chains, rings, pins, and brooches, in sufficient quantity to fill the show-glass of a London shop-window. De Silva bounced in and out the box, and his exits were marked by a discharge of soda-water bottles in the lobby. His delight was equal to his activity; he applauded the efforts of the performers with the heartiest good-will, and only knocked two high combs and one gold tiara from the heads of the ladies into the pit, while stooping over to obtain a fuller view of the stage. A few secret but intelligent signals passed between Fortescue and Johanna; and at the end of the performances, we hastened into the crowd, in the hope that some opportunity would occur to make ourselves useful to Mrs. Costello. There is always a tremendous crush at the entrance of the Chowringee theatre; a beautiful confusion of carriages and palanquins, and a jostling and pushing amongst the most polite part of the audience, who use little ceremony in the order of their going: but, notwithstanding these facilities, we were disappointed. Mrs. Costello's carriage came up in its turn, and she and her daughter were handed into it by Messrs. De Silva and Gomez, who marched off arm-in-arm to the buggy of the latter, Mr. De Silva having, with his usual gallantry, lent his palanquin for the accommodation of a lady.

We were amongst the last to go; the scene amused us, and we had an opportunity of hearing more of the scandalous *on dits* of Calcutta than the retired life we had led hitherto permitted. The scene which took place in the lobby might be supposed to have been the last act of the play, the *School for Scandal*. The characters of *Sir Peter Teazle*, and of *Charles Surface*, according to the general opinion, too closely resembled, in private, those of the amateurs who supported them, to render their appearance on the stage commonly decent. It was agreed, however, on all sides, that they had impudence enough for any thing; and then came remarks upon the various flirtations which had taken place during the evening. Having quite satisfied ourselves that the wife of one of the members of council was giving the most shameful encouragement to a cornet of the Lancers, and that, if another lady of her acquaintance was not quite out of society, she would not remain in it long, we departed.

The night, though dark, was heavenly; and, in order to protract our drive, we determined upon going round by the fort, and accordingly took the road

which passes between the hospital and the jail, proceeding at a steady pace, and admiring the resplendent beauties of a southern hemisphere. We had passed Fort William, and had not gone far, after crossing the opening leading from Park Street, when the horse shyed at some object lying huddled up on one side of the road. We immediately called out to the syce to see what it could be, and the man, with terror on his countenance, reported that it was a dead gentleman. Down we both jumped out of the buggy, and picked up poor De Silva, not dead, but apparently in a dying state; his dress was disordered, the gold chains having been torn from his neck, and his watch from the fob; his rings also were gone, and a wound in the throat from a pistol-ball shewed that he had been in the hands of villains, who, after stripping him of his valuables, had left him for dead. We placed him cautiously in the buggy, supporting him on either side, while the syce led the horse, and in this manner reached the house of the nearest resident surgeon, with whom we left directions to follow us to Mrs. Costello, since, not knowing the precise site of the wounded man's habitation, Fortescue, for reasons of his own, determined to take him to that of our neighbour. Great was the consternation in the household we invaded. Mrs. Costello, with her hair hanging dishevelled over her bronzed and greasy face, flew out into the hall, listening to the account we had to give, but apparently not comprehending a single word of it. Poor De Silva was speechless, and on the arrival of half-a-dozen surgeons, who flocked in from all quarters, was pronounced to be in a very precarious condition. The explanation we could give, relating merely to the circumstances in which we found him, could afford very little satisfaction; and while wearying ourselves with conjectures, Gomez burst in and overwhelmed us with a frightful detail of an assault he had sustained from European soldiers. According to his account, upon crossing the *meidaun*, or plain, which stretches itself between Chowringee and the river, they were encountered by two men in uniform, with black crape over their faces; these villains attempted to stop the buggy, and one of them succeeded in pulling Mr. De Silva out, but, evading the attempt made by his companion, he urged the horse on and fortunately got out of the reach of the ruffians, leaving of course his friend to his fate:—a mode of proceeding which Gomez did not appear to suspect would redound very little to his honour, self-preservation being a law of nature he had obeyed unhesitatingly. The medical men contrived to extract the ball, which had entered De Silva's cheek, and had evidently been fired by a person quite close to him, his face being marked with the powder; they looked very grave upon the case, which threatened a locked jaw, and indeed not the slightest hope could be drawn from their report. Mrs. Costello was in a state of distraction at this untoward event, and Johanna would have been glad to owe her deliverance from the addresses of a man whom she could not approve to a less fatal catastrophe. In the confusion and distress of Mrs. Costello's household, Fortescue's ready address and presence of mind were eminently useful; the services he had rendered to De Silva gave him great importance in the eyes of the worthy matron at the next door, and as she was every instant in want of fresh counsel and consolation, he became, in a very short time, a sort of right-hand man, one whose assistance could not possibly be dispensed with.

The outrageous attack upon De Silva had, in the meantime, spread a panic all over Calcutta; people did not think themselves safe in their beds, since the fort was not properly guarded, and a lawless licentious soldiery could escape from their quarters to rob and murder the peaceable inhabitants of the city. A strict search was instituted throughout the barracks for the missing

property; not a trace of it could be discovered in the fort, but the whole was speedily forthcoming, being found scattered over the *Meidaun*, at very short distances from the place where the assault was made. It was conjectured that the thieves, alarmed by the hue and cry, had contrived to rid themselves of these proofs of their guilt; and, again, the facility with which the soldiers could quit their quarters in Fort William occasioned terror and alarm. By order of the Governor-general, all the men belonging to King's corps were paraded, and a proclamation was read, offering a large reward upon the conviction of the offenders. Suspicion fell upon all whose characters were not perfectly irreproachable; the seeds of distrust were sown between comrades, and each man, anxious to clear himself from the stain, eagerly endeavoured to discover the real perpetrators. De Silva's life hung upon a thread; every day he was expected to breathe his last; but the skill of medical attendants kept alive the vital spark, and at length there seemed to be a chance of his recovery. He had not as yet spoken a word; the tongue, formerly so glib, was mute and motionless; he seemed, however, to be in full possession of his faculties, and upon all occasions manifested pleasure at the appearance of Fortescue and myself, to whose prompt attentions, it was evident, he was fully aware that he owed the preservation of his life. Gomez, on the contrary, by no means relished our interference; every body could perceive that he was not at all anxious for the recovery of his rival, whose death, he flattered himself, would have made him master of the field. His visage became blacker and more elongated as the hopes of the wounded man's attendants increased; at last, De Silva recovered the use of his speech, and the first words he uttered were truly astounding: "*Gomez is the murderer; seize him!*"

We could scarcely believe our ears, and thought the poor fellow must be raving; but he persisted in the charge, and a warrant was immediately issued for the apprehension of the accused. Up to this moment, not a shadow of suspicion had fallen upon Gomez; his somewhat base desertion of his friend, and his tardiness in giving the alarm, were attributed solely to cowardice; the story he had related being universally credited, and the whole of the guilt heaped upon the heads of some ruffians in Fort William. The assassin had not secured any preparation for flight; up to the last moment, he had flattered himself that the wound would prove fatal; he made no admission when taken into custody, and his relatives, who were people of wealth and importance, began to spread about a report of his insanity. The recovery of De Silva, though slow, proceeded steadily; he was soon able to give his evidence, and related his story with more coherence and propriety than we had been taught to expect from our previous acquaintance with the discursive nature of his style.

After Gomez had prevailed upon him to lend his palanquin to a lady, though it afterwards turned out that Miss Luize Mendetto, for whose accommodation it was said to be required, had one of her own in waiting, he dismissed the syce and proposed to take a round-about direction by way of the road leading from Park Street towards the fort. His conduct during the drive was very extraordinary; he stood up in the buggy several times, staring about him, and coming to a lonely spot between the fort and government-house, he suddenly stopped, and pretending that something was the matter with the vehicle, got out and seemed to be adjusting the harness. At this time, two buggies passed; Gomez then re-entered the vehicle driving very slowly. De Silva, having a vague feeling that all was not right, but, in consequence of the truth,

184769

asked his companion why he did not drive faster; Gomez instantly started up, and drawing a pistol from under his coat, levelled it at his victim's head, and fired. From that moment, De Silva knew nothing of what ensued; whether he fell, or was dragged out of the carriage by his adversary, he could not say, being in a state of insensibility at the time. It was necessary to make it appear that a robbery had been committed, and Gomez, it was supposed, having rifled the person of the wounded man, threw his watch, rings, and chains in different directions on the sward. The English reader will perceive a striking similarity between this attempt at murder, and the one committed at a subsequent period at Elstree. By a reference to the proceedings in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, it will be seen that our friend Gomez had the doubtful honour of being the originator of the design; he was no servile copyist, neither is there any reason to believe that Thurtell was guilty of wilful plagiarism; both hit upon the same method for the furtherance of their projects. Gomez wisely employed no confederates; but his work was less effectually performed than that of his European ante-type.

The sensation, which this discovery made in such a place as Calcutta, may be easily imagined; to the military portion of the community, the stigma thrown upon the soldiers seemed to be the most reprehensible feature in the affair. The Governor-general also, it was said, felt highly indignant at having been trepanned into the issue of a proclamation calculated to throw discredit upon the army; and the privates of the suspected regiment, in particular, were exceedingly exasperated. A well-known proverb was exemplified in this case; Fortescue could not exclaim, with the unfortunate notary of Paris, that no wind, from the thirty-nine points of the compass, would blow unto him, as to his fellows, good. Mesdames Costello and De Silva quarrelled in consequence of the late occurrence; the latter was so fully persuaded that some undue encouragement, on the part of Johanna or her mama, had stimulated Gomez to the attempt upon her darling, that she was not to be convinced to the contrary, and all attempts at pacification proved vain: Mrs. Costello being quite as easily incensed and as difficult to calm as her quondam friend. It was Fortescue's interest to fan the flames of discord between these ladies, and his exertions in this way were so successful, that a breach ensued which never could be made up. As the period appointed for the trial approached, the alarm of Mrs. Costello was excited for her daughter's reputation. Fortescue demonstrated so plainly to the anxious mother, that Miss Steele's name could not be kept out of the affair, and this opinion was so strongly confirmed by the general voice, that poor Johanna declared she should die of horror unless shielded by a husband's protection against the vile calumnies which would be uttered against her. De Silva's attachment had been so much cooled by the attack of an irritated rival, that he did not appear at all anxious to dispute the possession of so fatal a beauty; his lukewarmness put weapons into the hands of Johanna's enemies; their power to wound her was purposely exaggerated; and Mrs. Costello, who was really a good-hearted woman, and had got over her prejudice against Fortescue, suffered herself to be persuaded to give her consent to the marriage.

We all deemed it advisable that the nuptials should be celebrated before the trial came on in the Supreme Court; the ceremony was performed at the cathedral in the presence of a very large assemblage, who afterwards adjourned to Mrs. Costello's mansion, where it was repeated by Father José, confessor to the family. A splendid dinner, furnished by Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, ensued, and at the ball in the evening, I had the pleasure of dancing with Miss

Luize Mendetto, instead of gazing at her from the opposite veranda: nor was this all, for the young lady confessed she had thought it very cruel in Mrs. Costello not to have sent me an invitation on former occasions. Simpleton that I was, what an opportunity I lost of enriching myself for ever! I do not know how many lacs of rupees, together with jewels to an enormous amount, courted my acceptance. I might have flourished in Portland Place with the queen of Golconda by my side. Unluckily, I could not get over my prejudice in favour of lilies and roses, and remained a subaltern, and a bachelor, leaving the young lady to console, and be consoled by, Mr. De Silva.

A Calcutta jury have a great objection to bring in a verdict of *guilty* upon a hanging-matter. Upon this occasion, the evidence against Gomez was too clear to admit of the shadow of a doubt; however, they recommended him to mercy on the score of insanity; the counsel took an objection to the form of indictment, and the case was sent home for final decision. In process of time, the sentence came out; the assassin was condemned to imprisonment for life in the Calcutta gaol, and there he is supposed to be at this day. Fortescue resigned the service and went home; a sojourn of two or three years upon the Continent has, I understand, done wonders for his bride; and few returning Indians recognize the beauty of the Durrumtollah, in the fashionable leader of a London circle.

TWO EPIGRAMS IN THE MANNER OF THE ANTHOLOGY.

I.

How often Fancy from her urn
  Flowers upon thine eyes did rain,
Shining with celestial dew ——
  Sweet poet! but in vain!
Thy spirit, bowed with grief and pain,
  To heaven's unfading fields hath flown.
Ah! what avails the minstrel's hand,
  If its cunning be unknown!

II.

She sleeps at last! unheeded, now,
  The wintry storm rolls o'er her head:
No unkind word, no broken vow,
  Can pain the bosom of the dead.
She sleeps at last! and when her eyes
  Unto the morning shall unclose,
Her sister's hand in Paradise
  Shall crown her with the rose.

AUSTRALASIA.

MR. HENDERSON'S TRAVELS AND OBSERVATIONS.*

MR HENDERSON, of the Bengal medical establishment, having visited Van Diemen's Land on account of his health, in the year 1829, with a zeal well deserving of imitation, applied himself, as soon as his strength permitted, to an examination of the physical, moral, and political features of the Australasian colonies, which he continued during a residence of nearly two years. He traversed Van Diemen's Land, coasted along its eastern side, and with a view of giving an impulse and a proper discretion to scientific exertions on the part of the colonists, he endeavoured to organize a society, for the collection and publication of facts, which, after meeting with unforeseen difficulties, was opened in 1830. Jealousy and discord, however, combined with want of motives derived from the prospect of immediate personal interest, soon chilled the energies of its members, and suspended the operations of the society. From this island, he proceeded to New South Wales, where his mineralogical and botanical researches brought to view a variety of curious facts, especially those connected with the discovery of fossil remains of animals in the neighbourhood of Wellington. Mr. Henderson, here, as at Van Diemen's Land, made excursions into the interior; and he proposed to undertake an important journey for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of a supposed inland lake, reported by natives to be the resort of huge animals congregated in herds upon its banks; but his proposals were not adopted. He nevertheless prosecuted a journey of considerable extent from Wellington to Sydney, upon his own resources, which afforded him the means of becoming practically conversant with the natural characters of the country.

The work consists of two parts, one devoted to the Political Economy, the other to the Natural History, of the two colonies.

In the first, Mr. Henderson treats at some length of the policy pursued with respect to the convict part of the colonial population, which he considers injudicious, inasmuch as the convicts are not made sufficiently productive, whilst the expense is a serious drain upon the pecuniary resources of the mother-country: "an expenditure of capital which cannot be supported upon any principle of policy." The result of his conviction, after a careful examination of facts, he states as follows:—

I shall here anticipate the result of my conviction, taken from a careful examination of the facts, so far as I possessed opportunities of investigation. 1st. I conceive that the expense of the convict establishment might be most materially reduced, and at length done away with; not by paltry savings in the salaries of the superintendents, but by a complete change of system. 2d. That the expenditure, in former times, has not only been injurious to the mother-country, but so far from improving the new settlements, it has decidedly tended to retard their progress. 3d. That the convict, under the present system, besides being expensive to the government, is likewise expensive

* Observations on the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. By JOHN HENDERSON. Calcutta, 1832.

to the settler, and is by no means productive. 4th. That the general treatment of the convict has tended, in conjunction with other circumstances, materially to deprave the British character in these colonies; restraining the energies of the settler, and often throwing obstruction in the way of the local government. 5th. That the effects on the convict population, by admixture with the free, has been by no means proportional to the sacrifice of character made by the latter; also, that although removal from the scene of their crimes, to be placed in situations of comparative comfort and abundance, has had a salutary effect on a number of the convicts, the total want of check in the first steps towards relapse, and the sentiments of freedom and equality, inculcated by the legislature, have been most injurious to their general welfare, have caused an increase of crimes with their corresponding punishments, and a waste of human blood by the hands of the executioner. 6th. That the modes of managing the convict population have, both directly and indirectly, occasioned an increase of crime in Great Britain.

The details given by Mr. Henderson, in support of the conclusions he has formed, are valuable, but they are necessarily too minute to admit of being epitomized or examined in this notice of his book.

When he visited New South Wales, the colony was suffering under general distress, which has since, in a great measure, disappeared. In his work, Mr. Henderson investigates the causes of that distress. He observes that the *capital invested in the colony*, during the last forty years, adding the government expenditure to individual capital, may be estimated at six millions sterling, at the very least; perhaps twelve. The produce in exports may be taken at £80,000 per annum, which, leaving out the whale-fishery, is little more than one per cent. for the capital invested. "Now, were we to suppose those six millions to have been sunk," he asks, "where has this sum gone, since it must be either in or out of the colony? What has gone out? The quantity expended is the excess of imports above exports. Now, it will appear, by looking to the state of imports of last year, that £500,000 of these has been received into the colony, whereas only £80,000 of exports has gone out to pay for it; consequently, the colony has lost £420,000;" and he remarks that the natural conclusion, without close inquiry, would be, that "it would have been much better that the colony had not sunk these six millions, but that they had lived upon the interest, doing nothing."

We apprehend that there must be a great fallacy in assimilating a settlement, and especially a penal settlement, in a vacant territory, to an estate in England, a civilized country. The profits yielded by capital (to speak in approved terms) so invested, must not be estimated by its money-returns. Neither is it correct to take the exports as the measure of the "rent of the capital invested in agriculture" in the colony; nor can the difference between the exports and imports be assumed to be the sum "lost by the colony." All these would be fundamental errors, if made the indispensable basis of Mr. Henderson's arguments.

He has, however, very accurately exposed some of the sources of the distress felt in the colony, by shewing the impolitic mode in which capital has been employed there, whereby colonists with capital have rendered it less productive than if they had done nothing.

As a remedy for the state of things, resulting from the transposition of produce into money, Mr. Henderson suggests the establishment of corn-banks, the currency of which should be corn,—that is, instead of promising to pay one pound, the bank should agree to pay a bushel of wheat; the operation of this would, he argues, multiply the colonial wealth, and regulate the price of labour and of commodities by an unvarying standard. Convict labour, he observes, is dear, because convicts perform little work and consume a great deal; but free labour will become cheaper, as soon as the colony can supply its own necessaries, instead of expending real capital for them: "the free man will work for what he may consume, together with his share of increased produce; or, in other words, labour is exchanged for labour, the profits of the colonists being their share of the production over his consumption."

We are aware that we do some injury to Mr. Henderson's theory in not developing it minutely by the train of facts and arguments which he adduces in support of it; but we have not space for so elaborate an exposition; and we are convinced that we have said sufficient to attract to his work the attention of those who feel an interest in the subject, and who, if unconvinced, will nevertheless admire the lucid and able manner in which the author has treated it.

Mr. Henderson follows out his theory in the next chapter, wherein he lays down rules of procedure for the settler. The following picture, in which he describes the purchaser of a new territory proceeding to "locate," after being supplied with convicts, provisions, and implements, discloses some of the opinions of the author, as to the policy of the existing system, and is drawn in a light and pleasing style:—

We shall choose a morning in spring, the sweetest in the year; our place the banks of a dark rolling stream, where our settler and his establishment have bivouacked, for the advantage of the water. A slight sheet for a tent protects them from the midnight dew, and under its scanty canopy are laid the settler, his wife, and three children. Notwithstanding the fatigues of the preceding stage they have slept but little, and are now all awake with the first dawn of day. The sky is without a cloud; the air bracing and delightful. The notes of the early thrush have given place to those of the Derwent magpie, who, perched on a lofty gum-tree, is chaunting in rich full notes his natural melody. The restless and noisy minas are disputing amidst the bright yellow blossoms of a neighbouring wattle, while many a smaller warbler is breathing forth, in cheering tones, his early matins.

Close by the embers of a waning fire, are seen the figures of four convicts, the assigned servants, who are sleeping soundly and undisturbed. They are familiarised to such scenes,—old steady hands, who have passed through many a settler; have known a road-gang or two; and mayhap a penal settlement. No care occupies their bosoms; to them the present scene has no charms, and the future presents to their imagination nothing either pleasing or alarming. These sages have been consigned to the settler, in preference to less experienced hands, who might probably have been useless. Near them stands a a waggon, containing a portion of the furniture and provisions of the settler; his sea-stores, implements of husbandry, with useless and useful

articles indiscriminately combined. The implements have been purchased at the highest price, and include, likewise, many things which the settler could have done without; besides which, as he has to build a house, a number of instruments, which are required for that purpose, have afterwards to be thrown aside.

Feeding in the vicinity are the remains of a flock of sheep, in the purchase of which the settler has been jockied, both as to the price and quality. His particular friend has, as a great favour, sold him some of his first-woolled ones, and only supplied him with the second sort, most of whom are scabby old ewes, for whose fleece the owner protested he had received three shillings per pound, by the latest return of sales. One-third of these have gone astray with another flock, on the road, and it has been deemed at length necessary to proceed without them.

The children are now dressed, healthy, blooming, and happy; eagerly pursuing, in company with the kangaroo bitch, some painted butterfly; true emblem of their future pursuits.

The mother is preparing the breakfast. On the ground are spread the remnants of cups and saucers, eked out by tin jugs. A large damper of unleavened bread, made of unsifted flour, has been baked on the previous evening. The tea is *boiling* in the kettle, and a sufficient quantity of mutton chops are grilling on the fire,—too much, in the idea of the uninitiated, for a party of twice their numbers; but proving, in the clearest terms, that the cares of the emigrants have had no effect in diminishing their appetites. One convict is assisting to get ready the breakfast, another has gone to look after the bullocks, a third is milking the cows, and a fourth is tending the sheep. So far all is well; a fearful havoc has been made in the mutton chops, with corresponding execution on the damper, ere the man returns to acquaint them that a pair of the working bullocks are missing. In these the settler has been equally fortunate, as with his sheep. Having paid for them a proper price, he has found, on his departure, that two of them are newly broken-in steers, which have taken the earliest opportunity of regaining their former liberty, and of rejoining their companions, the free-rangers of the forest.

A settler on the road has, however, taken pity on the destitute situation of the new comer, and has generously supplied him with another pair, for only double their proper value. These last, however, probably not understanding this arrangement, have, as in duty bound, returned to their former homes, after their first day's journey.

While, however, the man is gone in pursuit of the deserters, the principal hand of the set of convicts approaches the settler, twisting his cap in his hand, symptomatic of something wrong. He comes to inquire whether master has last night taken out any *backa* or sugar, because the cases seem, *som't curious* and disordered. On examination, it is found that a portion of those articles have indeed been purloined, evidently by a combination of the four, and that, most probably, the man despatched for the bullocks has gone likewise to convert the proceeds of this into liquor. The settler is seen blustering, threatening, and abusing, while the convicts are acting with stoical indifference, and inwardly enjoying the scene. The settler's anger, however, gives place to prudence, because he well knows he possesses no power to punish them himself, and should he complain to a magistrate, he would run the chance of losing his whole property, since, were they confined on suspicion, he would have no one to attend to his flock, his herd, his team;—he would, in short, be left destitute.

We shall now take a second view of our acquaintance, after his location on his farm. Perhaps the scene is Van Diemen's Land; the time is a warm summer's evening. Decked in the remnants of former finery, may be seen the mother of the family, who sits nursing another child, being just recovered from her accouchement. I know the hut well, and see it now before me. It is divided into two; in the inner or sleeping apartment, are seen ranged the supplies for the year, flour, sugar, &c., which require to be locked up. The children's beds are roughly constructed; kangaroo skins, over straw, constitute the matrass, while blankets or oppossum-skin rugs form the coverlids. In the slabs of which the walls are composed, may be observed small holes for the purpose of pointing a musket, in case of sudden attack from the natives or bushrangers. The roof is not so close, but the rays of light, in fine weather, and the rain in bad, find each of them an easy entrance. The furniture is of the rudest description; forms, supplying the place of two broken chairs, are set round a table constructed with posts sunk in the ground, having split boards laid over them. By the fire are seen several generations of cats, by some means already collected, who are sitting sedately, as becomes a patriarchal family, the elder ones apparently pondering over their youthful follies. The kangaroo bitch, who has likewise been breeding, would fain take up her quarters by their side, drawn thither by the sweet scented savour of a huge damper, that is now baking in the ashes; but the fleas, which are already insupportable, render her presence by no means desirable; and she retires to herd with the less favoured curs.

The husband has returned from his daily labours, the furrows of care engraven on his sun-burnt but healthy countenance. He carefully deposits his gun, which he carried with him to the plough, to protect himself against the insidious attacks of the natives, while his children all flock around him, dirty, fat, blooming, and noisy. The wife is just making her complaints to the husband, that the servant woman has been insolent, and that her conduct has become so intolerable, that she begs him to send her away, rather than be longer troubled with her. The Abigail being called for, without waiting the attack, presently begins the battle, by abusing the settler and his wife in no measured terms; and on its being arranged that she is to proceed to a magistrate, her friend John comes to request a pass to go also, in order to complain that his victuals are not good, his slops are not properly furnished, his work is too much, or perhaps that he is sick. Thomas, the ploughman, may, for the same cause, have adroitly broken the plough, and now likewise requests leave to go to the blacksmith, who lives forty miles distant, to escort his companion, to meet his friend, or any other cause; the plough with the bullocks remaining at rest until his return. Or, perhaps, the shepherd may have just arrived with the intelligence, that a portion of the flock has, through his carelessness, strayed upon the uninclosed ground of his next neighbour, and that his friend has been kind enough to send them to pound, where they will be sold on a certain day, to the highest bidder, if the expenses, amounting sometimes to the half, or to the whole of their value, be not defrayed within that period.

Mr. Henderson, with patient and philosophical assiduity, inquires "the causes of these things." He finds no physical reason why these colonies should be thus "idle, unimproved, semi-barbarous and groaning under self-constituted burthens," in which, a settler from England, though transplanted to a country peopled by British subjects, invariably descends towards the savage. "Whatever be the causes," he says, "the fact is

plain and undeniable, that the British character, in both colonies, is deteriorated; nor do I perceive any probable reason why it should not continue still further to retrograde." The deterioration of the social character of the colonists Mr. Henderson ascribes to the want of care in the government in selecting and adjusting the elements of the society. "Government," he observes, "has raised a competition between two classes, which should have been inseparable; and the effects are felt, not in the increase of production, but in its diminution. A class of men are raised above their proper condition, without any previous alteration to prepare and qualify them for such a change. Is it not natural that they should look with a giddy eye around, and frequently mistake the meaning of the words, liberty and licentiousness? Why should the government then view, with surprise and indignation, those beings, whom they have rendered free and independent, when they find them armed, and ready to attack those from whom they first derived their powers to be injurious, but who have omitted, preparatorily, to teach them their proper application? By giving small grants of land, the kernel of the soil is placed in unproductive hands, while the giving grants of land at all to an inferior rank, lets loose upon the better settler a class of men highly prejudicial to good order, and who are at all times inclined, when they have the power, to consider his property as their peculiar prey." The convicts, he thinks, might easily be improved and rendered productive by a better mode of management, under a superior system of superintendence and of appointment to government-situations in the colony, which should be filled by persons of talent and education, instead of being monopolized by mere dependents on the ministry.

The government, the character, qualifications, and duty of the governor, legislation, laws, and the subordinate objects of administration connected with local improvements, the encouragement of scientific pursuits, &c., are the matters treated of in the next chapter, and the true theory of colonization, with respect to agriculture, trade, &c., constitutes the subject of the last.

The Observations on the Natural History of the Colonies contain some curious facts in geology, botany, and zoology. Respecting the organic remains found deposited in limestone, he observes:—

These are observed in various situations: first, in red earth; secondly, in red rock; thirdly, in a volcanic sort of earth, intermixed with other alluvial matter; and fourthly, exposed alone upon the limestone rock. In whichever of these positions they may, however, be detected, they at all times evince an inclination to form strata. The bones are of different descriptions, varying from such as might be supposed to have been shortly since deposited, to such as have acquired the character of stone, in consequence of the influence of stalactic waters. They are met with of all sizes; but each size of bone displays a tendency to arrange itself along with others, which had originally possessed a similar specific gravity. Those found in greatest abundance appeared to me to have belonged to the rat, oppossum, duck, and to the smaller varieties of the kangaroo.

These strata have no reference whatever to the genera; they are merely ar-

ranged according to their specific gravity and their resistance to the current. Thus, ducks' and oppossums' bones are always found mixed together. Sometimes the smaller ones lie above, sometimes under, the larger ones, varying in particular situations; but they always display a disposition to separate from one another. In the Wellington cave, the smaller sized bones are generally placed above the larger ones. Again; where the bones are least stratified, they are most commonly found in fragments, as if they had been forced into their present position by some violent or irregular impulse. The crania of the larger animals are always flattened, as if compressed during their recent state by some heavy weight. I have never yet discovered a complete pelvis of a large animal, nor the head of a duck, nor the mandible of a bird; the claws of these are, however, observed in abundance, more particularly in red rock. The respective situations of these bones may perhaps be better understood from the remarks I have now to make regarding the caves at Boree and Wellington.

The great cave at Boree is situated on the edge of a tolerably strong stream, which flows to the northward. Another rivulet pierces the limestone, passing through it under ground for about 200 yards, after which it re-appears, and joins the principal stream. The cave, into which the water has thus found an opening, is extensive and lofty, having numerous smaller ones ramifying from each side. On entering it, from the greater stream, we found an immense number of the lesser bones composed of those of rats, kangaroo rats, and small birds, &c. All these were exposed on the bare surface of the rock, and in the course of a small stalactic spring, having its origin in the roof of the cave, whose utmost height at that place might have been about 60 feet. I conceive that the general elevation, at this part of the limestone, above the surface of the stream, may average about 80 feet. These bones were evidently brought thither by the above spring, which had likewise washed a portion of them within the highest flood mark. This last was about 8 feet above the average height of the current. I therefore concluded, that they were still filtering through the roof, which is covered with that peculiar red earth, which contains the largest quantity of organic remains. The bones shewed a tendency to form strata; all the crania, for instance, being detained in one place, wherever a fragment of the rock, or other substance, had obstructed their progress. I was at first doubtful whether to consider them as antediluvian productions, so perfect and recent did they appear to be; and I therefore conjectured, that they must have been brought from the same unknown source, which had supplied materials for the more ancient deposit in the red earth; and should a similar catastrophe again occur, that they were preparing to form another stratum of a similar but more recent description. Upon further examination, however, I was afterwards led to consider these as likewise of antediluvian origin.

Proceeding higher up, towards the termination of some of the numerous apartments, and more particularly, where one of these led, by a small aperture, into another, we found a different set of bones. These were arranged in the same manner as the others, but were of a larger size; they chiefly consisted of ducks, small kangaroo, and oppossums' bones. They were deposited far above the highest flood mark, and were combined with a very light, soft, seemingly volcanic dust; but which had evidently been brought into its present situation by means of a stream of water. The larger bones and the different crania were generally separate, and none of a greater size than those of an oppossum could be here discovered. This was about half-way up the

whole elevation, and throughout the smaller caves which branched off from the larger one, and at similar heights, the same phenomena were remarked.

At the top of this cave, which was, at this place, perhaps 80 feet in height, and under the roots of an old corijaum tree, I discovered splinters of a bone of the large amphibious animal, the same as that first found at Wellington, and which must have been of the size of a bullock, but possessed of much greater strength; in addition to these, there were likewise bones of the larger species of kangaroo. In a similar situation, broken within a crevice of the rock, I found a part of the thigh-bone of the emu; and deep down a perpendicular well or cave, were deposited the bones of animals of the size of the largest kinds of kangaroos.

All the bones found in the Wellington cave are either mixed with the red earth, or are enclosed in red rock; some few, indeed, are also adhering to the older rock, by means of stalactic cement; but this will afterwards appear to form no proper exception. The cave is elevated about 70 or 80 feet above a river, named the Bell, which flows northward through the valley until it joins the Macquarie. The red rock, containing bones, is to be found upon the surface outside, and may be traced there for a considerable extent. The rock, however, is so hard, that little use, as to ascertaining the genera of the animals, can be made of the remains found in it, although they are there in great abundance; it is therefore only where they have been enclosed in the soft earth, that the specimens have as yet been collected. All the bones are much broken, as if they had been brought thither by a strong impetus; this is equally the case whether they are found in or out of the cave. Outside, the bones are deposited in one rocky stratum, which lies deeper towards the top than the bottom of the ascent; thereby indicating a disposition to the horizontal. The smaller bones are in greater abundance than those belonging to larger animals. At the period when a portion of this stratum had been first introduced into the cave, it is evident that the above-mentioned red rock was then in a state of soft earth. It would also appear, that the caves had been at one time quite full of this earth, although it has now subsided into a minute part of its original volume; this will, therefore, easily account for the bones being found adhering to the roof, as has already been mentioned.

Within the cave, the smaller bones are found on the surface, in a tolerably thick crust, which is almost entirely composed of them; this remark is equally applicable whether the sub-stratum is red earth or red rock. The largest bones are generally found in the deepest places; also separate or solitary; but they are most abundant wherever one apartment communicates by a low narrow opening into another. The red rock, within the cave, must have likewise been formed after the deposition of the bones; and the most entire of the latter are those which must have last descended. The bones have evidently been broken previous to their introduction into the cave; since I have never observed a single instance in which the remaining portion of the fractured bone has been found in the vicinity of the other, this remark is likewise applicable to those which lie without the cave. The larger bones are here more intermixed with the smaller ones than in any other situation in which they have hitherto been discovered.

In zoology, we have only space to notice Mr. Henderson's remarks upon "the noblest and last of the mammalia inhabiting these countries,"—man:

However degraded his general character may appear to us, he still seems to mark, as from a distinct point, the relative progress which other nations have effected in civilization and improvement. When two species of any other

animal are found in different situations, slightly varying from one another; and when brought again into the same situation, gradually assimilating, and without difficulty forming hybrids, we are apt to consider them as having originated from a common stock; but that their characters have been subsequently modified by food, climate, or any other peculiar circumstance. It has already been mentioned, that the country-born offspring of Europeans evince a tendency to a fairer colour of skin, eyes, and hair, than that possessed by their respective parents. Now we can observe no such corresponding tendency amongst the aborigines; but rather the reverse. These are all of a dark copper colour, which is rather found to be increased by the cold produced by a higher latitude. The inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land are slightly darker-coloured than those of Port Jackson; and considerably more so than those in the interior of New South Wales, where greater extremes of temperature are prevalent. It is likewise reported, that there are certain tribes, considerably to the northward of these, who possess a much fairer complexion than even the inhabitants of the Indian islands.

The aborigines of Van Diemen's Land are, however, distinguished from those of New South Wales by their possessing the woolly hair of the African; but, at the same time, the form and expression of the countenance so resemble those of the former country, and their manners and customs so nearly approximate together, that one cannot but feel convinced that both these countries must have been indebted to similar sources for their coloured populations. Reasoning from the above, and admitting a slight resemblance of the natives of Van Diemen's Land to some of the Cafre tribes on the Mozambique coasts, it seems to me more probable, that this peculiarity in the hair rather originates from difference in food, climate, &c. than from the intermixture of the African with the aborigines of New South Wales. This is likewise somewhat supported by there being no tribe, or individuals composing part of a tribe, in Van Diemen's Land, who have been hitherto found with the smooth black hair of the Asiatic.

We possess likewise some evidence, even amongst the human race, which would rather tend to indicate, that when similar species, whose distinctions solely depended upon climate, &c., were again brought into favourable situations, they would each evince a disposition to approximate to one another. The Portuguese is a hybrid betwixt the European and the Moor; but in consequence of climate, and repeated intermixture with the former, they retain scarce any resemblance to their African progenitors, while continuing to reside in their native country. They have, however, been imported into the southern parts of Hindostan, where, after intermixture in the first place with its natives, they have remained in certain places a distinct tribe, intermarrying only amongst themselves, for nearly two centuries past. The consequence has been, that they have not only become darker-coloured than the natives of that country, but their countenances have also assumed as strong a similitude to the African as to the original inhabitants of Hindostan; even their hair, in some cases, would appear to be similarly affected. With regard to the facility of forming hybrids, I should be inclined to state, from my own observation, that the offspring of the pure-blooded European intermixing with the pure-blooded natives of Hindostan did not average above one-half of what would be produced by a similar number of the inhabitants of either of their respective countries; and although I am not aware that the same remark can be extended to Africa, I have reason to believe that it will be found perfectly applicable both to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

Notwithstanding their present degraded situation, however, there is no evidence of any inferiority in the primitive organization of the mental faculties of the infant. True, it is found that when a native child, after having passed a very few years with its parents, is attempted to be subjected to the restrictions of civilized society, he will probably embrace the first favourable opportunity of returning to his former companions. Still this fact only proves the powerful effects of first impressions, and the deep-rooted consequences resulting from the earliest education; indeed it might be productive of advantage to the future generation, were the information derived from this solitary instance more deeply appreciated. As might be anticipated, from a perusal of the first part of this work, the present subject has hitherto been but little investigated; it has, however, I believe, been satisfactorily proved, that the half-cast child between the native and European, when subjected to similar and early education, evinces no degree of inferiority to the offsprings of the pure-blooded European, in the gradual developement of his several mental faculties.

Mr. Henderson had an opportunity of giving information respecting their religious notions, and he has ascertained that "the *lingen* (phallic symbol), in its original interpretation, still composes part of the worship of the natives of this country." He adds that the words employed by a native to explain his meaning on this point would have expressed nearly a similar signification in the language commonly spoken in Hindostan. The dialects of the New South Wales tribes resemble, in the termination of words, the Malay, and to the northward, they contain terms generally current in India. The native tunes, Mr. Henderson states, "perfectly correspond with those at present common in Hindostan; evincing, in this respect, a much nearer resemblance to the inhabitants of that country, than could be now recognized amongst either their personal language or their customs."

These theories we consider to constitute the least valuable part of Mr. Henderson's work. Analogies, in respect to manners and superstitions, between the practices of rude people, or between those of a rude and a cultivated nation, are mostly of a fanciful nature, the discoverer being often imposed upon by his own imagination. During Mr. Henderson's visit to Van Diemen's Land, one of the newspapers of the colony,* reported his discovery of the remains of a temple, which he considered to be "of Hindu origin," and which discovery was to "throw a new and unexpected light" upon the origin of the Tasmarians! We find nothing of this discovery in the work before us. Mr. Henderson has given the ground-plan of a "temple," as he terms it, that is, a long avenue of trees, with rude carving upon them, which he visited in New South Wales, but which he does not venture to identify with a temple of Hindu origin. Dreams of this nature too frequently deceive men of learning, whose fancy is suffered to escape from the fetters of the judgment; and hence it is that, in England, we have mounds of rubbish converted into ancient breastworks, and old road marks canonized as Roman mile stones.

* The *Hobart Town Courier* of September 4th 1830.

MORAL SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE.

THE CHUNG-YUNG.

As it is probable that our intercourse with the Chinese nation will be enlarged by the removal of the restrictions upon British trade with China, those who resort thither ought to possess a more accurate and intimate acquaintance, than can be acquired from ordinary books of reference, with the moral system of Confucius, which, to a very considerable extent, still governs the civilization and manners of the people of China. With the view of furnishing this desideratum, we have translated, from the late M. Rémusat's version,* accompanied by the original, with which it has been compared, the *Chung-yung*, one of the *Sze-shoo*, or four books, containing the moral system of the Chinese.

The *Sze-shoo* are the works of the four principal disciples of Confucius, compiled from lessons received from their master, whose words they occasionally cite.

The first book, entitled *Ta-heŏ*, or 'great study,' turns on the necessity of self-government, prior to endeavouring to enlighten the people and to govern empires. The first chapter is by Confucius himself; the rest are glosses upon this portion.

The second is the *Chung-yung*, 'Invariable Middle,' by a grandson of Confucius. It treats, as will be seen, of various branches of ethics, and particularly of the *Chung*, 'middle,' or 'medium,' a term of abstract meaning, by which Chinese moral writers understand virtuous conduct emphatically, and that part of wisdom which consists in preserving oneself from all excess. "That which is not devious," a commentator observes, "is called *chung*; that which does not change is called *yung*; the middle is the right way of the universe; invariableness is the *taou*,—fixed reason, or natural law."

The third book is the *Lun-yu*, 'Discourse,' which consists of moral discourses, apophthegms and philosophical discussions between Confucius and his disciples.

The fourth bears the name of the author, Mang-tsze, or Mencius, the next philosopher of eminence after Confucius. It consists of discussions upon moral topics between Mang-tsze and certain illustrious personages of his time.

In the *Chung-yung*, however, which was written four centuries before Christ, the morals of the Chinese sage are systematized: it is profound, though often obscure; its sentiments are frequently striking, and it ranks the author with Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus.

THE CHUNG-YUNG.

Chapter I.—The order established by heaven is called *nature* (sing); that which conforms to nature is called *law* (taou); the establishment of the law is called *instruction* (keaou). The law cannot vary the thickness of a hair; if it could vary, it would be no longer law. Hence the wise man watches with respect over what he sees not, and thinks with fear on what he hears not. There are things which are not seen, because they are hidden; others elude us by their subtlety. Hence the wise man watches over what is most secret in himself. Before joy, anger, sorrow, and gaiety are born in the soul, it is in the state called the *middle* or *medium*;† when these emotions are raised and have all attained a just measure, this is what is termed the *equilibrium*. The

* Notices des MSS. du Roi, tom. x.

† Μέσον δὲ οὐ τοῦ πράγματος, ἀλλὰ τὸ πρὸς ἡμᾶς. Arist. Ὁ Μέσος βίος βέλτιστος. *Ib.*
Virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum. Hor.

medium is the grand base of the universe; the equilibrium is its universal way, (law or rule). When the medium and equilibrium are in perfection, heaven and earth are tranquil; all things take their increase therefrom.*

Chap. II.—The philosopher (Confucius) said: "the wise man holds invariably (perseveres in) the medium; the vulgar† violate it."

The wise man holds invariably the medium, and always guards it by his wisdom; vulgar men have also a medium, which they hold; but, by their corruption, they fear not to violate it.

Chap. III.—Kung-tsze (Confucius) said: "Oh, what a sublime thing is the invariable medium! But, for a long time past, how few men have known how to retain it!"

Chap. IV.—Kung-tsze said: "I know wherefore the way (*taou*) of virtue is so little frequented; enlightened or instructed men overpass it; the ignorant do not reach it. I know why the way of virtue is so little illustrated; the wise overpass it, and those without strength do not reach it."

Amongst men, there is no one who does not eat and drink; few are there who know how to discern and discriminate tastes.

Chap. V.—Kung-tsze said: "What a misfortune that the way of virtue is not more frequented!"‡

Chap. VI.—Kung-tsze said: "How great was the prudence of the emperor Shun! Shun loved to consult and examine the most trifling replies of those around him: he concealed the bad and published the good: accepting the two sorts of opinions (the extremes), he employed the middle for his people. By these means it was that he became the great Shun."

Chap. VII.—Kung-tsze said: "A man who says 'I am enlightened (or wise),' finds himself soon met with a rebuff; he is driven into a thousand nets, and falls into all sorts of snares which it is impossible for him to avoid. A man who says 'I am enlightened,' if he chooses the medium, cannot keep it for the space of a moon.

Chap. VIII.—Kung-tsze said: "Hwuy§ was truly a man; choosing the invariable medium, when he succeeded in securing a virtue, he devoted himself to it with pertinacity, cherished it in his heart and never parted with it more."

Chap. IX.—Kung-tsze said: "Empires and kingdoms may be governed, titles and wealth may be refused, naked swords may be trampled on—all these things are easier than to retain the invariable medium."

Chap. X.—Tsze-loo‖ consulted Kung-tsze on the force (*yung*, 'strength, courage, fortitude') of the soul.¶ Kung-tsze said: "Is it the force of the soul of southern countries, of the north, or of your own (*i. e.* of no climate), of which you would speak? To have capacity and docility for instruction, to be not too severe towards criminals, is the force of soul of southern countries, and to which the wise attach themselves. To sleep on iron and on the skins of beasts,** to know how to die without repugnance, is the force of soul of

* "The 'nourishment or sustentation of the thousand good things,' for the course of events in the universe," observes M. Rémusat, "is a phrase very frequently employed by Chinese philosophers, who, though prejudice or policy, delight to represent the order of the natural universe as powerfully influenced by moral causes."

† *Seaou-jin*, 'little men,' opposed to *Keung-tsze*, 'great men,' *i. e.* sages. In the language of the Confucian school, the former means 'vulgar.'

‡ The words "What a misfortune!" do not occur in the original, which has merely "The *taou* not often used!"—with a sign of an exclamation of grief.

§ A disciple of Confucius, whom he much loved, and whose premature death the philosopher never ceased to deplore.

‖ One of the chief disciples of Confucius, celebrated for his courage and bodily strength.

¶ Force sufficient to retain the "invariable medium."

** The commentators understand, mats and warlike weapons.

northern countries, and to which the brave attach themselves.* But what force is that of the wise man, who can live in peace with all men, without exhibiting the mobility of water,† and to remain amongst them firm and incorruptible! What force is that of the wise man, (*i. e.* the fortitude independent of climate), who, when his country is flourishing and well-governed, knows how to prevent himself from becoming puffed up and corrupt; who, when his country is without laws and without virtues, knows how to continue immoveable till death!"

Chap. XI.—Kung-tsze said: "To seek after obscure things, (*i. e.* to endeavour to know what cannot be known), and to do extraordinary acts in order to be distinguished in times to come, is a conduct which I should not wish to pursue. The wise man takes the path of virtue and pursues it; to tread halfway a slippery path, and then to stop, is a thing I would not do. The wise man conforms to the invariable medium: to fly the age, to suffer without regret, to be neglected and unknown by mankind, is what a saint alone can bear."‡

Chap. XII.—The way (*taou*, rule or law) of the wise is arduous and obscure.§ Men and women, however ignorant (rude, uneducated), may attain to knowledge; but, be a person ever so enlightened (*shing*, naturally intelligent),‖ he cannot reach the summit of knowledge; there will always remain something of which he is ignorant. Men and women, however weak they be, may make some progress in the path of virtue; but though we be ever so enlightened, we cannot reach the summit, and there will ever remain things we cannot accomplish. Thus, vast as are heaven and earth, there are yet in them things which man may attempt to understand. This is why we say, speaking of the greatness of the true sage, that the world cannot contain it; and speaking of the subtlety of this virtue, that the world cannot divide it. The Book of Poetry (the *She-king*) says:—

> The bird Yuen (or Fung-ying) penetrates into the heavens, and the fish plunges into the abyss.

This implies, that virtue appears in the lowest things as well as in the most sublime. The way (*taou*) of the wise man has its origin in the common class of men and women, whence, rising to sublimity, it manifests itself in heaven and on earth."

Chap. XIII.—Kung-tsze said: "The law (*taou*) is not removed from men: if they form a law remote from them,¶ that should not be denominated *taou*. The Book of Poetry (the *She-king*) says:—

> When we cut out a sleeve, the model is not far off.

He who takes a sleeve, in order to cut out another by it, looks at it and examines it on all sides; it is still a little way off. Thus a wise man governs mankind after man, and confines himself to directing them to good. He who is sincere and vigilant to do nothing to others which he would not that they should do to him, is not far from the *taou*. What he does not wish should be done to

* By the force of soul of southern countries, the commentators understand gentleness, whereby the faults of mankind are corrected by clemency, patience and indulgence, not by firmness, which departs from severity and straightforwardness of purpose belonging to a wise man. The force of northern countries seems to be firmness and resolution.

† Literally, "without flowing away," *i. e.* borne away by passion or interest.

‡ So, in the *Lun-yu*, Confucius says: "To be unknown of men and yet not to be vexed thereat, is it not the part of a wise man?"

§ "Difficult," says the gloss, "because of its extent; obscure, because of the subtlety of its nature."

‖ Also used in the Confucian books to signify holy or perfectly wise. Confucius himself is called Sëen-shing, 'the ancient saint.'

¶ "A law," says the gloss (referring to an antecedent chapter), "which consisted in seeking things obscure, and doing extraordinary actions, would be remote from man."

him, let him not himself do to others.* Of the four rules of the sage, I (Confucius) cannot yet observe a single one. What we have a right to expect from a son, that he should be entirely submissive to his father, I have not yet been able to perform. What is expected from a subject, that he should serve his master faithfully, I do not yet practise. What is required of a younger brother, that he be submissive to the elder, I have not yet fulfilled. What is exacted from a friend, that he prefer his friend to everything, I have not yet sufficiently put into practice. Constant exercise of these virtues; continual circumspection in words; to fail not to use every effort when there are things not sufficiently practised; not to give way to the use of superfluous discourse; to make words correspond with actions, and actions with words,—in doing all this, how is it that the wise man cannot be solidly virtuous (sincere and perfect)?"

Chap. XIV.—The wise man acts in a manner becoming his station, and desires nothing beyond it. If rich and honoured, he acts like a rich and honoured man; if poor and despised, he acts like a poor and despised man; if a foreigner (*e.* 'barbarian'), he acts like a foreigner; if unfortunate and suffering, he acts like the unfortunate and the suffering. In no case and no situation is the wise man discontented with his lot. If he is exalted in dignity, he oppresses not his inferiors; if in a subordinate rank, he forgets not himself in the presence of his superiors. He regulates himself and expects nothing from others. Above himself, he never murmurs against heaven; below himself, he is never bitter against mankind. Thus, the wise man, always the same, awaits the commands of heaven; whilst the vulgar plunge into a thousand perils in search of happiness at any cost. Kung-tsze said: "the archer resembles the wise man; when he misses the mark, he ponders within himself what can be the cause."

Chap. XV.—The way of the sage may be compared to that of a traveller, who begins near and then gets farther off: it may be compared to that of one mounting upon an elevated place from a low position. The Book of Poetry (the *She-king*) says:—

> A wife and children, who love each other and are mutually attached, are like the drum, the *shih* and the *khin*.
> If brothers live in union, they are happy and gay through their concord.
> From good order in thy family springs the happiness of thy wife and thy children.

Kung-tsze said: "Happy are the parents, who thus enjoy the piety (love and obedience) of their children!"

Chap. XVI.—Kung-tsze said: "How sublime are the virtues of the genii and spirits! We look at them, and see them not; we listen to them, and do not understand them; united to the substance of things, they cannot be separated therefrom. They are the cause that men, throughout the universe, purify themselves, and clothe themselves in festive habits to offer sacrifices. They are diffused like waves of the ocean above us, on our right hand and on our left.† The *She-king* says:—

> The presence of the spirit to whom we offer sacrifice cannot be perceived;
> The less perceptible will it be if we honour him negligently.

* This golden rule of our Saviour it is curious to find in a Chinese author who lived some centuries before him. The words "watchful to do nothing to others which he would not that they should do to him," is rendered with inexpressible energy, in the original, by a single character, *shoo*, compounded of *woman*, *mouth*, and *heart*.

† This passage, as M. Rémusat remarks, comes closely to the doctrine of the entities, virtualities, and other abstractions of the metaphysical schools.

This subtlity which manifests itself, this truth which cannot be concealed, are like the *taou* of the wise man."

Chap. XVII.—Kung-tsze said: "What admirable filial piety was that of Shun! His virtue was that of a saint; his dignity was the imperial throne; his wealth, whatsoever is between the four seas. He performed imperial sacrifices to his ancestors, and his posterity honoured him as their grandfather. Thus, by his great virtue, he obtained his dignity, his wealth, his fame, and the long duration of his life. Thus heaven, in the production of things, does not fail to regulate the increase it gives by their qualities; it sustains and nourishes the tree which stands and destroys that which is thrown down. The Book of Poetry (the *She-king*) says:—

> Praise and love to the virtuous man! Glory, glory to his virtue!
> He gives to the people, he gives to mankind, what belongs to them.
> He derives his wealth from heaven. His orders are to preserve and to protect:
> And heaven multiplies its favours.

Yes; a man of such great virtue is worthy of command."

Chap. XVIII.—Kung-tsze said: "If there was ever a man exempt from grief, it was Wan-wang;* his father was Wang-ke, and Woo-wung was his son; what the father began was completed by his son. Woo-wang accomplished the undertaking of Tae-wang (father of Wang-ke), Wang-ke, and Wan-wang. He put on but once the robe of war, and that was to conquer the empire. His name was never obscured in the universe; his dignity was that of an emperor; his wealth, whatever is between the four seas. He testified his respect towards his ancestors by sacrifices, and his posterity testified their love by their attentions. Woo-wang was old when he obtained the empire.† Chow-kung (younger brother and successor of Woo-wang) perfected what had been begun by the virtues of Wan-wang and Woo-wang. He conferred the title of king upon his ancestors Tae-wang and Wang-ke, and sacrificed to them according to the imperial rites. The use of these ceremonies extended amongst the tributaries and the grandees, and as far as the magistrates and people. If the father had been one of the grandees and the son was a magistrate, the latter performed funeral rites to the former as to a grandee, and then sacrificed to him as a magistrate. If the latter had been a magistrate and the son was a grandee, the latter performed funeral rites to the former as a magistrate and then sacrificed to him as a grandee. The mourning of a year extended to the grandees; that of three years to the emperor; the mourning for a father did not differ on account of rank or baseness, but was the same for all."

* Father of the founder of the third (Chow) dynasty.
† The gloss says: "He obtained the order of heaven to be emperor."

[*The remainder next month.*]

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF CHINA.

The Chinese have had, from time immemorial, authentic, that is, official, historical records, which are transmitted from prince to prince. "The manner in which these historical records are kept is as follows: ministers, who hold the office of historiographers and daily attendants on the court, write their accounts of public transactions and remarks on the conduct of the emperor and those employed by him, and place these accounts in a closely-sealed box. For the preservation of these records, they are sometimes aired and dusted, as appears by a late Imperial edict in the *Pekin Gazette*, appointing four high officers to dust, and expose to the sun, the true records."

MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. XII.—Monghyr.

Before our conquests in India had extended themselves throughout the whole of Hindoostan, Monghyr, which in the time of the Moghuls was considered a place of great importance, formed one of the principal military stations of the British army. While it was selected for the depôt for ammunition, since removed to Allahabad, it enjoyed all the honours of a frontier-fortress; but, in consequence of the immense portion of territory which now divides it from the boundaries of our possessions, it has been suffered to fall into decay. A few invalided soldiers garrison the dismantled citadel, which has been turned into an asylum for lunatics belonging to the native army, and a depôt for military clothing, the tailors in the neighbourhood being considered particularly expert.

Monghyr stands upon a rocky promontory abutting into the Ganges, and the walls of the fort, raised upon a sharp angle, have a fine effect: the point on which they stand, when the river is full and the current strong, renders the navigation difficult and dangerous to boats, which can only pass with a favourable wind, and run great risk of being driven against the rocks. The Ganges at this place is extremely wide, appearing almost like a sea; and vessels being often detained by contrary winds at the ghauts of Monghyr, when a change takes place, the whole surface of the water is covered with barks of every description. The distance from Calcutta is about 270 miles, and nothing can exceed the beauty of the situation. The remains of the fort are very striking; the plain is diversified by ridges of rock richly wooded, and upon some of the most favourable sites the European residents have erected those palace-like houses, which give a regal air to the splendid landscapes of Bengal. The native town is irregular, and in many parts extremely picturesque, several of the bazaars stretching in long lines beneath the umbrageous shelter of magnificent groves. At the south and eastern gates of the fort there are streets, composed of brick houses, sufficiently wide for carriages to pass; but the remainder consists of scattered dwellings, chiefly built of mud. The place of worship in most repute amongst the Mahommedans is the monument of Peer Shah Lohauni, which is held in great reverence by all classes of the people, the Hindoos making frequent offerings at the shrine of this saint, so highly is his memory venerated throughout the district. A considerable trade is carried on at Monghyr, from the manufactories of the place; the workmen possess considerable skill, and construct palanquins, European carriages, and furniture, in a very creditable manner. Under the inspection of persons well acquainted with these arts, they can produce goods of a very superior description, and at an astonishingly low price. A well-carved, high-backed arm-chair, with a split cane seat, was obtained by the writer for six rupees (12s.). The clothing for the army is made here; and it is celebrated for its shoes, both of the native and European forms. But the most famous of its manufactures is that of the blacksmiths, who work up steel and iron into a great

variety of forms: these goods are coarse, and not of the very best description; but they are useful, especially to the natives, and remarkably cheap. Double-barrelled guns are sold for thirty-two rupees each, rifles at thirty, and table knives and forks at six rupees per dozen. Upon the arrival of a budgerow at Monghyr, the native venders of almost innumerable commodities repair to the waterside in crowds, establishing a sort of fair upon the spot. Cages filled with specimens of rare birds from the hills, or with the more interesting of the reptiles, such as chameleons; chairs, tables, work-boxes, baskets, and cutlery of all kinds, are brought down to tempt the new arrivals, and few boats pass up the river, having strangers to the country on board, without furnishing customers to these industrious people. Young men, especially, who have not supplied themselves with the *chef d'œuvres* of Egg or Manton, risk the loss of life or limb by the purchase of rifles for tiger-shooting, which, to inexperienced eyes, have a very fair appearance, being only rather slight in the stock and weak and irregular in the screws. It is perhaps safest to confine the purchases to iron goods of native construction; spears, which are necessary articles in the upper country, are of the best kind, and are sold at twenty annas (about 1s. 4d.) each; an inferior sort may be obtained for fourteen annas; and the *ungeetahs*, iron tripods in which charcoal is burned, are excellent. The only things that are wanting to improve the quality of the steel are a superior method of smelting, and a higher degree of labour bestowed on the anvil: the guns are not warranted not to burst, and it is not very difficult either to break or to bend the knives. The art has been followed in Monghyr from time immemorial, the Vulcan of the Hindoo mythology having been supposed to have set up his forge at this place. Since the importation of European fashions, a vast number of new articles have been introduced into the shops of the natives; tea-kettles, tea-trays, toasting-forks, saucepans, and other culinary vessels unknown in the kitchens of the Moslem or Hindoo, are exhibited for sale, and both the ghaut, when vessels are passing up and down, and the bazaars, present a very lively scene, from the variety of the commodities and the gay costumes of the people. In the changes which are now taking place in British India, Monghyr will, in all probability, be made to rival Sheffield or Birmingham in its manufactures; and it is rather extraordinary that no European cutler or gunsmith has yet been tempted to open a shop in this place. There would be no difficulty in rendering native workmen quite equal to those of England; and as the prejudices formerly entertained by the Anglo-Indian community against the imitation of European manufactures by less-practised hands is fast giving way, the guns and knives of Monghyr would be as much sought after as the saddles and harness of Cawnpore.

The fort of Monghyr occupies a large portion of ground, and though no longer affording any idea of a place of defence, is both striking and ornamental. It has not, like Allahabad, been ever modernized, or adapted to the prevailing system of warfare, but retains all its Asiatic character. Within the walls there is a plain of considerable extent, sprinkled with some

majestic trees, and having two large tanks of water, the most considerable covering a couple of acres. The part which faces the river commands a splendid view, the distance being bounded by the ranges of the Rajmhal and Curruckpore hills, which embay the Ganges on either side.

In addition to the invalided soldiers of the native army, there are a few European veterans settled in Monghyr, pensioners of the Company, who have relinquished all thoughts of home, and are content to spend the remainder of their days in the country which they entered in early youth. They have the choice of residence at four stations, Monghyr, Buxar, Chunar, or Moorshedabad; and the latter, it is said, is selected by the disreputable characters amongst these old soldiers, who are, however, sometimes very capricious, changing frequently before they can satisfy themselves which is the best and most agreeable retreat for their declining years. Officers upon the invalid establishment have a wider latitude, and obtain leave very easily to reside in any place which may suit them; they are not allowed to retire to Europe, nor does their promotion go on from the period of their quitting active service; but they have the full pay of their rank, and it affords an honourable provision for many, even young officers, who have not health or inclination for the performance of military duties; nor does a retirement upon the invalid establishment utterly extinguish hope, since there are several staff-appointments attached to it, to which those who can make interest at head-quarters may look up. The invalided native soldier is one of the happiest and most contented persons in the world. He reaps the reward of all his previous toil, sits down to the enjoyment of untroubled rest with a competence sufficient to provide him with the comforts of life, and with the consciousness of occupying a respectable station in society. The profession of a soldier is, in India, considered highly honourable; so far from feeling degraded by the livery of war, it is the reward of good conduct, in a discharged sepoy, to be permitted to carry his uniform away with him to his native village, where it is worn upon great occasions, and commands the respect of all his associates.

The European society at Monghyr is rather limited, and in consequence of the major part being composed of persons belonging to the invalid establishment, who seek it as a place of retirement, the station is never a scene of gaiety: there are, however, appointments which are held by civil and military servants of the Company, who form a little circle amongst themselves, which is enlivened occasionally by that of strangers passing up and down, and officers upon military duty, surveys, &c., from Dinapore, which is situated at an easy distance. The attractions of Monghyr, as a residence, must be, notwithstanding the temporary sojourn of visitors, confined to the scenery, which combines every beauty that the rich and fertile provinces on either side can produce. The gently-rising hills and rocky ledges, which diversify the landscape, offer new features to the traveller, who perchance has begun to weary of the flatness of the plains below, notwithstanding their magnificent embellishments of temples, groves, and palaces. About five miles from Monghyr there are some hot springs, which few people

fail to visit who remain long enough at the place to make the excursion. They are situated at Seeta-coond, the 'well of Seeta,' and though not possessing any medical properties, the water is much sought after on account of its great purity. The springs are enclosed in a cistern of brick, eighteen feet square. The temperature is so hot as to cause death to any animal venturing into it. There is a record of a European soldier who attempted to swim across, but was so miserably scalded as not to survive the perilous exploit. There is a difference in the degrees of heat at different periods, but the highest point to which the thermometer has risen upon immersion is said to be 136°. Persons travelling down the country, with the intention of returning to England, generally provide themselves with several dozens of bottles of the water from Seeta-coond, to serve as sea stock. It is the greatest luxury which can be imagined on board ship, where the quantity of the fresh element is limited, and where its quality is usually of the worst description. The well at Seeta-coond is sacred, and several brahmins are established in its neighbourhood, who are not above receiving a rupee from the Christian visitants: there appears to be no pollution in money; they, who would not touch an article of furniture belonging to persons of low or impure caste, have no hesitation where gold and silver coins are concerned—an inconsistency which, when pointed out to these scrupulous persons, they vainly attempt to justify.

The ground in the neighbourhood of these springs is exceedingly rocky, and furnishes many curious geological specimens; fluor and mica are plentiful, and *ubruc*, talc, or *lapis specularis*, also, is very common. It is found in large masses, which divide easily into tough thin laminæ, perfectly transparent. Formerly this substance was much in request with Europeans as a substitute for window-glass, but it is not now ever used for that purpose. It still forms the principal material for the ornamental portion of the decorations at native festivals, and when painted with a variety of colours, and illuminated, it is often employed in the construction of mimic palaces, rivalling that of Aladdin, or, as he is styled in India, Alla-ud-deen, in splendour. The hills in the distance are chiefly composed of limestone, far advanced in decomposition; they are exceedingly wild in their appearance, and inhabited by numerous tribes of savage animals. The passes of these elevations are infested with tigers, and travellers, compelled to tread their labyrinths, encounter great risks. It is said that, when one of these ferocious animals lies in wait for a string of passengers, he usually selects the last of the party; and, under this impression, the palanquin and banghie bearers huddle together, keeping as close to each other as possible, in order to prevent their enemy from singling out a straggler for his meal. In solitary houses in this district, a tiger has been known, in the evening, when the doors and windows happened not to be sufficiently secured, to walk into the central apartment, a strange unbidden guest: this is no very uncommon occurrence in the dák bungalows, erected by government for the accommodation of passengers proceeding to the upper country by the new road, which, between Calcutta and Benares, is cut through the jungle, which shortens

the distance, but renders it extremely dangerous. Bears are very numerous in these hills; and their size, strength, and exceeding fierceness, render them little less formidable than the tiger. However, young men, too fond of sport to be deterred by any peril, sometimes amuse themselves during the brief rest which the dák bungalows offer, by going out in search of this kind of game, and frequently with great success. An officer climbing to the top of the rocks, in the neighbourhood of the post-house, with his gun, shot two enormous bears, and in the course of an hour carried off their skins in triumph on the top of his palanquin. The bearers of adventurous characters, such as the one just named, have sometimes to convey extraordinary kinds of luggage, or the human traveller is accompanied by four-footed friends as outside passengers. An officer, going down dák to Calcutta from Bhurtpore, carried a young tiger in a cage strapped upon the roof of his vehicle, a ravenous attendant, which made sad havoc amongst the few fowls, sole tenants of the farm-yard of the not overpaid official who acts as khansamah at these scantily-furnished hotels. Animals of smaller dimensions, and less-devouring propensities, such as civet-cats, porcupines, &c., journey very safely and quietly in this manner, and the bearers never object to such an addition to the party. Without daring the terrors of the wild forests of Rajmhal, the visitors to Seeta-coond may form a very lively idea of the savage nature of their fastnesses, the rocky jungle, whose deep ravines are surrounded by unfathomable woods.

The neighbourhood of Monghyr is in a very high state of cultivation; and though tigers are to be found by those who seek them in their native haunts, they rarely presume to make their appearance in the inhabited districts. The roads are kept in good order; and the drives, especially that to Seeta-coond, exceedingly picturesque. Part of the way winds through narrow valleys enclosed on either side by rocky elevations, feathered from the summit to the base, the lofty tara palm trees springing above the rest, beautifully defined against the rich crimson of an eastern sky. On one or two of these eminences, a splendid mansion spreads its white wings, adding architectural beauty to the sylvan scenery.

In the cold season, Monghyr may be truly denominated a paradise, since there is nothing save the heat of the climate to detract from its enchantments. On the frontiers of Bengal and Behar, and scarcely belonging to either, the district in which it stands, and which is known by the natives under the name of Jungleterry, partakes of the characteristics of the lower and the upper country; the verdure of Bengal lingers on the borders of Hindoostan proper, while the low flat plains of the former yield to the undulations which diversify the high table-land stretching to the Himalaya, and which is intersected by numerous valleys or ravines, presenting passes full of romantic beauty.

Splendour of scenery, in a country in which, during many months of the year, its enjoyment must be confined to a short period, morning and evening, before the sun has risen and after it has set, does not compensate for the absence of society, the only gratification which can render India

tolerable to those who have no absorbing pursuit; and consequently Monghyr is more desired as a temporary than a settled residence. Travellers, or visitors upon duty, who only see the brightest side of the picture, are charmed with the beauty of the landscape, and the gaiety of the native groups which give animation to the scene; it is a delightful place for a standing camp, affording delicious shade for canvas habitations, and shelter from those piercing winds which, sweeping over bare plains, are so severely felt in tents, which have not any security against their force.

A civilian, accompanied by his family, in the tour of his district, took possession of a beautiful spot in the neighbourhood of Monghyr. According to the Eastern custom, he was attended by a numerous train of dependents, whose establishments, together with his own, occupied a considerable space of ground. Amongst the domestic pets belonging to his family was a grey, black-faced monkey, with long arms and a long tail, which, on account of his mischievous propensities, was always kept chained to a post on which the hut which defended him from the inclemency of the weather was erected. One morning the wife of the civilian, who frequently amused herself with watching the antics of this animal, observed another monkey of the same species playing with the prisoner; she instantly sent round to the people in the camp to inquire whose monkey (for there are frequently several attached to one household) had got loose, and to desire that it might be instantly chained up. She was told that no one had brought a monkey with them, and that the creature which she had seen must be a stranger from the woods. An interesting scene now took place between the new acquaintance. After much jabbering and chattering, the wild monkey arose to go, and finding that his friend did not accompany him, returned, and taking him round the neck, urged him along: he went willingly the length of the chain, but then, prevented by stern necessity, he paused. In the course of a short time, the strange monkey seemed to comprehend the cause of his friend's detention, and grasping the chain, endeavoured to break it; the attempt was unsuccessful, and after several ineffectual efforts, both sate down in the attitude which the natives of India seem to have borrowed from these denizens of the woods, and making many piteous gesticulations, appeared to wring their hands and weep in despair. Night closed upon the interview, but the next day it was renewed, and now the monkey community was increased to three. Desirous to know where these creatures came from, the lady made inquiries of the natives of the place; but they unanimously agreed in declaring, that there was not, to their knowledge, a monkey tope belonging to the same species within a hundred miles. The most eager desire was manifested by the new comers to release the prisoner from his bondage: at first, as upon the former occasion, the arts of persuasion were tried; force was next resorted to, and, in the end, doleful exclamations, jabbering of the most pathetic description, and tears. On the following day, four or five monkeys made their appearance, and many were the discussions which appeared to take place between them; they tried to drag the captive up a tree, but the cruel chain still interposing, they

seemed completely at their wits' end, uttering piercing lamentations, or so roughly endeavouring to effect a release, as to endanger the life of their friend. Pleased with the affectionate solicitude displayed by these monkeys, and sympathizing in their disappointment, the lady, after having amused herself for a considerable period by watching their manœuvres, ordered one of the servants to let the monkey loose. The moment the party perceived that his freedom was effected, their joy was unbounded; embracing him many times, they gamboled and capered about with delight, and finally, seizing the emancipated prisoner by the arm, ran off with him to the woods, and were never seen again, not one of the same species appearing during the time the party remained in camp; thus corroborating the evidence of the natives, who persisted in declaring that grey, black-faced monkeys, with long arms, were not inhabitants of the district.

A circumstance, somewhat similar, and equally authentic, which took place on the Madras side of India, related to the writer by an officer of rank to whom it occurred, may amuse those who take an interest in inquiring into the habits and manners of a race which, together with the conformation, seem to partake of the caprices and inconsistencies, of men. Near to the bungalow in which the officer resided, and which had been newly erected in a jungly district, a troop of monkeys were in the habit of crossing the road daily, on their way to the neighbouring woods. On one of these occasions, a sepoy, perceiving the amusement which they afforded to his officer, caught a young one, and brought it to the house, where it remained fastened to one of the pillars of the verandah. The parents of this monkey were soon perceived to take up a position on a ledge of rocks opposite, but at some distance, where they could obtain a view of their imprisoned offspring, and there they sate all day, sometimes apparently absorbed in silent despair, at others breaking out into paroxysms of grief. This lasted for a long time; days passed away without reconciling the parents to their loss; the same scene was enacted, the same sorrow evinced; and being of a compassionate disposition, the young officer took pity upon the misery of the bereaved pair, and gave his captive liberty. Anticipating the contemplation of the greatest delight at the meeting, he looked out to the rock whither the young monkey instantly repaired, but instead of the happy reunion which his fancy had painted, a catastrophe of the most tragic nature ensued. Seizing the truant in their arms, the old monkeys tore it to pieces in an instant; thus destroying at once the pleasurable sensations of the spectator, and perplexing him with vain conjectures whether, irritated by their previous distress, they had avenged themselves upon its cause, or whether, in the delirium of their joy, they had too roughly caressed the object of their lamentations. Having committed this strangely cruel act, the monkeys took their departure.

Amid the interesting places in the neighbourhood of Monghyr, the celebrated rock of Jungheera must not be omitted. It consists of several masses of grey granite, rising boldly from the river. It is supposed to have formerly been a point of land projecting from the shore, but is now completely isolated by the violence of the current, which rushes down in the

rainy season with extraordinary vehemence and rapidity. Trees have imbedded their roots amid the crevices of the picturesque rock, and on its terraces several small temples are erected, adding much to the romantic beauty of the scene. It has been during many ages considered one of the most sacred places in the Ganges, and is a great resort of Hindoo devotees, who crowd to it, not only on account of its reputed sanctity, but to offer their homage at the shrine of Narayan, an idol of great celebrity at this place, whose figure, besides being preserved in one of the pagodas, is sculptured upon several parts of the rock, together with those of Vishnu, Seeva, and Sirooj. Jungheera is inhabited by Hindoo fakeers, who are not above asking charity of the European voyagers on the river, but who will not condescend to accept copper money from them. Passing Jungheera in the rains, when the Ganges runs roaring through the rocks with great noise and violence, a sensation of danger is added to the sublimity of the landscape; but when the river is low, and its turbulence has abated, nothing can be more calm and lovely than the scene. Between the two rocks, there is a ghaut or landing-place, gently sloping into the water, and never without a cluster of those graceful figures, which in this picturesque country form themselves so readily into groupes, such as artists delight to sketch, and which must be vainly sought amidst the peasantry of England. From this ghaut the ascent to the summit is by flights of steps cut out of the solid rock. In the temple, which crowns this height, the principal fakeer is usually to be seen, sitting on a tiger-skin by way of carpet, and having the skull of one of these animals by his side. According to the rules of their order, this begging fraternity are very scantily clothed, their greatest claims to sanctity resting upon the voluntary abandonment of the luxuries and comforts of life. The contempt which they profess for all domestic accommodation, is, however, very inconsistent with their known propensity to accumulate worldly treasure. It is no secret in the neighbourhood, that the chief of the fakeers, who, covered with dirt and ashes, seems to have relinquished every vanity, is the proprietor of a considerable estate, and the possessor of numerous flocks and herds. It is shrewdly suspected that these self-denying ascetics do not spend their whole time upon the rock of Jungheera, but that there are seasons in which they indemnify themselves for the penances which they undergo, in order to secure the veneration of an ignorant multitude. The disguise of chalk, long matted locks disfigured with dirt, and untrimmed beards, renders it easy for three or four confederates to personate one fakeer, relieving guard at stated intervals, and when off duty enjoying all the delights which money can purchase. The same person apparently may be seen always sitting in the same posture, neither eating, drinking, or smoking, and with nothing but the boughs of a tree to shelter him from the inclemencies of the season; and yet these privations, sustained only at stated times by one of several individuals, may be extremely light. But, though an immense number of hypocrites are to be found amongst these people, there are many Hindoo devotees, who really and truly encounter the most frightful hardships for the sake of a reward hereafter.

At a considerable distance below Jungheera, there are other rocks which attract the attention of the voyager; they are profusely sculptured and fringed to their bases with wild creepers, and the overhanging garlands of the trees, which spring from every fissure. The projecting points of Colgong and Patergotta form a beautiful bay at this place; the amphitheatre of hills, gleaming like amethysts in the sun-set, and the small wooded islands, which rise in fairy beauty upon the glittering surface of the Ganges, present a scene of loveliness, which it is scarcely possible to behold unmoved.

But there are objects of utility, as well as of beauty, to interest the traveller, whose destiny leads him to the neighbourhood of Monghyr. Above, on the opposite bank of the Ganges, a work has been constructed, which has excited the admiration of all who are capable of appreciating the importance of the benefit which it has conferred. The zillah or province of Sarun, during many ages, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most fertile tracts in the British territories, having had the name, common to all fruitful places, of "the garden of India," bestowed upon it. A melancholy change, however, took place, in consequence of the encroachments of the river Gunduck, which undermined the dyke, and at length carried it away. This calamity threatened the destruction of a fair and populous district; for, too frequently, extensive tracts of valuable land were inundated by the rising of the river, which on its reflux left nothing but barren wastes covered with sand, and hillocks alike unfitted for agricultural or pastoral occupation. The inhabitants, driven from their employments, forsook their villages, and for many miles the country presented nothing but waste and devastation. In the early part of 1830, the supreme government determined upon arresting the devastating encroachments of the river, and Captain Sage, the executive officer of the division, was directed to construct a dyke, or bund, for the security of the adjacent country. He commenced his operations in the middle of April in the same year, and on the nineteenth of the following June had completed his undertaking, along a distance of ninety-two miles two furloughs and fifty-seven yards. The bund is in its average dimensions forty-five feet wide at the base, ten in width at the top, and nine feet in height, forming an elevated road, on which carriages of any description may safely be driven. Another cross bund, supplied with sixteen sluices for the purpose of irrigation, was completed after the rains by the same indefatigable officer, who, under a burning sun, in the hottest season of the year, accomplished a work which would have done credit to the genius of Holland. No less than 19,489 men were employed daily in this undertaking; and strict personal superintendence was necessary to secure their effectual co-operation. The merit of the design also belongs to Capt. Sage; and in the opinion of competent judges, the solidity of the construction is such as to defy the utmost force of the river for many ages to come.

Agriculture, as well as manufactures, flourishes in the neighbourhood of Monghyr; grain of all kinds, sugar, and indigo are in great abundance, and the country is celebrated for its opium. Immense fields of poppies,

which, though they have been not unjustly described as all glare and stench, have a gay appearance, their flowers varying in colours, like the tulip or the anemone, and changing with every breeze that sweeps across them, render part of the cultivated district one wide parterre. Cotton plantations abound; the paths are strewed with pods full to bursting, which disclose the soft treasure within, appearing like a lump of wool intermixed with a few black seeds: the blossom of the cotton plant is very pretty, somewhat resembling that of the gum cistus, but of a pale yellow. There are also large tracts of indigo, a dark green shrubby plant; the neighbourhood of a factory being always indicated by the appearance of the lower order of natives employed in it. The name given to them, that of *leel wallahs* (blue fellows), is very characteristic and appropriate, for they are literally blue; the few clothes which they wear are dyed of that colour, and so are their skins, which seem to take the tint very easily. The contrast between the steel-coloured and the copper-coloured brethren has a very droll effect. There are gardens of the betel-nut and sugar-plantations in this part of the country, and though the coco-tree has almost disappeared, its place in the landscape is supplied by the date and tara palm. Cocos are not supposed to grow luxuriantly except in the vicinity of the coast; but their cultivation in many inland situations, in India, shews that a little care alone is necessary for their introduction into the most remote parts of Hindoostan. Nothing can be more beautiful than the effect produced by their magnificent coronals, when intermixed with the foliage of other trees.

The coco-nut tree is reverenced and esteemed sacred in India, on account of its utility. It affords nutritious food and several kinds of beverage. When green, its fruit is excellent stewed; and when not eaten alone, slices enter into the composition of kaaries, and other made dishes: no one can have an idea of the flavour and delicacy of a coco-nut, who has only tasted it in the hard dry state in which it is brought to Europe. The milk from the freshly-gathered fruit is delicious. Vinegar is manufactured, and spirits distilled, from the juice of the palm-tree; the oil it yields is unrivalled in excellence; its leaves plaited are employed in making the walls and covering in the roofs of native cottages, and the fibres are twisted into cables, or, when finely picked, used for the stuffing of mattresses, cotton being esteemed too warm and soft for the climate. The coco-nut, either whole or in slices, always enters into the offerings made to the deities, whose shrines occur in the district where it grows. Graceful girls may be seen, carrying a small tray of polished brass, on which spices, fragrant flowers, and slices of the coco-nut are laid, intended for the altar of Mahadeva, or some equally-venerated object of their worship. The same honours do not appear to be paid to the bamboo, although it is, if possible, more important than the coco-nut, being used for scaffoldings, enclosures, houses, ladders, masts, oars, poles of every kind, and almost every sort of furniture.

There is no resident clergyman at Monghyr; but it is occasionally visited by the district chaplains, and a baptist missionary has an establishment,

where public worship is constantly performed. At the visit of Bishop Heber, the congregation did not exceed sixty persons, of which three only were natives: a proof of the difficulty attending conversion in India, since nothing can be more fervent than the zeal which Christian missionaries bring to their endeavours.

The bank of the Ganges opposite to Monghyr has not the slightest pretensions to beauty; its low, flat, swampy shores, intersected with reedy islets, are the haunts of multitudes of alligators, which, in the hot season, may be seen sunning themselves by the side of the huge ant-hills erected upon the sand-banks, appearing above the surface of the water. Some of these animals attain to a prodigious size; they are exceedingly difficult to kill, in consequence of the adamantine armour in which the greater part of their bodies is cased. Even when the balls penetrate less guarded points, they are so tenacious of life as to cause a great deal of trouble before they can be finally despatched. One, which had received eight balls, and was supposed to be dead, after having been tied to the bamboo of a budgerow for a whole day, exhibited in the evening so much strength and fierceness, as to be a dangerous neighbour. Many of these monsters are fifteen feet long, and they swim fearlessly past the boats, lifting up their terrific heads, and raising their dark bodies from the water as they glide along. Though not so frequently as in former times, when the echoes of the river were less disturbed by the report of fire-arms, natives are still the victims of that species of alligator, which lies in wait for men and animals, venturing incautiously too near their haunts. In many that have been killed, the silver ornaments worn by women and children, have been found, a convincing proof of the fearful nature of their prey. An alligator, it is said, will sometimes make a plunge amidst a group of bathers at a ghaut, and, singling out one of the party, dart into the middle of the stream, defying pursuit by the rapidity of its movements against the current, through which it will fly with the velocity of an arrow, and having reached deep water it sinks with its victim into the abysses of the river. Sportsmen, the younger portion especially, delight in waging war against these giants of the stream, as they lie wallowing in the mud in shallow places, and presenting the defenceless parts of their bodies to the marksman. In the Sunderbunds, where the creeks and natural canals of the Ganges wind through the forest, whose margin almost mingles with the stream, alligators are sometimes engaged in deadly encounters with the tiger. A battle of this kind witnessed by a missionary is described to have been a drawn one, for although the tiger succeeded in dragging his unwieldly adversary into the jungle, after the lapse of an hour or two the alligator was seen to emerge, and to regain the water not very materially injured by the conflict it had sustained.

The natives of Monghyr are a quiet industrious race, rarely participating in the crimes which are so frequently perpetrated in the upper and lower country, neither addicted to the lawless proceedings, the onslaughts, murders, and highway-robberies often committed in open day by the warlike

tribes of Hindoostan, nor to the petty thefts, forgeries, burglaries, and sundry kinds of knavery, so common amidst the more artful and more timid Bengalees. Like all other natives, they are exceedingly litigious, and the attention of the public courts is taken up by suits of the most frivolous nature. A civilian of rank, marching through the district, upon entering the breakfast tent, at the place of encampment for the day, was surprised by a very extraordinary apparition. An old woman, so withered and so wild in her attire as scarcely to seem to belong to humanity, was squatted in the corner. Rising up at his approach, she began to exclaim, or rather to scream out at the top of her voice, with all the fervour and volubility which mark her sex and country, a most unintelligible harangue, which the servants, who looked rather conscious, attempted to stop by vociferating "*Choop! choop!*" (silence!) and by an endeavour to eject her from the tent. The judge, however, insisted upon hearing her story; and becoming a little calm, she stated that her ancestors had ruined themselves by defending their right to a certain tree, which grew upon the boundaries of two estates; that judgment had been given and reversed many times, and that she, having carried on the suit in her own person, had obtained a decree, the fifteenth given, in her favour, and that now that she was absolutely reduced to poverty, with nothing but the possession of the tree to console her for the loss of the land, which had been sold to establish her right to it, the Saib's khidmutghars, requiring wood to boil water in a tea-kettle, had cut down this identical tree with their sacrilegious hands. The men, in vindication, stated that it was a stunted pollard, absolutely worthless, and fit only for fire-wood, a fact which they proved by incontestable evidence. Nevertheless, the old woman persisted in demanding justice, told her story over and over again, aggravating at each time the magnitude of the injury she had sustained, demanding many hundred rupees as a compensation, and finally, the judge, having ascertained that the woman's statement was true, and that her family had been ruined in consequence of repeated legal contests for the property, sent her off with a gold mohur, the highest price which our friend had ever paid for a bundle of sticks.

ETIQUETTE OF THE CHINESE COURT.

The devotion of the Chinese to a multiplicity of trifling formalities is a frequent topic of remark. On a late occasion, that of the birth-day of the Dowager-empress, *Peih-chang*, a Tartar officer of high rank, superintendant of the whole Mohammedan territory, and second in command on the north-west frontier, sent to court a card of congratulation, according to custom. But, unfortunately, he forwarded it by an express travelling 400 *le* (say 120 miles) daily, instead of delivering it to the ordinary post-carrier; in consequence of which, he was adjudged to be degraded one degree, and to receive office accordingly. The rule for officers in situations like *Peih-chang's* is, that the degradation is not to take effect until their recall from their official situations. However, a few days after the judgment had been passed, His Majesty was pleased to recall him, and his degradation has taken place accordingly. For such trifles are high officers removed from their situations![*]

* Canton Reg., December 5th.

MR. BEKE'S "ORIGINES BIBLICÆ."[*]

One of the chief objects of this work is the rectification of scriptural geography. Few subjects are more abstruse or less accompanied with data capable of leading the inquirer to a positive demonstration of his theory; yet, it will be seen from this work, that the ingenuity of its author is supported by as much proof, in general, as criticism and the remains of antiquity are capable of affording. He has, for instance, in our opinion, satisfactorily shewn, that the primæval Babel, in the plains of Shinar, could not have been identical with that mighty city, which afterwards arose into such renown; for nothing is more common, in Oriental history and topography, than to discover different cities with the same name (of which the Hebrew bible furnishes numerous proofs), which name has been not unfrequently given as a memorial of one deserted or destroyed. This distinction removes some considerable difficulties; and "it will therefore be no longer inconsistent, that from Ararat, within the country of Armenia, mankind should have *journeyed from the east* towards the land of Shinar, in which they erected the tower of Babel; or that the conquerors of the Babel, or Babylon of a later date, should have come *from the north* (Jer. 1. 9.) out of the same country of Armenia." Equally cogent are his objections to Al Judi and Agridagh, as the mountain on which the ark rested, because על הרי־אררט could not have been applied to a single mountain, but must have referred to a mountainous tract; nor is his notion improbable, that the spot must be sought to the south of the Euphrates, and that it might have been on some part of the Tauric range.

The plain in the land of Shinar he conceives to have been in that part of Mesopotamia, which more immediately lies at the foot of the Tauric chain and to the east of the Euphrates. This spot he supposes to have also been Noah's fixed residence, after his migration from the mountain, on which the ark rested. He has also very well argued, from chronological data, that Noah could not have been living, when the tower and city of Babel were in process of erection, and has as satisfactorily shewn, that, as Peleg's birth was fifty-one years after Noah's death, the general dispersion must, according both to probability and chronology, have happened about this time, whence he commemoratively received the name.

Mr. Beke proceeds in his inquiry, as to the population of the earth from Shinar, on two principles:—1st. That the order of the names of the Noachidæ is not that "of their births, but that of the relative positions of the countries peopled by them;" 2d. That the Noachidæ of the countries peopled by them are named in regular order *from east to west*. The correctness of the first is clearly demonstrated by a comparison of the tenth with the eleventh chapter of Genesis; that of the latter by the Hebrew text itself. With respect to the dispute, whether Asshur or Nimrod built Nineveh and the other cities mentioned in Gen. x. 11, 12, his idea, that the foundation of them should be assigned to the former, is clearly substantiated by

* Origines Biblicæ; or Researches in primæval History. By Charles T. Beke. 2 Vols. Vol. I. London, 1834. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

the original; for the two verses are parenthetical and are introduced into the account of the descendants of Ham, either because Asshur left Shinar at a somewhat later period, or because the importance of these cities naturally suggested the remark. Indeed, after the verb יצא we generally notice particular prepositions, such as מן; or, when the subject relates to the departure from one place to another, such as אל; but, as in this instance, there is not a similar construction, we cannot hesitate in pronouncing Asshur to be the nominative and the name *of a man*, not *of Assyria*, as some have imagined.

We cannot, however, agree with him in that, which is evidently his idea, that the Sanskrit is a mark of Japhetic origin, because it is undeniably an artificial language, polished to its present perfection through a course of ages, and very probably (as indeed its D'hatus show) in its radical and simple form approximated to languages totally distinct from it in grammatical construction. In this part of the work our sentiments are at variance with those of the author also, respecting "Mohammedan Arabians of Hamitish origin;" nor can we rank his notions in general about the Hindus beyond the mere vagueness of theory or conjecture. Schlözer, moreover, has proved it to be very doubtful, that the Casdim or Chaldees borrowed their name by corruption from that of Arphaxad: in fact, too little of them is known to justify the foundation of any system upon their name. Nor do we think, that אור of the Chaldees may be explained by the Arabic أور *the north*, because Ammianus Marcellinus records a place of the name, and it is well known, that the great rites prevailed amongst the Casdim, whence doubtless, Ur received its appellation. *Ur Casdim*, as *the north* or *northern part of the Chaldees* or *Casdim*, would certainly be scarcely capable of substantiation by parallel passages; and we may reasonably doubt, whether אור ever had that sense in Hebrew.

We, however, see little or nothing open to objection in Mr. Beke's system of topography: his hypotheses are rendered as probable as reasoning from scriptural hints can make them, and reflect equal credit on his ingenuity and on his research. We fully assent to this position, that the book of Genesis is a collection of early documents; but cannot hazard an opinion, whether or not they were arranged by Moses: we have proof of this documentary state in the detached and often abrupt parts of the book itself, in the two accounts of the Creation and of the Flood, each of which must have originally belonged to a separate codex, and in the different names of the deity used in each codex. Eichhorn, we believe, was the first who remarked this peculiarity, and although there be but few points on which we should be inclined to adopt his theology, we are bound by weight of evidence to admit this. Mr. Beke, by another process, arrives nearly at the same conclusion; but we conceive his idea, that a part of Genesis was written in Ur before the departure of Abraham's family, to be incapable of substantiation: the question, however, is unimportant.

As a specimen of the acuteness with which the inquiry is conducted, we will epitomize his words on the locality of Aram. After noticing the modern

indefinite acceptation of the term, in consequence of the vagueness in which the Greeks used the name Syria, he observes:—

The error has been attended with this unfortunate consequence:—the portion of the country of Aram, which is called in the scriptures פדן ארם (*Paddán Arám*) *i. e.* the plain of Aram, and also ארם נהרים (*Arám Naharáim*) *i. e.* Aram of the two rivers, has, instead of being sought for in Syria proper, been universally considered to be *Mesopotamia*, or the country between the two rivers Euphrates and Tigris; and Haran, whither Terah and his family first removed, has accordingly been placed within that country, and consequently beyond the Euphrates. The epithet of *Naharaim*, or "of the two rivers," being merely a descriptive appellation, so far from belonging solely to the country between the Tigris and Euphrates, is equally applicable to any locality possessing a similar geographical character. For example, there is a place, which bears that name at the present day, within the bosom of the larger Naharaim or Mesopotamia, at the confluence of the rivers Khabour and Sinjar. So, in the peninsula of India, we see the name of *Doab*, of which the literal signification is the same as that of *Naharaim*, applied to the whole tract of country, between the two great rivers Ganges and Jumna, and to several smaller districts in the province of Lahore, between the Chinaub and Ravey rivers, the Ravey and Beyah, and the Beyah and Sutuleje. The designation *Naharaim* being applicable, therefore, with equal truth to any tract of country situate between two rivers, *Aram Naharaim* or *Padan Aram*, which is also called in another place שדה ארם (*Sedéh Arám*), that is, "the field or cultivated country of Aram," can mean nothing more than a plain and fertile cultivated district between two rivers, in the country of Aram.

Of Aram we are informed, that "Damascus was its head," and we further know, that Beth-Rehob and Zobah and Maacah and Ish-Tob, which were also cities and places of Aram, were all situate to the north-east of Canaan and at no great distance from Damascus.

Arguing also from the distance which Laban must have travelled before he overtook Jacob, which he averages at 105 miles, he proceeds:—

We can hardly be wrong, therefore, in placing the situation of Haran somewhere in the neighbourhood of Damascus; and I will even affirm it, as a highly probable fact, that the country watered by the Parphar and Abana—the fertile district known in after-times as the Ager Damascenus—was Padan Aram, in which was situated the city of Haran or Charran. It may be observed, however, that the country not far south of Damascus, known at the present day by the name of El Ledja (apparently the Trachonitis of Strabo), and which is situate between the rivers Wady Kanoudi and Wady Lowa, may also probably possess a claim to be considered as Padan Aram. The further southward that the site of Padan Aram can reasonably be placed, the better it will comply with the condition, which appears to be requisite, of its being a country adjoining that of the Ammonites; for Balaam the son of Beor lived at Pethor of Padan Aram, which, we are told, was situate by *the river of the land of the children of* Ammon*. This latter position of Padan Aram would also seem to suit better, as the site of the country, of which Chushan-Rishathaim was king, which must have been in the vicinity of Canaan, like those of Moab, Ammon, and Amalek, which are mentioned in conjunction with it.

* עמון for עמו on the authorities of the Samaritan, Syriac and Vulgate, 12 MSS. in Kennicott, and 2 in De Rossi

Accordingly, he contends, that the river which Jacob crossed, was the Jordan, or that branch of it now called Sheriat'el Mandhour.

We are sorry we cannot, in like manner, transcribe his observations on the book of Job; but in discussing the locality of Uz (עוץ), which he conjectures may have partly received its name from Huz, the first-born of Nahor, he has fallen into an error, as his name is written עז; but those of the son of Aram and of the son of Dishan are identical with that of the place; therefore, the inquiry should be restricted to the two latter. Nevertheless, his observations are valuable and go directly to the point in debate, and we perfectly assent to his conviction, that the opinions he has advanced will be found substantially correct.

After having proved the Gulf of Akaba to have been the Red Sea of Moses, he proceeds to determine the site of the desert, in which the Israelites wandered, and that of Horeb and Sinai. But we cannot imagine, how in his note (p. 200) he could have admitted the etymology of *Beduin* from بداح, since the root is manifestly بدو.

As little do we assent to his theory respecting the Hebrew and other languages, which he pronounces Hamitish; this, in our opinion, is the most unsatisfactory and untenable part of his work. It is, we fear, a pursuit of system without demonstration. We forbear to notice his renewed dissertation on Mitzraim, because the subject has been already instanced.

With respect to his appendix, as to the locality of the garden of Eden, it is decidedly fanciful and wants all the solid reasoning which Faber has employed on the subject. As to that respecting the Flood, it is ingenious and, as far as the Hebrew *Parallelismus Membrorum* goes, correct. Appendix C we think, at best, very doubtful.

Thus is our opinion candidly stated, with justice both to the author and to his readers; the work deserves a more elaborate review, which we shall devote to it when the second volume appears. The materials will be found exceedingly useful, but they will want the chastening hand of calm and sober judgment and discretion. The author has decidedly opened a new system, in many points correct and erudite, but which in others will require caution on the part of the reader ere they be adopted. A rectified system of scriptural geography is certainly necessary; but who, unarmed with Oriental authorities, shall compete with the splendid work of Rosenmüller on the subject? For, whatever light the Greek historians may reflect on the inquiry, it is evident, that very much remains to be acquired from the Oriental works on geography (many of which, yet untranslated, were collected by Burckhardt), because their writers were more intimately acquainted with the country. In taking our leave of the *Origines Biblicæ*, for the present, we recommend them to the attention of all who are interested in the localities of Palestine and of scriptural geography; and to the biblical student, who will find many difficulties smoothed by this work, and many new and probable conjectures offered to him, which, however, as we have already remarked, must be received with caution and tried by the test of extensive inquiry and sober judgment.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting was held on the 5th of April; the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, president, in the chair.

Several donations were presented, including the following, *viz:*

From Professor Burnouf, a copy of his *Commentaire sur le Yaçna.* From Geo. Frere, Esq., a copy of the *San-kwŏ-she*, or history of the three kingdoms, and other Chinese works. From the Royal Society of London, the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1833. From the Royal College of Surgeons in London, a catalogue of their museum and a memoir on the Pearly Nautilus by Mr. Owen. From H. J. Domis, Esq, F. M. R. A. S., a model in miniature of an European gentleman, executed in composition by a native Javanese artist.

Lieutenants George and William Broadfoot, both elected at the last meeting, having made their payments and signed the obligation book, were admitted members of the society.

Alexander Boswell, Esq., and William Geddes, Esq., were elected resident members of the society.

James Bird, Esq., read his biographical sketch of the late Captain Mc Murdo, which did not differ essentially from that drawn up by Dr. Mc Adam and inserted in the *Transactions* of the Literary Society of Bombay. Mr. Bird, however, introduced brief notices of the unpublished MSS. of Captain Mc Murdo, two of which, a memoir on the Indus, and an account of Sinde, have been communicated to the Royal Asiatic Society; and likewise took occasion, from the rise of Captain Mc Murdo in his profession, to point out the great advantages possessed by the military service of the East-India Company, in affording opportunities to young men of an enterprising and persevering spirit to secure the highest station and rewards open to their competition.

Thanks were returned to Mr. Bird, and the meeting adjourned.

April the 19th. The general meeting of the society was held this day, Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., vice-president, in the chair.

Among the donations presented at this meeting were the following, *viz:*

From the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and Asiatic Society of Bengal, their respective *Transactions.* From Lieutenant Wm. Broadfoot, a Hindoo silver coin, with the inscription on the obverse "Salutation to Dúrga and to Crishna," and on the reverse, the name of King Vierama Sarudéva. From Colonel Colebrooke, ten original plans and sketches of districts in Java.

Henry Newnham, Esq., elected March 15th, having made his payments and signed the obligation book, was admitted a member of the society.

A short sketch of the life of M. Csoma de Körosi, the Hungarian traveller, contained in a letter from that gentleman to Captain Kennedy, assistant to the resident at Dehli, and communicated by Charles Elliott, Esq., was read.

Mr. Csoma de Körosi states himself to be of the Siculian nation, in the great principality of Transylvania; and, after describing the nature of his studies in Germany, explains how the desire to increase his knowledge of languages drew him towards the east. After various peregrinations, in Egypt and Asia Minor, he arrived at Baghdad on the 22d of July 1820, and after receiving some assistance from Mr. Rich, he proceeded to Tehran, where he arrived on the 14th of October. He speaks in high terms of the protection and support which Messrs Henry and George Willock both extended towards

him. He stayed there till March 1821, when he pursued his route by Meshed, Bokhara and Bamian, to Kabul in January 1822. On the 9th of June in that year, he reached Leh, the capital of Ladakh, and on his return to Lahore, he met with Mr. Moorcroft, whom he accompanied back to Leh, where he devoted himself to the study of the Thibetan language and literature. The account concludes with a notice of his visit to the British Indian territory, *viz.* at Subathoo, where it was drawn up for the information of the government.

The thanks of the society were returned to Mr. C. Elliott for his communication.

It was announced that the anniversary meeting would be held on the 10th of May.

The anniversary meeting of this society was held on the 10th of May, at its house in Grafton-street; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M. P., president, in the chair.

The report of the council of the proceedings of the society, during the last year, was read. After alluding to the continued illness of the venerable director of the society, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., and referring to the prosperous state of the society's financial affairs, the report noticed the loss which the society has sustained by the deaths of several valuable and influential members, particularly specifying H. R. H. Abbas Mirza, Prince Royal of Persia; Sir John Malcolm, Lieut. Colonel Coombs, Edward Upham, Esq., Ram Mohun Roy, Ram Raz, &c. &c. The report next adverted to the various donations presented to the society since the last anniversary, especially the handsome contribution by Col. Doyle, of several valuable Persian MSS., a large collection of printed books, original drawings, maps, charts, &c. &c. The council then announced that steps had been taken to establish auxiliary societies in various parts of the east, and dwelt with satisfaction on the institution of a literary association among the learned Hindús of the Madras presidency. The attention of the members was next called to the third *fasciculus* of the third volume of the society's *Transactions*, copies of which were laid on the table; and the council, in alluding to the papers contained in it, took occasion to pay a just compliment to the author of one of them, Lieut. Burnes, whose enterprising journey from the north-western frontier of India to Persia has lately excited so much interest. The report next referred to the publication of an essay on the architecture of the Hindús, by Ram Raz, accompanied by forty-eight plates, the printing of which is just completed and specimens of which were laid before the members. In announcing the resignation by Colonel Tod, from ill-health, of the office of librarian, the council expressed its regret at the loss of that gentleman's services, distinguished as he had ever been in the promotion of the society's welfare. In conclusion, the report dwelt on the peculiar character and claims of the society, and pointed out the gratifying circumstance that the importance of its objects had been duly estimated in the highest quarter, as evinced in the honours conferred by its illustrious patron on two of its members (Sir Charles Wilkins, L.L.D. and Sir Graves Haughton, M.A.), distinguished for their attainments in Oriental literature.

The auditors' report was then read by David Pollock, Esq., F.R.S. The accounts, made up to the close of the year 1833, exhibited a balance in the society's favour, at that date, of £365. 15*s.* 4*d.*, being upwards of £72 more than had been calculated on, and the estimated balance at the end of the present year amounts to £276. 2*s.*; the expenses this year being much enhanced by the projected publication of the society's *Journal*, in addition to the *fasciculus* of the *Transactions* before alluded to.

Sir George Thomas Staunton, bart., moved, in a short address, that the reports of the council and auditors be received and printed, with thanks to the auditors for their services, which was seconded by L. H. Petit, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Mr. Pollock returned thanks on behalf of the auditors.

The Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, chairman of the committee of correspondence, then read the report of the committee as to its proceedings during the last year; after which he delivered an able and lengthened *exposé* of the various matters to which the attention of the committee, as stated in its report, had been drawn. The three points to which he more particularly adverted were the obtaining of materials for a code of laws adapted to the circumstances of the various people subjected to British sway in India; the facilitating of the intercourse between Europe and India by means of steam-navigation; and lastly, the opening of the trade with China to all British subjects. On each of these topics Sir Alexander entered into elaborate and interesting details, which we regret our limited space prevents our doing justice to, and concluded by drawing attention to various facts, which indicated an abatement of the apathy with which every thing connected with India has hitherto been regarded in this country, and promised to afford great facilities for the future operations of the society.

The adoption of the report of the committee of correspondence and thanks to the Right Hon. chairman of the committee for his interesting address, was moved by the Right Hon. Charles Grant, M.P., in an eloquent speech, in which, after paying a tribute of applause to the exertions of Sir Alexander Johnston, for the promotion of the society's welfare, he expressed his regret that he had not before had the opportunity of attending the society's meetings, but hoped to make up for the deficiency in future. He dwelt on the high importance of the society's views, and the gratifying effect of its exertions in stimulating the talents of natives of India to activity in literary and scientific pursuits. He regarded the society as a rallying point for those who, after devoting themselves to acquiring knowledge of every kind connected with the East, returned home and became the representatives of the people of India. After some further observations, the right hon. gentleman concluded by submitting his motion, which was seconded by Sir H. Willock, and carried *nem. con.*

The president then submitted to the consideration of the members a few alterations in, and additions to, the society's regulations, which were adopted by the meeting; after which the president expressed his satisfaction at the state and prospects of the society after an existence of eleven years; lamenting, at the same time, the absence of its founder, Mr. Colebrooke, who, however, though absent, must feel high gratification at learning the prosperous state of an institution which owed its formation to himself. The right hon. gentleman also mentioned, in reference to the distinctions conferred upon two members of the society by his Majesty, that the honour had been in the first instance offered to the revered director of the society, by whom it had been declined from his advanced age and infirm state of health.

Thanks were then unanimously voted *seriatim* to the council and officers of the society; on that to the council being submitted, Captain Gowan took occasion to suggest the desirableness of the president of the Board of Control being *ex officio* the president of the society, at the same time disclaiming any intention of referring, invidiously, to the gentleman at present filling the latter office.

Mr. Wynn, in putting the question, observed, that he himself had considered it proper to offer to resign the office of president of the society, when

he left the Board of Control, but the council had not deemed it necessary to accept it; he was, however, ready at any time to yield his office into the hands either of his right hon. friend near him, or any other person whom the society might select; as far as his individual opinion went, it would not be advisable to connect the office of president of the society to that of president of the Board of Control, which depended so much on political considerations, especially as it had been provided in the charter of the society, at the express suggestion of his late Majesty, King George IV., that the president of the Board of Control for the time being should always be a vice-patron of the society.

Similar opinions were expressed by Mr. Grant, Sir George Staunton, Mr. Pollock, and other members. Mr. Grant observed, that an individual supposed to possess merely an *ex officio* interest in the society would not be a very proper person to place in the president's chair.

Mr. J. L. Goldsmid subsequently moved a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. Charles Grant for his attendance this day, and his general attention to the interests of our Indian empire, which was seconded by the Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, and carried unanimously.

Scrutineers having been appointed, the ballot for officers and council took place; the former list of officers was re-elected with the exception of Sir G. C. Haughton as librarian in the room of Colonel Tod; Sir R. H. Inglis, bart., Mr. Butterworth Bayley, Col. Colebrooke, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Petit, Mr. D. Pollock, and Professor Wilson were elected into the council in the room of the Earl of Caledon, Rt. Hon. H. Ellis, Rt. Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Hon. R. H. Clive, Mr. Clarke, Col. Doyle, Col. Tod, and Mr. Tucker.

The next general meeting was announced for the 7th of June.

Among the members and visitors present were Mr. Tricoupi, the Greek Minister, the Rt. Hon. H. Ellis, Sir C. Wilkins, Sir R. Rice, &c. &c.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Dispatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G., during his various Campaigns in India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries, and France, from 1799 *to* 1818. Compiled from Official and Authentic Documents, by Lieut.-Colonel Gurwood. Vol. I. London, 1834, Murray.

The early military history of the Duke of Wellington, in India, which attracted less attention at the time than it deserved, partly owing to the important events then transpiring in Europe, now appears written by the great chief's own hand, in the despatches detailing the victories he achieved. Colonel Gurwood has illustrated and connected these valuable documents with the general history of political events in India, by means of authentic data, including the diary and papers of the late Lord Harris, manuscript journals of Captain (now Major-General Sir Jasper) Nicoll, the autograph correspondence between Marquess Wellesley and various official personages, the records of the East-India Company, &c. &c.

The present volume records the transactions down to the end of 1803, and consequently comprehends the most important in which the duke was concerned. It contains a body of information of infinite value to the historical as well as the military reader, which clears up a variety of obscure points; and whilst it deserves to be a manual to the British officer, will afford to the historian of India a guide, the utility of which he would soon appreciate.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, on the Roads in India. By George Fenner Hughes, Captain ret. 12th Reg., late Assistant Collector of Land Revenue and Sea Customs, and Magistrate of Police at Bombay. London, 1834. Kidd. Simpkin and Marshall.

"The roads in India," Mr. Hughes states, "generally speaking, are worthy no other designation than cattle-tracks. In many parts of the country, they are carried over ground which is ploughed up during the season of cultivation, and consequently, during three or four months of the year, all trace of a road is wholly obliterated." Road-making has, however, received an impulse in India during the last two years, which renders this description less applicable than when the writer was there. In the Bengal presidency many new roads have been executed, and more are contemplated.

The importance of these means of communication to the government, as well as to the humble cultivator, is too obvious to be disputed, and therefore it is the worst economy to suffer expense to defeat any well-conceived projects of this nature. Mr. Hughes shows how severely the want of means of transport to a market presses upon the ryots, who are at the mercy of the soucar or banker, a dealer in grain as well as a money-lender, who receives a fixed payment in kind, whereby he often reaps the labourer's entire crop. The government are immediately interested in the formation of roads; for "if produce can find no sale, the revenue cannot be collected." Politically considered, roads are of importance. "In the present state of our north-western defences," observes Mr. Hughes, "I do not hesitate to affirm, that it would be an undertaking not only practical (practicable) but facile on the part of Russia, if she should deem it expedient, to invade Northern India. It is a vulnerable quarter, and in no part of our territories have we more to guard against an European enemy than this, and it is without roads." He proposes that a road should be formed from Deesa, through Sehora, to Ajmeer and Delhi. So, in a commercial point of view: "By reason of the deficiency of roads in the north-western portion of India, considerable quantities of British piece and other goods have found their way into the country from Russia, through Afghanistan and its conjoined frontier."

Mr. Hughes observes, that money laid out in roads is merely "lent at low interest, and without risk; the return is made quickly in rich produce; the loan is expended in the country." He suggests that the army might be employed, as the Roman soldiers were, in making roads "free of cost." He mentions a magnificent project, suggested by Dr. Milne, to form a line of communication from Bombay, through Poonah, Ahmednuggur, Aurungabad, Oomrouty, Nagpore, and Midnapore, to Calcutta.

A considerable portion of this letter is occupied with details respecting the admirable road on the Bhore Ghaut, commenced and partly executed by the author.

Narrative of a Tour in North America; comprising Mexico, the Mines of Real del Monte, the United States, and the British Colonies; with an Excursion to the Island of Cuba. In a series of Letters, written in the years 1831-2. By Henry Tudor, Esq., Barrister at Law. Two Vols. London, 1834. Duncan.

The motive with which this work was written, that of rescuing a nation connected by the ties of language and manners with our own, from obloquy, and from censure which personal experience and observation convinced the author was groundless, is sufficiently commendable in itself to be a passport to a far inferior production. It consists of letters, genuine as the author assures us, written whilst travelling, and therefore, if the style and composition were not faultless, we should find a compensation in the freshness and accuracy of the descriptions. We have, however, no fault to find on either score; the letters are very agreeably written; what Mr. Tudor saw he has well described, and the tone which reigns throughout the work places it in favourable contrast with other publications on America, in which, for some reason, there is generally too much bitterness and satire to be agreeable in books of travels.

A Treatise on the Progressive Improvement and Present State of the Manufactures in Metal. Vol. III. being Vol. LIV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

The third and concluding volume of this valuable treatise is appropriated to manufactures in tin, lead, copper, gold, silver, and alloys. It is replete with interest, even to the reader who seeks for amusement merely. The details respecting casting and mending bells, type-founding, cannon-founding, and various manufactures in brass and mixed metals, are highly curious. Upon the whole, these three volumes are

decidedly the best which have hitherto appeared in this department of the Cyclopædia, good as they all are.

Universal History, from the Creation of the World to the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century. By the late Hon. Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee. In Six Vols. Vols. I and II, being Vols. XLI. and XLII. of the *Family Library*. London, 1834. Murray.

This history is stated by the editor (the author's son) to comprehend the Course of Lectures, on the subject of Universal History, delivered by the Author while Professor of Civil History and Greek and Roman Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh. It was prepared for the press, and constantly revised during thirty years, by the learned judge himself.

The plan which is pursued in this work differs from any other mode hitherto adopted of treating universal history. Lord Woodhouselee has pointed out the disadvantages of previous plans, such as historical prelections, and arranging history according to epochs:—paying more attention to the connection of *subject* than *time*, he adopts the following method. He premises that, when the world is viewed at any period of ancient or modern history, we generally observe one nation or empire predominant, the history of the rest being in some measure capable of being referred thereto. This predominant nation he exhibits as the principal agent, whose history, being the most important, is more fully delineated, the rest being brought into view only when obviously connected with the principal: the antecedent history of the latter is afterwards traced in a short retrospect of their own annals. Whatever objections this plan may be liable to, it undoubtedly combines simplicity and perspicuity, the objects chiefly in the view of the learned lecturer.

The work is very carefully written; the style is elegant, and the matter is arranged with great skill. The materials do not appear, however, as far as the work has yet advanced, to have received much accession from the stores of modern critical writers, especially on the continent, who have of late years diffused a strong light upon many portions of ancient history.

Finden's Illustrations of the Bible, Part III. London, 1834. Murray.

The four plates in this part are, like the preceding, of exquisite beauty. The subjects are as follows: A View in Jerusalem, near the Gate of St. Stephen, traditionally called the Pool of Bethesda, by Turner; the Fountain of Elisha at Jericho, by Calcott; Pergamos, the antient metropolis of Mysia (with a distant view of the modern town of Bergamo), by Calcott; and Mount Lebanon and the Maronite Convent of Saint Antonio, by Turner.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The press at Madras has received a sudden impulse. Besides a new morning paper, there are about to appear, or have appeared, two weekly publications, adapted to native readers, the *Plain Man's Friendly Visitor and Fanam Magazine*, in English, and the *Mirat-ul-Akhlar*, in Hindustanee and English.

Mr. Cullimore is preparing for publication, in occasional volumes (each complete in itself), a series of papers, entitled *Archaeographia*, on antiquarian and scientific subjects, relating to, or connected with, the history and chronology of the Jews, Egyptians, Chaldeans, Greeks, Chinese, and other ancient nations; the physical history of the universe, and the progress of religion, civilization, and knowledge.

Major E. Moor, author of the *Hindoo Pantheon*, has just completed a volume of *Oriental Fragments*, illustrated with plates.

A new work of Mr. Morier is announced, entitled *Ayesha, the Maid of Kars*.

Two Years at Sea, being a narrative of a recent voyage to the Swan River, by Miss Jane Roberts, is preparing for publication.

SWARTZ, THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY.*

How well was it said by Lord Bacon, "that there was never any philosophy, religion, or other discipline, which did so plainly and highly exalt that good which is communicative, and depress the good which is private and particular, as the Christian faith!" The unwearied yet unrequited labours of the Christian missionaries bear ample attestation to the soundness of this remark. Quitting the lucrative occupations of the world, and casting aside every motive of ambition or vanity, and even of that self-love which supplies, in ordinary cases, the instinctive impulses of self-preservation, they are found in their pious calling amidst the rigours of the Arctic cold, and the tropical heats—treading in the footsteps of their divine Master, and bearing, with his meekness of spirit, all the ills and dangers that beset their pilgrimage. The venerable Swartz is, perhaps, the most meritorious missionary that has hitherto appeared. He was universally beloved in the great scene of his exertions by Hindoo, Mussulman, and Christian. He earned a high reputation, solid and enduring, in that remote region of the globe, and his memory is dear to all who, in the different countries of Europe, have contributed towards the laudable purpose of converting the heathen. The works of such men long survive them, and continue to operate, when nothing is left of worldly ambition but the memory of its emptiness and its guilt.

The enthusiasm of Swartz, though it burned with a steady, undecaying light, was mild and inoffensive. He was not a bawling, coarse-mannered fanatic. He did not attempt to take the understanding by storm. He made no war upon the prejudices or weaknesses of those whom he sought to convert. He seems to have acted on Cudworth's hint, that even geometrical theorems (that the three angles of a triangle, for instance, are equal to two right angles), if urged in a stern dictatorial tone, might be made a matter of doubt and scepticism. Nor were the exterior courtesy of his habits, the grave comeliness of his appearance, and his familiarity with general literature, of which he had laid a foundation at the University of Halle, without their efficacy in softening any personal prejudice his adversaries might feel or excite against him. He was totally divested, also, of that love of spiritual power, which was unquestionably a speck in the character of Wesley, in many instances darkening his virtues and impeding the usefulness of his talents. If he obtained an influence over the minds of others, it was by means of the gentlest arts of persuasion. Indeed, a tender, affectionate earnestness appeared in all his conversations with the natives: thus bequeathing to succeeding missionaries a model of the reasonings by which they are to be weaned from their idolatries, but which unhappily was soon lost sight of by those who affected to follow his example. The following passage from his journal demonstrates the genuine kindness of his heart, with which he laboured in his high calling at Trichinopoly:

* Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of the Reverend Christian Frederick Swartz; to which is prefixed, a Sketch of the History of Christianity in India. By Hugh Pearson, D.D., M.R.A.S., Dean of Salisbury. 2 vols. London, 1834. Hatchard.

" I said, as I often do, to them, 'do not suppose that I reprove you out of scorn; no, you are my brethren; we are by creation the children of one common father. It grieves us Christians, that you have forsaken that Almighty Father, and have turned to idols, who cannot profit you. You know, because you have often heard, that a day of judgment is before us, when we must render up an account. Should you persist in remaining enemies to God, and on that day receive condemnation, I fear you will accuse us Christians of not warning you with sufficient earnestness and fervour. Suffer yourselves, then, to be persuaded, since you see that we want nothing of you, but that you turn with us to God, and be happy.' "

The progress of Christianity in India has never been encouraging. Swartz, however, was buoyed up by strong prophetic hope as to its future success. " The progress of conversion," he remarks, in his journal of the year 1768, " is not so great as we wish; still the rescuing of *one single* soul is sufficient to encourage us not to grow weary. Oh, that the Europeans in this country would discern the glory of God! Should he graciously work *a thorough change and reformation among the principal Europeans*, a blessing would spread through the whole land." The truth is, that, in Swartz's time, the lives of the civilians, even in the highest stations, were not sufficiently circumspect to allure the natives, by the influence of a pure example, towards the faith of their masters. He thus adverts to the profligacy of the Europeans: " The great among them aim at nothing but to live in pleasure, and to become rich. If not readily successful in the latter object, they resort to unjust means, which hardens their minds, and drives them into the most frightful infidelity."

It was in the midst of that critical war, in which the English and French struggled for empire, that Swartz visited our army near Trichinopoly, and preached to the troops in English and German. His zeal and charity never shone more brightly than in the instruction and comfort he ministered to the distressed inhabitants of the villages devastated by the enemy. It was about this time (1769) that he declined accepting a legacy bequeathed to him by an officer, to whom he had been eminently useful as a religious teacher, lest he should be suspected of interested motives. Peace between Hyder Ali and the Madras government being concluded, Swartz proceeded to Tanjore, where he preached two or three times daily. Here he was introduced to the Rajah Tullagee, and the favourable impression he made upon his mind led to the confidence and kindness with which that prince ever afterwards distinguished him. The rajah was then in his prime, of good natural talents, and of mild and dignified manners. He had cultivated Oriental literature, and produced several poetical compositions of considerable merit. From that time, Swartz's history was interwoven with that of his royal patron. At their first interview, the conversation began by the Persian interpreter telling him that the rajah had heard a good report of him, to which Swartz replied in Persian, expressing thanks for his kindness, and wishing that God might enrich him abundantly with every blessing. The wish was omitted by the interpreter, when a person near him said, " he wishes you a blessing." At Swartz's request, the conversation was continued in Tamul:—

He first inquired how it happened that some European Christians worshipped God with images, and others without them; to which Swartz answered, that the worship of images was expressly forbidden by the word of God, and that this corrupt practice originated in the neglect of the Holy Scriptures, which had in consequence been removed by such Christians from general use among the people. The rajah next inquired how man could attain to the knowledge of God. In reply to this question, the missionary pointed out, in his usual manner, the works of creation, and the bounties of divine Providence, as testifying the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, and his word as clearly revealing whatever is essential to salvation. " If it please the king," said he, " I will set before him briefly the principal subjects of that word." The rajah having signified his assent, Swartz proceeded to explain the nature and divine attributes of God, one of the attendants repeating his explanation of each point very distinctly, slowly, and audibly. He then remonstrated against the worship of idols, as inconsistent with the perfections and glory of God, observing, that, before their conversion from heathenism, the European nations also made images, and adored the work of their own hands with salams and salams. The king laughed, for the expression struck him forcibly, and said, " He speaks plain." The pious missionary next shortly urged the corruption into which mankind had fallen, which is visible from universal and melancholy experience; and then unfolded the method of deliverance through the Mediator and Saviour, whom God has graciously provided, and his indescribable willingness to receive those who turn to him—illustrating this encouraging assurance by his favourite and appropriate parable of the prodigal son.

Upon the usual introduction of sweetmeats, of which Swartz took a little, he said, " We Christians are in the habit, before we partake of food, of praising God for his goodness, as well as of imploring grace to use the gift to his glory;" and on being desired to offer up such a prayer, he immediately complied. With the simplicity and freedom from the apprehension of ridicule, which peculiarly characterized him, he then, at the request of the king, who had been informed that Christians were accustomed to sing in celebrating divine worship, sang some verses of the Lutheran hymn in the Tamul translation of Mr. Fabricius, beginning,

" My God, to thee this heart I bring."

The rajah declared himself much pleased, apologising that he had detained him so long, and desiring him to dine with Captain Berg, who was his constant friend and companion, in the palace. " I withdrew," he adds, " repeating my wishes for his happiness."

Not having as yet permission to enter the fort, Swartz repaired early and late to discourse with the natives on the glacis. At the end of a fortnight, he received unlimited admission there. In consequence, he visited the principal officers of the rajah, declaring to them the truths of Christianity. He was offered presents, but he refused them, saying, " I seek the good of your souls, and not gifts." On one occasion, a Brahmin said, " you allure the people with money." " I replied," says this single-hearted man, " before the whole multitude, 'Prove that either I or my brethren have decoyed a single native with money, and I will hold my tongue.' " One day, when he was addressing the people, the rajah, who overheard him from a room

in the palace, observed, "he makes our gods to be downright demons. We must keep him here to instruct this foolish people." From this time the rajah gave him to understand, that he looked upon him as his *padre*. Such were the first interviews that led to his subsequent establishment and favourable reception as a missionary in the Tanjore kingdom. He then resumed his ordinary labours at Trichinopoly. As a striking specimen of Swartz's style of conference with Mussulmans, we insert the following :—

The next day two Mahomedans visited him. One of them maintained himself by teaching the Persian language. In reply to a question, as to the Christian doctrine respecting the distinction of meats, Swartz observed that every creature of God was good, and desired him to read the 15th chapter of St. Matthew, from the Persian Evangelistarium. "I now see," he said, "what it is that defiles men." To his inquiry as to the general doctrine which he taught, he replied, "that he explained the commands of God, and proved the transgressions and corruption of mankind; that, notwithstanding, God pities sinners, and to every one who penitently confesses and renounces his sin, will, for Christ's sake, impart forgiveness; and that this grace of God should be improved as the principle of a holy life." The man beginning to speak of Mahomed, Swartz said, "What then is a prophet?" "One," he answered, "who brings an account of God." "How do you know that Mahomed's account of God comes from him?" "From the wonders he performed." "But he himself denies, in his Koran, that he came to work miracles." "He cleft the moon," said the Mahomedan. "Such a miracle," I replied, "must have been remarked by other nations. Besides, it is not God's method, when he sends an extraordinary prophet, to authorize him to work only one miracle, and that in secret, or only in the presence of a few friends. No. To such a prophet, he often gives power to do many wonderful works in public places, and before both friends and enemies. Here, however, Mahomed looks suspicious. Further, it is no proof of a divine mission, when one who professes to be a prophet denounces all the undoubted revelations, which God had previously vouchsafed by his servants, as obsolete and superseded. Thus did not the Lord Jesus. *He* came to fulfil all, and to disown nothing. Moses is edifying to us, even now, for he foretold the Redeemer of the world, as did also David, and the other prophets." Swartz then charged Mahomed with having taken from the pure word of God, by representing Christ merely as a prophet, and thus depriving mankind of their greatest consolation in him as a Saviour, and of having added to it, by his allowance of polygamy. And in reply to the Mahomedan's objection from the examples of David and Solomon, he said, "that they had fallen into errors and sins, which David, at least, confessed, and that the rule of the gospel with respect to marriage was clear and peremptory." "Why, then," said he, "did not the Jews believe in Jesus?" "Read," I replied, "John v. verse 31, to the end. Here I was obliged to leave him to attend divine worship, and he said he would also go to prayer, and so we parted. "Oh," said he, "that you had the whole New Testament in the Persian language!" I replied, "If you will assist me with your knowledge of Persian, we can well make such a translation for ourselves." He promised faithfully to assist.

Swartz, besides the Tamul, soon mastered the Hindoostanee, and made great progress in Persian. As to his employments, at this time, it seems that he devoted himself diligently to the Christian schools in the evening, his

mornings being occupied in "holding preparations" with various natives, Hindu and Catholic, for receiving them into the communion of his church. Of some of his converts, he speaks in terms of approbation and confidence in their sincerity. As to the others, he ingenuously confesses the superficial transient nature of their conversion. He mentions the following instance of success :—

"A young Pandaram, who for nearly seven years had resorted to all the celebrated pagodas and reputed sacred waters, without finding rest to his soul, was accosted by us one afternoon near the river. He had, he said, often entertained doubts as to the whole of the heathen ceremonies. A Roman Catholic had given him a little brazen crucifix; this he had carried about him, and often, as he told us, had placed it before him, and worshipped. 'To-day,' he said, 'I was at the river, and beholding the numerous pagodas of Sirengam, I thought within myself, What is all this? What can it avail? Just as I was thinking thus, your catechists approached and recommended Christianity to me. I will now see what effect your doctrines will have. If I discover in them anything better than I have found in heathenism, I will cheerfully embrace them.' We recommended him to remain with us a fortnight, and attend to the Christian doctrines with becoming seriousness and prayer; honestly to state the doubts he might at any time entertain; and when he had in some degree ascertained the nature of Christianity, to determine what he would do. He was pleased with the proposal, and attended daily to what was addressed to those who were under a course of catechetical preparation; and at length voluntarily laid aside his Pandaram's habit, and gave up his string of a particular kind of corn, which both Pagans and Romish Christians use as a rosary. He learned with diligence, and began to pray, being daily present when I prayed with my servant morning and evening. After holy baptism, he requested that an opportunity might be afforded him of again learning to read, which he had previously been taught, but had forgotten. He has now been with us four months, and nothing inconsistent has been perceived in him. The knowledge of Christ will render him truly zealous and sincere."

By means of one of those political intrigues, with which the earlier history of our Anglo-Indian empire abounds, the Madras government had resolved to aid the Nabob of Arcot in his long-cherished project of dethroning the Rajah of Tanjore, on the pretence of non-payment of the tribute due to him from the latter; and for this purpose a British army, on the 3d of August 1773, sat down before Tanjore. Against this injustice, the poor rajah vainly remonstrated. On the 16th, the English troops advanced to the assault, and entered Tanjore without loss or resistance. The rajah and his family were taken prisoners in the fort, and the nabob took possession of his treasure and kingdom. This was a serious impediment to the ministry of Swartz in that quarter. The building in which divine service had been performed was destroyed by the nabob, who had imbibed strong prejudices against the missionary.

The benevolence of Swartz shone conspicuously in his love to children, and his solicitude for their moral and religious improvement. His native schools have been already noticed, and his kindness towards the younger branches of his European friends was equally striking. Of this amiable

feature in his character, a very pleasing memorial remains, in several letters to the children of Colonel Wood, then stationed at Madras. One of them, addressed to the eldest daughter, only nine years of age, as it is short, we do not apologize for inserting:—

"It is a long time since I had it in my mind to send you a line, because I have known you from your infancy, and that for several years. It is, therefore, natural in me to wish you well, and particularly to desire the welfare of your immortal soul. I know, and am fully persuaded, that your dear mamma will do all that lies in her power to train you up in the paths of true Christian piety; still a well-meant admonition from an old friend may be acceptable. As God has made us reasonable creatures, our great care should be to adorn our understanding with useful knowledge. Now the word of God is particularly given us for that divine purpose of making us wise unto salvation. It teaches us in the best manner what God is, and what we are; and leads us unto Jesus Christ the blessed Saviour, who is able and willing to deliver us from our sins, and to make us beloved children of God.

"I hope that, by the example and admonition of your kind mamma, you are desirous of improvement daily in that divine knowledge of Jesus Christ. Besides, we have a will to choose, or to reject something—as this our will is directed either for God and his glory, so we are obedient to him; is this will inclined towards the world and sinful things, so we prove disobedient. There was never a man upon earth whose will was so well directed, as the will of our Saviour. In the midst of his sufferings he said, 'Not my will, but thine, O Father in heaven, be done.' Now, as a will, well directed and guided, is a sort of heaven upon earth; so, on the other hand, a stubborn, disobedient will is a sore affliction. Therefore, I wish and entreat you, my dear N. to make God's will your own, saying from the heart, 'Not my will, but thine be done, O God.' And as we in our younger years do not know what is good for us, God has enjoined us to obey our parents. I make no doubt but a hint from your dear mamma will be as much as a command. Remember me to your dear brother, and my young friend, and to your two dear sisters. May the grace of God abound in and upon you. Amen!

"So prays your affectionate friend,

"C. F. Swartz."

At length, the voice of justice was heard, and in spite of all the efforts of the nabob and the venal government of Madras, an order was sent out from the Court of Directors to restore the rajah, and for the recall of the governor. This event occurred in April 1776, and led to the renewed and more beneficial intercourse of Swartz with the rajah and his territory. This was, moreover, facilitated by the missionary's acquisition of the Mahratta language, which he undertook at the rajah's express request, it being the vernacular diction of the Tanjore princes, who claimed a descent from the line of Mahratta conquerors. He was enabled, too, to reside more constantly at Tanjore, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge having sent another missionary to relieve him from his duties at Trichinopoly.

In the critical relations of the Madras government, at that period, with the native princes, Swartz had frequently been solicited to act as a medium of communication; and his friend General Munro had prevailed upon the government to make him a present for various services of this nature; but

Swartz, when he declined the offer for himself, wrote to Madras, requesting a present of some bricks and lime, of which the Company had a great quantity in store, towards building a church at Tanjore. Some time afterwards, he received a letter from General Munro, urging him without delay to repair to Madras, as Sir Thomas Rumbold had something important to communicate to him. On his arrival there, he was assured that his request concerning the church should be granted; and in a private interview with the president, he was desired to undertake a confidential mission to Hyder Ali, in order to ascertain the actual disposition of that chieftain towards the English, and to assure him of the pacific intentions of the Madras government. Swartz's narrative of this remarkable embassy, in his annual report to the Society, and the more detailed account to his friends in Germany, are highly interesting, and his description of Seringapatam, and of Hyder, who was then the terror and scourge of the British power in India, will even now be read with interest, though the names of that tyrant, and of his still more ferocious son, have almost passed away. It is evident that Swartz was selected for this agency for his well-known penetration, his familiar acquaintance with the native languages, his enlarged experience, his almost universal knowledge, but above all for the steady disinterestedness which no lure of ambition or avarice had ever shaken. But these high qualities were subservient to his ministry as a Christian teacher. In persuading Swartz to accept the office, amongst other topics urged by Sir Thomas Rumbold, the most powerful, the governor well knew, was this: "As the intention of the journey is good and Christian, *viz.* to spare the effusion of blood, and the preservation of peace, the commission highly becomes your sacred calling; therefore, we hope you will accept it."

Swartz, after taking time, as he says, "to lay the case, in retirement, before God," and weighing deliberately its dangers (nor were they light ones, from the nature of the country he was to pass through and the character of the chief who ruled over it), considered it to be his duty not to decline it. He was influenced chiefly by the conviction, that there was nothing of political intrigue in such a mission, and that he might be instrumental in the maintenance of peace, which was always near to his heart. What still more strongly moved him was, that it would enable him to announce the Gospel to a people that had never heard its name; and there was also an additional incentive, he remarks, that of giving the East-India Company, who had shown him repeated kindness, some proofs of his gratitude. "At the same time," he says, "I determined to keep my hands undefiled by any presents, by which determination the Lord enabled me to abide; so that I have not received a single farthing save my travelling expenses." This more than Stoic disinterestedness looked like a prodigy, in a country of itching palms and grasping hands. On his journey, which he commenced on the 1st July 1779, he was attended by his able catechist Satteniaden. At Caroor, he was detained a month, till he had received an answer from Hyder to the usual application for leave to advance. During this tedious interval, he instructed and baptized some of his servants, and

Satteniaden proclaimed the duties of faith and repentance. Often, on these occasions, the street was filled: many listened attentively. A brahmin said, "this is deep wisdom." A young man, in reply to his exhortation, exclaimed, "look at the water; will it assume another colour? As little shall we change.", When the party arrived at the pass to the Mysore country, the heat was intense.

Early on the 18th, (these are his own words) we set forth, not without fear and prayer to God for protection. Many carried pieces of lighted wood to deter the tigers. The mountain is so steep that if one looks downward into the abyss, the head grows quite giddy. When we had mounted about half up the hill, the sun rose, and we beheld the numerous heights and depths with astonishment, and admiration of God. The eye cannot satiate itself with gazing; so that the dread of tigers is forgot. We directed the people around us to the majesty, the might, the inconceivable greatness of God The heights and declivities are his work, and proclaim his glory. But wretched man looks off from these wonders, and makes to himself worthless images, and says, "Ye are my gods."

When Swartz was admitted to the audience, Hyder ordered him to sit next to him on the floor, and, as a high testimony of honour, he was not requested to take off his shoes. Hyder listened to all he had to say, observing that, although the Europeans had not kept their faith with him, he was willing to live in peace with them. A letter was read to him, "in which," said Hyder, "I have stated the substance of our conversation; but you will be able to give farther instructions personally." Swartz, whilst seated near Hyder, was struck with the expedition with which all public business was conducted. "When he ceased conversing with me, some letters were read to him, and he dictated an immediate answer. The secretaries hastened away, wrote the letter, read it to him, and he affixed his seal to it. He can neither read nor write, but relies on an excellent memory. Few dared to impose on him. He orders one to write the letter, which is read to him by another; and if the secretary has not strictly conveyed his meaning, his head paid for it." On his departure, Swartz, on getting into his palanquin, found 300 rupees Hyder had sent him for the expenses of his journey. The conscientious missionary would have declined the present, but Hyder's officers assured him, it would endanger their lives if they took it back, and as to returning it personally (Swartz having intimated such a wish), he was told that it was contrary to etiquette to be re-admitted after an audience of leave.

In this negotiation, the frank and manly bearing of the simple and pious missionary did that which no individual of our high-bred diplomatists would have effected. He disarmed Hyder's hostility, and won his confidence; for Hyder, who had great expertness in appreciating character, failed not to discern, under the humble demeanour of Swartz, a degree of talent and fearless integrity of purpose, which commanded his admiration and conciliated his respect. Had the Madras governor penetrated the designs and character of that powerful enemy, or been as sincere in his professions of peace as his admirable agent, or had he paid due regard to the warnings of

Swartz, the storm, which soon afterwards burst over the Carnatic, might have been averted. But the Madras government, whose treasury was fed by sums granted by the nabob, or extorted from his fears, whilst certain of its members were glutting their avarice by every sort of intrigue and indiscretion, idly and stupidly refused to believe either the extent or object of the vast military preparations which Hyder was carrying on; for, however gracious and condescending to the venerable missionary, he had long breathed revenge and hate against the English. In truth, at the very moment of his interview with that excellent man, he had received intelligence of a body of English troops attempting to pass through his country. And the treachery of the English, in preventing Mahomed Ali, in breach of an engagement dated in 1752, to give up Trichinopoly, their violation of the treaty of mutual support and defence, made in 1769, which nearly prostrated his power before the successful invasion of the Mahrattas, the capture of Mahè, and the abominable conduct of the Company's servants at Tellicherry, were the impressions that dictated the letter, of which Swartz was the bearer, and which he dissembled from the missionary as well as he could, to whom he spoke nothing but peace and conciliation. What his real feelings were, he sufficiently expressed in that letter. "*I have not yet taken my revenge, and it is no matter.* When such conduct is pursued, I leave you to judge on whose part treaties and promises are broken." Not a syllable of this mission, of Hyder's letter, or Swartz's explanations, appears on the records of the Madras government; and Colonel Wilks, the able historian of the south of India, justly expresses his surprise at the omission. The truth is, Swartz gave full information to Rumbold of all that passed between Hyder and himself, whilst, with his usual frankness and candour, he communicated his own impression on the state of affairs.

How must that venal body of men have been astonished at the self-denial of their envoy, a sentiment which they could have deemed characteristic only of a madman and ideot, if they judged of others by the standard of their own virtues, when, alleging that he had been supplied by the board with all necessaries, he delivered to them the bag containing the 300 rupees that Hyder had sent him, and on being desired to keep it, begged leave to appropriate it as the first fund for an English orphan-school at Tanjore, a design which was afterwards successful far beyond the most sanguine hopes of its venerable projector. Being told that Rumbold intended procuring him a present from the Board, he refused to accept any thing, but intimated that, if they were bent on rewarding him, it would make him happy if they would allow his colleague, Mr. Polhe, at Trichinopoly, the same annual sum they had given him, being convinced, he said, he would use it for the benefit of the school. This request was granted. The sum was £100 sterling only.

Three dreadful years of war, desolation, and famine, followed. Hyder, in a torrent of destruction, overran the Carnatic, whilst the authors of the calamities were actually exclaiming—"Hyder might as well attempt to fly as invade the Carnatic!" To such men had the inscrutable designs of

Providence committed the destinies of that unhappy people. The ryots did not sow, for they could not expect to reap; the tanks that irrigated the fields were destroyed; and the scarcity rose to an appalling height. Thousands were dying of famine around Tanjore; but the provident sagacity of Swartz had foreseen the evil, and had laid in supplies for the support of the mission, applying the surplus towards alleviating the general misery. His embassy had given him reason to apprehend the war, and induced him to buy 12,000 bushels of rice, whilst it was yet at a low price. As the war had driven the inhabitants to the walled towns, Tanjore was crowded to excess. Early in the morning, the dead were lying in heaps on the dunghill. At this juncture, there were no stores for the garrison, and the rajah, for want of a good understanding with the natives, could not procure bullocks for the carriage of provisions. In this dilemma, Swartz wrote to the inhabitants, desiring them to bring their cattle, and *promising them payment on his own responsibility.* The cattle were brought, the garrison supplied, and the natives paid. For seventeen months, Swartz fed about 800 of the poor, having received for this charitable purpose contributions from several Europeans. The events of the war are well known. The British army and the Company's possessions were rescued by the interposition of Mr. Hastings, who, having despatched Sir Eyre Coote with powers to assume the chief command at Madras, and with a large reinforcement of troops (the guilty and incapable Rumbold was suspended by the same vigorous act of authority), gave a different aspect to the state of things, both on the coast of Coromandel and the side of Malabar. Such was the universal respect inspired by Swartz at this perilous crisis, that even Hyder himself, in the hot career of bloodshed and desolation, gave orders to his officers "to permit the Padre Swartz to pass unmolested, and to shew him respect and kindness, for he is a holy man, and means no harm." Thus, when the whole country was overrun by Hyder's troops, *the good father*, so he was emphatically called, pursued his labours without the slightest hindrance.

After Hyder's death, the war was continued by Tippoo, who styled himself Sultaun, his father having been content with the more modest title of Naick. When the negotiation for peace took place, Lord Macartney solicited Swartz to join the commissioners at Seringapatam, as their interpreter. Having commenced the journey, he was stopped at Sattimungulum by Tippoo's officers. Of the policy and durability of this peace, scrupulously as he abstained from all political interference, Swartz had reason to doubt,—nor could he avoid some expressions of regret that Colonel Fullarton, in his victorious progress, should have received orders to abandon his conquests, before the negociation, instead of keeping possession of them as a motive to Tippoo to grant reasonable terms. Why Swartz was not permitted to proceed is a matter of conjecture. Colonel Wilks ascribes it to the system of studied insult practised by Tippoo upon the English Government and its agents. After a long, harassing journey, the commissioners were conducted to Mangalore, where they patched up a treaty with Tippoo on the 11th March 1784.

Tanjore was still in a deplorable state from the calamities sustained by the rajah, first from the assumption of his country by the nabob, and subsequently from the invasion of Hyder. Regardless of the instructions of his friend and adviser, and rejecting the proffered consolations of the Christian faith, he buried himself in a sort of voluptuous oblivion within the inmost recesses of his palace. His character was changed; he became the rapacious oppressor and plunderer of his people, who abandoned the country, leaving whole districts waste and uncultivated. Not less than 70,000 inhabitants are computed by Colonel Wilks to have emigrated. Finding the rajah determined to confide the management of his affairs to the same oppressive duan (minister), who had brought them to ruin, the Madras government took the country into their own hands, having appointed a committee of inspection for its temporary superintendence, and Sir Archibald Campbell, the then governor, invited Swartz to an honorary seat in it, in which he was earnestly joined by the other members. Swartz expressed his readiness to give his best advice and to be aiding on all occasions that did not involve violent or coercive measures, which, however politically expedient, he deemed irreconcileable to his sacred functions. Overcome by the remonstrances of Swartz, the rajah intreated him to mediate with the people, and to assure them, in his own (Swartz's) name, of his highness's protection. Such was their confidence in Swartz, that 7,000 returned at once, and when he reminded them, that the best season for cultivating was nearly past, they replied, "We will work night and day to shew our regard for you." They did so, and in that year the harvest was more abundant than that of the former.

In 1787, the rajah, anxious for a successor to supply the failure of his ancient house, adopted a son with the attributed name of Serfogee Rajah, according to the Hindoo law in similar cases, and, pointing to the boy, thus emphatically addressed the missionary: "This is not my son, but your's; into your hand I deliver him." Swartz replied, "May this child become a child of God!" By his advice, the boy was confided to the rajah's brother, Ameer Sing, as his guardian politically, the care of his person and education remaining with Swartz. Doubts having arisen, after the rajah's death, as to the legality of the adoption, and the question being referred to twelve pundits, they declared Serfogee's adoption invalid. The right of Ameer Sing, therefore, followed as a corollary, and Sir Archibald Campbell set aside the adopted son, and placed Ameer Sing on the musnud, who immediately assumed the government. Swartz gave the new rajah *suscepti* same excellent advice he had given his predecessor, but with little

Some years afterwards, the adopted son of the late rajah upon such a from the control of Ameer Sing, but the jealousy of most churlish towards the youth for two years proceeded to such a le model of what it the interference of the Madras government again n Attempts were made upon his life by the burning ian faith, is, for the chillies under the windows of his apartments, by wl , however, to be rejected. The poor prince complained of a series of only to be brought about

ances of the same kind in confidential letters to Swartz. "He continues to torment us," complained the unhappy youth. "My servant he confines; so that hardly any one will stay with me. When a merchant comes to sell us cloth, he and his cloth are detained. But why should I trouble you with all my griefs? I entreat you to send this my letter to the honourable board, and beseech them either to call me to Madras, or to put a guard of Europeans near the gate, to protect me and my two mothers, or to give me a room out of the fort in your garden." Swartz forwarded this well-founded complaint to the Madras government, of which Sir Charles Oakley was then the president, assuring them that Serfogee and the ladies were in personal danger. Orders were accordingly transmitted to Tanjore, that Serfogee and the widows should be invited to Madras, where they might live unmolested, and Serfogee's education be completed. This was accomplished without any resistance by a detachment of the Company's troops, and the whole party, accompanied by their faithful friend and protector, arrived at the presidency on the 10th January 1793.

Swartz was now full of years; but he was still watchfully trimming his lamp. Although he had now entered his 70th year, he preached every Sunday, catechised every day, in the evening visiting Christian families and instructing them in the duties of religion. There were twelve catechists maintained at Tanjore, Ramanadapuram, and Palamcottah, whose monthly salaries amounted to £60 per annum. Sattaniaden was paid by the society; the catechists by Swartz. The orphan-school, feeding, clothing, and teaching 15 native boys, required £40 a-year to maintain it. But the Company having, up to that time (1796), allowed something to Swartz, this generous being looked on it as a donation to the mission. About this time, the claims of Serfogee (whose adoption had been set aside by an unfair decision of the pundits, bribed and biassed by Ameer Sing) to the succession to the musnud were again laid before Lord Cornwallis by Swartz, on the ground of the former decision being contrary to the Shasters, which Swartz had not then studied, and of the corruption of the twelve pundits. One of them confessed that hope and fear had influenced him. "It is money that made him rajah," said he; "if you would have us confess publicly, you must protect us publicly." Even the rajah himself, on one occasion, said, "If they press me too much, I will reveal all, and raise a storm all over England. They have all got money from me, except Mr. Swartz." There was English as well as native intrigue in the business. The whole subject dos discussed; the legality of Serfogee's adoption clearly established; the ton, ils given to the pundits by Ameer Sing, with the death-bed declaration conquests, hem, that he had decided under undue influence, and the practices a motive to Tprince's life, were adduced as proofs of Ameer Sing's conviction mitted to proceedof his own title, in an elaborate despatch from Sir John the system of studiHart, the Madras governor. The final decision of the ment and its agents. which restored Serfogee to his rights, did not reach were conducted to Manginstructor had ceased to take any interest in the on the 11th March 1784nc.

His last moments are recorded by his friend Mr. Gerickè, a missionary scarcely inferior to himself in the talents and virtues requisite for that calling. Swartz died on the 11th February 1798, and "on the day following, we committed," says Mr. Gerickè, "his body to the grave. Serfogee, the Tanjore prince, saw him before the coffin was closed, bedewed him with his tears and followed him to the grave. Very moving were the sobs and weeping of the people in the Christian villages on both sides of the garden, during the whole night. Their instructor, their friend, their guardian was no more. Every one lamented the loss of a parent in Swartz."

The written sermons of Swartz, who generally preached *extempore*, or from slight heads, are few. His very reverend biographer has inserted three, and while they accord with the perfect simplicity of his character, they display a great vigour of thought and expression. The great doctrines of the atonement and the efficacy of faith, that faith "working by love" to God and man, demonstrated the cheering scriptural views which Swartz had habitually taken of Christianity. Nothing visionary, nothing enthusiastic, nothing inflated; the purest principles of faith and conduct are enforced. Such were the leading features of his teaching, confirmed and illustrated by his own eminent example.

The character of this extraordinary man stands so beyond the ordinary reach of human virtue, as almost to impair its efficacy as an example. Such virtues, as Burke somewhere remarks, "are at a market too high for humanity." Seeing that the model is unattainable, weak minds will relax their efforts to approach it, and find an apology for their indolence, in the impossibility of reaching it.

He rejected with high-minded indifference all worldly rewards—those even which were requisite to personal comfort, in a climate, where nature must be soothed and caressed. He was equally careless as to what the world calls fame and honour, and never sought what was so constantly kept in view by Wesley, the maintenance of a personal dominion. Those who were associated with him in the great labours of the mission, however inferior in talent or influence, he considered as his coadjutors, not his instruments. His undivided aim in every thing he said or did was to do good. Nothing could equal the sweetness of his discourse, unless it was the exterior grace of his manner and figure. "I well remember," says Sir Alexander Johnston, "his peculiarly venerable and impressive appearance, the tall erect figure, the head white with years, the mingled dignity and amenity of his demeanour. To his pupils, he was more like a parent than a preceptor."

For the length of this article, we cannot apologize. The *amor suscepti negotii* must of necessity incline any man, who takes up the pen upon such a theme, to hang over it with delight and fondness. The most churlish misanthropy might be reconciled to the species by such a model of what it is capable of attaining.

The entire conversion of Hindostan to the Christian faith, is, for the present, a faint and shadowy anticipation. It is not, however, to be rejected as the mere dream of enthusiasm. But if it is only to be brought about

by the silent progress of opinion, and a change and improvement in the intellectual state of that country, the prospect is too distant to be encouraging. No such revolution has yet taken place amongst so vast a portion of mankind, unless it was quickened from without by one or more of those remarkable impulses, which forestall the tardy growth of moral and religious sentiment, and do in a few years the work of ages. Such was the Reformation, prepared, indeed, by a considerable but slow change of religious thinking, for which Wickliff and Huss had pioneered the road, leaving to Luther and Melancthon more effectual means of consummating it. But this great change would not have been enough, if the fervour of theological controversy had not been fanned by the breath of political faction. The spirit of political resistance to the papal see and its abuses, placed Luther upon the vantage-ground he would not otherwise have commanded, in the siege he carried on against the old ecclesiastical system.

These causes cannot operate in India; conversion, therefore, must continue to proceed reluctantly and slowly there; and much will depend on the character and conduct of the missionaries themselves, putting our Church-establishment out of the question, for reasons it is not necessary to state. Their doctrines, too, form an important element in the consideration. At present, many of them are not only incapable of being brought into a consistent theological system, but are in direct opposition to each other. Absolute election, and the doctrine of Christian perfection, have so strong a tendency to mysticism and antinomianism, as to revolt the Hindoos, whose ethical is totally separate from, and exempt from the absurdities of, their mythological system. With the meekness and flexibility of the Hindoo character, Christianity has ties of natural affinity; but the Wesleyan doctrines, in many respects, have no sympathy whatever with the Hindoo feeling and character. The general fault, moreover, of the missionaries is a too indiscriminate use of "the terrors of our Lord," which came softened from the lips of Swartz, but which, we fear, his successors are apt to dwell upon, as wrathful denunciations which are not to be averted. They stimulate also the unconverted soul too much to a sense of its danger and misery, by a display of revolting and fearful imagery, which, if it affrights the sinner, does not attract the convert. A missionary, to succeed in that country, must be of a different school from that of Mr. Ellis, in the island of Tahiti.* He must not war with the festive recreations of the natives. There is as little reason why Christianity should wear the sour aspect of puritanism, as the mummery and masques of popery.

* Polynesian Researches in the South-sea Islands London, 1829.

CEREBRAL CHARACTER OF RAMMOHUN ROY.

The *Phrenological Journal* for June contains a curious examination of the cerebral development of the head of the late Rammohun Roy, from a cast taken immediately after his death.* The dimensions of the cast and the cerebral development are as follows:—

* The cast was taken when the body was still warm, and so carefully, that the gentleman who forwarded the bust to the Phrenological society (Mr. J. B. Estlin), and who was present at the operation, states

Dimensions, in inches.

Greatest circumference of head (measuring horizontally over Individuality, Destructiveness, and Philoprogenitiveness)	24¼	From Ear to Individuality	5⅞
From Occipital Spine to Individuality, over top of the Head	15	—— to Benevolence	6⅝
—— Ear to Ear vertically over top of the Head (measuring from upper margin of the *meatus*)	14⅜	—— to Veneration	6⅜
—— Philoprogenitiveness to Individuality, in a straight line	8⅜	—— to Firmness	6½
—— Concentrativeness to Comparison	7¾	—— Destructiveness to Destructiveness	6⅛
—— Ear to Philoprogenitiveness	4¾	—— Secretiveness to Secretiveness	6⅛
		—— Cautiousness to Cautiousness	5⅛
		—— Ideality to Ideality	4½
		—— Constructiveness to Constructiveness	5⅜
		—— Mastoid process to Mastoid process	5¼

Note.—In stating the dimensions of the head, allowance has been made for the hair—the greatest actual circumference of the cast being 24¾ inches; the distance from the Occipital Spine to Individuality over the top of the head, 15½; Philoprogenitiveness to Individuality, 8⅝; Concentrativeness to Comparison, 8; Ear to Philoprogenitiveness, 5; Ear to Firmness, 6⅜; Destructiveness to Destructiveness, 6⅛; Secretiveness to Secretiveness, 6⅝; and Cautiousness to Cautiousness, 5⅝.

Development.

1. Amativeness, very large	20	19. Ideality, rather full	12
2. Philoprogenitiveness rather large	16	20. Wit, or Mirthfulness, rather full	13
3. Concentrativeness, full	15	21. Imitation, rather large	16
4. Adhesiveness, large	18	22. Individuality, rather large	17
5. Combativeness, large	18	23. Form, full	15
6. Destructiveness, large	18	24. Size, rather large	16
7. Secretiveness, large	18	25. Weight, rather large	16
8. Acquisitiveness, full	14	26. Colouring, full	14
9. Constructiveness, rather full	12	27. Locality, rather large	16
10. Self-esteem, very large	20	28. Number, moderate	10
11. Love of Approbation, very large	20	29. Order, rather full	12
12. Cautiousness, large	19	30. Eventuality, full	15
13. Benevolence, large	18	31. Time, full	15
14. Veneration, full	14	32. Tune, moderate	10
15. Firmness, very large	20	33. Language, rather large	17
16 Conscientiousness, very large	20	34. Comparison, rather large	17
17. Hope, full	14	35. Causality, rather large	17
18. Wonder, rather full	12		

After a succinct and well-digested account of the rajah's history, compiled from various sources (our journal included), the writer illustrates, with considerable felicity and effect, the mutual correspondence of his cerebral development and his actual character. In the rajah's intercourse with the English, in early life, his Benevolence and Love of Approbation were strongly marked; "and, indeed, it appears that, to the too great ascendancy of the latter, the loss of his health is in some measure to be attributed." The department of the brain most largely developed is the posterior superior region, occupied by Firmness, Conscientiousness, Self-esteem, and Love of Appro-

states that "the phrenologists may feel satisfied that they have in this cast a most accurate representation of the rajah's head." The cut in the *Journal* exhibits a singular depression on the crown of the head (over the organs of Veneration and Hope), which, it appears, was quite natural. "A friend told me," says Mr. Estlin, "the rajah had once placed his hand there, to feel the peculiar formation."

bation: the size of these four organs is very extraordinary. Firmness and fortitude were prominently displayed throughout his whole life. His very large Conscientiousness led to the "simplicity, candour, explicitness, and openness of mind," admired by his intimate friends and the readers of his works. His large Self-esteem fitted him to embark in the work of reform, and accounts for that "powerful sentiment of individual dignity," evinced in his conversation, actions, and deportment, and so inconsistent with the "feebleness of mind," characteristic of the "small-headed generality of Hindus." The rajah's large head is much insisted upon; it was of extraordinary size; very few, even in Europe, being found of superior volume. "Had the brain of Rammohun Roy been of diminutive size," observes the writer, "the circumstance would have done more to extinguish Phrenology than the whole amount of misrepresentation and abuse it has been doomed to endure." The rajah's complaisance and want of courage to say "no," indicated the strength of Love of Approbation in combination with Cautiousness. The writer accounts satisfactorily for the change in the rajah's mental character, towards the close of his life (referred to in our biographical sketch), by the diseased state of his brain. The organs of the propensities are generally large. "Without a tolerable endowment of Combativeness, as well as of Self-esteem and Firmness, he could not have acted with the boldness and decision for which he was so remarkable." His propensities, however, were duly controlled by other organs; "by means of his large Secretiveness and Firmness, he was able to suppress improper manifestations." His large Amativeness receives no illustration from recorded traits in his character, except his politeness and deferential respect towards the sex. His Philoprogenitiveness is equally without recorded illustration. His large Adhesiveness accords with his affectionate disposition. His Secretiveness seems to have been one of the sources (with Love of Approbation and Cautiousness) of the "air of uncertainty, if not ambiguity," by which his conduct was occasionally characterized. The meagreness of the sketch he gave of his life is regarded as another illustration of this feeling. Acquisitiveness is much inferior to Benevolence and Conscientiousness; the rajah was liberal, disinterested, and careless of pecuniary sacrifices. The development of the rajah's Veneration and Wonder affords the key to his religious character. "His head and history concur in shewing, that intellect, justice, and independence had with him complete control over the sentiment of Veneration. He seems never to have venerated except in accordance with Intellect and Conscientiousness. The whole tendency of his mind was opposite to superstition. Wonder had but little sway. The mysterious and unintelligible had no charms for him; he submitted every thing to the test of consistency and reason. Of the intellectual organs, the largest are Individuality, Language, Comparison, and Causality. These are all well illustrated by his recorded character. His love of knowledge and his literary acquirements show the strength of Individuality and Language. The relevancy and acuteness of his reasonings resulted from Causality and Comparison, combined with Language and Individuality. Form, Size, and Locality, the organs which give geometrical talent, are well developed. As Number and Tune are moderate, the writer assumes that he had little arithmetical ability or musical talent.

Upon the whole, we think the science of Phrenology acquires no slight accession of strength from the illustrations deduced, in the article referred to, from the cerebral traits of this remarkable Asiatic.

MORAL SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE.

THE CHUNG-YUNG.

(*Concluded from p.* 118.)

Chap. XIX.—"How universal was the filial piety of Woo-wang and Chow-kung! These pious princes seized the intentions of their ancestors and accomplished what they had undertaken. In spring and autumn, they prepared the hills of their ancestors, arranged the venerable vases destined to the ceremonies, disposed their vestments and robes, and offered them the meats of the season. And as these rites were those of the hall of ancestors, the distinction of those who should be placed on the right hand or the left was carefully observed; in disposing ranks, regard was had to persons in high station and obscure men; in disposing of offices, regard was had to people of merit. In drinking together, the inferiors served their superiors; the ceremony thus extended to obscure men. In distributing, during the repast, places according to colour of hair, regard was had to age. Succeeding to the dignity of their ancestors, practising their rites, executing their music, respecting what they had honoured, cherishing what they had loved, Woo-wang and Chow-kung obeyed them when dead as if they had been still living; obeyed them when they were no more, as if they possessed them still. O sublime degree of filial piety! The rites of the *keaou* (grand sacrifice to heaven), and the *she* (grand sacrifice to earth), are those by which they rendered homage to the Supreme Lord (*Shang-te*).* The rites of the hall of ancestors are those according to which they sacrificed to their predecessors. The man who comprehends clearly the sense of the *keaou* and the *she*, and that of the *te* and the *shang*, will govern empires as easily as he would look on the palm of his hand."

Chap. XX.—Ay-kung† consulted Kung-tsze on the subject of government. Kung-tsze said: "The government of Wan-wang and of Woo-wang is recorded on tables of bamboo (*fang-tsze*, books or tablets of bamboo). If these princes still lived, their administration would soon revive; but they are no more, and their administration has expired with them. Good government is like the fertility of the earth, which gives strength to vegetables, reeds, and rushes. Government, in fact, depends upon the men employed; a prince should choose his ministers after himself, regulate himself according to reason (*taou*), and found his reason upon the love of humanity (*jin*, universal charity or benevolence). The love of humanity is man in the aggregate; the love of parents is the chief part of it. Justice is equity to all; the honour rendered to the wise is the chief part of it. The distinction we owe to our relations, that we owe to the wise, is what ceremonies (or rites) produce. If subordinates have not the confidence of their superiors, the people cannot be well governed. Thus, the prince should not fail to regulate himself. With this view, he should not fail to render to his relatives what is their due; and for that purpose, it is indispensable that he should know mankind; and to know mankind it is absolutely necessary he should know heaven (*tëen*). Universal reason comprehends five things, and three are required to practise them. The five things, which constitute universal reason, are the duties of the prince and minister, of the father and the son, of the husband and the wife, of the elders and the juniors, and the reciprocal duties of friends. The three things, which constitute universal virtue, are wisdom, benevolence, and strength: to practise

* Much difference of opinion exists (as is noticed in another place) respecting the true sense to be attached to the ceremonies *keaou* and *she*, and to the epithet *shang-te*.

† King of Loo, from 494 to 511 B.C.

them there is but one method. Whether a man is born wise, or becomes so by study, let him have experienced toil in becoming so; when he is so, it is the same thing. Though we should practise the virtues naturally, for the sake of the advantages* we derive therefrom, or by force of effort; provided we practise them, it is the same thing. He who loves study has made a great step towards wisdom.† He who uses all his efforts to practise virtue, has made a great advance towards benevolence. He who can blush, has made a great progress towards force of mind. He who knows these three things, knows the art of regulating himself; knowing how to regulate himself, he knows the art of governing men; knowing how to govern men, he knows how to rule empires and kingdoms. All who govern empires and kingdoms have nine eternal and invariable rules to follow: to regulate themselves, to honour the sages, to cherish relations, to respect the great dignitaries, to treat subordinate men in office with indulgence, to love the people like a son, to invite artisans near them, to receive foreigners (or persons from a distance), and to treat the great vassals well. If the prince regulates himself, the laws will be in vigour; if he honours the wise, his eyes will never be fascinated; if he cherishes his relatives, there will be no hatred between his uncles and his brothers; if he respects the grand dignitaries, nothing obscure will embarrass him; if he treats subordinates in office with indulgence, the gratitude of the magistrates will be manifested in their zeal to perform the ceremonies; if he loves the people as a son, the people will thereby be animated with zeal; if he invite artisans near his person, their wealth will be at his disposal; if he receive strangers well, the inhabitants of the four parts (*sze-fang*, 'four sides,' *i. e.* the world) will submit themselves to him; if he treats the great vassals well, he will be respected throughout the whole empire. To purify oneself and exhibit a decent appearance,‡ to wear clean apparel, to restrain oneself from every motion contrary to usage,—this is the method of regulating oneself. To repel flatterers, to shun pleasure (*lit.* colour; *met.* sensuality), to despise riches, to esteem virtue,—this is to incite the wise. To honour the dignity of our own family, to augment their incomes, to love and to hate the same things as they,—this is how we animate one's relations to mutual affection. To create a great number of inferior officers who can be made to execute orders,—this is the way to animate the great dignitaries. To augment the revenues of those who are upright and faithful,—this is the way to animate placemen. To exact no service from the people but at a convenient time, to moderate taxes,—that is the way to exhilarate the people. To examine daily and inquire monthly if their pay and subsistence keep pace with their labour,—that is the way to excite the artisans. To reconduct strangers when they return, and to advance to meet them when they arrive, to praise their good qualities and to compassionate their defects,—these are the means to conciliate strangers. To prolong the line (thread) of races which are near extinction, to raise up fallen dynasties, to calm seditions, to aid them in danger, to receive their ambassadors at fixed times, to treat those magnificently who go away, to moderate the tribute of those who come,—these are the means of well-treating the great vassals. All those who govern empires and kingdoms have nine invariable rules to observe; and there is but one mode of observing them. Every thing, on which we have thought beforehand, may have stability; if we do not think beforehand, we are soon thrown back. If we, at the out-

* Commentators differ as to the sense of the term here used, whether it means the pure pleasure derived from the practice of virtue or the lucre of gain.

† Εαν ης φιλομαθης εση πολυμαθης.

‡ That is, in religious observances: it refers to Chap. XVI.

set, determine upon our words, we pronounce them without stammering. If we arrange beforehand what we ought to do, we experience no difficulty in it. If we have resolved upon our conduct, we shall not leave any spots in it. If we prescribe to ourselves an invariable law, it will never fail us. If he who holds a subordinate post acquires not the confidence of his superiors, the people cannot be well-governed: there is a rule for this confidence. He who is not faithful to his friends, will not obtain the confidence of his superiors: there is a rule for this fidelity. He who has not a regard for his relations, is not faithful to his friends: there is a rule for this regard. He who labours not honestly to correct himself, has no regard for his parents: for this honest correction there is a rule. He who does not investigate clearly the nature of the true good, cannot correct himself with sincerity, or attain true perfection. The truth is the law of heaven; that which is true is emphatically the human law. He who is veritably perfect gains his aim without effort, reaches it without reflection, attains the law with tranquillity, and is truly a saint. He who lays claim to it should choose the virtues, and attach himself strenuously thereto. He ought to learn much, to interrogate carefully, to meditate with respect, to distinguish with clearness, to act with solidity. There are men who do not study, or who make no progress in study: let them not despair. There are some who do not put questions, or, when they do, catch not correctly the meaning of the replies: let them not despair. There are some who do not meditate, or, in meditating, attain no end: let them not despair. There are some who do not distinguish, or distinguish without clearness: let them not despair. There are some who practise not, or who practise without solidity: let them not despair. What another might do by one effort, they do in a hundred; what another might do in ten times, they do in a thousand. Certainly, he who shall follow this rule, however small be his knowledge, will acquire understanding; however weak he be, he will acquire strength."

Chap. XXI.—The intelligence which springs from moral perfection is called natural light; the perfection which results from acquired knowledge is termed instruction, or acquired light. He who has the perfection of virtue, is, by that alone, enlightened; he who is truly enlightened ought to arrive at perfection.

Chap. XXII.—Throughout the universe, he alone, who has attained the height of perfection, can know profoundly his own nature; he who knows profoundly his own nature, can know likewise that of other men: he can fathom the nature of things; he can, with heaven and earth, contribute to mutation and production. He might form a third term worthy of heaven and earth.

Chap. XXIII.—After these men, of the first order, come those who direct their efforts towards a single virtue, and who can carry it to perfection. This perfection will manifest itself, be continuous, will illuminate, will move, will change hearts, will work conversions; but there is in the universe but one man truly perfect, who can thus work conversion.

Chap. XXIV.—The virtue of a man who has attained the height of perfection, extends to a prescience of futurity.* The elevation of dynasties and families is indicated by favourable presages (in herbs or plants and animals); their fall is announced by fatal signs in the herb *she* (anciently used in divination), as well as in the tortoise (used in the divination called *poo*), and by motions

* The doctrine here inculcated is like that of the *Yoga-sastra*, or Sanchya school of Hindu philosophy, as to the supernatural effects attainable by learning or improvement of the mind. It is doubtful whether Confucius participated in the belief here implied; Chang-she, a commentator on the *Lun-yu*, states that the philosopher spoke with great caution of the causes of events and of futurity, deeming it proper that men should confine their inquiries to themselves.

felt in all the members of the body. But the man who has attained perfection feels beforehand the calamity or the felicity which is to happen; he foresees good and evil, therein resembling a *shin* (genius or spirit).

Chap. XXV.—This perfection is its own achievement, and this rule, the rule of itself. Perfection is the end and the beginning of all things (*i. e.* heaven, earth, and man); without perfection, they could not exist: therefore it is that the wise man attaches so much importance to it. The truly-perfect man does not confine himself to his own perfection; he seeks also that of the universe. To carry oneself to perfection, is the effect of goodness; to carry other things, is the effect of wisdom. These are the natural virtues, the rule of our interior and exterior relations: conformably to this we direct our actions, according to circumstances.

Chap. XXVI.—Thus, he who has attained the height of perfection never relaxes; not relaxing, his virtue is durable; being durable, it is manifest; being manifest, it extends afar off; extended afar, it is great and profound; being profound and great, it is sublime and brilliant. Being great and profound, it sustains the universe; being sublime and brilliant, it protects it; being extended and durable, it conducts it to perfection. Being great and profound, it may be compared to earth; being sublime and sparkling, it may be compared to heaven; being extended and durable, it is without limits. Being such, it manifests itself without being seen; it changes hearts without moving itself; it arrives at perfection without acting. The law of heaven and earth may be expressed in one word: its agency in the production of things is not double; but its manner of giving being to things is incomprehensible. The way of heaven and earth is vast, profound, sublime, brilliant, extended, durable. At present, the heaven we see is a spark of shining light. If we regard its immense extent, the sun, the moon, the stars, the planets suspended there; the universe is enveloped with it. This globe is but a handful of earth; but if we regard its breadth and depth, it sustains the mountain Hwa-yo,* without being oppressed thereby; it contains rivers and seas, without being overflowed therewith; it supports all things that form the world. This mountain, which is but a fragment of rock, if we regard its breadth and height, gives birth to plants and trees, lodges birds and quadrupeds, produces in its entrails mines and precious stones. This mass is, as it were, to be held in the palm of the hand; but if we regard its immense abysses, enormous tortoises (*yuen*), crocodiles (*tŏ*), hydras (*keaou*), dragons (*lung*),† fish, and turtle live there; and rich treasures thence derive their birth. The Book of Poetry (*She-king*) says:—

> The power of the supreme heaven is constant and without limit;

that is, thence it is worthy of the name of heaven:—

> How should not have been manifest
> The virtue of Wan-wang, which was spotless!

that is, what made Wan-wang be truly himself was, that the purity of his virtue was not interrupted, like that of heaven.

Chap. XXVIII.—How great is the way (*taou*) of the holy man! It is like the ocean; it produces and preserves all things; its sublimity touches the heavens. How great and how rich (or redundant) it is! It comprehends the three hundred ceremonies of the first order (*Le-e*, mourning, sacrifices, &c.), and

* In Shan-se, one of the five mountains on which the ancients offered sacrifices to the Shang-te.

† Chinese authors describe the dragon as an animal with the horns of a stag, the ears of an ox, the head of a camel, the neck of a serpent, the feet of a tiger, the claws of a vulture, and the scales of a fish. The conspicuous place which the dragon holds in Chinese mythology, is probably referable to the ancient worship of serpents traceable in every part of the world.

the three thousand inferior rites (*Wei-e*, politeness, the proper manner of saluting, &c.). We want (or expect) a man who shall be such that he can follow this way. For it is said that, if we be not endowed with supreme virtue, we cannot attain the summit of the way (*taou*). This is why the wise man esteems the law, or natural virtue, which leads him to science, or acquired virtue. Having attained that which is broad and vast, he suffers not that to escape which is subtle and concealed; having attained that which is all-sublime and all-brilliant, he pursues the way of the invariable mean: he studies ancient precepts and understands modern; he attaches importance to that which is grave, and prizes ceremonies greatly. Thus, placed in a superior rank, he is not arrogant; in an inferior station, he is not rebellious. If the kingdom be well-governed (has laws), his words suffice to advance him; if the kingdom be ill-governed (without laws), his silence will suffice to ensure him safety. The Book of Poetry (*She-king*) says:—

> ——— enlightened and prudent,
> He (Chung-shan-foo) owes his safety to his qualities.

This refers to what has been already said.

Chap. XXVIII.—Kung-tze said: "The ignorant man, who loves to use his own judgment; the low man, who arrogates to himself what does not belong to him; the modern, who wishes (indiscreetly) to re-establish ancient customs, and the like to these, prepare great misfortunes for themselves. Unless emperor, it is the province of none to imagine ceremonies, to fix new measures (or costumes, carriages, &c.), or correct characters.* The imperial chariots still follow the same tracks; books are written with the same characters, and manners are the same. Those who possess the dignity of the ancient emperors, without their virtues, ought in no respect to innovate upon ceremonies and music; and those who possess their virtues, and not their rank, ought as little to innovate upon music and ceremonies." Kung-tsze said: "I think with pleasure of (or extol) the usages of the dynasty of the Heas; but the little kingdom of Khe † is but an insufficient relic (or pledge). I have studied the usages of the dynasty of Yen, and there remains no traces of it but in the principality of Sung ‡ I have studied the usages of the dynasty of the Chows, and as they are now in vigour, these are the usages I have to follow."

Chap. XXIX.—There are three things of great importance in the government of the empire, and those (who observe them) will commit few faults.§ Many excellent laws which the ancients had established, or superior men had proposed, want authenticity; they cannot, therefore, obtain confidence, and the people follow them not. Excellent laws, proposed by a wise man of in-

* In order to understand the importance of this remark of Confucius, it is necessary to call to mind the state of China in his time. The imperial dynasty of the Chows was then reduced, and possessed but a very limited territory; the rest of the empire was divided amongst a vast number of provincial chiefs or princes, who, though formerly vassals of the Chows, had begun to throw off the yoke, and were almost continually at war, in order to destroy each other and to obtain the empire. In this state of things, Confucius, who was born a subject of one of these princes, beheld with sorrow that each of them altered the imperial ceremonies, under the pretext of correcting or restoring ancient customs, and composed characters at his pleasure: he considered justly that all these measures might prove an additional obstacle to the union of the empire under one prince, which could alone arrest the anarchy and confusion which desolated China.

† A little kingdom in the modern province of Ho-nan, given to a prince of the family of the great Yu, by Woo-wang, when the latter obtained the empire. This was the sole relic of the family of the Heas.

‡ Another kingdom in the same province, given by the Emperor Ching-wang to a brother of Cheon-sin, the last emperor of the Shang dynasty.

§ These three things, which are not mentioned in the text, according to the commentators, are the establishment of ceremonies, the invention of instruments for their use and purpose, and the correction of the characters. These three things require three others, namely, the possession of virtue, the enjoyment of dignity (that is, being emperor), and having regard to times and circumstances.

ferior rank, want authority; they do not obtain confidence, and the people follow them not. Hence a good prince lays the foundation of his conduct in himself; he establishes it amongst the people by the force of his own example; he regulates himself, but without obstinacy, after (the example of) the kings who founded the first three dynasties; he governs his actions, without hesitation, by the heavens and the earth; he regulates himself according to the spirits, and he finds no subject of doubt, nor experiences any inquietude, in the expectation of the holy man who is to come at the end of ages (*pe-she*, a hundred generations).* Regulating himself according to the spirits, without any ground of doubt, he knows heaven; waiting without impatience the holy man who is to come at the end of ages, he knows mankind. Thus, the movements of a great prince ought to be the law of the empire; his actions ought to be its rule, his words ought to be its model, from generation to generation; then those who are at a distance from him will sigh for him, and those who are near him will not be injured by him. The Book of Poetry (*She-king*) says:—

> Should he (the emperor) be afar off, no one hates him;
> Should he be near, there is none whom he injures.
> Yes, incessantly, day and night,
> He is the object of eternal praises.

There is no great prince who will not thus acquire a rapid glory in the empire.

Chap. XXX.—The philosopher (Confucius) recalled the remote times of Yaou and Shan; but he praised the nearer times of Wan and Woo; he imitated the eternal heaven, on the one hand, and on the other, he accommodated himself to the variations of earth and water. Thus therefore it is, that there is nothing which the earth does not contain and support; that heaven does not cover and envelope; it is thus that the four seasons succeed each other in turn, and that the sun and moon alternately shine. All things, produced together, do not injure one another; the simultaneous course of the seasons and stars do not counteract each other. A limited or confined virtue is like the current of a river; a great virtue is like the immense march of the universe. It is by these virtues that the heaven and earth are great.

Chap. XXXI.—There is but one holy man in the universe, who could comprehend, enlighten, penetrate, know, and suffice for governing; whose magnanimity, liberality, affability, goodness, could conciliate all men; whose energy, courage, strength, and courtesy could suffice for command; whose purity, gravity, sagacity, rectitude, could suffice for attracting respect; whose eloquence, regularity, attention, exactitude, could suffice to discern all things. His vast and comprehensive mind is a deep source of things, which appear each in its proper season. Vast and extensive as the heavens, profound as the deep itself, the people, when he shews himself, cannot fail to respect him; if he speaks, none will distrust what he says; if he acts, none will refuse to applaud him. Thus, his name and his renown will soon overrun the empire, and diffuse themselves even amongst the barbarians of the south (*man*) and of the north (*me*), wherever ships and chariots can reach, or the power of man penetrate, in all parts covered by the heavens and supported by the

* This is one of many expressions made by or imputed to Confucius, which seem to refer to the advent of our Saviour.—See *Notices des MSS. du Roi*, t. x. p. 414, and *As. Journ.* for May 1834.

The commentators explain the four things, which must concur to form the sage, thus: *khao*, rule of conduct taken from the ancients; *këen*, conformity with heaven and earth; *che*, or the testimony derived from spirits; and *sze*, the expectation of the coming of the holy man, of whom the gloss says, "a clear idea can with difficulty be formed:" or as, in our phraseology, we should say, the requisites are, the example of the ancients, the love of order, the testimony of superhuman beings, and revelation.

earth, illuminated by the sun and moon and fertilized by the dew and mists. All beings, that have blood and breath, will love and honour him, and he may be compared to the heaven itself.*

Chap. XXXII.—There is, in the universe, only he, who has attained the summit of perfection, who can discover and explain entirely the great web (or texture) of the universe,† establish its grand principle, and understand the productions (or creation) and preservation (or conservation) of the heaven and the earth: in him there is sufficient for all this. His benevolence is perfect, his depth is like the abyss, his vast extent like the heaven. But unless he be truly intelligent, enlightened, holy, wise, and carry the celestial virtues‡ to the highest point, who could ever know them?

Chap. XXXIII.—The Book of Poetry (*She-king*) says:

> She (a queen of Wei) covered her embroidered robe with a coarse outer habit,
> Detesting the luxury and splendour of her ornaments.

Thus the virtue of the wise man loves to conceal itself, but it shines forth daily; the specious qualities of the vulgar man are ostentatious, and they daily diminish. The virtue of the wise man is simple and not fastidious; measured but agreeable; grave and regular. He who knows how to approach that which is remote, who knows the origin of the laws, who can grasp subtle things, could enter the way of virtue. The Book of Poetry (*She-king*) says:—

> Although hidden in a deep place, (the fish) can perceive itself.

In like manner, if the wise man, scrupulously examining his heart, discovers no stain there, there is nothing in his heart which he ought to be ashamed of; what the wise man himself cannot perceive, is there a single man who can perceive? The Book of Poetry says:—

> Be attentive even to your own house;
> Let there be nothing, even under your own roof, for which you can blush.

Thus the wise man is respected when he does not act, and sincere even when he is silent. The Book of Poetry says:—

> He who presides at a ceremony without having occasion to speak,
> Conducts himself so that, during the time of sacrifice, there is no dispute.

In like manner, the wise man, without giving rewards, animates the people by his example; without shewing anger, he is feared by the people more than axes and *yuei* (a kind of axe). The Book of Poetry says:—

> A single hidden virtue is the model of a hundred vassals.

Thus, a good king, who firmly cultivates virtue, by that alone gives peace to the empire. The Book of Poetry says:—

> I love that bright virtue,
> Which does not manifest itself in grand words.

Kung-tsze said: "Words and a (mere) semblance of virtue, have the smallest effect in the conversion of the people." The Book of Poetry says:—

> Virtue is something as fine as a hair;

But a hair might still be compared to something:

> Virtue is a celestial thing;
> It has neither sound, nor odour.

And this is its sublimity.

* The whole of this eloquent and curious passage will bear application to the expected saint, as well as to the holy man *par excellence*.

† Understood, by commentators, in a moral sense, for the five duties of man, *i.e.* morals.

‡ The celestial virtues are piety, justice, urbanity, and prudence.

HINTS ON INDIA REFORM.

No. III.

Courts of Conciliation.—The lawyers threaten to overrun India, in the course of time, as they have every country where they once got footing. This will be of all pests the most dreadful, and all possible measures should be adopted to prevent their increase. Men want houses, though they do not want them eaten up by rats; so must there be law, though men do not therefore require to be devoured by lawyers. I know no means better adapted for insuring a reasonable portion of justice to litigants, and for preventing the unbounded power of lawyers, than the establishment of courts of conciliation, after the Spanish fashion—a fashion which has, most happily for the people, been imitated in Mexico. By an article of the Mexican constitution, "no one shall be deprived of the right to terminate a suit by arbitration in any stage of the proceedings, nor shall be allowed to commence an action without having had recourse, previously, to the judgment of conciliation." Now, this judgment of conciliation prohibited any two parties from commencing a law-suit unless they were provided with a certificate from a constitutional alcade (an officer who is not a lawyer) stating that a judgment by conciliation had been tried before him in vain. No institution can, I conceive, be more adapted than this to the simplicity of Hindu manners, none more economical to the English Government, none more utterly subversive of the intrigues and chicanery of lawyers. Thinking that it needs no further argument or recommendation, I leave it, as a hint, from which to work out a great good.

Weights and Measures.—In these, as in monies and language, utter confusion and absence of generalization: each province has its own. The *seer* in one district implies so much, in another a very different quantity,—still going by the same name. The *mun*, or maund, is in one place double what it is in another. This of necessity entails great trouble and hardship on the trader, and leads to imposition without end. In these matters, France is to be copied, and a uniform system, based on decimals, to be established for the whole of India. The mother-country possesses nothing sufficiently good in this way to deserve introduction there; therefore, the names of the principal weights and measures might still be preserved, though with an altered value. A committee from the different presidencies might be appointed to effect this, and bring it into operation, after a reasonable time allowed for the natives to become familiar with it. Collectors of districts, or judges of zillah courts, to be furnished with the standards, and all makers of weights and measures to be licensed by one or the other authority, and to be accountable for their work produced. This would, in an effectual way, put an end to the abominable frauds now practised.

R. Paternoster.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. XI.—Shops and Shopping.

The attentions and flattery, which ladies, who possess any claims to admiration, receive in India, must be exceedingly gratifying to those who are consoled by such homage for the loss, or rather the curtailment, of one of the most delightful recreations of the sex, namely *shopping*. In many parts of the upper provinces, years may elapse without affording an opportunity for the purchase of a single European article, excepting by commission. Friends at some distant station must be applied to, and should the supply of goods not be very superabundant, the refuse of the box-wallah's stores are rummaged over, and the purchaser must take what she can get and be thankful. Remote inland stations are very rarely visited by travelling merchants, who are afraid of incurring the expense of the conveyance of their goods upon an uncertainty, and thus trade is wholly confined to native dealers, a solitary box-wallah making his appearance occasionally, and asking upon his arrival such an extravagant price for his merchandize, as to render their purchase almost out of the question. Europeans are expected to pay exorbitantly for the products of their own country when the supply is scanty, and ladies have often the mortification of seeing an article, for which a very fair price has been refused, figuring on the person of one of their attendants, who has got it for next to nothing. Stations on the river are better supplied; few boats come up without bringing some small investment, by which the *dandies* (boatmen) hope to increase the profits of their voyage, and European shopkeepers frequently engage a budgerow, freighting the vessel with all sorts of articles for which there is any demand. Upon their arrival at the ghaut, they send a catalogue round to the different resident families, with the prices affixed, and too frequently a tantalizing notice, "all sold," against the items most in request. The joy, with which the arrival of any long-desired object is hailed, of which the attainment was nearly hopeless, is great. Ladies' slippers, especially of European manufacture, which happen to fit, seem like a blessing sent from heaven, after having gone almost barefoot in the soft, ill-shaped, spongy-soled shoes, of native construction. Even Chinese Crispins, though they are by far the best to be found in India, and bear a very high reputation, do not supply their fair customers with those Cinderella-like shoes, which alone are fitted for delicate feet. The upper portion may be constructed of beautiful and appropriate materials, satin or prunella, but there is always a falling off in the soles, which are made of leather not sufficiently tanned, while the heels are never properly stiffened. Native shoe-makers succeed better with gentlemen's boots, &c., those from Europe soon becoming too hard to be wearable. The happiest efforts of Hoby must be discarded for a base imitation, which has the merit of being more comfortable and better suited to the climate. A wide street in Calcutta, called the Cossitollah, is almost filled with the shops of Chinese shoe-makers, who make satin slippers, to order, at four shillings a-pair, and prunella or jean for three. It seems a thriving trade, their operatives being always well dressed in the costume of their country, wearing upper garments of silk when they walk abroad, or repair to European houses to take orders and measures. Some of the native shoes are very handsome, but they can only be worn by foreign residents as slippers when in their dressing gowns, the heel though it may be raised at pleasure is laid down across the inner part of the sole, the points are peaked, and turned up, and the whole is stiffened

with embroidery, beneath which a very small portion of the cloth or velvet composing the shoe is to be seen.

The only shops in Calcutta, which make much shew on the outside, are those of the chemists and druggists, who bring all the London passion for display to a foreign country; they exhibit splendid and appropriate fronts duly embellished with those crystal vases, in which gems of the most brilliant dye appear to be melted. They are flourishing concerns, and the establishment of manufactories of soda-water has added not a little to their profits. Until of late years, this refreshing beverage, which forms one of the greatest luxuries in a tropical climate, was imported from Europe and sold at a very high price; there is now a large establishment at Futtyghur, which sends out supplies all over the country. An officer, having a high command at the time that Java was taken from the Dutch, found a mineral spring upon the island of bright sparkling bubbling water, as delicious and refreshing as that which, when bottled and stamped with the seal of the Duke of Nassau, travels to every quarter of the globe. He instantly made the discovery known to the captain of a trader, who freighted his vessel with it for the Calcutta market, where it obtained a rapid sale; but it does not appear that any permanent advantage was derived from this event, or that the Dutch government were aware of the existence of this fountain, which springs in the midst of a thick forest, and is in all probability only the resort of the poor natives in its vicinity.

The European jewellers' shops in Calcutta are large and handsome; they do not make any shew on the outside, but the interiors are splendid; the pavement of one or two is of marble, and the glass cases on the various counters display a tempting variety of glittering treasures; diamonds of the first water, pearls of price, with every precious stone that can be named in rich profusion. The setting of these gems is exceedingly beautiful, and according to the most fashionable patterns of London or Paris, neither of those places boasting a more superb assortment; but the prices are so ruinous, that it is wonderful where sufficient custom can be obtained to support establishments of the kind, of which there are at least four, in addition to the vast number of native artizans, who are not only exclusively employed by their own countrymen, but do a great deal of work for Europeans. Nothing could be more unconscionable than the profits which English jewellers sought and obtained for their goods in those days in which wealth flowed into Calcutta from many sources now cut off. Hitherto, the European shop-keepers of Calcutta have transacted business in the most arbitrary manner, according to their own devices, without any reference to the regulations of trade at home. They have had no competition to dread excepting with the natives, whose retail business, though extensive, has been carried on in a silent, unostentatious manner. Formerly, an idea was entertained that European goods could only be obtained in perfection from European dealers; but this notion is now exploded, and it will be seen, in the course of these remarks, that the shopkeepers of both countries obtain their supplies from the self-same sources. It is the policy of Europeans to cast a stigma on their native competitors; for, living at an expensive rate, they are obliged to charge enormously for their commodities, while the humbler-minded native, whose whole establishment is maintained at a very small cost, is enabled to sell at a fair profit. In their anxiety to secure the genuine productions of Hoffman, or some other noted London trader, families have sent to their accredited agents in Calcutta, paying of course the highest price, and have afterwards discovered that the vender, being out of the article, has kept the messenger waiting, while he despatched one

of his own people to the bazaar, where it was to be had for about a fifth part of the money put down to their account. Fortunes, however, are not accumulated in the rapid manner which might be surmised from the immense profits thus obtained; the goose is too often killed for the sake of its golden eggs, and customers are driven away in disgust by some piece of rapacity practised upon them. The princely style of living, also, affected by Calcutta shopkeepers, forms another drawback; they spend nearly as much as they gain, there being little or no difference between the establishment of a first-rate tradesman, and that of a civil servant; the modest few, who are content to occupy their houses of business, and who do not display close carriages and services of plate until they have realized sufficient capital for the indulgence of such luxuries, must inevitably acquire considerable wealth; at least the opportunity has been afforded under the old regime. But the stern necessity for retrenchment felt by so large a portion of the community, and the paralyzation of trade consequent on the late failures, together with the host of adventurers, which the alteration of the East-India Company's charter will in all probability send out, cannot fail to effect a striking change in the mercantile classes of Calcutta.

Next to the jewellers' shops, the most magnificent establishment in the city is that of the principal bookseller; there are others of inferior note, which have circulating libraries attached to them; but the splendid scale of this literary emporium, and the elegance of its arrangements, place it far above all its competitors. The profit obtained upon books is more moderate than that of any other European commodity, the retail prices being entirely regulated by those of the London market; rupees are reckoned for shillings; a book which is sold at the publishers at home for a pound, is charged at twenty rupees in Calcutta; and, considering the cost of freight and insurance, the perishable nature of the commodity, and the very great care requisite to secure both leaves and binding from being injured by damp, or devoured by insects, the price cannot be considered high. Books intended for sale must be carefully taken down from the shelf and wiped every day, and not only the outside, but the interior also, must be examined; a work of time which, in a large establishment, will occupy a great number of servants. The warping of splendid bindings in hot weather, and the rusts and mildews of the rainy season, must be taken into account, while, the white ants being no respectors of engravings, notwithstanding the greatest care, a *hiatus* will sometimes be visible in the centre of some superb specimen of art from the *burin* of Finden, Heath, or others of equal celebrity. The most expensive standard works are always procurable at this establishment, and though it may be cheaper to literary clubs and book societies to import their own supplies from London, so much must be left to the discretion of the agent employed, and, in the trade, there is such great temptation to get rid of unsaleable volumes, that, in the end, little saving is effected. Immense consignments of books sometimes come out to Calcutta, through different mercantile houses, which are sold by auction, and are often knocked down for a mere trifle. American editions of works of eminence also find their way into the market at a very cheap rate, and those who are content with bad paper, worse printing, and innumerable typographical errors, may furnish a library of the best authors at a small expense. The way in which a fashionable novel is got up is of little importance out of London, where an inelegant appearance would condemn the ablest production of the day; but in works of science, and those intended for the diffusion of useful knowledge, the mistakes and misprints, which are of con-

stant occurrence in the American editions, may produce mischievous consequences. It is only the inhabitants of Calcutta, or its occasional residents, who can be benefited by the shoal of books brought upon the coast by a fleet more than ordinarily freighted with literary merchandize. The supply at outstations never is superabundant; it is only in such places as Meerut and Cawnpore, that booksellers' shops are to be found, and their catalogues are exceedingly scanty, people generally preferring to send to Calcutta than to take the chance of what may be obtained from a shop-keeper, who has not sufficient custom to lay in an extensive stock. At the Cape of Good Hope, the beach is said sometimes to be literally strewed with novels; an occurrence which takes place upon the wreck of a ship freighted from the warehouses of Paternoster Row; and certainly, in the streets of Calcutta, those who run may read, for books are thrust into the palanquin-doors, or the windows of a carriage, with the pertinacity of the Jews of London, by natives, who make a point of presenting the title-pages and the engravings upside down. Some of these books seem to be worthy of the Minerva press in its worst days, and it is rather curious, that novels, which are never heard of in England, half-bound in the common pale blue covers so long exploded, and which do not figure in any of the advertisements ostentatiously put forth on the wrappers of magazines, &c., are hawked about in the highways and byeways of Calcutta; and, as they are not expressly intended for foreign markets, it must be presumed, though the fact appears doubtful, that there is some sale for them at home, and that "Mysterious Involvements," "Errors of the Imagination," and "Delicate Dilemmas," still find supporters amongst the twaddlers of both sexes.

Though the jewellers must be styled the ruination shops of Calcutta, the establishment of Messrs. Tulloh and Co. may be called the Howell and James of the city of palaces. It is seldom without a vast concourse of carriages at the door, and the attractions within are of a superior order. On the ground-floor, a large but by no means handsome hall is set apart for auctions; a pulpit is erected in the centre, and every description of property (houses, horses, carriages, &c. down to thimbles and needles) comes under the hammer in the course of a short time; sales of all kinds being very frequent. The auction-room is accessible to males alone; it is open to the entrance-hall, but should a lady wander by mistake into the forbidden precincts, she becomes the talk of Calcutta; it is an act of *griffinism*, which strikes the whole community with astonishment and horror. A broad flight of stairs leads to a suite of apartments above, in which there is a multifarious assortment of merchandize, oddly enough contrasted, the merest trumpery being often placed in juxtaposition with articles of great value. The walls are hung with framed engravings, many of them from plates nearly worn out, intermixed with others of a superior description, and a few bad paintings, an accurate knowledge of the art being confined to a very small number of persons, and the worst specimens having as good a chance, especially with the natives, of procuring purchasers, as those of a higher order. The tables and counters are covered with glass cases, containing various kinds of British and foreign *bijouterie;* others support immense quantities of China and glass, lamps, lustres, and mirrors; there are quantities of silk mercery and linen drapery, and upholstery of all sorts. At one time, a tempting collection of furniture *en suite*, fitted for a boudoir, was displayed in these ware-rooms, which would have formed an appropriate decoration for the most *recherché* cabinet of the fairest queen in the world. It consisted of a work, sopha, and circular table, six chairs, and a couch of the

beautiful black lacker, which even Chinese art cannot imitate. The landscapes were of the richest and most splendid enamel, and the cushions and draperies of pale green damask. They had been made in Japan, to order, from drawings or models sent from Calcutta, and were therefore of the most fashionable and approved form. The gentleman, who had despatched this splendid commission, did not live to see it completed, and it was consigned by his executors to Messrs. Tulloh and Co., to be sold for the benefit of the estate. Many bright eyes were directed towards these elegant decorations, although the circumstance of their not being of European manufacture lessened their value in the estimation of the greater number of gazers, who would have preferred glittering trumpery from France. The expense rendered a speculation for the English market rather hazardous; the price of each chair was four pounds, which, together with the freight and the *ad valorem* duty imposed at the Custom-house of London, would have rendered it too costly for a fair chance of profit. Stuffed Chinese birds, beautifully arranged in glass cases, are amongst the rarities of Messrs. Tulloh's emporium; these were reckoned cheap at fifty pounds a case, and in all probability found purchasers in the captains of trading-vessels. Native sircars, who speak English, attend to acquaint the visitors with the different prices of the articles; but there are no chairs for the accommodation of the ladies, who in the hottest weather must either walk about, stand, or sink exhausted upon the stairs. Large consignments of goods to be sold by auction, upon some future day, are frequently exhibited; but ladies, however anxious they may be to become purchasers, are not permitted to select any of the lots at a fair price, although the sale may be so peremptory as to amount almost to giving them away: such is the despotism of custom at Calcutta! Flaming advertisements, which put the ornate and elaborate productions of George Robins to shame, draw crowds of carriages to Tulloh's rooms, and great is the disappointment of the fair visitants, when, as it frequently happens, they see the old remembered articles in their accustomed places, as well known as the Ochterlony monument, with as little chance of ever being removed from their site. No abatement whatever is made in the price, in consequence of the dilapidations which time may have occasioned; bargains are only to be procured at auctions, and the stock remains on hand during time immemorial, while newer and more fashionable importations, of the same nature, are knocked down to the highest bidder for any thing they will fetch. Mackenzie and Lyall, and Leyburn and Co., have establishments similar to that of Messrs. Tullohs, but neither so extensive nor so splendid. The sircars in attendance,—fine gentlemen, profusely arrayed in white muslin, and evidently fattening upon their profits,—assume a cavalier air and seem to take any disparagement of their employers' goods in high dudgeon. Auction-rooms are attached to the premises of both these parties, and all the heads of the establishments are expected to officiate in turn. This is a *sine quá non*, and many gentlemen, who would otherwise have devoted their time and property to mercantile pursuits, have been prevented from entering into a partnership with these firms, in consequence of the unpleasant nature of the duties. According to the old system, an auctioneer, however respectable his connexions might be, and whatever his previous rank, was not admitted into society. The rigid exclusiveness of etiquette has somewhat relaxed in the present day, and military and civil servants do not object to meet at other houses, or receive at their own, those persons who were formerly considered to be quite beyond the pale. Still the ascent of the rostrum is considered to entail the loss of caste, and it is supposed that the rigid enforcement of the

rule is made to preserve equality amongst the partners of the establishment, who are all rendered equally unpresentable at the vice-regal court.

Besides the quantity of goods daily disposed of at auctions, there are vast accumulations, which seem to be utterly forgotten, in the godowns or warehouses belonging to every merchant. The terms applied to these receptacles, is a corruption of the Malay word *Gadong*. The ransacking of the vaults and store-places of Calcutta, and the discovery of all the strange things which the rats and white-ants have left unconsumed, would be an amusing employment. What a quantity of forgotten lumber would see the light! patent lever fids, and other vaunted inventions, equally at a discount, lie mouldering in these recesses with things of greater value and utility, crates of china and glass, hard-ware, perfumery, &c., &c. Perhaps, in no other place are there such numerous commodities put out of sight, and totally out of memory, as at Calcutta. The consignees, who have failed to dispose of goods according to their invoice prices, and who have not received instructions to sell them by auction, allow them to choke up their warehouses without an effort for their rescue from oblivion. All that is perishable is, of course, speedily demolished; a destiny little anticipated by the sanguine speculator, who perchance hoped to lay the foundation of his wealth in the Calcutta market.

Though this market is sometimes overstocked with the luxuries of the table, yet as the "eaters of ham and the eaters of jam," as the European community have been styled by a witty writer in the *Bengal Annual*, are insatiate in their demand for the sweet and savoury importations from oil, pickle, and confectionary-shops, they form the safest investment. Upon the arrival of a ship freighted with preserved salmon, lobsters, oysters, herrings, and other exotic fish, hams, rein-deer tongues, liqueurs, dried fruits, and a long list of foreign dainties, the wholesale purchaser, anxious to sell them in their freshest and purest state, usually puts forth a series of advertisements, in which the art of puffing is carried to its fullest extent. Nothing is too absurd to be printed in the Calcutta newspapers; the vauntings of Day and Martin must hide their diminished heads before those which figure in our eastern periodicals. Numerous pens are engaged in the composition; the young men in the "Buildings," the grand patronizers of tiffins and suppers, frequently lending their assistance at a sounding paragraph, and encouraging the perpetration of divers execrable jokes, and familiar invitations in the worst taste imaginable. Cheese, in these shops, is sold for three-shillings a-pound; ham frequently at four, and every thing else in proportion.

Happily, the economical part of society may furnish their tables at a cheaper rate. The native bazaars of Calcutta, in which European goods are sold, though not very tempting in appearance, are well stocked. They consist of a collection of narrow streets, furnished with shops on either side, some of which have shew-rooms on the upper floor, but all darker, dirtier, and more slovenly than those in the fashionable quarters of the city. The *Soodagurs*, fat, sleek, well-dressed men, clad in white muslin, and having the mark of their caste (if Hindoos) painted in gold upon the forehead and down the nose, stand at their doors, inviting customers to enter. Capital bargains are to be obtained by those who are willing to encounter the heat, fatigue, and abominations which beset their path. It is not, however, necessary to inspect these districts in person, as a sircar may be employed, or samples of the goods sent for. The millinery exhibited in these places is absolutely startling, and people are puzzled to guess how it can ever be disposed of; but this mystery is solved by an apparition not unfrequent, a half (or rather whole) caste female,—for many of

the Portuguese are blacker than the natives,—belonging to the lower ranks, attired in the European costume. No Christian of European descent, however remote, ever wears a native dress. Rich Indo-British ladies attire themselves in the latest and newest fashions of London and Paris, greatly to their disadvantage, since the Hindoostanee costume is so much more becoming to the dark countenances and pliant figures of Eastern beauties: those of an inferior class content themselves with habiliments less in vogue, caring little about the date of their construction, provided the style be European. At native festivals, the wives of Portuguese drummers, and other functionaries of equal rank, are to be seen amid the crowd, arrayed in gowns of blue satin, or pink crape, fantastically trimmed; with satin slippers on their feet, their hair full-dressed, and an umbrella carried over their heads by some ragged servant, making altogether an appearance not very unlike that of Maid Marian on May-day. To these ladies, in process of time, are consigned the blonde lace, or silver lama dresses, to which, on their first arrival in India, so exorbitant a price was affixed, that nobody could venture to become a purchaser; after displaying themselves for years in a glass case at Leyburn's, they suddenly disappear, remaining in the deepest oblivion, until some lucky box-wallah procures a customer unacquainted with the changes which have taken place in the London fashions since the period of their debût from the *boutique* of a first-rate professor. Amidst an intolerable quantity of rubbish, articles of value may be picked out; the piece-goods are equal to those which are obtainable in magazines of higher pretensions, and the hams, cheeses, oil-man's stores, &c. are of the best quality, and furniture, palanquins, in short all the necessaries and conveniencies of life, are to be found at these bazaars. The shop-keepers are, for the most part, very rich native settlers in Calcutta, having derived more benefit from the increasing opulence of the city, than any other class of its inhabitants: the greater part of the wealth flows through their hands. Having large capitals, they are enabled to purchase the whole of a captain's investments direct from the ship; the principal European establishments do the same, putting about twenty per cent. upon the original price. Many of an inferior class, having no ready-money, are obliged to go into the China bazaar, and buy from the natives (perhaps upon credit) those European commodities they are unable to procure at first-hand; yet these men live in the same style as the large capitalists, driving about in the streets in buggies, and disdaining the thrift and economy which their brethren at home are compelled to practise.

Under the British Government, the Mussulmans or Hindoos, who have accumulated property, are not afraid of making a display of it in their shops or warehouses; destitute of those apprehensions which, in the days of anarchy and despotism, embittered the enjoyment of riches, they pursue their avocations with a keenness and avidity which bid defiance to all rival efforts. Ready-money customers do well to make their purchases of persons willing to sell at a fair profit; but there is some danger in getting into debt, or borrowing largely from a Hindoo. The Jews, a class of persons, with whom, in other places, pecuniary dealings are to be dreaded, form in Calcutta so small a portion of the community as scarcely to be worth naming. They have little chance against the sircars, banyans, and money-changers professing Hindooism, whose usurious practices far exceed any thing related of the scattered tribes of Israel.

Shops at up-country stations, without being half so well supplied, are generally ten times dearer than those of Calcutta. Raspberry jam, the preserve

most in request at an Indian table, bears a most preposterous price; a jar, which is sold in London for about four shillings, will cost twenty-four, and can never be purchased for less than sixteen. The charge at Cawnpore for half a pint of salad-oil is six shillings, and in a camp, a two-pound square jar of pickles, and a pine cheese, have sold for three pounds each: an act of extravagance in the consumer which is without any excuse, the native pickles being infinitely superior to those brought from England, and the Hissar cheeses of far better quality than the importations, which are always either dry or rancid.

There are at least half-a-dozen French and English milliners of note settled in Calcutta, some of whom make regular voyages to Paris and London, for the purchase of their own investments. The displays of their shew-rooms materially depend upon the shipping arrivals; sometimes there is a "beggarly account of empty boxes," and at others the different apartments are replete with temptations. The high rents of houses, in good situations, in Calcutta, and the necessity of keeping large establishments of servants, preclude the possibility of obtaining goods of any kind, at these fashionable marts, at low prices. The milliners of Calcutta seem to depend entirely upon supplies from Europe; they have never thought of enlisting Chinese manufactures into their service. Large importations of silks, satins, damasks, crapes, &c. arrive from Canton, and some of the higher orders of native merchants have pattern-books to shew, filled with the richest of these fabrics woven in the most exquisite patterns; but the ladies of Calcutta disdain to appear in dresses, which would be eagerly coveted by those of the great capitals of Europe. Chinese silks and satins are scarcely to be seen in any of the shops; if they should be wanted, they must be sought out like the Cashmeres, the Dacca muslins, and the Benares tissues, concealed from public view in chests and warehouses. At half the expense of their present apparel, the Calcutta belles might be more splendidly attired than any female community in the world; but the rage for European frippery is so great, that the most magnificent fabrics of the East would have no chance against a painted muslin. If these rich products were more seen, the purchase would be more highly appreciated; but the custom of the country, founded in all probability on the deleterious effects of the climate, forbids the outward shew which forms the characteristic, and the attraction also, of a London shop. The dampness of the atmosphere of Bengal is ruinous to every delicate article exposed to it, and the natives of India have not yet learned the methods by which careful English dealers preserve their stock from dust and dilapidation, nor can they acquire these arts from their European employers, who are in a great measure ignorant of the principles of trade, and are induced to become general dealers in consequence of finding it the most profitable speculation. The indolence occasioned by the heat is usually too great to admit of much personal superintendence; the details are left to native assistants, and, with very few exceptions, every kind of merchandize is huddled together in confusion, or arranged in the most tasteless manner.

The jewellers and the establishment of the leading bookseller have already been exempted from this charge, and the praise, which their respective owners merit, must be awarded to the European proprietors of a shop, the prettiest in Calcutta, devoted wholly to the sale of Chinese goods. There is a constant succession of new articles to be seen in this shop. Captains of traders and people desirous of sending presents to England, speedily sweeping away the whole stock; the goods are charged at about double the price for which

they may be purchased at Canton, but there are always many pretty things which come within the reach of humble purses, and the privilege of looking over some of the most beautiful specimens of human ingenuity is worth a few rupees. This shop, though not large, occupies a good situation upon the Esplanade; it is remarkably clean and cheerful, offering a striking contrast to the dens of dirt and darkness, which in many parts of the city look more like rat-holes than the emporiums of European goods. The door is generally thronged with carriages, and in the hot-season there is some difficulty in getting up to it; the *Garreewans*, or coachmen, of Calcutta, ignorant of the etiquette practised in England, do not draw off at the approach of another vehicle with a party to set down or take up. For want of some arrangement of this kind, there are perpetual contests for mastery, and timid people, or those who have a thin attendance of servants to clear the way, prefer walking a few yards to disputing possession with the carriage at the door. In narrow passages, equipages are obliged to drive away to make room for each other; but where space will permit, it seems a point of honour amongst the coachmen, to cause as much confusion and hubbub as possible. Every body drives on which side the road he pleases to take, either left or right; and considering the vast number of carriages, which assemble in the public places, it is wonderful how few accidents occur.

During the cold season, ladies may shop in Calcutta without any personal inconvenience, and many are not to be deterred by the heat from pursuing so favourite an amusement. The arrival of adventurers from France, who hire apartments for the display of their goods, is a great temptation to venture out; these people, who are anxious to get away again with the vessel which brought them, usually undersell the regular shop-keepers, disposing of the stock remaining on hand by public outcry, a favourite method all over India. Upon some of these occasions, amazing bargains are to be had, of which the natives usually avail themselves; boatmen and others upon the very smallest wages being enabled to make purchases, which they are certain of selling to advantage in the upper country, though at a hundred per cent. below the regular price. English captains of vessels have been known to open a warehouse on their own account, and to sell their investments by retail; but whether the experiment answered or failed, the example has not been generally followed. The first arrivals in the market, or those freighted with goods in demand, of course speedily get rid of their cargo; while the remainder are frequently compelled to make great sacrifices. The pale ale, so much in request at an Indian table, is often sold at a dead loss, and may be had occasionally in Calcutta at three or four rupees a-dozen to the consumer, but it is never procurable at the same comparative rate of cheapness in the Mofussil. Should the new steam-boats, which have been sent out from England, prove successful in the navigation of the Ganges to Allahabad or Cawnpore, vast additions and improvements will take place in the shops already established at those and the intermediate stations. The reduced rate of European goods, and the more general introduction of articles of native manufacture, will enable the British residents of India to live as well upon inferior allowances, as they were accustomed to do in the days of splendid incomes and profuse expenditure. Mango, coriander, hybiscus, guava, and various other jams and jellies, when prepared without an admixture of spice, are quite equal to the finest of Hoffman's fruits. Hams and bacon can be as well cured in India as in England; and the table at least may be independent of every European article excepting wine and beer.

All the musical instruments used in India are importations: as yet no manufactory of the kind has been ventured upon. Very few carriages are brought from England, there being a large coach-maker's establishment of great celebrity in Calcutta, besides others in different parts of the country; some maintained by Europeans, and others by natives, who work from the instructions of gentlemen, especially artillery and engineer officers, possessing amateur acquaintance with the art. All sorts of harness and saddlery have attained great perfection at Cawnpore, where the natives work upon leather with much success, producing such delicate articles as white kid gloves of a very fair quality; their saddles and bridles are exceedingly neat and elegant, and if not so durable as those of English make, are infinitely cheaper. The price of a hunting-saddle and bridle imported from England is twelve pounds, while those manufactured at Cawnpore may be had for one, equally good in appearance, though they probably will not last quite so long. The great demand for leather at Cawnpore has proved very fatal to troop-horses, and those of travellers proceeding to that station. The villages, at the distance of a march or two, are inhabited by gangs of miscreants, who do not hesitate to procure so lucrative an article of commerce by the most nefarious means. It is their custom to poison the wells, or otherwise to administer some deleterious mixture to the horses encamped in their neighbourhood. They either die immediately, or drop upon the road during their next day's march, and their skins are stripped off and sold at Cawnpore. It is seldom that a native of India can be detected in his knaveries. After many vain attempts to discover the perpetrators of these enormities, gentlemen who lost their horses came to a determination to defeat the projects of the wretches by whom they had been destroyed. Upon the death of any animal, they had it flayed instantly by their own people, and either carried away the skin or caused it to be burned upon the spot. This plan has at length proved effectual: the horse-killers, tired of their vain attempts to secure the object of their villainy, allow the most tempting studs to pass unmolested, the thanadars in the neighbourhood having received orders to warn all travellers of the danger, and to recommend them, in the event of any casualty amongst their cattle, not to leave the skin behind. There is an exceedingly good English coach-maker settled at Cawnpore, and very excellent and elegant carriages are made at Bareilly, a place famous for the beauty of its household furniture, which is painted and lackered with much taste, and in a peculiar manner.

"DARK WITH EXCESS OF LIGHT."*

"You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to Rabbi Joshuah, "that your God is every where, and boast that he resides amongst your nation. I should like to see him."—"God's presence is indeed every where," replied Joshuah, "but he cannot be seen; no mortal eye can behold his glory."—The emperor insisted. "Well," said Joshuah, "suppose we try to look first at one of his ambassadors?"—The emperor consented.—The Rabbi took him in the open air at noon-day, and bid him look at the sun in its meridian splendour.—"I cannot," said Trajan, "the light dazzles me."—"Thou art unable," said Joshuah, "to endure the light of one of his creatures, and canst thou expect to behold the resplendent glory of the Creator? Would not such a sight annihilate you!"

T. Cholin.

* From Hyman Hurwitz's *Hebrew Tales*, p. 84.

SYNONYMS AND ANALOGIES IN THE EAST AND WEST.*

From the earliest epoch of our acquaintance with Eastern literature, since the revival of learning in the West, it has been a fascinating occupation with philologists to endeavour to trace and establish affinities in language, manners and superstitions between the Asiatic nations and those of Europe. Repeated failures seem in no way to have chilled the ardour or checked the ingenuity of succeeding writers; the "slight, self-pleasing thread" has been spun anew; fresh theories have displaced the old, and it has become an amusement,—a kind of game of dominoes,—irresistibly seductive to the students of Eastern tongues especially, to pick out words and names of similar sound in different languages, and to arrange them in juxta-position. As a harmless way of killing time, this pursuit may not be very objectionable. It is only when the gleanings of lexicons and vocabularies are huddled together, and without cement made insecure foundations for theories, that any mischief is to be apprehended. These etymological fancies, in their most innocent forms, do, indeed, encroach too much upon the useful provinces of learning; they infest works intended to be depositaries of facts and useful materials, absolutely choaking with unreadable rubbish the Transactions and Proceedings of some of our learned societies.

Of all analogies, those of language are the most illusive. Nothing is impossible to a polyglottist. By the rejection or insertion of vowels, which are dealt with at pleasure as things of nought; by the premutation of consonants, the retrenchment of terminations, and the extraction of roots; by the help of sinæresis and diæresis, any desired result may be obtained: the sixteen syllable words of the Mexican tongue may be compared with the Chinese monosyllables, and *Teotlipalnemoanitloquenahuaque* can easily be shewn to be identical with *Fo*.

If we speak thus disparagingly of etymological inquiries, our censure is restricted to the abuse of them; let it not be inferred that we despise them altogether. Where such investigations are philosophically conducted by persons of cool judgment, who are profoundly versed in the languages compared, the results of their labours are often valuable. But still such evidence is essentially unsatisfactory in its nature, and should be used not as direct but as collateral proof. Where there is presumptive or probable evidence of relationship between two people, affinity of language may be appealed to in corroboration of the proof *aliunde*. And when we speak of affinity of language, we mean not accidental and often merely apparent resemblance in the sounds of certain words, but clear indication of similarity in the frame-work and grammatical structure of the tongues, demonstrating that they must have been derived from each other, or from one common origin. Identity of sound, in particular words, is almost nothing in the scale of evidence as to the identity of two languages, even if that iden-

* Oriental Fragments. By the author of the Hindu Pantheon. London, 1834. Smith, Elder, and Co. The Round Towers of Ireland; or the Mysteries of Freemasonry, of Sabaism, and of Buddhism, for the first time unveiled. By Henry O'Brien, Esq., A.B. London, 1834. Whitaker and Co., Dublin, Cumming.

tity could be well established; because, even compound sounds, and much more simple ones, are frequently traceable to causes which act uniformly amongst different people,—in respect to the large class of imitative sounds, for example; but it is only necessary to consider how variously the same groupe of Roman letters is pronounced by a Portuguese, a German, a Frenchman, and an Englishman, to discover the fallacy of deducing results from a comparison of isolated terms, represented by those letters, particularly where one of the languages compared is an Eastern dialect, all the sounds of which no European alphabet can accurately express.

In comparing customs and superstitions, there is less risk of being deceived, especially where the custom or practice be eccentric or unnatural. Yet, even here, many sources of illusion exist, in endeavouring to establish identity; and even where well established, and where the custom is ever so eccentric or unnatural, the proof of relationship between the people that practise it is by no means complete. Cannibalism and polyandry are, perhaps, extreme instances of customs apparently abhorrent to the human character universally; but they exist or have existed amongst nations, who cannot be suspected of being of the same origin, or, indeed, of any intercourse whatever with each other.

These remarks may be considered as an ominous introduction to the notice of the two works referred to in the first page of this article; one of which is chiefly an accumulation of evidence to show that "Sanskritisms" are to be found in the languages and proper names of Europe, Africa, and America, including Greece, England, Ireland, Scotland, Mexico, Peru, Australia, New Zealand, &c.; and that customs and superstitions common to the East and the West are innumerable. The other work is a bolder attempt to identify the ancient Irish with the ancient Persians, and to trace the language and superstitions of Ireland to a common origin with those of the East, particularly Buddhism and the Linga worship, of which the celebrated round towers are demonstrated to be symbols.

The work of Major Moor, although full of the fanciful, uncertain and sometimes improbable, analogies and affinities to which we have alluded, is by no means entirely of this character. He is a man of sense, reading, and reflection; he does not theorize in a dogmatical style; we have in his work no elaborate chain of proofs linked together by assumptions, the disbelief of which is punishable by anathema. He has thrown out, somewhat at random, an immense variety of examples, which he appears to have collected in India and at home, and which he presents to the world as materials from whence others may extract what they can; and it is impossible not to be struck with the singularity of some of the coincidences he has pointed out, especially in respect to customs and superstitions in the East and elsewhere. The manner, too, in which the book is written, which is light and easy, divests it of a somniferous tendency. We insert a few extracts, to shew his manner. Treating of Sanscrit names in Greece, he says:—

K—L, as a primitive sound, may manifestly be filled up variously; the results I maintain are, in an extensive variety of instances, but offspring of

the same parent, *Kal, Kol, Kul, Kil;* or slightly aspirated, *Khal, Khol,* &c. My notion is, that such root is in the idea of *Time;* in this sense are many derivatives, as I shall attempt to show. Next, that a large family of *fables* are thence sprung; some of whom are traceable in various ramifications and branches over distant countries, and people, and languages, surprisingly cognate, if not identical, from *Himalaya* to *Calabria;* though, of course, unequally distributed.

I shall proceed to endeavour to show that *India,* or some region far East, is the cradle of this race of words. And, finally, that the *Hindu* deity Siva, in his dark character of *Kala* or *Time,* is the Adam of this black family.

Without any pretension to being classed among those distinguished by the long names at the beginning of this article, I purpose to skim the surface of a certain line of literature; or, rather, to give the result of such skimming. In this I may not be very methodical in the arrangement, nor logical in my deductions; but shall take my assumed proofs as they rise—miscellaneously and discursively.

Not very many of my readers may, I fear, be disposed to consider this branch of literature—conjectural etymology—very attractive. But, saving their presence, it is not without its importance. In tracing language to its early day, you so trace man. The investigation of his most universal and distinguishing attribute of speech is, in fact, tracing him through all his geographical, and all his social, progresses.

In the Sanskrit language, the vocalized expansion of K—L into *Kal,* or *Kala,* gives, as before hinted, the name of the changer of forms, Siva, in his character of *Time.* The word means also, in several dialects derived both from Sanskrit and Arabic sources, *blackness* as well as *time. Kal* is both yesterday and to-morrow, the past and the future. The *present* cannot be said to exist. Does the *past?* Does the *future?* "No," say the metaphysicians, "not to man, and to the Deity the *present* only exists. To Him there can be no *past,* no *future.*" *Kala* or *Kolla* extensively means *black;* so extensively, I will here, prematurely, observe, that to *England* we shall endeavour to trace the root and sense in our words *coal, collier,* &c.

In another place I have essayed to show that, in such speculations as these, reasonable allowance must be made for non-efficiency, or impotency, or non-importance of vowels. Consonants are the vertebræ of language. Without going the length of admitting, what has been pleasantly said on this topic, that vowels are to stand for nothing and consonants for very little, I may fairly claim close kindred for K and C, and pronounce them co-efficients. B and P and V are often interchanged; and, if wanted, are always interchangeable. Of this some striking instances will appear. Mutations in vowels are known to be so frequent in position and sound, as scarcely to stand in the way, in either relation, with etymological deductions, otherwise fairly allowable. Thus, for instance, if I have occasion, which I have not just now, to turn Clio into Sanskrit, I shall take the liberty of writing it *KalIO* or *Kalia;* Cleopatra, perhaps, *Kaliyapatra.*

Without farther preface, or general introductory remarks, I shall proceed to show what I deem curious coincidences in the names of places, rivers, hills—of persons, historical and mythological—of legends, &c. connected with them, in *India,* and in various parts of the world—commencing with *Greece*—and having their root in the all-pervading K—L.

In the Sanskrit, *Kala* means *black; Kali,* as in Greek, fair, beautiful. Contrary meanings are often found in the same, or nearly the same, sound; a

reason for which will perhaps appear. Kali is the name of Siva's consort, Parvati, in her terrific character; in another she is white, fair, beautiful. He also alone, of all the Hindu male deities, is depicted white.

The first work that in my Common-place Book I find skimmed for Grecian *Kalicisms*, is Walpole's *Turkey*.

"*Calamata* is a small but populous town, subject to the Pacha of the *Morea*. It stands on the banks of the rivulet that now bears its name. The rivulet has every character of a mountain torrent—an inconsiderable stream in summer, and violent in the winter months. It falls into the sea about a mile from *Calamata*, and the same devastation marks its course through the plain. *Calamæ*, the village mentioned by Pausanias, *lib.* 4, still retains its ancient name, and is situated two miles from *Calamata*." P. 36.

Calamata, I will here note, is at the foot of Mount *Parnassus*. Mountains or hills, more especially if conical, as then being more probably of volcanic origin, we shall by-and-by see are appurtenances of Siva and Parvati; of him, he being destructive, devastating fire; of her, as his consort, in all forms, but more especially under her name and character of Parvati, which means *mountain-born:* for which name and parentage legends are not wanting.

The river *Calamata* reminds us that the *Nile*, and other rivers, have a like meaning of *blackness* or *blueness*. *Kali* is a river famed in Hindu epics. *Nila* means *blue;* so does Krishna, or *black*. The poetical river *Jumna*, as we call it, is, with Hindus, "Yamuna, the blue daughter of the Ocean."

Kallanuddy, or more properly *Kalinadi*, is a Sanskrit compound name of more than one river in *India;* best translated by *Black-river*, or *Black-water*; and the name of more than one in *Britain*. A Sanskrit scholar would find farther *Kalic* coincidences in the final *mata* of the just-noticed Stygian river, but I cannot satisfactorily trace them.

Under Scotland, he says:—

In *Scotland* I could find many *Kali*-cisms; as the recent spelling of *Caledonia* may lead us to infer. I have before hinted that *Kali-dun* is the hill of Kal: *Caldew*, a name of Siva; *Cala*, another—

> "Through richer fields, her milky waves that stain,
> Slow *Cala* flows o'er many a chalky plain."
>
> *Leyden's Scenes of Infancy.*

Milky and chalky are appellations that may not seem to bear out my *black* or *dark* hypothesis, as connected with *Kala:* but being comparatively darker than its occasional admixtures, the river *Cala* may still have received its name from that source. Besides, we have shown that of all the Hindu male deities, Siva alone is white;—and, as Gauri, his consort is also fair. So a union of *Cala's* darker waters with the occasional chalky, milky stains, described by Leyden, may, in a poetical eye, be a union of those mythological beings. So chalky, this river, like the classical *Clitumnus* or *Kalitumna*, of p. 345, may have the property of *blanching* the kine that lave in her "milky wave."

On the banks of this *Kaledunian* river, *Kala* a monstrous serpent was slain, as is related by Leyden, in a style very correspondent with the legends of similar Hindu exploits; and written, I believe, before that accomplished and lamented scholar went to *India*. Krishna, the *blue* or *black*, slew a pythonic serpent on the banks of a black river.

In Ireland:—

If I were to run my eye over a map of *Ireland*, I have little doubt but I could pick out scores, if not hundreds, of names of hills, towns, rivers, &c.

looking and sounding very Hinduish. But I shall not do so now. The following, I observed, with two or three of the foregoing, in one Irish newspaper; —*Anadown—Moycullen—Kilmoor—Kilaspuglanaru*—(*Kilas—pugli—naru* are Indian words familiar to me)—*Kilcummin—Killiany—Seskeriam—Balnagare—Kinvara—Adragool—Garrunina—Killala—Tonadronin—Kilcrohan—Ringana*. These names are very Indian.

At *Kilcullen* and *Kilkenny*, are two of those very curious round towers, the origin and uses of which have so baffled the researches of antiquaries. I have not the means at this moment of ascertaining the number or position of these towers.* Those mentioned are the only specimens that I have had opportunities of examining; and very beautiful they are. If, on farther inquiry, they should all, or mostly, be found, like these two, connected with towns or hills, bearing *Ka*Lic names, it would be a somewhat curious clue for a further line of investigation. Such things in *India* would be deemed *Lingaic* or *Sivaic*.

The first that I saw was that at *Kilcullen*, county *Kildare*. I was struck with its *Ka*Lic form: nor probably were other *Ka*L-icisms overlooked—KiL-KuL*len* —KiL-*dare*—or *Kaladara?* It reminded me of a similar erection on the fine island of *Durmapatam*, to the north of *Tellicherry*, on the coast of *Malabar*. To that, in early days, I have paid many social and festive visits. I was, I believe, the first—(and am, alas!—the only one left)—of the merry set who achieved the ascent to its summit. It was not very difficult to an expert and enterprizing climber, and less so to my followers; as, in ascending, I picked out finger and (shoe-less) toe-holes, for their accommodation. I have no notes of its size, or of any particulars connected with it. I was no note-maker in those days, since which nearly half a century has passed away. But its name —*Katchaparamba*—floats in my recollection—and that it was nearly solid at bottom, and for some yards up; perhaps to a half of its height or more. Some steps led down to a sort of cellarage or magazine, abounding in bats. The Irish towers are hollow from the ground to their open top, like slightly-tapering enormous round chimneys; or small, hollow, *Martellos*. *Katchaparamba* is near the S. E. angle of the river which divides the island from the land of *Mayalavar*, or *Malabar*. We considered it, from its commanding position near the river, and its magazine, as of military origin.

Ireland abounds in *dun*, or *don*, or *down*, as the initial, final, or sole, of names of places; *Dundalk*, *Doneraile*, *Downpatrick*, County *Down*, &c. Near *Killarney* are *Dunloh* and *Dundag*. This I have deemed to be extensively connected with hill or mountain; and something has been, or is intended to be said, thereon, in another page.

Bumatty, and *Ardnarce*, occur as Irish names. *Bhumati* looks and sounds strangely Sanskritish: so is *Ardnari*, meaning *half-man*, or *half woman*—a name, or *Ardhanari*, given to the mystically-conjoined half-and-half persons of Siva and Parvati, of which representations are given in Pl. 24, and a history in p. 98 of the *Hindu Pantheon*. The one-breasted Amazonian figure, so conspicuous in the Elephanta cave, is supposed to be Ardnari.

In a legend ascribed to Ossian, mention is made of a hero, who was treacherously slain at an assemblage met to worship the Sun. "His wailing dirge was sung, and his name is inscribed in *Ogum* characters, on a flat stone, on the very black mountain of *Callan*." This black *Callan* is about nine miles from *Ennis;* and to this day "a Druidic altar" is shown on it.

* I have since found this note—*Kilkenny*, county, boasts of five of the round towers. They are at *Canice—Tulloherin—Kilree—Fahrtag*, and *Aghavillen*. That at *Kilcullen*, near *Kildare*, (*Kaldara?*) is about fifty feet high. Some are said to be more than 100.

That the mysterious Irish *Ogum* characters have connexion with the mysterious *O'M* of the Hindus, I hoped to have shewn in these pages, but fear I cannot. *O'M*, *Ogum*, *Ogham*, and *Agama*, are closely cognate in radical sound. The last means, in Sanskrit, occult, obscure, mysterious, cryptic. The *Agama Sastra* is a portion of the Hindu Scripture, which treats on those dark matters. In a former page, 151, I hinted that our doxological *Amen* and the Hindu *O'M*, might perhaps be found to assimilate. The Jews have an adage, that whoever repeat *Amen*, energetically, with all his might, opens the doors of *Paradise*.

A remarkable feature in Major Moor's work consists in the repeated traces it developes of that peculiar worship termed the phallic, the sensible objects of which were the *linga* and *yoni*. That this worship prevailed almost universally throughout all the inhabited parts of the earth, in ancient times, there can be no room to doubt, or that, though innocent in its origin, it should have been easily corrupted to the most licentious purposes. The sacred historian, enumerating (2 Kings, XXII. 30) the idols and high places of the pagans of that age, says that "the men of Babylon made סכות בנות *succoth benoth*," which Parkhurst renders 'the tabernacle sacred to the Productive Powers Feminine,' *i. e.* the Yoni. The phallic allusions in the classical authors are too well known; they attest the ancientness of the worship. In India, it is more or less diffused throughout most of the sects of Hindus, and Mr. Henderson (as we stated in our last journal) has discovered that it is the only worship extant amongst the rude races of New Holland.

Turn we to Mr. O'Brien's work, which has been slightly noticed already in our February number. This gentleman has produced a theory of a very startling kind, and which many will reject as soon as it is proposed to them. We confess, that, whilst we are not convinced by probabilities alone, we are not shocked by improbabilities: "*le vrai peut quelquefois n'être pas vraisemblable.*"

Mr. O'Brien rightly insists upon the misapprehension often exhibited in confounding exoteric with esoteric doctrines, or those which the founders of early systems concocted as indications of what might be imparted to the profane, contradistinguished from those confided only to the initiated. He argues that *Iran*, or Persia, according to the concurrent testimony of sacred and profane history, was the scene of early civilization and refinement. The *Irish*, he contends, are descended from Persian progenitors, and in the Irish language, accordingly, we may seek an exposition of the mysteries of ancient creeds; of which the most ancient was that which shrouded, under peculiar symbols, the downfall of our first parents.

How think you was this accomplished? By assigning to certain terms a two-fold signification, of which one represented a certain *passion, quality,* or *value*, and the other its *sensible index*. To the latter alone had the *multitude* any access; whilst the sanctity of the former was guarded against them, by all the horrors of religious interdicts. For instance, in the example before us, *Budh* or *Fiodh*—which is the same thing—means, primarily, *lingam*, and, secondly, a *tree*. Of these, the latter, which was the popular acceptation, was only the *outward* signal of the former, which was the *inward* mystified *passion* comprehended only by the initiated. When, therefore, we are told that Eve was desired not to taste of the *tree*, *i. e. Budh*, we are to understand that she was prohibited what *Budh* meant in its true signification, *viz. lingam*:—that, in short, *missis ambagibus*, the word *Budh* was to be taken, not *figuratively*, but *literally*.

Again, in this cradle of literary wonders, the Irish language, every letter in its alphabet expresses some particular *tree;* but its first *Beth*,—whence the *Beta* of the Greeks, and a formative only of *Budh*, the radix,—signifies in addition to the *tree** which it represents, *knowledge*, also! *And here, obvious as light and impregnable to contradiction, you have the tree of knowledge in natural nakedness, divested of the mystery of pomiferous verbiage, and identified in attributes as in prolific import with the name and essence of the sacred Budh.*—p. p. 228-9.

"Then be it known" (says Mr. O'Brien), "that in the *sacred*, *i. e. Irish* language, the word *Sabh*† has three significations, firstly *voluptuousness*, or the *yoni;* secondly, a *serpent*, or sinuosity; and, thirdly, *death* or life (p. 503). "So that the dialogue in Genesis, between Eve and the *serpent*, was, in truth, a parley between Eve and the *Yoni:* and the materials for the allegory were afforded by the fact of *serpent* and *Yoni* being both expressed in the *sacred*, *i. e.* Irish language, by one and the same name, just as the *lingam* and the *tree* of knowledge have been before identified."—(P. 506.)

With respect to the observation contained in the note, we may remark that the linga is almost the only form in which Siva is worshipped in India, where, according to Professor Wilson, it has been "the most ancient object of homage subsequently to the ritual of the *Védas*," and it is the main purport of several of the *Puránas*. The linga worship, according to the same authority, was universal in India at the time of the Mahomedan invasion, and the celebrated idol Somnat, destroyed by Mahmud of Ghizni,—a block of stone four or five cubits long,—was a linga.

According to Mr. O'Brien, the round-towers of Ireland were similar symbols, the relics of what he terms Buddhism. But how came Buddhism in association with the linga worship; and how came it into Ireland?

We can answer, on Mr. O'Brien's behalf, the first question. M. Klaproth has shewn that the formula of the prayer in common use amongst the Buddhists of Central Asia, namely, "*Om mani padme houm*," is directly identifiable with the phallic worship. The exoteric meaning of the words (to use Mr. O'Brien's distinction) is, "Oh, the jewel is in the lotus, amen!" The esoteric signification is, "Oh, the lingam is in the yoni, amen!" For, "it is well known," observes M. Klaproth, "that *mani* is one of the commonest names of the *lingam* in India, and *padma*, or the lotus, is the symbol of the *yoni*." Besides, persons best acquainted with the tenets of the Jains, or Indian Buddhists, tells us, that the lingam is a conspicuous object of their worship.

With respect to the other question, Mr. O'Brien must answer for himself.

* The Betula or Birch-tree.

† "Pronounced *Saw*. This was the Siva of the Hindoos, by which although they understood indeed, as well *generation* as *destruction* to be symbolized; yet, it is clear, that they must have long lost the method of accounting for the *reason* why, otherwise than saying that death and life meant the same thing; that is, the cessation of existence in one form was but the commencement of existence in another."

His theory is, that certain Persian emigrants, whom he terms *Pish-de-danaans* and *Tuath-de-danaans* (the former worshippers of the *yoni*, the latter of the *linga*), carried on a theological war in the East; that the latter found their way, being worsted, into Ireland, and there disseminated their arts and their doctrines, of both of which the round towers are remains. These emigrants (the Tuath-de-danaans) received, from the object of their worship, the epithet *Budh*, which signifies, in Hiberno-Persic, not only the *linga*, but the *sun*; hence Sabæism, as well as Buddhism, is capable of illustration from this hypothesis.

We must leave the readers of Mr. O'Brien's work, in which the evidence in support of his hypothesis is very fully detailed, to decide upon its pretensions to favour. We shall merely direct notice to the singular fact, that Major Moor, in a passage we have cited from his work, declares (without any previous knowledge of Mr. O'Brien's theory) that the Irish round towers, which he saw, would be deemed "Lingaic" in India.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ELEPHANT.

To the Editor.

Sir: I consider it an act of justice to the character of the late Bishop Heber, as a strictly correct journalist, in relating facts which came under his own personal observation, when in the East, and which I have been the innocent cause of having had, in some degree, called in question, to make the following statement; and I address it to you, as the editor of a periodical most extensively circulated, both in this country and in India, as it may thus more easily meet the eye of such as have expressed an opinion opposed to the statement of the Bishop, to which I am about to allude. I do not hesitate, however, to add, that I have some hope of calling forth a further elucidation of the question, which will not be considered uninteresting by many of your readers.

In the seventeenth chapter of the bishop's Journal, and in recording the events which occurred on his journey from Bareilly towards the Himalaya range, he states that he was visited, at about sixteen miles from that city, by the young native raja, Gourman Singh, who, in the course of conversation, mentioned that there was a tiger in the neighbouring jungle, and invited the bishop to assist in hunting it. Although this amusement was altogether wide of the object which had occasioned the bishop's most interesting, but fatiguing journey through these northern provinces, yet it appears from many parts of his journal, that he had no small degree of natural taste for every thing connected with a country life, and with both animal and vegetable productions which were new to him. This, together with the eager desire of Mr. Boulderston, who accompanied him through this district, in which he held an important office, and who was a keen sportsman, induced the bishop to take advantage of this opportunity of witnessing a scene so novel to him; and no one can read the account of what followed, although the chase proved unsuccessful, without admiring the animated and graphic, though truly clerical, sketch which Heber has drawn of it, with but a few lively strokes of his pen.

In describing the young raja, he states that he "was mounted on a little

female elephant, hardly bigger than the Durham ox, *and almost as shaggy as a poodle.* She was a native of the neighbouring woods, where they are generally, though not always, of *a smaller size* than those of Bengal and Chittagong." Now, sir, it is with regard to the above description of a little elephant, "*nearly as shaggy as a poodle*," that the doubt has arisen as to the bishop's correctness, on a point in the natural history of that race, which is altogether new to writers on zoology. It happened that, about two years ago, I was occupied in a geological work, the object of which was to refute some of the arguments of Baron Cuvier, and other philosophers, founded on the remarkable fossil elephant, of the Asiatic race, which was, in 1803, discovered in an entire state, buried in the icy soil of Siberia, and which was covered *with a shaggy coat of hair*, with a finer sort of wool at the roots, much in the manner of the hogs of cold climates. These philosophers argued, from the warm covering on that antediluvian elephant, and from its nearly entire state, that it must have been an inhabitant of *Siberia;* and it followed, if this inference was just, that the whole of those heaps of fossil bodies, scattered in such abundance over every part of the north of Europe, but more especially on the shores of the Frozen Ocean, towards the mouth of the Lena, must also have been inhabitants of those inclement latitudes, and been overwhelmed by some very sudden catastrophe, and become buried on or near to the very spots where they had formerly lived. Notwithstanding the firm footing which this theory had acquired, under the authority of such men as Baron Cuvier, Dr. Buckland, and others, it was evident to many, and amongst others to myself, that the idea was altogether inconsistent with probability, and with the other facts of the case. It became, therefore, of the greatest importance to the new science of geology, founded, as it so materially is, on the phenomena of fossil remains, to examine the point most closely.

It was very clear that, if numerous herds of huge elephants formerly inhabited such latitudes as those of Siberia, they must have had an abundant supply of vegetable food on which to subsist, and in which to find shelter. If, then, these animals were overwhelmed *suddenly*, as Cuvier supposed, and buried *on* or *near to* the very place over which they had formerly ranged in life, it was equally clear that the same icy bed, which preserved their flesh, in some cases, *entire*, would also have preserved, in a perfect manner, the woods and jungles through which they must have ranged, and without which they could not have subsisted. Such, however, are no where to be found in Siberia, any more than in other less severe climates, in immediate contact with the fossil bodies; and, therefore, it became certain that the ideas of geologists on this point were erroneous.

There is, perhaps, no single point in that science, on which so many important conclusions depend, as the true history of that one hairy elephant of Siberia; for it is clear that, if *it* did not inhabit that latitude, neither did the other elephants, whose remains are now found in Russia; and from that country we are forced to extend a similar conclusion to the fossils of *the very same kind* found in France, in England, in Italy, and in other countries, where the necessary accompaniment of a luxuriant tropical vegetation, proper for the support and shelter of such huge animals, cannot be looked for. The chief ground, on which Cuvier's opinion seems to have been founded, was the warm natural covering of that remarkable specimen which certainly implied a colder country than the plains of India, where the elephants have generally been supposed to be quite *bare:* and so prevalent was the opinion respecting the naked skin of the existing race, that I am not aware of the slightest allusion to a

natural coat, in the writings of any zoologist, in speaking of the elephant. With respect to the hairy fossil of the north, however, I, for one, felt confident that, as the catastrophe, which had overwhelmed it, and all the other crowd of animals whose remains accompany it, was admitted to have been *aqueous*, it had been *drifted* thither by such marine currents as are universally prevalent in the ocean; and I felt the more confident on this head, from its being the *unavoidable* result of animal destruction by drowning, as is well known to all seamen, though Cuvier and Buckland appear to have been ignorant of the fact, that, after death, bodies *swell and float like bladders*, and would thus become subject to any strong current within the influence of which they might happen to fall. I had previously shown that such currents exist as would rapidly bear buoyant substances from tropical to polar latitudes, as well as in an opposite direction; and I could not hesitate in concluding, that even the hairy elephant of Siberia had been thus borne along, if not from the tropics, at least from a latitude so far south as to admit of a most luxuriant vegetation for his support.

In this state of the argument, I chanced to read Bishop Heber's Journal; and it may easily be conceived that such a fact as he slightly alludes to, in the above passage, was well calculated to create a deep interest, as throwing much light on the geological question at issue; for it would appear, if Heber really saw an elephant, with a rough coat, in the northern provinces of India, and yet inhabiting jungles with a grass capable of entirely concealing even an elephant, that we had discovered the very point of which we were in search, combining a comparatively low temperature with great vegetable luxuriance.

I immediately set on foot a strict inquiry into the subject; but I soon found from such as had been long in India, that they had never seen or heard of a *hairy elephant;* and as some of those from whom I sought information had been in that very district of Bareilly where the animal was supposed to have been seen, I could not help joining in the common opinion, that there must have been some misapprehension on the part of Heber respecting it. In answer to my inquiries, I was often told that Heber was not looked upon, by Indian men, as very good authority; and also that, as he did not live to edit his own Journal, such mistakes, as this must certainly be, might easily be accounted for. I was still certain, however, that the whole record of that transaction came from the pen of the bishop; but as he unfortunately could not himself be appealed to, I took the next best step, and wrote for further particulars to the gentleman who was with him on the occasion, Mr. Boulderston, and who is still living in the East.

While awaiting the reply to these inquiries, which could not be expected in less than a year, I found strong confirmation of the *possibility* of the fact related by Heber, in no less than four living specimens of the elephant in London. The Zoological Society had, in the Regent's Park, two living elephants; one, which is still there, from Mysore, a magnificent animal, and fast increasing in bulk; the other from Ceylon, and not bigger than a small Highland ox. *Both these animals were covered all over with hair;* and in the case of the smaller one, this coat was very rough; as much so, indeed, as that of a common hog. This last specimen is now sold, but in its place the Society have got another, also of small size, but rather less shaggy in its coat. In both these cases, the keepers are conscious of an increase in this hairy covering since the animals have been in England; and as we know that the natural clothing of all animals is changed from hair to wool, and from wool to hair, according to the circumstances in which they are placed, we cannot now

doubt that the race of elephants forms no exception to this rule; and we may, therefore, be assured that, if the small elephant, now in the Regent's Park, were turned out into our woods, and could support himself throughout the winter months without that *succulent* vegetation and *evergreen* food, which he would find so abundantly in the Eastern jungles, but which is totally wanting in even temperate climates (much more in the north of Siberia, where scarcely any vegetation is found), he would soon become clothed with such a coat as covered the fossil elephant of the Lena, which appears to have been fully as shaggy as any poodle's, and which must have presented a most horrible appearance. There is also an elephant which was imported as a gift to the Society of Canterbury, and which, on its death, was stuffed and is preserved in the museum there. In this case, also, the whole body was covered with a thin coat of hair. I may also mention that, on comparing the hair of these living specimens with that of the fossil of the Lena (a portion of the skin of which is in the museum of the College of Surgeons), the similarity was so perfect, that, on mixing the samples, the one could not be distinguished from the other, though it must be understood that the hair in the latter instance is much more abundant, and the woolly covering at the roots is not developed in the living specimens I now speak of.

After sixteen months, I have at length received the expected reply to my inquiries from Mr Boulderston; and as the point is now fully confirmed, as to Heber's statement, I think it but due to his character to take this mode of vindicating the justice of his description. The following is an extract from Mr. Boulderston's answer to my inquiries:—

"My own recollection of the little elephant described by Bishop Heber is, *that it was the most hairy animal of the kind I have ever seen*, but not of a different species, unless the light brown, or sandy-coloured elephant of Hindoostan, be a different race, of which I am not aware. I have seen several of the same kind of elephants, in various parts of India; and in a string of these animals, some, generally females, are of a lighter colour than the rest, and *more hairy*. This *variety*, when young, and fresh caught, has *very long hair*, in comparison with the black elephant; *but all elephants, when fresh caught, have a coat of hair*, which is generally broken off and destroyed as they come into use, chiefly by the custom of the mohauts of rubbing them clean, in the water, with a *jhama* (a piece of vitrified brick), which eventually destroys all hair. Some misapprehension relative to the existence of a distinct race of hairy elephants in India may have arisen from the bishop's mode of mentioning his first impressions on seeing a young animal *with its natural covering*. It was certainly particularly *well-coated*; but I have seen many young animals, when fresh caught, *clothed with similar hair*, though perhaps not so long. I never saw a full-grown elephant thus thickly covered. In its wild state, the hair of the elephant *is long* in comparison with that of the domesticated animal; but though I have seen hundreds in the jungles, and been close amongst the herd, I never saw one which I could say exhibited the appearance of a distinct class: *some were more hairy than others;* some were of a reddish-brown colour, some black, and many of them had a good deal of hair, but none, that I remember to have seen, *so long a coat* as the one alluded to by Heber."

Here, then, sir, we not only have a distinct proof that Heber was quite correct in his statement, but we become, through his means, more fully acquainted with the fact, not previously even hinted at, that hair is the natural clothing of the elephant in its wild state, even in the tropics;—and we may safely reason from analogy, that the northern parts of India, near to the

glaciers of the Himalaya, must develope this natural covering more fully than the burning heat of the plains, towards the sea, and further south. It is true that we have not yet discovered a spot where a full coat is produced on the full-grown animal; and it may even be doubted whether we ever shall, upon our present postdiluvian continents. But it is very obvious, from all the inquiries I have made, and from a vast mass of evidence respecting elephants, lately sent me from India, together with the above letter, that we do not yet know above one-half of the history of that noble race. If this is the case in Hindoostan, overrun as it has been by our British sportsmen, what shall we say of the African species, and of those which are known to abound in the mountainous parts of Ceylon, at 5,000 or 6,000 feet above the level of the sea? The elevation of Bareilly is not more than 1,000 or 1,200 feet above the sea. The extremes of temperature are from 26° to 110° of Fahrenheit. In December 1832, the thermometer stood at 23° (*or nine degrees below freezing*) at Hurdwar, a little to the north of Bareilly. I have lately read (I believe in your excellent Journal) an account of a new health-station in Ceylon, called *Nuwera Elia*,* which is described as being 6,700 feet above the sea. The writer says: "we have here no white ants, and insects in general are rare. The elephant is the only wild animal, of any consequence, in the neighbourhood; they are very numerous, but never do any harm. In December, January, and February, the ground is covered with frost, and the thermometer in the morning is sometimes as low as 28°." It would be highly interesting to have some particulars respecting the natural covering of the Ceylon elephant, in a perfectly wild state, at such an elevation; and should any of your numerous readers have it in his power to communicate such information, and also as to the nature of the vegetation at such an elevation, the scientific world would feel highly indebted to him if he would publish it in your Journal. We learn, from Professor Reinwardt's account of Java, that the rhinoceros is every where found there *in the mountainous regions* of that island; and that it ascends even to the tops of the mountains with such swiftness, that it is rarely seen, and still more rarely killed. We know that this race also, though generally nearly bare, as we see them, has also a natural coat of hair; and the beautiful little specimen now in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, though it appears at first sight bare, is found, on a closer inspection, to be covered with a fine, though thin coat of light grey hair, about half an inch long. This coat, under circumstances, would no doubt be more fully developed; and the same climate, which induced a hairy covering on the antediluvian elephant, must also have had a similar effect on the rhinoceros, as is proved by the fossil discovered by Pallas, on the banks of the Vilhoui, in 1783.

I must now apologize for the length to which this letter has extended; but I trust it may not only have the double effect of establishing the truth of Bishop Heber's statement, and of proving that elephants never could have lived in Siberia (and if so, neither in England), but that it may also lead to a further elucidation of this point, so interesting to geologists, by inducing others to add their information to that which I have been enabled, with no small trouble, to collect.

I am, sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

May 23d, 1834. GEO. FAIRHOLM.

* See vol. xiii. p. 172.

THE FAMILY OF PERRAULT.

A SMALL mound of sand, overgrown by a thin turf of parched and sickly verdure, points out the spot, in the European burial-place at Pondicherry, where M. Casimir Perrault, whose memory still lives in the hearts of the French residents of that settlement, reposes from his earthly sorrows.

Pondicherry, to an ordinary traveller, presents little that is worth notice. Yet it is not devoid of interest to those who take a retrospect of the rapid vicissitudes of the war, carried on with such protracted obstinacy by the British and French powers in India. In other respects, it is little more than a dilapidated fortress, washed by the sea on one side, and on the other affording a barren prospect of sandy plains varied with a succession of low hills, a continuation of the Pulicat chain, bare and rocky, with here and there a patch of withered herbage. The attachment, however, of the French residents to a place once the most splendid theatre of their military achievements in the East, may be easily accounted for (though the greater number derive scarcely the means of subsistence from a few scanty salaries irregularly remitted and grudgingly paid) by the innocent vanity of a nation, so fondly clinging to the recollections of what it had been in the days of Dupleix and Lally, the cordiality of domestic intercourse for which it is remarkable, and the true French vivacity of their evening balls and coteries, where the most graceful forms glide along the dance, or engage in interesting discussions of the latest Parisian fashions—the same forms, elegantly dressed, that, in the morning, you might have caught in their most dowdy dishabilles, without shoe or stocking.

M. Casimir Perrault was one of the most respectable Frenchmen at Pondicherry. Before the revolutionary war, he was one of the council, and received a decent but ill-paid salary. It was said, also, that, foreseeing the iron times of the revolution, he had converted, before he left France, a great part of his ancestral property into money, which furnished a small contribution of capital to the house of commercial agency in which he was a partner. His wish was to remain there, in the bosom of his small family, two sons and a daughter, till the political storm that brooded over France should be overpast. Though little more than fifty when the writer was acquainted with him, he was so wrinkled by care and solicitude, that he might have passed for a much older man.

The Perrault family led a life which might be deemed happy, if to want little, and to have that little supplied, can be called happiness. But if Casimir had an ambition or hope beyond so narrow a sphere, it was centered in his eldest boy, Louis Perrault, upon whom he had bestowed the most careful education it was in his power to give him. He cherished the dream, that Louis was destined to revive the ancient honours of his house; and as the bar was then, and in every period of the French revolution, a lucrative and honourable profession, he resolved upon sending him to Paris, in order to pursue the preliminary studies at the university. This probation would require about three years, and by that time, he hoped, the indications of a troubled state of society would have ceased in his native land, or, settling into some stable and tranquil frame of policy, would enable him to return to it with the fruits of his industry. All his little savings, therefore, had for some time been directed to this object; and to accomplish it, a considerable portion of his means were too partially lavished upon Louis.

With much volatility, the young man had qualities, which judicious culture

might have ripened into virtues. But fits of wayward resolution, and headstrong self-will, occasionally came over him, and these were suffered to strike too deep a root during a course of private education, chiefly conducted by a parent, too blind to the faults of a child he loved so ardently. They showed their usual fruits, in an extravagant opinion of his own powers, and a peevish intolerance of contradiction from others. The father's eyes were reluctantly opened to the faults that darkened his son's character, before the time came for his departure by the Danish vessel in which his passage had been taken. Henri, his younger brother, moreover, was to accompany him to Europe, though with a different destination in life, his uncle, Antoine Perrault, a considerable landed proprietor in Britanny, having assured his father that a sphere of useful activity might be opened for him in that province, and undertaking to provide for him liberally, in exchange for certain farming services that would be required of him.

In the morning of October the 21st, 1791, the ship, that was to sever the two lads from their dearest connexions, anchored in the roads. The heart of Louis, still untainted, yielded to the anticipations of the solemn adieu he was about to take of the kind parent, to whom he owed the small fund of useful knowledge which exercised and enriched his mind, and of the affectionate Hortense, his pet and playmate; and these emotions so far softened his temper, as to lead M. Perrault to draw the most flattering omens of the steadiness and circumspection of his future conduct. As for Henri, he was of a temper so reserved and still, and so methodically correct in all his movements, as to lull asleep all apprehension of his well-doing. But Louis had another parting to endure. Gabrielle de Montfort, of an ancient and loyal family in Britanny, had been reared from infancy in her father's house at Pondicherry, where he filled the high office of chief-in-council, the highest colonial appointment next to that of the governor. Habituated to the climate as well as the society of the settlement, and unlike, in this respect, our own civil or military servants in India, the French in that country were seldom tormented with the disquietude we call the *home-fever*, but lived happy and contented on their salaries, which, augmented in some cases by annual remittances from their native provinces, enabled them to live, if not as splendidly, as comfortably, as the British at the neighbouring settlement of Madras.

The soft and scarcely perceptible gradations, by which childish predilections are ripened into lasting attachments, have been frequently traced. They might have been traced in Louis and Gabrielle. On the day before his departure, Louis frequently mingled his tears with those of his sister—then, suddenly wiping them away, cheered her with gay anticipations of future and happier meetings. Hortense could feel the solace of such enlivening topics; but Gabrielle could not. She shed few or no tears. There was that at her heart which was beyond tears—which tears neither expressed nor relieved. It seemed to be allied to some sad forebodings, for which she could assign no reason, but could not suppress.

Hours like these, painful, indeed, and heavy, are some of the most useful and purifying of our lives. It is to these hours, and the feelings belonging to them, that the mind will turn, with an overwhelming sense of self-reproach, when, at a distance from those with whom we have exchanged our parting sympathies, and released from the restraints imposed by their presence, we have yielded to temptation, and done that which would give them shame or sorrow. Nor did Louis, amidst all the errors of his after-life, ever forget the chastening lesson of that scene. When the dreaded moment came, he sought

not to conceal what he felt, as with one hand he held that of his sister, and with the other pressed Gabrielle's to his bosom. "Courage! courage!" exclaimed M. Perrault; "it is only a three years' separation. How speedily will that time pass away! How little is it in the remembrance of the past! Let us not give it an undue importance in our reckonings of the future." It was a painful effort to the father himself to be firm;—nature would have her way;—in a moment, parent and son were sobbing in a close embrace. M. Perrault suffered not the remaining minutes to depart unimproved. He reminded both of the temptations that would assail them in the world they were about to be thrown into; but the emphasis and strength of the exhortation were directed to Louis. He dwelt on the filthy-mindedness of sensual vices, however tricked out in the gorgeous attire of Parisian voluptuousness. But upon the sordidness and wickedness of gaming, he spake with the resistless eloquence of virtue. Never was that most odious of our propensities more skilfully dissected and laid bare in its true deformity. "It effaced," he said, "all the simplicity of truth and every charity of love and friendship from the heart, leaving it a void, cold, sterile, and unfruitful of the affections." Above all, he called to mind the rising spirit of disloyalty in France, withering the chivalrous and heroic gallantry, the exalted devotion, the white and unsullied faith, on which the throne, during a long succession of ages, had reposed—conjuring his son to shun the clubs and societies, that had begun to undermine the religious feelings of his countrymen, and with it the moral sense which religion, if it did not infuse, strengthened and confirmed. "Should the conflict break out, let Louis Perrault remember him, that his ancestors never shrunk from the cause of the king and the law, nor spared their wealth and blood in its support." Such were the last valedictory words of Casimir Perrault to his sons.

The incidents of the voyage, the bustle of the ship, and the different places at which they touched, allowed scarcely sufficient leisure for the renewal of the melancholy feelings with which the youths left the parental roof. In the solitude of the night-watches, or during the short twilight of the tropics, when the whole horizon glows with that world of shadowy imagery, out of which fancy sketches new scenes of home, and hope, and love, Louis often sat unseen to steal a look or two at some trifling trinket, which had once been Gabrielle's—perhaps a lock of that jetty hair he had himself severed—a rapine soon and tenderly forgiven. When they landed at Havre, the youths had another parting to undergo; but there was an uncongenial element or two in their dispositions, that rendered the parting affectionate though common-place. Henri, occupied with shaping the future plans of an industrious and virtuous life, hastened to his destination in Brittany; and to Louis the varieties of the landscape, so unlike the dull, cheerless scenery of the Coromandel coast, and the cheerful, brisk conversation of a French diligence, in which there is always a good-hearted contest to be kind and agreeable, brought a pleasing relief from depressing recollections.

At Paris, he commenced his studies with the usual assiduity of beginners, not unmindful of the admonitions of the best of friends, and shrinking with the alarm of virtue from the dangers which beset youth and inexperience in the most dangerous of capitals. He shunned, above all, the gambling-houses in the neighbourhood of that voluptuous palace occupied by the most abandoned of princes; and held the debating-clubs in still greater abhorrence. But every day familiarized him with the increasing licentiousness and insubordination of the people; and these impressions were so faithfully described in his letters to Pondicherry, that Casimir felt in its fullest force how truly the good conduct

of a child repays the cares and solicitudes of a parent. Yet were these hopes unsound—the foundation was unsound on which he built them. As for the native affections of the youth, they were as warm and as fresh as ever; but the self-will, that early indulgence had planted, soon overmastered the wisest of his resolves and the purest of his feelings. At the end of a year, he wrote briefly and languidly to his father—affectionately, indeed, to Hortense—and to Gabrielle, as if he had done, or thought, or was likely to do, that which made him unworthy of such a treasure:—to her great grief and disappointment,—he wrote not at all. And so it was; one by one, his best resolutions gave way. He had been tempted to play, and was the dupe of those who tempted him. Gaming is a sort of pioneer to the vices: it breaks down every obstacle to their entrance. His father, whose commercial speculations had been far from prosperous, became unable to supply his extravagance, and his bills on Pondicherry were returned dishonoured.

Then came the revolution. Louis had caught the fever of the times, was initiated into the bloody rites of Jacobinism, and shared in many of its worst excesses. Covered with the threadbare mantle of a spurious philanthropy, the arguments of the revolution found easy access to the understanding of the ill-fated youth. Despairing of regaining his father's confidence, and what he prized still more, the forfeited affections of Gabrielle—those affections, the earliest blossomings of her heart—he sought excitement wherever it was to be found—and found it in the political clubs of the day. Louis Perrault was not a solitary instance of the kind. The false doctrines of liberty and equality had corrupted hearts as young and ingenuous as his own, and the ancient loyalty of France had ceased to beat in the bosoms of her children. By degrees, they dried up the fountains of commiseration and sympathy for man. The manly figure of Louis, his courage, and the ascendancy it gave him over his comrades, procured for him a commission in the army, then on active service in the frontier provinces, threatened by the exiled princes. Yet he did not forget—he strove rather to forget—his father, his sister, and the interesting being who first taught him to love.

In the mean while, that lovely creature was on her voyage to France. The death of her parents had thrown her guardianship on a relative, who lived on his patrimonial property in Bretagne. The province revolted, and Count Dumas, her guardian, not long after he had sent for Gabrielle, had joined the heroic struggles of the royalists, in whose fortunes Madame de la Roche Jaqueline has pathetically taught us to feel so lively an interest. La Vendée (the name given to the anti-revolutionary district) was the only portion of France where noble and peasant, rich and poor, were bound together by an indissoluble attachment. Intersected by canals and ditches, and full of impenetrable thickets, it was impregnable to an invading army; whilst it was inhabited by a race of men of simple and patriarchal manners, and whose loyalty, for the most part, was a sentiment transmitted through a long line of ancestry. Religion strengthened the political feeling—and the fanatical and savage decree, which drove the parish priests from their cures, kindled a corresponding flame of fanaticism in the hearts of the people. "In these causes," says Sir Walter Scott, "originated that celebrated war, which raged so long in the bosom of France, and threatened the overthrow of her government, even while the republic was achieving the most brilliant victories over her foreign enemies."

The peasantry in the neighbourhood of the Count Dumas had shewn more than ordinary zeal amongst those who gained the first advantages over the

troops of the revolution. By universal acclaim, he was chosen their leader. Young Dumas, his son, was incited to miracles of valour—not by patriotism only, for it was aided by a sentiment that glowed with equal warmth within him—it was that of a devoted attachment to Gabrielle de Montfort. The old count, who looked upon that growing attachment with satisfaction, having doubt in his mind of its being returned by Gabrielle, was wont, at the close of each day of that savage warfare, to detail in her hearing the important services the youth had rendered to the sacred cause of his country. Gabrielle listened, indeed, with attention—nor was that attention unmixed with delight. "But why is not Louis here?" she could not forbear asking herself; "where is he, that *he* is not fighting for his king, and reaping his share of the laurels the younger Dumas has won so gloriously?"

In spite of the desolating warfare, by which the French army avowedly sought to render the country uninhabitable, the Vendéans fought for some time with renewed courage. More than 100,000 men were employed to subjugate them. The battle of Chollet, which was more adverse in its results than any which the Vendéans had yet sustained, determined them to pass the Loire, abandon their beloved bocage, and carry the war into Bretagne, where they expected support from the tenantry of the count, as well as from the general insurrection of the province. A mixed and harassed host, of every age and both sexes, darkened the banks of the river. The means of crossing were few and perilous; the affright of women and children, famished and half-naked, became ungovernable; and such was the tumult and sorrow of the scene, that Madame La Roche Jaqueline compares it to the day of judgment. The count and his son, both wounded in the last defeat, were with difficulty retreating from the scourge that followed fast behind, whilst Gabrielle,—for the count with all his household were compelled to abandon the chateau of his fathers,—who, in the midst of those dreadful trials, lost not her resolution, still clung to him for protection. Without food, exposed to the fury of the elements, they continued their weary pilgrimage towards the heights of St. Laurent, where the whole mass expected to find a ford across the stream; but, having missed the track of the other fugitives, they had wandered nearly two miles from the common place of refuge.

At this moment, they were alarmed by a cry from the peasants of "the blues, the blues!" as the revolutionary soldiers were called. The count looked towards the heights, and observed that a considerable party had passed in safety to the opposite side, apparently unpursued. "Fly, fly, Gabrielle!" said he, "*we* must remain here and die." "No," she exclaimed; "we will live or die together." But flight was now too late. A party of republican troops were only a few yards from them. They were conducting a number of prisoners they had inhumanly laden like cattle to convey their baggage. Two ferocious fiends had drawn their sabres to cut down the Dumases; but a voice desired them to desist, for the commanding officer had given orders to spare their prisoners, it being intended to make them a more memorable sacrifice to the offended genius of the republic. The wretched party were then goaded onwards, with the rest of their fellow-sufferers, having been laden with knapsacks, under which the aged count tottered, and which the firmer sinews of his son could hardly sustain. Gabrielle, finding herself less burthened than her partners in misery, asked leave to take on herself a share of what had been imposed on the elder Dumas; but she was answered only with a licentious jest. What would have been her anguish, had she known that Louis, her

beloved, her betrothed, commanded the battalion, of which the party actually conducting her was only a detachment. He was now about a league in the rear.

When they reached their halting-place, however, a discovery awaited her, which served still more to embitter her sufferings. They were distributed in farm-houses, which answered the purpose of prisons; but what were her feelings, when she saw Henri Perrault, who had joined the royalists, brought in, and assigned his quarters in the same apartments with herself and the Dumases? It was a speedy recognition, for Henri, already known to them by name, was soon introduced to them by Gabrielle. "But Louis, where is Louis?" said the poor girl. Henri shook his head. It was dangerous to ask many questions. But there was something still more appalling in the whisperings between Henri and the Dumases. It was, indeed, announced by Henri, that they were all doomed to military execution. Nor was it possible to conceal it from Gabrielle. "We shall die without the consolations of our religion," said the count," but we are in the hands of a merciful God, whose will be done!" The pious resignation was shared by all in this unhappy groupe. Suddenly, loud cries of wretches imploring for life, in an adjoining cottage, were heard. Gabrielle sunk awhile on the bosom of Henri, but was soon restored, when the door was burst open by the officer commanding the detachment, who was urging on the soldiers to a complete execution of his sanguinary commission. That voice—its tones it was impossible for Gabrielle not to distinguish; and she again sunk down into the arms of Henri. What a recognition was reserved for each! Louis, for it was he himself, was not slow in perceiving that his brother and Gabrielle were the principal figures in this tragic groupe.

Time was precious;—but the opportunity of saving them had gone by. So suddenly, so overwhelming had been the discovery, that Louis gazed, with a silent and fixed look, for several seconds. The Dumases he knew not, but his eyes met the expiring glance of Gabrielle, to whom, in that short space, the whole had been revealed. She was a lifeless corse on the floor. "The gentlest of spirits has fled to its last resting-place," said the count, lifting his eyes to heaven; "we shall all meet there, my children." "Oh, brother, brother," cried Henri; "is it come to this? Oh, Louis, she blessed you as she died."

Louis Perrault was aroused to the peril of the moment. He rushed out to order off the soldiers; but a file of a serjeant and five grenadiers were actually entering the apartment; and as it was beginning to be dusk, they had not remarked that their commander had entered, and overturned him to the ground, in the fury of their savage ministration of his orders. What followed was the work of a moment. Henri, as he saw the soldiers approach, threw himself between them and the Dumases. It was too late. In an instant his body quivered upon a bayonet. Louis had now risen and rushed forward to save the rest. At that instant, a sabre had cleft the grey head of the count; but Louis succeeded in calling off his death-hounds from farther prey. He saved the younger Dumas, and gave him a passport, which permitted the desolate youth, who had now lost all he loved, to wander amidst the plundered ruins of the house where he had first breathed, and to find a shelter amongst the few peasants who still lingered near their beloved bocage.

But for this imperfect atonement to the violated mercy of heaven, he was himself brought to trial, found guilty, and sent to one of the prisons in Paris, which was overflowing with persons accused of the same sort of *incivism*.

Louis, it had been proved before the court-martial, was seen in the act of hanging over the remains of a young woman and a young man, and ejaculating curses against his own fate and the cause of the republic. From this prison, every week, a certain number of wretches were draughted off for the guillotine. Louis awaited his own fate with impatience. Life was a guilty burthen he longed to throw off. Those three unhappy beings, slaughtered before his eyes, and under his authority, were phantoms, one of them especially, that were for ever before him. The rigours of his imprisonment, however, were occasionally relaxed. He owed it to one of the deputy gaolers, who had once served under him. This man brought him, from day to day, intelligence of what was going on at the revolutionary tribunal, and told him that, by means of a *ruse*, he had succeeded in putting Louis, who had been ordered for instant execution, at the bottom of the list; so that he might not probably be called for till the following week. He had also rubbed out the chalk upon his door, a symbol that he was marked for one of the victims of the ensuing day, and placed the mark upon a contiguous one. "Why not leave me to my fate, generous friend?" cried Louis. "The sooner it comes the better." "Because," answered the gaoler, "we know not what time may bring about;" and, having placed before him his niggard allowance of breakfast, retired.

Time did bring about a change, which this wretched man little looked for. The friendly deputy visited him, and brought him a disguise. "The door shall be opened to you," he said, "when you have put on my wife's dress. She is here so often, that her ingress and egress will never be matter of suspicion. Follow me; you will be mistaken for her, since she is tall and masculine, and in figure not unlike you." There was no time for refusing to concur in this friendly stratagem. The gaoler's wife sheltered him as long as it was safe to do so—and with a few francs in his pocket, concealing himself by day, and making a short, stealthy journey every night, Louis arrived at the mansion of the younger Dumas, who was permitted to reside there in consequence of some powerful interest that had been exerted at Paris in his behalf, where he threw himself on the youth's protection, and claimed forgiveness for the involuntary crime into which a mistaken sense of duty had misled him. "But you are revenged, count," he said; "the bloody deed is written in fiery characters in my brain—there they will remain for ever." Hospitality is a sacred duty in those provinces. The count accompanied the repentant republican to Brest, where Louis joined Surcouff, who was about to sail on an expedition of plunder to the Indian seas, as a marine.

About a twelvemonth after this, old Casimir Perrault and his daughter were sitting to catch the refreshing sea-breeze that had just reached his verandah. It was dusk, when a step was heard in the compound. Presently, there stood before them, in a ragged sailor's attire, the well-known form of a being once dear to both, and it was the being of whom the old man, who had been gradually sinking under a load of parental sorrows that made other cares comparatively light (though of these too he had his share), and Hortense had been talking. "Let me but see and bless him before I die," said he. "God will forgive him, why should not I?" At these words, Louis appeared. "He is here, father," he exclaimed; "grant him your blessing—he deserves not your forgiveness." A faint smile of thankfulness to heaven beamed across the furrowed face of Casimir for an instant. But his last breath was spent in an ineffectual attempt to bless and forgive the wretched wanderer.

The tradition was rife at Pondicherry twenty years ago. Louis succeeded to

the shattered fortunes of his father, and supplied the place of that affectionate guardian to poor Hortense. He again joined Surcouff, and three years of successful privateership enabled him to retire to Batavia, whence it was understood they embarked for France, when her troubles had subsided into the settlement and repose of imperial despotism.

"THEY LEFT US IN THE SPRING OF YOUTH."

They left us in the spring of youth,
Before the April sun was fled,
Or Gladness had forgot to pour
Her precious ointment on their head.

But o'er their bounding spirits came
Dreams of enchanted skies,
And visions warm with fancy's light
Arose before their eyes.

Gaily they talked of future times,
While Hope her golden gates unroll'd,
Bright'ning a thousand orient climes;
But still our hearts were faint and cold.

Night came at length; it was the last
The pilgrims 'neath our roof would stay:
Oh, heaven! how sick, how sad at heart,
From our hearth we turn'd away!

And still we linger'd on each stair
Clasping their loved hands o'er and o'er.
Alas! we knew their radiant hair
Would shine unto our eyes no more!

Their memory liveth yet! We keep
Each relic of our happier day;
The couch on which they used to sleep,
The lutes on which they used to play.

Their memory liveth yet; e'en now,
Oft, as of Eastern lands we hear,
We see their white and open brow,
Their voices murmur in our ear.

And while each object from our gaze
In the mist of tears doth fade,
We dwell again with them who sleep
Beneath the palm-tree shade.

HISTORY OF MOHAMMEDANISM.*

Numerous as are the histories of Mohammedanism, with which our shelves are piled, the present, intended to be a consideration of the subject, as a corruption of Jewish and Christian documents, is, in this light, "an useful portion of Christian knowledge." The author, with a candour very creditable to him, states the authorities on which he has constructed his work. He is generally judicious in his selection of Mohammedan traditions from the multitudinous mass, with which the Eastern pages abound, though in the native *Tarikhs* some still more curious, and others as evidently falsifications of biblical events, might have been found. At p. 47, he states, that the Moslems so nearly approach to an acknowledgment of our Saviour's Divinity, that "a Persian poet addresses him in strains not unsuited to a Christian hymn." To any one, however, conversant with the Koranic commentaries and Mohammedan theology, it is manifest that they approach to no such an admission, but simply regard *him in the light of* a most favoured prophet; and as to the Persian ode in question, which the author subjoins in English verse, it is indubitably either a forgery or the production of some Eastern Christian. We should have been glad to have known the Persian's name and to have seen the original words, because the verses, in their translated form, bear few or no marks of the Oriental stamp. Nor can we agree with Mr. Taylor, that the religions of Zerdusht and Buddha were connected, from *internal evidence;* their object, as far as the subversion of priestly domination, may have been the same; but assuredly their tenets and ceremonies were very distinct. The early history of Zerdusht is likewise involved in too many contradictions and in too much obscurity for us definitively to pronounce, with the author, that he was a Bactrian, rather than a native of one of the other places, which have claimed him; consequently, the geographical observation, which would thus bring Zerdusht to the borders of Tibet, "where Buddhism has prevailed from remote ages," is not sufficiently supported to warrant the assumption of the fact. Nevertheless, the picture which Mr. Taylor has drawn of the state of the East before the coming of Mohammed, and of the admixtures of ancient systems and fanciful speculations with Christianity, is vivid and striking in its lineaments.

He next treats of the state of Arabia before and at the time of Mohammed's birth; and, after having assigned the formation of towns to temptations of permanent pasture or profitable traffic, he observes, "that Mecca was built at the intersection of two profitable lines of commerce, one running across the Peninsula, by which the commodities of Africa and India were interchanged; the other connecting Syria and the Southern Provinces of the Greek Empire with Arabia Felix, and the countries round the Indian Ocean. For religion in the East has always been allied with commerce; at every great mart we find a temple erected, whose

* The History of Mohammedanism and its Sects, derived chiefly from Oriental Sources, by W. C. Taylor, B.A., T.C.D. London. 1834. Parker.

sanctity protected traffic, and reverence for which was supposed to insure integrity." The same observation has been made by Heeren respecting the most celebrated temples and holy places of antiquity, and there is no reason to doubt its truth, since the principal caravan-routes were found either passing close by them or in their immediate vicinity. This might have been contrived to answer the double purpose of offering religious rites to the travelling merchants, and of enriching the priests from their stores.

In the account of the promulgation of Islam, we find a strange narrative, founded on the authority of Tabri, that the Jews of Medina became at first favourable to Mohammed, from the notion that he was their promised Messiah, and that he, perceiving the advantages which would result from this belief, at this particular time, confirmed them in it. This wild notion the author implicitly receives. But we can depend so little on the traditionary materials of even the best Mohammedan authors, and in so many instances find additions in the transcriptions of the same work, that none, unless authenticated by a great weight of other evidence and by inherent probability, should critically be admitted. This is more especially the case with respect to Tabri, whose original work had for centuries been lost, until it was recently discovered by the Russians at Adrianople, parts only, and those parts mutilated, having before merely survived in some of the great libraries of Europe; whilst all that we know of Tabri was derived from Persian and Turkish translations, which so much vary, as in some places to resemble distinct works, and vary still more from those fragments of the original Arabic, to which we have had access. Consequently Tabri, as hitherto known, is probably of all authors the least deserving, under these circumstances, of regard as the sole authority for this singular tradition.

We omit the author's long synopsis of the Mohammedan creed, as it is simply a recapitulation of points often noticed elsewhere, and which Reland and others have already discussed even to satiety. His detail of the first four khalifhs is very succinct and condensed, comprising in a small compass the most valuable and interesting memorabilia of their reigns; and this is no small credit among the multitude of dissertations, histories, and biographies, which have been poured from the press on the same subject. In the whole routine of literature, we doubt whether any point has been more hacknied, and become more trite and jejune, than the history of Islamism; and to give a full account of any work devoted to it, would render the reviewer justly chargeable with dullness. The discussion must necessarily be replete with plagiarisms, with absurd traditions, and unsupported assertions; but the praise, which we award to Mr. Taylor, is that of judgment in his selection, and of brevity without obscurity. We do not indeed perceive, that he has derived materials from untranslated MSS., which alone would afford novelty to the subject; but he has made the best use of the common stock of materials, from which similar productions have been framed. The history of the Twelve Imáms is well written and entertaining: in this part he has shewn remarkable industry and tact. The

chief defect we observe in it, is the scanty account of Moussa, the Seventh Imám, whose calamities are passed over in silence.

His history of the Ismaelians, or Assassins, is also a recapitulation of facts well and repeatedly known: but, we can with difficulty agree with him, that the evidence is clear, as to Richard Cœur de Lion having actually been an accessory to the murder of Conrad. The allegation requires a stronger evidence, and a more determinately historical basis, than he has adduced; the current and unsupported rumours, on which the Oriental writers quoted by him founded their tales, deserve no higher character than the fruits of party rancour and the enmity necessarily generated by the gallant deeds of the chivalrous monarch. It would seem to have been more in unison with Richard's fiery character to have avenged personally his own indignation, than to have resorted to the dastardly scheme of assassination; in proof of which, the dispute with the Oriental writers is, whether the assassins belonged to the Sheikh'uljebal or the President of Maszyad. A very considerable part of this account and of that of the Druses, we suspect to have been extracted from the *Journal Asiatique.* But Mr. Taylor has neglected to avail himself of a mass of valuable materials, which may be found in the Druse catechisms, published by Eichhorn, which reflect more light on their private opinions and religious polity, than all the other works known respecting them. The account of the Wahabis, which follows that of the Druses, is very curtailed and unsatisfactory: it is more like the syllabus of a chapter than a chapter itself. The author has assigned a motive for this in his Preface, namely, a desire to avoid collision with Mr. Crichton's *Arabia.* Not much more diffuse is that on the monastic orders of Islamism, which, if properly examined, would require a considerable discussion, and might be elucidated at great length from the pages of Eastern authors and European travellers; in fact, we have observed, that, in most of the books published by the different societies or speculators of the present day, sufficient space is not allowed to the author, and worn-out subjects are consequently vamped up for publication, as if the present generation were content with mere modicums of superficial knowledge, which we should be sorry to suppose is its character. Books of this description can have but an ephemeral success; and in a short time, according to the nature of things and the inquiring propensities of the human mind, will give place to the authorities from which they have been compiled. Compression of matter and levity of style we hold to be among the greatest faults of modern literature. Although certainly the writer of the book under review cannot be charged with the latter, nevertheless, his extent of subject, compared with the small limits of his work, must have induced not only compression, but omission of very important matter. This is particularly to be observed in his description of Mohammedanism in India, in which he has, notwithstanding, presented us with an able and interesting detail of the Sikhs.

His concluding chapter, on the effects of the Mohammedan religion, is more original, and evidently the result of thought and observation: it is

correct as a picture, and as full as the author's circumscription could allow it to be. We see, however, very little of the connection of the whole with Christianity, nor do we think that, in this respect, the object stated in the Preface has been realized. The learned, though in this department absurd, labours of Maracci have completely investigated each point of coincidence as well as of corruption: we say absurd, because the opinions of Mohammedans and the Koranic pages, which would so come into consideration, carry with them either proofs of their own origin or their own refutation. So many also have fought in this polemic arena, that we require no more of such gladiatorial exhibitions. In other respects, the knowledge of Mohammedanism cannot be very important to the theological student.

Mr. Taylor's style is terse and elegant, and his reading is evidently extensive; and we hope yet to peruse productions of his pen on some more useful history; for we doubt, if he could have selected one in which it would be necessary to wade through a greater mass of fables and puerilities, before it was possible to string together the distant pearls of historic truth, than that we have examined.

THE OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM INDIA.

Dr. James Burnes, who was one of the passengers in the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, from Bombay, in letters to his friends, extracts of which are given in a Scotch paper,* has furnished an account of the voyage and journey, from whence we extract some of the most material circumstances.

The steamer sailed on the 1st February, under the command of Capt. Wilson, with an agreeable party of passengers.† She carried thirteen days' supply of coal; her average sailing was not more than six knots an hour, varying from four and a-half to eight, although the weather was fine. From Cape Fartash, which was descried on the 9th, the steamer skirted the Arabian shore, along a gloomy and thinly-peopled coast. On the 11th, she took in a supply of coals at Maculla, a paltry town of dirty hovels, overlooked by barren mountains of great height, and inhabited by 1,000 or 1,500 half-naked savages, most of whom were armed with swords, daggers, and shields. On visiting the Shekh or governor and his son, whom they found seated on a mat in the corner of a wretched apartment, during the interview, some negroes among the attendants were offered them for sale by persons in the room.

Owing to rejoicings for the termination of the *Ramazaan*, the coals could not be got on board till the 13th, when the *Hugh Lindsay* weighed anchor, and on the 15th entered the Red Sea, the weather being unusually fine; but the next day her progress was checked by a strong N.W. gale off the desert island Jebel Zyghar, and Captain Wilson put back to Mocha. The decline of this celebrated city, owing chiefly to the imbecile and dissolute character of the Iman of Senna, was marked by the absence of ships from its harbour; an American trader and two Egyptian men of war were all that were seen in the roads. The city itself was in the possession of a body of wild Bedouin Arabs, who had seized and sacked it some days before. The streets were a spectacle of desolation, most of the inhabitants having fled to the desert, and nothing being exposed for sale in the bazaars. The rude Arab chief, however, who had established himself as governor, received our countrymen very civilly.

Early on the 18th, the steamer resumed her voyage, and continued to propel against a constant gale till the evening of the 22d, when off Jedda, though she could not enter that harbour till next morning, in consequence of the dangerous coral reefs. The streets, markets, and numerous coffee-houses of Jedda were found full of troops,—the head-quarters of Ahmet Pacha, the generalissimo of the army of the Hedjaz destined for the subjugation of Southern Arabia, being then within a few miles of it. The soldiers were armed and disciplined in the French fashion; but were far inferior in every respect to Indian sipahis. There were eight or nine Italian officers with the army; and, strange to say, a St. Simonian Frenchman, who had penetrated into that distant country, with the double purpose of searching for the *mère*, and disseminating his doctrines. In this lately bigotted city, our travellers overtook the Rev. Joseph Wolff, who preached fearlessly with the Bible in his hand, at one of the chief entrances, to a crowd of at least 200, composed principally of armed soldiers, who offered him no indignity. The European visitors were most courteously received by Suleiman Aga, the governor: they walked without molestation through the Medina gate, to inspect the tomb of Eve, and the cantonment of the troops; and no objection was made (except by some idle children, who threw a few stones at them) to their re-entering by the Mecca gate at sun-set, so as to witness the departure of the pilgrims, which Dr. B. describes as a most interesting spectacle. That day's caravan (for one leaves Jedda every evening for Mecca) consisted of 200 or 300 camels, which carried the aged and infirm amongst the pilgrims, most of whom, however, strode boldly forward, bare-footed and bare-headed. Amongst them were several Persian and Hindostan Mussulmans; and there were some who, from their countenances, must have met at this spot from the confines of China and Tartary, and the west coast of Africa.

On the 25th, the *Hugh Lindsay* proceeded on her voyage, and again encountered an almost continual tempest to Cosseir. The decks were constantly wet, and the paddle-boxes broken by the force of the sea, which was so heavy, that her speed at one time was reduced to two or three miles an hour. Late on the evening of the 28th, the land of Egypt was visible at a distance, and at four o'clock on the 1st of March she anchored at Cosseir; from whence, after landing some passengers for Thebes, she again sailed on the 2d, and run a distance of 260 miles, over smooth water, in about thirty-nine hours. Early on the 3d, she entered the Straits of Jubal, and dropped anchor on the morning of the 4th in Suez roads. The *Hugh Lindsay* had now completed her voyage; and, though struggling for nearly 1000 miles amidst the dangers of the Red Sea, against a strong adverse gale and heavy waves, had run 3242 miles in 31½ days, including stoppages, which amounted to 6½. She is, however, described as a vessel unsuited for long passages; and, in addition to the extra weight of coals, was encumbered with two heavy engines of eighty-horse power to a tonnage of little more than 400.

Suez and Cosseir are miserable towns, composed chiefly of clay-built houses, and almost entirely dependent on the pilgrims who pass through them for Mecca. The *Cavendish Bentinck*, an English ship, having carried away 500 or 600 of these wanderers from the former, a few days before the steamer arrived, it looked particularly desolate. The streets of Cosseir, however, were full of well-dressed Mahommedans of all nations; and the number of vessels in its port showed it to be a place of considerable resort, though it can never be a populous town, as it contains no water except what is sold in the bazaars, and

* The *Montrose Review*. † See p. 148, As. Intell., &c.

which is brought from the banks of the Nile, 125 miles across the desert. At Suez, the water is so bitter as to be scarcely drinkable. On the 5th of March, the passengers disembarked from the steamer, and after taking a slight repast in a room which had been occupied by Bonaparte, about two o'clock commenced their journey across the Isthmus of Suez to Cairo, 75 miles, Capt. Wilson and two of the officers of the *Hugh Lindsay* having resolved to accompany them. The caravan consisted of twelve gentlemen mounted on dromedaries, attended by Arab guides, and followed by thirty or forty camels, carrying the water, baggage, tents, and requisite supplies. This journey was accomplished in four days, and was attended with few of the usual discomforts, as the party had furnished themselves with most of the comforts and even luxuries of life, in respect to provisions. One had brought London soups and Scotch salmon; another produced a ham and tongues; a third, French *bouillé*, champagne, claret, &c. Fowls, mutton, and bread, were in profusion; and, in fact, there was abundance of every thing except water, which some of the party had neglected to bring in bottles from Bombay, and a quart of which was considered more valuable than wine before the journey was over. On the 8th, they met the poor Dey of Algiers, who, with his harem and attendants, was proceeding to Mecca; and by one o'clock they entered one of the stupendous Saracen gates of Cairo, having, in the course of a short half hour, made a transition from a silent wilderness into the heart of a mighty metropolis, swarming with human beings, and filled with interesting objects.

They remained at Cairo five days, inspecting the curiosities in the city and its neighbourhood, and were presented to the Pasha, who, though the war in Yemen appeared to be his favourite topic, declared his intention of making a rail-road across the Isthmus of Suez, for which purpose English engineers are already engaged in surveys. On the 13th, Dr. Burnes and some of the party embarked at Boulac, on the Nile, entered the Mehmoudieh canal, and arrived at Alexandria, which on the 20th he left, with the Rev. Mr. Wolff, for Malta, where they arrived on the 4th April, and were shut up in the Lazaretto for twenty days.

The following details, which have been transmitted to us by another of the travellers, will be useful to those who contemplate the overland journey.

Required by a party of three travellers (the most convenient number), proceeding from India to Europe, *viâ* Cosseir, Thebes, and Alexandria, for the Egyptian part of the journey.

Spanish Dollars.—Four hundred and fifty, of which about eighty each may be, exclusive of interpreters' pay, considered ample for the Egyptian part of the trip to Europe; the rest of travellers' funds by letter of credit on London or good bills on ditto. In Egypt the exchange on London is in travellers' favour generally.

Interpreter.—One, to act also as servant; and, as much of their future comfort in Egypt depends on him, the party cannot be too particular in selecting a proper and well-qualified person; usual pay of such a person from 300 to 500 rupees.

Tea.—Three months' supply (or more than may be calculated on as necessary), as, if it should run short, it cannot be replaced.

Sugar.—One month's.

Coffee.—To be laid in at Mocha, or any other port in the Red Sea.

Sherry or Madeira.—Two dozen; each bottle of this and other liquors to be separately packed in straw or coir.

Brandy.—Two dozen; a most acceptable present to camel and boat-men.

Water in Bottles.—Two dozen, well packed.

Water in Kegs.—A couple small kegs for servants and cooking, which are to be well-looked after, to prevent camel-men from helping themselves.

Hermetically sealed Bouillé or Ox-tail Soup.—One dozen canisters; this is the best, most portable, and quickest-prepared food for the desert. Two canisters with bread form an abundant meal for three persons, and almost supersede the necessity of any other food.

Table Salt, Pepper, Mustard, &c.—Enough for one month.

Candles.—The same.

Canteen.—A small one, containing all requisite apparatus for breakfast and dinner-table, and which ought to be chiefly of pewter or other metal.

Lantern or Cabin Lamp, with Oil Burners.—One.

Powder and Shot.—The former a welcome present to Arabs; occasional shooting on the Nile, particularly of pigeons, which are good eating.

Rope.—Enough to secure baggage on camels.

Cooking Utensils.—A small assortment, including kettle, pestle and mortar, &c.

Camp Table.—One.

Camp Chairs.—Three.

With nails, hammers, gimlet, twine, sail-makers' needle, brass or pewter basin and ewer, flint and steel.

Besides the above in common, each traveller should provide himself with pistols, umbrella, green gauze veil or goggles to ward off the heat and glare, plenty of warm-clothing, including blankets and cloak, a Mirzapoor rug or carpet, about three-dozen shirts, with corresponding stock of stockings, towels, soap, &c. and bedding, which, with his sea-cot placed on a pair of trunks, at night, will serve him to sleep on; or, still better, a common stout but narrow charpoy or camp bed, well clamped with iron at the corners, and with posts and thick curtains, will supersede the necessity of any tent in the desert, and will also be useful on the Nile, more particularly if provided with mosquito curtains.

A tent is not necessary, as it is never required, at least from November to March, except at night, when, as there is no chance of rain, it may well be dispensed with; and at any rate, the agent at Cosseir will supply one for a trifling gratuity.

Before starting from Cosseir, a sufficient supply of bread, butter, eggs, charcoal and firewood, for four days, ought to be laid in, and a milch goat (with cradle to place it on the camel), with food for it, will also be a very grateful addition to the travellers' comforts. Previous to leaving Cosseir, or rather India, one box ought to be exclusively set apart for the four days' consumption, of such liquors and other supplies as may be required in the desert; for, unless things are easily come at, fatigue and want of attendants will prevent their being at all available. This, and a similar caution in regard to clothes and dressing apparatus, will greatly tend to lessen the inconveniences of travelling across the desert.

In regard to the mode of conveyance across, decidedly the easiest is sitting on the cot-mattrass, placed over a pair of bullock-trunks, on the back of a camel, which may be varied occasionally by riding a donkey.

With exception of the first day, when it is usual to start about noon or shortly after, in order to make a short march to the *Beer Inglez*, or English well, the best plan is to get up about day-break, and after taking a cup of tea or coffee, while the camels are loading, move on till a well (of which there are four with brackish water in the desert), or a rock for shelter from the sun, is met with towards mid-day; when about an hour's halt is made to breakfast and refresh men and cattle. Then mount, and proceed again till sun-set, when arrangements are made for dinner and passing the night, at which making the camel-men keep alternate watch and fire off occasional shots to deter thieves are not the least requisite. In this way, the desert may be passed with but slight fatigue in about forty-four hours' actual travelling.

Although Thebes is about equi-distant with Kenne (or Ghenneh) from Cosseir, it is most advisable to proceed, in the first instance, to the latter place, where alone arrange-

ments can be made for future progress. At Kenne, a kanja or boat, for proceeding up to Thebes and thence to Cairo, ought to be hired for from 400 to 600 piastres; but it is exceedingly difficult to procure that or any thing else for less than double the proper price, more particularly if any impatience to get on is betrayed. The boat, before starting, ought to be sunk and that completely under water, for several hours, to kill vermin, and the travellers should superintend this operation themselves, as also smoking her well afterwards, for with every precaution, it is scarcely possible to prevent annoyance from bugs and other vermin. At Kenne, foul linen can be washed, and a day of the time which will be taken up by these arrangements, may be occupied in viewing the magnificent ruins of Dendera, which are about an hour's ride on donkeys from the opposite side of the Nile.

The Spanish dollar is worth from 15 to 18 piastres in Egypt. The hire of a camel, for the trip from Cosseir to Kenne, from 8 to 12 piastres and in abundance, though probably, on first landing, the authorities will intimate that there is not one procurable.

On reaching the banks of the Nile, supplies of milk, butter, eggs, fowls, &c. will be found in profusion, and the water of the Nile is considered perhaps the finest in the world. At Cairo, there is a tolerable hotel, kept by an Italian, with whom a previous bargain must be made. About a dollar and a-half *per diem* for bed and board, we paid a-head.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the rest of the Egyptian part of the expedition, as the trip from Cairo to Alexandria down the Nile, to the canal (where a change of boats is necessary), cannot be attended with any difficulty.

At Alexandria, opportunities of proceeding to Malta or Marseilles are almost of daily occurrence. From personal experience, the traveller is recommended to select the former to perform his twenty days' quarantine in, as the accommodations afforded at the Lazaretto there are excellent, and a well-supplied table from Beverly's, at a moderate charge, with the perusal of English papers and new publications. Also rowing about in the harbour will make the first half of the time pass off merrily enough, while it must be acknowledged that the latter part will be found exceedingly irksome. Some of these weary hours were passed in drawing up what is now offered for publication in the *Asiatic Journal*, and which it is hoped may prove acceptable to such of the writer's fellow exiles as may contemplate following his track.

In conclusion, it may be stated that, from Malta, he proceeded through Sicily to Naples, thence to Rome, Florence, Milan, across the magnificent road of the Splujen to Zurich, down the Rhine to Rotterdam and London.

The Italian part of the trip was performed in the best and most expensive mode; that is, the party of three purchased a carriage at Naples and posted to Zurich, where they parted with the carriage. From Zurich they went by the Diligence to Carlsruhe, near to which they embarked on the Rhine, and finished the rest of the journey to London on steamers.

The whole expense of the journey to London from Bombay, including Rs. 1,200 passage-money on the *Hugh Lindsay*, cost each traveller about three hundred pounds sterling.

M.

CALCUTTA LAUDABLE SOCIETIES.

THE letter addressed by Mr. Theodore Dickens to the members of the Calcutta Laudable Societies, reflecting upon the claims of Mr. James Cullen, of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., to the post of secretary to those societies, which appeared in our Asiatic Intelligence of last month, has, we learn, given pain to his friends in this country. That letter was the only part of the proceedings in the matter which had, at the period of publication, reached this country. Being an advertisement, signed by Mr. Dickens, a director of the societies, a barrister, holding the high office of Equity Registrar of the Supreme Court, we could not suppose that such a charge

would have been publicly made upon slight or insufficient grounds, and, therefore, did not feel warranted in suspending its publication. In the Asiatic Intelligence for this month will be found a very copious digest, which we have anxiously endeavoured to make impartial, of the subsequent proceedings in this affair, from which the friends of Mr. Cullen, whose estimable personal character has procured him many warm friends, will perceive that this gentleman has received a most honourable acquittal from the societies, so far at least as the vote of thanks and the appointment to the office of secretary, by a large majority of the members, can be considered as a testimony to his conduct.

The following statement has been handed to us, from a known and respectable authority, as an explanation of the cause of the difference between Messrs. Cullen, and Dickens, who, we are told, up to the day of the public accusation of the former by the latter, were in habits of intimate friendship.

"When Messrs. Cruttenden and Co., the secretaries to the Laudable Societies, resolved to suspend their payments, they called a meeting of the directors, and delivered to them all the property belonging to these institutions;—Mr. Cullen, at the same time, expressing a wish to be continued secretary in his individual capacity. Two of the directors voted for his appointment; the other three nominated another, who was considered as appointed. On learning this proceeding, a great body of the shareholders were highly dissatisfied with it; and, holding that the appointment of the secretary lay with them, and not with the directors, they convened a general meeting, to take the subject into consideration. This meeting the directors refused to attend; and Mr. Dickens, whose particular friend had been chosen by the directors, published the letter which appeared last month."

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A General Meeting was held on the 7th June; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P. President, in the Chair.

A great number of donations were laid on the table, among which were the following, *viz.*:—

From the Rev Dr. Wiseman, C.M. R.A.S., a complete set of the Works of S. Bartolomeo; his own "*Horæ Syriacæ*, &c. From Major H. D. Robertson, a copy of the Shastri's game of "Heaven and Hell." From M. Sakakini, a System of Anatomy, in Arabic, for the use of the Medical School at Abu Zabel. From Padre Gonsalves, his "*Diccionario China-Portuguez*." From the Ritter Joseph von Hammer, his edition and translation of "The Rose and Nightingale," a poem, by Fazli. From Srí Bhaváni Charana Sarma; Srí Naráyana Charana Sarma; Mouluvee Ramdhun Sen, and Hukeem Abd-ool Mujeed, through James Atkinson, Esq., nineteen works, in various Oriental languages, published by those gentlemen at Calcutta. From Sir George Thos. Staunton, Bart., an ingeniously executed and elaborate model of the Pagoda, Convent of Priests, &c. at Canton, assigned to Lords Macartney and Amherst for their residence when on embassy to China; an original painting, by a Chinese artist, representing the Court of Justice held by the Chinese authorities in the hall of the British Factory at Canton, on the 8th March 1807, to investigate a charge of murder preferred against some seamen of the H.C.S. *Neptune*. From Captain Elwon of the Bombay Marine, two Cufic inscriptions on stone, and sixty-one specimens of minerals, lavas, &c. &c., from the islands and coasts of the Red Sea.

John Arrowsmith, Esq., F.R.G.S., and James Whatman, Esq. were elected resident members of the Society.

The reading of an Account of the Country of Sinde, with Remarks on the State of Society, Government, Manners, and Customs of the People, by Captain McMurdo, communicated by J. Bird, Esq., M.R.A.S., was commenced.

The Meeting was then adjourned to the 21st.

Saturday, the 21st of June.—The General Meeting was held this day; the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P. in the Chair.

Dr. Holt Yates and Lieut. Geo. Le Grand Jacob, of the Bombay Military Establishment, were ballotted for and elected resident members of the Society.

A letter from Rámaswámi Mudeliar, Jághirdár of Siva Samudram, was read, in which he expressed his thanks for the honour conferred on him by the Society in electing him a corresponding member, viewing it as a testimony of its approbation of his endeavours to improve the state of the island of Siva Samudram, and facilitate the approaches to it by the construction of two bridges across the river Caveri, &c. of which an account, written by himself, was inserted in the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. III. Part II. p. 305.

The reading of Capt. Mc Murdo's Account of Sinde was resumed.

Capt. Mc Murdo commences his paper with some observations on the derivation of the name of the country which he is about to describe. He is of opinion that Sinde, generally speaking, derives its name from the celebrated river with which it is connected. From this he goes on to explain its boundaries and internal divisions; following up this subject with some remarks on its climate, which he considers to be in general unhealthy, especially near those parts subject to the annual inundation. The northern division does not bear so bad a character, though the hot winds blow with uncommon severity, and the heat throughout the summer months exceeds that of any part of India. The soil of Sinde is of various descriptions; that which is subject to the inundations of the river is often a rich clay, elsewhere a fine loam or a loose sand. The most productive soil in Sinde is that to the north of Sehwan. The soil of the eastern districts partakes, in some degree, of the qualities of the desert in its neighbourhood; but the fertility of the province, in those parts exposed to the floods of the Indus, is excelled by that of no country on earth. Among the natural productions particularly described are saltpetre, and various sorts of fruits and of animals; the camel, which performs the whole of the land-carriage of merchandize, and the horse, oxen, &c. It is stated, that in no country whatever, perhaps, are water-fowl more plentiful, the lakes and marshes being literally covered with them. The jackal and wolf are the principal wild animals, but the wild hog is found in every quarter of Sinde, and alligators abound in the creeks and rivers. From this subject the author proceeds to an enumeration of the principal towns of the province, not including, however, the ancient cities. This topic is followed by some observations on the commerce and sea-ports of Sinde; the former has been subject to great vicissitudes, and is not so flourishing as it appears to have been formerly, but it is capable of being increased to a great extent. The chief exports are grains, particularly rice; hides, shark-fins, salt petre, potash, assafœtida, cotton and silk cloths, horses, and indigo; the imports are coco-nuts, dates, iron, tin, lead, copper, &c. After some notices of the revenue drawn from the country, the author furnishes information on the amount of the population and character of the people. The amount of the population cannot be judged of accurately, from the want of data; but, on the whole, Capt. Mc Murdo was inclined to think it below the average of other Indian countries. The inhabitants are, in general, a strong and hardy race, with complexions similar to that of the natives of Western India. The Bellooches have, in a remarkable degree, the features

usually called Jewish, strikingly different from those of the other tribes; but with most, if not all, of the vices common to Asiatics, the Sindians appear to possess few or none of their virtues, and the ignorance in which the greater part of the population is involved surpasses what can well be imagined.

The conclusion of the paper was deferred till the next meeting, on the 5th of July.

VARIETIES.

Composition of Chinese Gongs.—In the *Annales de Chimie* for November, there is the following account of the Chinese process of manufacturing gongs and cymbals, translated by M. St. Julien from the *Tsëen-kung-kae-wŭh*, a Chinese encyclopædia of arts and manufactures:—

"The red copper, used in making musical instruments, must be alloyed with mountain-tin,* which does not contain a particle (*lit.* a vapour) of lead. In order to make gongs (*lo*) &c., eight pounds of copper are alloyed with two pounds of tin. If you wish to make little bells or cymbals, the red copper and the tin must be much purer and finer than for gongs.

"When a gong is to be made, it must not be cast in the form it is to have, and then forged with the hammer. You must begin by founding a thick sheet of metal, which must be cut round, and then beaten with the hammer. For this last purpose, the round sheet of metal must be spread upon the ground, and if the instrument is required to be of large size, four or five workmen must be placed around, to hammer it. The sheet will spread out and enlarge under the hammer, and its edges will rise up. Then the instrument will begin to emit sounds, resembling those of a musical cord. All these sounds proceed from the points which the hammer has struck (*lit.* from the points struck by the *cold* hammer). In the centre of this drum of copper, a boss or round elevation is formed, which is struck, and the blows of the hammer give it the tone. Two tones are distinguished in the gong; the *male* tone and the *female* tone. Both depend upon the rising being less or greater than ought to be given, with rigorous exactness, to the boss, according as one or other is desired. By doubling the blows of the hammer, the instrument acquires a grave tone."

M. Darcet, in a note upon this translation, observes: "The only thing I find correct in this account is the composition of the alloy, of which the Chinese author states these instruments are formed. I have analysed seven gongs and twenty-two cymbals, and I have always found, in 100 parts, about 80 of copper and 20 of tin. It is true, about five or six years ago, an original letter was communicated to me from a missionary, which stated that gongs contained, besides copper and tin, $\frac{8}{100}$ of bismuth; but the properties of this alloy and the result of the analyses just mentioned show, that the workman deceived the missionary on this point. I regard then, as a fact proved, that these gongs and cymbals are composed of an alloy formed with 80 parts copper and 20 of tin; but this is far from sufficient to enable us to fabricate these instruments; for this alloy is as brittle as glass, and if it be used as it comes from the crucible, it would be not only impossible to forge it, but even to use such instruments, merely cast with this alloy, without their breaking. This happened to an untempered gong which had been made at the school of Châlons for the king of Prussia, and to the gong at the opera, which, being cracked, was heated in order that it might be mended with

* The Chinese have two sorts of tin, mountain-tin and river-tin; both are found in the province of Kwang-se.

silver solder. The alloy of 80 parts copper and 20 of tin is so brittle, especially when hot, that it may be reduced to powder. This alloy has great density; its grain is very fine, and its fracture almost as white as that of bell-metal. Chinese gongs and cymbals, on the contrary, have a small specific gravity, and a fibrous fracture exhibiting the colour of the alloy, of 90 parts copper and 10 tin, used for cannon. Fragments of gongs and cymbals, far from breaking under the pestle, are malleable, and may, moreover, be bent till the two sides of the piece form together an angle of 130 or 140 degrees, without breaking. It follows clearly from this comparison, that gongs and cymbals cannot be fabricated as the Chinese author pretends; that it is only by means of some peculiar process, some sleight of hand, that an alloy of 80 parts copper and 20 tin can be employed in this manufacture. This secret consists in tempering the alloy; in fact, when heated to a dull cherry red, and plunged into cold water, it takes instantly all the physical characters of the gong and cymbals: I have manufactured by this process upwards of sixty pairs of cymbals, and experience has fully justified what I have stated.

Nothing is said in the Chinese account about tempering; yet without this operation, it is impossible to fabricate these articles. As to the mode of making them, the alloy of 80 parts copper and 20 tin, even when tempered, cannot possibly be forced, and especially beaten out. All the Chinese author says about casting the alloy in the form of a plate and beating it out with the hammer, is a mere fiction, imposed upon him by a Chinese artificer, just as our artificers endeavour to mislead curious visitors in our manufactories. The following method is, in my opinion, the true one.

"The model of the instrument is forged in red copper or brass; to this model is given exactly all the desired forms, by making the face of the hammer penetrate more or less on the two surfaces, so as to form that continuity of spherical hollows and saliant parts we see upon cymbals, and especially gongs, When the model is finished, it is employed to make a mould in sand, in putty or in metal. An alloy of 80 parts of pure copper and 20 of fine tin is prepared, which is run into an ingot; it is then re-cast and run into the mould. The piece, when taken out of the mould, is rough-scraped; it is tempered as is done with steel. If it is misshapen, by plunging it red hot into cold water, the shape may be rectified by the hammer and by flattening it with gentle blows. The required tone may be given, either at first, by forcing the temper more or less; or afterwards, by hammering; it is polished by means of a lathe, as is done with saucepans of copper or brass, and the instrument is finished."

Buildings of Canton.—In the buildings of Canton, we have doubtless as great a variety of structure and style, and as fair specimens of Chinese taste and art, as can be found in the whole empire. A large part of the city and suburbs is built on low ground or flats. Special care, therefore, is requisite in order to secure for houses and temples a solid basis. Near the river, and in all the most loose or muddy situations, houses are raised on wooden piles, which make the foundation as secure as brick or stone, and perhaps more so. In some cases, the piles rise above the surface of the ground, and then the buildings, constructed of wood, rest directly on them; but in other instances, the piles reach only within a few feet of the surface, and the remaining part of the foundation is made of mud, brick, or stone. When this is done, the walls of the houses are usually carried up and completed with the same material. Not a few of the houses are entirely baseless, or have only a slender foundation of mud, of which also their walls are composed; and hence, in severe rain-storms and overflowings of the river, many of the walls are prostrated.

Bricks are in most general use for the walls of houses; perhaps three-fifths of the whole city are built of this material; of the remaining part, a very large portion is constructed of mud: most of the Tartars in the old city inhabit houses of this description. Stone and wood are not very extensively used for the walls of houses; the first is frequently employed about gateways and for door-posts; and the second for columns, beams, and rafters. Many of the floors of houses and temples are formed of indurated mud; marble flags are sometimes used for the same purpose, and often tiles. The latter, when made very thin, are used for roofs; they are laid on the rafters in rows alternately concave and convex, and forming ridges and furrows, luted by a cement of clay. Windows are small, and rarely supplied with glass; paper, mica, or shell, or some other similar translucent substance, taking its place. Very little iron is employed in building houses.

Such is the general style, and the usual material, of the buildings of Canton. In passing through the streets of the city, the spectator is struck with the difference he finds in its various buildings—though this diversity does by no means fully exhibit the relative condition and circumstances of the people. A few only are rich; and the external appearance of their houses does not at all exceed in elegance those of the middling class. Many are very poor; and the aspect of their habitations exhibits abundant evidence of their abject state. The poorest people are to be found in the extreme parts of the suburbs, along the banks of the canals, and in the northern part of the old city; their houses are mere mud hovels—low, narrow, dark, uncleanly, and without any division of apartments. A whole family of six, eight, ten, and sometimes twice that number of individuals, is crowded into one of these dreary abodes. It is surprising that people can live, and enjoy health, and even long life, in these circumstances. To pass through the streets or lanes of such a neighbourhood, is sufficient to reconcile a person to any ordinary condition of life. Neither intelligence nor industry could ever be confined in such miserable cells.

In habitations a little more spacious and cleanly than these, perhaps one-third part of the population of Canton have their abodes. These stand close on the streets, and have usually but a single entrance, which is closed by a bamboo screen suspended from the top of the door. Within these houses there are no superfluous apartments; a single room, allotted to each branch of the family, serves for a dormitory, while a third, which completes the number into which the whole enclosure is divided, is used by all the household as a common eating-room. Chinese houses usually open towards the south; but in these, as also in the poorer kind, this favourite position is disregarded. Houses of this description are rented at four or five dollars a-month.—*Chinese Repos.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Illustrations of the Botany and other branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere. By John Forbes Royle, F.L.S., &c. Part III. 4to. London, 1834. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

The third part of this magnificent work fully redeems the promises tacitly held out by the first. It is pregnant not merely with information of a purely scientific nature, but with facts of general practical utility, bearing upon agricultural and mercantile topics.

The portion of the introduction, given with this part, contains some valuable geographical data, including corrected measurements of the lofty peaks of the Himalaya country, and remarks on the arrangements of the mountain groups, as far as this stupendous country has been surveyed.

"The great length and enormous height of the Himalayas are evident," Mr. Royle observes; "but to form a true estimate of these mountains, it is necessary also to take into consideration their breadth. This is supposed to be greatest in the vicinity of the lofty peaks near which the great rivers have their rise; but as the whole extent has not yet been surveyed, this can only be considered as conjectural. In no part is there anything like table-land to be found; but seen from the plains of Northern India, the Himalayas seem formed of a succession of parallel ranges, though nothing of this kind is apparent when we enter the mountains themselves; for, in ascending any of the principal points, a number of arms are seen radiating in every direction, separating deep ravines connecting the different mountains together, and throwing the waters of the several rivers in opposite directions. But, notwithstanding this irregularity, the ridges generally run parallel to the direction of the mountain mass; for in proceeding transversely across it, we have constantly a series of ridges to ascend and descend, and narrow vallies to cross: in the bottom of these generally flow the rivulets collected by the various ravines from the surrounding peaks and ridges." Mr. Royle has cleared up the problem respecting the distances ascertained by a pundit's striding four feet, in Moorcroft's journey, which made the Quarterly reviewers so merry at the poor pundit's expense. The matter is explained by Mr. Royle: "these distances having been given in paces, of four feet, it has been objected that a man being employed to stride these, instead of stepping his usual paces, must have been a source of error; but the fact is, that, according to the native mode, *only one foot was counted*, so that each step taken by the pundit was only half the quantity generally supposed, and what a man would naturally take in a hilly country. This fact I learnt from Capt. Hearsay, who was one of the party."

In the botanical portion, we have the botanical and commercial history of the *Lineæ*, or flax family, the *Malvaceæ*, the *Bombaceæ*, the *Byttneriaceæ* and *Tiliaceæ*, and the mutual relation of these four families in botanical structure, and as containing in common many plants which yield mucilage and fibre, remarkable for its tenacity.

Mr. Royle has very appropriately devoted considerable space to the history of cotton, which will afford amusement to the historical reader.

There can be no doubt that the Βυσσος of the Greeks and *byssus* of the Latins were derived from the Hebrew בוץ, which is pronounced *booj* (not *butz*), and is evidently identical with the substance called שש, both being translated by the LXX. Βυσσος, the latter of the two terms being expressive of whiteness. Our word "cotton" is, doubtless, derived through the French from the Arabic قطن *kutun*, probably from Cottonara (now Canara), in Malabar, where the Arabians traded in ancient times. The Sanscrit *karpassee* is the parent of the Bengalee *karpase* and the Hindi *kupas*, between which and *Gossypium* Mr. Royle endeavours, without success, we think, to establish a connection. But he has omitted to notice a curious link between the Sanscrit and the Greek and Latin names of cotton. Arrian mentions κάρπασος as a vegetable substance, from which the Indians manufactured their common cloths. This word, which is the Sanscrit *karpassee*, appears to have been adopted into the Greek language as a name of fine linen or cloth; and hence came the Latin *carbasus*, the synonym of κάρπασος, used by Virgil to denote the cloth of which the sails of ships were made, and by Lucretius for the drapery extended over theatres to screen the spectators from the sun. We may add that, although the Chinese modern name for cotton is *mĕen-hwa*, they have another older name for it, *koo-pei*, or *kĕih-pei*, which is phonetic, not significant, and therefore the representation of a proper name, evidently *kupas*. The name of Bengal cotton, in their old books, is *Pang-kŏ la* (Bengal) *kĕih-pei* (kupas).

Universal History, from the Creation of the World to the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century. By the late Hon. Alex. Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee. In 3ix Vols. Vols. III. and IV. Being Vols. XLIII. and XLIV. of The *Family Library*. London, 1834. Murray.

The additional portion of this work, now before us, justifies us in re-iterating, with more confidence, the favourable opinion we have expressed of it. The arrangement is new and ingenious, and the style polished and pleasing. These volumes continue and conclude the Roman history, which (consistently with the author's plan) is sketched upon rather an extensive scale; and they contain, besides, a succinct account of Arabia and Mahomet; of the early history of France, of the Feudal System (which is, perhaps, too briefly despatched), of the Popedom, and a sketch of the early history of Britain, the several topics being connected together and diversified by summaries of contemporaneous history of a subordinate character. The English history is greatly compressed, and we are not sorry for it: too much suspicious and superfluous matter passes current in our best authors as genuine English history. The old facts in the chronicles require a good deal of winnowing.

A Treatise on Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical. By the Rev. D. Lardner, LL.D. F.R.S., &c. Being Vol. LV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This is one of the most philosophical treatises on arithmetic we have ever seen, and is every way worthy of a place in the rich department of this collection, dedicated to Natural Philosophy.

The remarks on nomenclature and notation, in different ages and parts of the world, are curious. It is remarkable that "the most perfect and symmetrical nomenclature, for decimal numeration, so far as it is known to extend, is found in the language of Thibet."

Dr. Lardner's analyses of the several rules of arithmetic are distinguished by great clearness, precision, and succinctness.

Letters addressed to a Young Master-Mariner, on some subjects connected with his calling. By Charles Lorimer. London, 1834. E. Wilson.

This little work contains practical information from a practical man, upon most points connected with the duties of a master-mariner, duties more important and responsible than is generally supposed. Letter VI., expecially that part relating to salvage, contains some very judicious observations.

Outline of the Geology of the Neighbourhood of Cheltenham. By Roderick Impey Murchison, F.R.S., V.P. Geol. Soc. London. Cheltenham, 1834. Davies. London, Murray.

An able little compendium, which will give scientific visitors at Cheltenham accurate information of the neighbourhood, more than is often found in works of much larger dimensions.

Encyclopædia of Geography. By Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E.
Encyclopædia of Gardening. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.G. and Z.S.
Architectural Magazine. By the same.

We notice these excellent works, which are publishing in periodical portions, under one head, as they are published by the same firm (Messrs. Longman and Co.), and because we have not space this month to do more than speak of them in general terms. The first, in particular, contains a mass of closely-printed matter, admirably digested and arranged.

Landscape Illustrations of the Bible. Engraved by Finden, with descriptions by the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. Part IV. London, Murray.

The fourth part of this splendid work contains four exquisite prints,—Mount Carmel (with Ptolemais in the distance), by Callcott; Arimathea, by Stanfield; Babylon, by Turner, and the Fords of the Jordan, a delightful piece, by Callcott. All for half-a-crown!

Illustrations of the Bible. By Westall and Martin. With descriptions by the Rev. Hobart Caunter. Part III. London, Bull and Churton.

Most of these prints are very striking; the designs are excellent, but, though the artist has done his utmost, it is impossible to do justice to them on wood.

Cuvier's Animal Kingdom. Translated from the latest French edition. Published Monthly. London, Henderson.

A cheap and well-executed translation of Baron Cuvier's valuable work.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Journal of Three Voyages along the Coast of China, in 1831, 1832, and 1833, with Notices of Siam, Corea, and the Loo-choo Islands. By Charles Gutzlaff. To which is prefixed an Introductory Essay on the Policy, Religion, &c. of China, by the Rev. W. Ellis. post 8vo. 12s.

Origines Biblicæ; or, Researches in Primeval History. By Charles T. Beke Vol. I. 8vo., with Map. 10s. 6d. (To be completed in another volume.)

Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of the Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains, and the Flora of Cashmere. By J. Forbes Royle, Esq., F.L.S., &c. Parts III. and IV. imp. 4to., with coloured plates. 20s. each.

Oriental Fragments. By Major E. Moor, author of the "Hindu Pantheon," &c. 12mo., illustrated with a variety of curious plates. 10s. 6d.

Travels into Bokhara; being the Account of a Journey from India to Cabool, Tartary, and Persia; also, Narrative of a Voyage by the Indus, by Routes never before taken by any European, while on a Mission to the Court of Lahore, with Presents from the King of Great Britain. By Lieut Alex. Burnes, F.R.S. 3 vols. 8vo., with plates.

African Sketches. By Thomas Pringle. 12mo., with Map, &c. 10s. 6d.

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RESULT OF GENERAL EXAMINATION, *Friday*, 30*th May*, 1834.

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Rank of Students leaving College.

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do. 2d do. R. B. W. Ramsay.
2d Class, 3d do. D. H. Crawford.
3d Class, 4th do. M. A. G. Shawe.

MADRAS.

1st Class, 1st in rank, R. B. M. Binning.
No 2d Class.
3d Class, 2d do. John F. Bury.

Wednesday, the 16th, and Wednesday, the 23d of July, are the days appointed for receiving petitions, at the College Office, East-India House, from the candidates for admission into the college, next term, which will commence on Monday the 28th of July.

W. T. HOOPER,
Clerk of the College Department.

MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

THE half-yearly examination of the cadets belonging to the above institution took place on Friday, the 13th ult., in the presence of the chairman (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.), the deputy chairman (W. S. Clarke, Esq.), a majority of the Court of Directors, and the following visitors, *viz.* Major General Millar, Colonels Sir Augustus Fraser, Sir James Sutherland, C.B., Blackburne, Pasley, C.B., Williamson, Drummond; Lieut. Colonels Hopkinson, C.B., Hay; Captains Smith and Lindsay, R.N.; Dr. Gregory; Messrs E. Ravenshaw, W. Crawford, M.P., Plunkett, and Simpson, &c.

The examinations in mathematics, Hindustani, and fortification, were conducted, in the prescribed form, by the examiners in those branches of study, *viz.* Sirs Alexander Dickson and Charles Wilkins, at the conclusion of which, the report of the public examiner was read, which stated that due attention to study having prevailed during the past term, he was enabled to recommend three cadets for engineer service, *viz.*

Messrs C. Johnston,
John Hill,
Henry Wood;

three for that of artillery, *viz.*

Messrs. C. Hutchinson,
W. S. Terry,
N Staples;

and the remainder of the class, consisting of twenty-five cadets, for infantry service.

The Lieut. Governor (Colonel Stan-

nus, C.B.), in his division of the report, felt gratified in bearing creditable testimony to the orderly and gentlemanly behaviour of the whole body of the cadets; and could only attribute the almost total absence of all irregularity to the zealous attention of the corporals to the discipline of their respective classes, and to their firm yet conciliatory tone: praise was particularly due to Corporal Cadets Wood, Wilson, and Reid.

The prizes were then awarded to the cadets of the 1st class in the following order of merit, *viz.*

Charles Johnston, 1st fortification; 2d military drawing and surveying; 2d civil drawing; 2d general good conduct.

John Hill, 2d fortification; 1st general good conduct.

Henry Wood, 2d mathematical.

W. S. Terry, 1st military drawing and surveying; 1st civil drawing; extra prize for Persian and Nagari writing.

C. Hutchinson, 1st mathematical.

W. Wilson, 1st Latin; Persian and Nagari writing prize; 2d Hindustani.

A. G. Reid, 1st Hindustani.

J. Kitson, 2d Latin.

C. Carter, 2d French.

W. Johnston, 1st French.

Prizes were also adjudged, at the recommendation of the Lieut Governor, to those cadets of the 2d and 3d classes who had made the most creditable progress in their several branches of study.

The chairman then proceeded to address the cadets in an eloquent and animated strain. To attempt more than a brief outline of the speech would be vain. Mr Tucker commenced by expressing the gratification which he and his colleagues had derived from the report which had been previously read, and at the scientific and literary attainments which had that day been witnessed, and for which much praise was due, not only to the exertions of the cadets, but to the zeal and attention of the professors, under the inspection of their highly distinguished public examiner. He regretted the absence of the president of the India Board, of the Duke of Wellington, and of the commander of the forces, all of whom would have been present but for important engagements elsewhere, and who, he assured the cadets, felt a warm interest in the success of their admirable establishment. He pointed out to them the desirableness of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the native languages, in which he was convinced they had been well grounded by their eminent professor, under the direction of the *Veteran of Oriental literature*. He alluded to the loss they had sustained by the resignation of their late respected Lieut. Governor (Col. Houston, C.B.); a loss, however, which was compensated by the gallant officer (Col. Stannus, C.B.) who had succeeded to that station. The chairman spoke of the Indian army in terms which clearly showed his thorough intimacy with its history and character, and by whose prowess and achievements, he observed, kingdom after kingdom had been added to the British empire. He exhorted the cadets, who were about to become members of that army, to respect the habits and feelings of the soldiery who composed it; and they would be requited by fidelity and attachment in the hour of trial or sickness; to observe scrupulously those regulations which were framed for the benefit and protection of our Indian subjects, the infraction of which would call down the heavy displeasure of the Court; in short, to love India, and to attach its natives to them, that they might return to their own country—the country of Nelson and of Wellington—to enjoy the dearest of all rewards, professional fame. The foregoing were among the topics chiefly dwelt upon by the honourable chairman, who, it was observed, produced an impression on those to whom his sentiments were especially directed rarely equalled. The excellence of the speech may be inferred from the unequivocal testimony of admiration which an attentive auditory evinced at the conclusion of it.

The cadets assembled on the parade-ground, where, with their officers and non-commissioned officers, they saluted the chairman in open order, formed close order, wheeled back into companies, marched past in slow time, each company saluting the chairman as it passed On reaching their original grounds, the rear ranks took close order, and marched round the parade-ground in quick time. The cadets then performed the manual and platoon exercise, and the artillery practice. The broad-sword exercise, under Mr. Angelo, closed the military duties of the day, which were executed with a steadiness and precision calculated to uphold the professional character of the institution.

LORD TEIGNMOUTH.

THERE are few lives, passed in the laborious and honourable duties of the East-India Company's service in India, more deserving of commemoration than that of Lord Teignmouth. The executive administrators of India, amidst the records of the Bengal government, for a long and eventful series of years, have before them ample testimonies of his public services; the few surviving friends, who lived in familiar intercourse with him, will attest his private and social virtues.

Mr. Shore was of a Derbyshire family originally, but his father resided many years at Melton in Suffolk, and died in 1759, ten years before his son obtained his appointment in the civil service of Bengal. On his arrival at Calcutta, in 1769, the young civilian was stationed at Moorshedabad, as an assistant under the council of revenue; and, in 1772, served as an assistant to the resident of Rajeshaye. He devoted himself with considerable assiduity to the Persian language, and obtained, by means of his proficiency in it, the office of Persian translator and secretary to the provincial council of Moorshedabad. In 1774, he sate as a member of the Calcutta Revenue Board, till its dissolution in 1781, when he was appointed second of the general committee of revenue. In 1785, he was recommended by Mr. Hastings, whom he accompanied to England, to a seat in the supreme council, as a public servant of distinguished talents and integrity.

But the most prominent feature of Mr. Shore's early life, in India, was his participation in the financial and judicial reforms of Lord Cornwallis. In 1787, that nobleman, on his departure for the government of India, received from the Court of Directors a code of instructions relative to the improvements they sought to introduce into the financial administration of the country. In fact, these instructions authorized, or rather enjoined, a new arrangement. The failure of the revenue, and of every successive attempt to enhance it; the frequent changes, and the substitution of farmers for the permanent zemindars, and the exclusion of the collectors from all interference with the assessments of their several districts;—above all, the heavy arrears outstanding for the four preceding years, and the consequent impoverishment of the provinces, were the evils to be redressed. For this purpose, an equitable settlement was directed to be made with the zemindars; and the experiment, in the first instance, was to be made for ten years, and to become permanent should it be successful. The collectors were also to be invested with judicial powers. Mr. Mill, perhaps in too severe a tone of reprehension, remarks that, at this time, the grossest ignorance prevailed upon every subject relative to revenue among the civil servants of Bengal. They understood neither the nature of the land-tenure, nor the respective rights of the different classes of cultivators and those who enjoyed the produce; the whole of their knowledge being the actual amount annually collected: of the resources of the country they knew nothing. Lord Cornwallis, therefore, determined to suspend the arrangements prescribed

by the Court of Directors till he had collected information from every accessible source, promulgating only certain regulations, which vested the collectors with the two-fold functions of revenue-agents and magistrates.

It was to Mr. Shore that Lord Cornwallis chiefly looked for the information he required; and the result of his observations appears in the important document he furnished on that occasion. In this paper, Mr. Shore pointed out the errors of the financial system, emphatically dwelling on its entire incapability of modification or improvement in its existing shape. "The form of the British Government in India," he remarks, "is ill-calculated for amendment. Its members are in a constant state of fluctuation, and the period of their residence often expires before any experience can be acquired. Official forms necessarily occupy a large portion of time, and the pressure of business leaves little leisure for study and reflection, without which, no knowledge of the principles and detail of the revenues can be attained."* It is worth remarking, that the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1810, not only inserted the whole of this interesting minute, but laid so much stress upon this particular passage as to incorporate it with the report itself.

In 1789, the Governor-general had matured his plan of revenue, and prepared to carry it into instant execution. It is now generally acknowledged that Lord Cornwallis was influenced by a generous (which is always an enlightened) policy, in conferring a permanent property in the soil upon a certain class; but the fault was, that of establishing a species of aristocracy upon the feudal principle of Europe. The zemindars became thus hereditary proprietors of the soil, upon payment of a land-tax, not to be increased, of the sum actually assessed. Another error, which infected and vitiated the whole system, was the utter oblivion of the ryots,—a class in whom all the wealth of the country was in reality vested. The zemindars were empowered to make any terms they pleased with their ryots, with the exception of a *pottah*, which the zemindar was bound to give him;—in other words, a fixed interest in his estate, such as it was. It was proposed in council, to give notice, that it was intended to make the decennial settlement permanent and unalterable, so soon as it received the approbation of the authorities at home. Mr. Shore, though a zealous advocate for the zemindary system, opposed the proposal, insisting strongly on leaving a door open for the introduction of such improvements as the experience of the probationary ten years might suggest. Lord Cornwallis, on the other hand, was so enamoured of the permanence of the settlement, that he persisted in his purpose, declaring that he would use all his influence with the Court of Directors to carry it into effect. It was not, however, till 1793, that the settlement was established in every district; and it was in the early part of that year that authority arrived in India to proclaim its permanence throughout the country. Besides his share in the completion of this momentous system, almost amounting to a revolution in the affairs of British India, Mr. Shore was mainly instrumental in the framing of the code of laws published in Bengal in the year 1793—a compilation constituting an era in the history of that country, as well as a most hazardous experiment in the science of human legislation.

* Fifth Report of Committee, 1810. P. 169.

After the long experience the Court of Directors had had of the judgment and integrity of Mr. Shore, it is not at all strange that they should have chosen him for the immediate successor of Lord Cornwallis. Economical promises were made at home, and who so able to execute them as a man who had wound himself into all the intricacies of Indian finance, and whose policy, in relation to the native powers, was decidedly pacific? Upon this occasion, Mr. Shore was created a baronet of England, with the title of Sir John Shore of Heathcote. Four years afterwards, he was raised by patent to an Irish peerage, with the title of Baron Teignmouth.

On his first accession to the chair of government, Sir John Shore had to steer between no ordinary perplexities. The Mahrattas were jealous of the growing power of the English, and thirsted for the spoils of the feeble Nizam, who existed only beneath the shade of British protection. Scindia, now at the head of the Mahratta councils, looked to the power of Tippoo as the best counterpoise to that of the English. If any thing can be fairly objected to the policy of Sir John Shore, it is,—that he relied on the good faith of the Mahrattas to act according to existing treaties, which it was their interest to set at nought, and left his ally, the Nizam, in a state almost unprotected and defenceless. The first pretext of Scindia was the demand of the arrears of the Mahratta *chout* (tribute) from the pusillanimous Nizam. The English Government offered its *mediation*. The Mahrattas, perceiving that they were not prepared to enforce it by arms, treated the proposed mediation with contempt. Tippoo was in the field, and ready to confederate with the Mahrattas for the subjugation of the Nizam. What course was the Governor-general bound to pursue? By the treaty of alliance, the Nizam was entitled to the assistance of the English against Tippoo. It was not on the Mahrattas that he could safely rely,—for he knew they were intent on their aim of plundering his dominions when a convenient juncture should arrive. He confided only in the British faith, pledged to him in consequence of his accession to the alliance. At the period when he acceded to it, his friendship was of the highest value to the British Government,—they solicited, they sought it. The engagement with him was offensive and defensive. It is clear, then, that, if attacked by Tippoo, he could rightfully demand the benefit of the British alliance. Was his claim to that benefit diminished when he was attacked by Tippoo in conjunction with the Mahrattas? The desertion of the Nizam, therefore, involved a violation of British faith. It is to be regretted, however, that other considerations prevailed with Sir John Shore. The treaty between the English, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, bound the parties, it was contended, not to assist the enemies of one another. In the event of a war between two of the contracting powers, the third was bound not to interfere. Putting aside the question of good faith, the Governor-general, moreover, urged the expenses of a war with Tippoo and the Mahrattas, which the revenues of the

country could ill sustain. He dwelt emphatically on the Act of Parliament prohibitory of British interference in the quarrels of the native powers; evidently considering a war with Tippoo and the Mahrattas to be a greater evil than the grossest departure from faith and plain-dealing on the part of his own government.

In pursuance, therefore, of this questionable policy, the Nizam was left to his fate. Sir John Malcolm,* with some justice, condemns the procedure, confidently declaring, in a tone of dogmatical prescience, that had the Governor-general declared himself bound to protect the Nizam at the hazard of war, and shewn himself prepared for that extremity, the mere terror of British interference would have prevented the necessity of having recourse to it. He complains of the conduct of the government in sacrificing the Nizam, and cultivating the Mahrattas as a more efficient ally against Tippoo Saib, contending that the obligation to support the feeble power of their ancient ally remained unimpaired and entire. One thing, however, seems to have been overlooked by that careless and positive writer. If war should break out between the Nizam and the Mahrattas, the English, if bound to assist the Nizam on the ground of having received assistance from him, were bound to assist the Mahrattas, from whom they had also received assistance. This would involve a most absurd contradiction—for the British Government would have been thus bound to send one body of British troops to fight against another.

About this period, Scindia died. His nephew and successor inherited his policy. War between the Nizam and the Mahrattas was inevitable. In March 1795, a general action took place. The Nizam was cooped up in a secluded fort, and being reduced to famine, was compelled to conclude a peace on the most abject terms. Tippoo, in the meanwhile, remained stedfast to his father's antipathies to the British name. At the same time, the affairs of the Nabob of Oude, who largely enjoyed the benefits of English protection, became so involved as to threaten the whole of that fine province with ruin and depopulation. He refused to pay his contingent for the cavalry supplied him by the British Government. To induce the vizier to introduce some necessary reforms into his administration, and to obtain security for the expenses disbursed in maintaining the power of the Nabob, the Governor-general undertook a journey to Lucknow. The result of the mission was, the acquiescence of the vizier in the additional subsidy of two regiments of cavalry, British and native. Upon the demise of the Nabob, shortly after, a question arose as to the legitimacy of Asoph ul Dowlah, his son. The question of a kingdom was decided against him by the British Government upon evidence, observes Mr. Mill, on which a court of law in England would not have decided a question of a few pounds. By this decision, Asoph ul Dowlah was deposed, and Saadut Ali raised to the musnud, as the eldest surviving son of Sujah ul Dowlah. It is an intricate question of law and of policy, and the limits of this article preclude us from entering into it. But even Mr. Mill* acknowledges that it is impossible to read the Governor-general's minute, recording the transaction, and not to be impressed with a conviction of his sincerity. And the Court of Directors, in their letter of the 5th of May 1799, after a long commentary, observe: "Having taken this general view, with a minute attention to the papers and proceedings before us, we are decidedly of opinion that the late Governor-general, Lord Teignmouth, in a most arduous situation, and under circumstances of embarrassment and difficulty, conducted himself with great temper, impartiality, ability, and firmness; and that he finished a long career of faithful services by planning and carrying into effect an arrangement, which not only redounds highly to his own honour, but which will also operate to the reciprocal advantage of the Company and the Nabob."

* Political History of India. This is a loose and desultory production, and not always good authority in respect of facts.

During the administration of Sir John Shore, a dispute, embittered by harsh terms of altercation, took place between the Supreme Board and the Madras Government under Lord Hobart, regarding the Omdut ul Omrah, Nabob of the Carnatic. In October 1795, Lord Hobart endeavoured to prevail upon the Omdut to cede all his territories on payment of a stipulated sum;—a measure in which the Governor-general acquiesced; for, by the mortgage of his territorial possessions to his creditors, and the assignment to that rapacious body of claimants of all their forthcoming produce, the Nabob became unable to pay his annual kists to the Company. But Lord Hobart failed in his object, and proposed to the Supreme Government the forcible occupation of Tinnevelly and the cession of the Carnatic forts as security for the liquidation of the cavalry debt incurred by the Nabob with the Madras government. The Governor-general strongly discountenanced and protested against such a measure, as an infraction of treaty. In his minute, Lord Hobart urged the necessity of the procedure, on the principle of self-preservation—the decay and depopulation of the Carnatic—and the breach of treaty on the part of the Nabob himself, by the assignment of districts to which alone the Company could look for payment. This dispute was aggravated by the awkward circumstance of the subordinate functionary being of higher rank than the supreme. Lord Hobart appealed to the Court of Directors, but their decision was superseded by the return of Lord Hobart, who was succeeded by Lord Clive; and in the beginning of 1798, Sir John Shore, who, a few months before his retirement, was raised, as we have seen, to the peerage, returned to England, having been succeeded by Lord Mornington.

Lord Teignmouth lived in habits of familiar intercourse with Sir William Jones at Calcutta, and succeeded him as president of the Asiatic Society. In that capacity, he delivered, on the 22d May 1794, a warm and elegant eulogy of his predecessor, and in 1804 published memoirs of his life, writings, and correspondence. It is, upon the whole, a pleasing piece of biography, recording almost every thing interesting in his public and private character, partly in his own familiar correspondence, and transferring to the reader much of the respect and admiration for that extraordinary man, with

* Hist. Brit. India, vol. iii. p. 350. 4to.

which the writer was himself impressed. The work is closed with a delineation of Sir William Jones's character, which, though it might have exhibited greater force and discrimination, could not well have been presented in chaster and more interesting colours. The fault of the work is the redundancy of the materials which Lord Teignmouth deemed it necessary to work up into it. For instance, the long and verbose correspondence between Jones and Revicksky, afterwards imperial ambassador to the court of St. James, chiefly in Latin, is translated and incorporated with the book, the originals being given in the Appendix; but the greater part of these letters contribute little to the development of Sir William Jones's mind or feelings; and though they give occasional intimations of his studies, and general remarks upon Asiatic literature, yet they are too slight to satisfy curiosity, and too declamatory and enthusiastic to be instructive or amusing. There is something sickening too in the mutual eulogium with which each bespatters the other. They display, however, the astonishing command of Jones over the Latin idiom. At the same time, it is scarcely possible to suppress an angry, almost a contemptuous, feeling, when we perceive to what an extravagant eminence he is inclined to raise the Asiatic poets. "*In harum litterarum*," he says of the classics, "*amore non patiar ut me vincas, ita enim incredibiliter illis delector, nihil ut suprà possit: equidem poesi Græcorum jam inde a puero ita delectabar, ut nihil mihi Pindari carminibus elatius, nihil Anacreonte dulcius, nihil Sapphûs, Archilochi,* Alcæi ac Simonidis aureis illis reliquiis politius aut nitidius esse videretur. At cum poesem Arabicam et Persicam degustarem, illico exarescere ****" The remainder of the letter is lost: but that a classical scholar should avow that his enthusiasm for the Greek poets became frigid when he had made himself acquainted with Asiatic poetry, is scarcely credible. Dr. Parr has more than once, in the hearing of the individual who is writing these pages, thundered out his reprehension of his old friend and pupil, for having thus given utterance to what he called "a damnable heresy."

Lord Teignmouth inserted also the correspondence of Jones with Schultens, the celebrated Dutch orientalist. The letters are written with the flowing pure Latinity, which distinguishes those to Revicksky. They are obviously the product of a mind disciplined to a severe classical taste, but not remarkable for depth of thought or fertility of sentiment. Every thing is panegyric and hyperbole. The relative merits of the Asiatic and European writers are contrasted, but no vigour of conception fixes the attention, and they are barren of the nice and happy discrimination essential to comparative criticism. It is in his letters to his friends in England, on political subjects, that we must trace the more genuine picture of his mind. These contain greater variety of thought and strength of feeling, and certainly more striking indications of a masculine understanding, than can be found in any other parts of this various, diligent, but much too highly-rated man's writings. That Jones *went out* to India strongly tinctured with *republican*

* Might one be permitted to ask, what remains of Archilochus Sir William Jones could have had access to?

opinions, is no longer questionable. Lord Teignmouth, however, seems influenced by an amiable disinclination to attribute them to Sir William Jones. Yet Paley said of him, "he was a great republican when I knew him; the principles, which he then avowed so decidedly, he certainly never afterwards disclaimed." This is corroborated in one of his latest letters, in which he remarks, with some emphasis, that the political opinions he had imbibed in *early* life he still held, and should never relinquish." These opinions he re-asserted three years only before his death, in a letter to Dr. Price, dated "Krishnagur, September 14, 1790," thanking him for a copy of his celebrated sermon. In this letter, Sir William Jones exclaims: "When I think of the late glorious revolution in France, I cannot help applying to my poor infatuated country the words which Tully once applied to Gaul: "*ex omnibus terris Britannia sola communi non ardet incendio.*" It is singular that Lord Teignmouth should have expunged this passage from the letter to Dr. Price; a writer in our Journal called the attention of our readers to the omission.* If intentional, the omission was unfair and disingenuous; for, as Paley remarked, "the sentiments of such a man as Sir William Jones ought neither to be extenuated nor withheld." On the other hand, it may be perceived, from other letters of Jones, that he was a friend to our mixed constitution, as established at the revolution;—a sentiment decidedly adverse to unqualified republicanism.

We believe that the truth, as it generally does, lies in the mean. Sir William Jones went out to India with decided notions as to the duty and right of resistance, as established by the revolution of 1688. His celebrated dialogue asserts the right and the correlative duty of resistance, but limited by the principles avowed by Lord Somers and the great leaders of that event; and it was upon these grounds successfully defended by Lord Erskine on the trial of the Dean of St. Asaph. Of the French revolution, in its commencement, Lord Teignmouth admits, that he entertained a favourable opinion; and we can add of our own knowledge, if Dr. Parr is a faithful interpreter of his friend's habitual modes of thinking, that he wholly disapproved of the coalition-war against France, on the ground of policy as well as of justice, uniformly adhering, though with the modifications suggested and sanctioned by successive events, to those grand swelling sentiments of liberty, which animated his early years, and the attachment to those master-principles in the civil governments and policies of mankind, which study and contemplation had fixed in his mind.

On the 4th April 1807, Lord Teignmouth was appointed a Commissioner for the Affairs of India, and was sworn one of the Privy Council a few days afterwards. His activity and zeal in the formation of the Bible Society in 1804, are prominent features of his life, and strong indications of his sincere convictions and warmth of piety as a Christian believer. He had the honour of being fixed upon as the fittest person to preside over that well-meaning, though, in many particulars, mistaken institution; the high names of Porteus, Fisher, Burgess, Gambier, Charles Grant, and Wilber-

* See vol. iv. p. 203.

force being associated with his own. Lord Teignmouth presided over the society in a catholic and amiable spirit of good-will and benevolence towards all sects and communities of Christianity. He conducted it through many difficulties and controversies, some of which were unusually stormy and contentious.

We must not forget to observe, that Lord Teignmouth was earnestly bent on converting the natives of India to Christianity, and in 1811 he published a tract on that subject, entitled "Considerations on communicating to the inhabitants of India the knowledge of Christianity." His recorded opinions concerning the moral character of the Hindus approached the lowest possible estimate that has yet been framed of it. It is probable, therefore, that his earnestness in that important though difficult aim, was strengthened by the notions he had imbibed of the Hindu character. They are recorded in a paper he presented to the Governor-general in 1794, and printed in the minutes of evidence on the trial of Mr. Hastings. One of the data assumed, somewhat too undistinguishingly, is this: "Cunning and artifice is wisdom with them: to deceive and over-reach, is to acquire the character of a wise man." Mr. Mill relies on this testimony with the most implicit acquiescence; and in the debate on the missionary clause, in 1813, it was the basis of the reasonings of Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Charles Grant. Lord Teignmouth's estimate, however, of the Hindu character, in which he emphatically declared that the utmost ethical excellence of their moral system consisted in the greatest dexterity of mutual fraud and circumvention, must be taken with considerable restrictions; for he himself most candidly admits that it was framed exclusively from considerations of the moral condition of the Bengal provinces. Yet how strikingly does it stand contrasted with the beautiful attestation of Mr. Hastings in the House of Commons, on the 14th July 1813,—and the still more emphatic declarations of Colonel Munro on the same occasion! There is no doubt, therefore, allowing the utmost possible weight to the opinions of so correct an observer as Lord Teignmouth, that his religious opinions, which were uniformly of the high evangelical class, must have had, unconsciously perhaps, no slight influence in convincing him of the depraved condition of the people to whom he was so benevolently solicitous to impart the blessings of Christianity.

Lord Teignmouth died at the advanced age of eighty-two, in February last: his widow did not long survive him. He lived surrounded by every thing that ministers comfort to life, the attachment of a large circle of friends, and the affections of an amiable family; and his death was rendered cheerful and easy by the consolations of religion; few men have been more eminently useful in their destined spheres of action; few have more amply merited the honours bestowed on them, or better vindicated their rightful claim to elevated rank by their talent and integrity, than Lord Teignmouth. We might enlarge upon his personal and private virtues,—but we restrain ourselves, in the language of Tacitus: "*Abstinentiam et integritatem hujusce viri referre, injuria fuerit virtutum.*"

BURNES' TRAVELS IN BOKHARA.*

The narrative of the travels of Lieutenant Burnes over countries in the East to which the earnest attention of Europe is, from a variety of causes, now particularly directed, and which have been the least explored of almost any in that quarter, is divested of a great portion of its intrinsic interest, owing to the liberality which the author, prior to the compilation of it, parted with his materials, in order to indulge the vivid curiosity of the public. The work before us connects and illustrates the various details which had been already published in the literary and scientific journals of India and England; but it affords little additional information. We mention this fact as highly creditable to Mr. Burnes: it evinces a disinterestedness, on his part, which is not very common.

In the year 1830, Mr. Burnes was appointed to proceed on a mission to Lahore, the capital of the Sikh ruler, with a present of horses (large dray-horses) from the King of Great Britain to Runjeet Sing, by way of the Indus. This opportunity was taken advantage of, to survey this great river from the sea to Lahore. Mr. Burnes seems to have had Arrian and his commentators in his hand as he ascended this celebrated stream, and his narrative of the journey is full of very sensible remarks upon the geographical details given by the Greek historians, and upon the operations of the Macedonian invader.

He visited the court of Sinde, of whose meanness, in aspect and character, he speaks in terms which reduce our estimate of this state, formed from the perusal of his brother's narrative.† Mr. James Burnes describes the ameers and their durbar as models of splendor, decency, and cleanliness. "I have never witnessed," he says, "any spectacle which was more gratifying, or approaching nearer to the fancies we indulge in childhood, of eastern grandeur. The group formed a semicircle of elegantly attired figures, at the end of a lofty hall, spread with Persian carpeting. It was particularly gratifying to observe the taste displayed in dress, and the attention to cleanliness, in the scene before me. The general style of the Sinde court could not fail to excite my admiration. There was no crowding for place; there was a degree of stillness and solemnity throughout the whole, which, together with the brilliant display, impressed me with awe and respect." Lieut. Burnes depicts the Sinde durbar, two years after his brother, thus: "Though the Ameer and his family certainly wore some superb jewels, there was not much to attract our notice in their palace or durbar. They met in a room which was filled with a rabble of greasy soldiery, and the noise and dust were hardly to be endured. The orders of the Ameer to procure silence, though repeated several times, were ineffectual. There was more order and regularity in our second interview."

* Travels into Bokhara, being the Account of a Journey from India to Cabool, Tartary, and Persia; also, Narrative of a voyage on the Indus, from the sea to Lahore, with presents from the King of Great Britain; performed under the orders of the Supreme Government of India in the years 1831, 1832, and 1833. By Lieut. Alex. Burnes, F.R.S. E.I.C.S. Assist. Pol. Resident in Cutch. 3 vols. London, 1834. Murray.

† Narrative of a Visit to the Court of Sinde, &c. By James Burnes. 1831.

At Mittun, which Lieut. Burnes supposes to be the site of one of the Grecian cities, he quitted the Indus and entered the Chenab or Acesines. He visited, amongst other places in his way, Multan, one of the ancient seats of Mogul dominion, now in possession of the Sikhs. On entering the territories of Runjeet, the mission was well received by a deputation from that chief, and found the arrangements made for their progress very complete.

On reaching the spot where the Acesines is joined by the "fabulous Hydaspes," the travellers amused their Sikh conductors by running to the scene "where the fleet of Alexander encountered its disasters in the rapids, and the hordes of Timour were terrified by the noise of the waters." At present, the junction takes place with a "murmuring noise only;" there are no eddies or rocks, nor is the channel confined.

They now ascended the Ravee or Hydraotes, and reached Lahore in somewhat less than five months from their first entrance into the Indus.

Lieut. Burnes was presented to the king of the Punjab. On being conducted to the palace, whilst stooping down to remove his shoes at the threshold, he suddenly found himself in the arms and tight embrace of a diminutive-looking old man, the great Maharaja, Runjeet Sing, who led him into the interior, seated him in a silver chair, and so forth. The sight of the horses of "the gigantic breed peculiar to England," as the letter stated, excited in Runjeet wonder and delight: he called them "little elephants." The description given by Mr. Burnes of the Sikh court and ruler coincides with those which have often appeared in our journal. The "Lion of Lahore" is not remarkable for personal gifts. "He has lost one eye, is pitted with the small-pox, and his stature does not certainly exceed five feet three inches." His conversation was free and animated, with a spice of libertinism in it; but his questions were pertinent, and mark the strength of his character. Mr. Burnes was on the most friendly footing with the French officers at the Court, of whose qualities he speaks in high terms: M. Court he represents as an acute and well-informed person.

The ancient capital of Lahore extended over a space of five miles by three. The modern city occupies only the western angle of the ancient. The houses are very lofty; and the streets, which are narrow, offensively filthy, from a gutter which passes through the centre. The bazars do not exhibit the appearance of much wealth: Umritsur, the modern capital, being the commercial emporium of the Punjab. The *Shah Dura*, or tomb of Jehangeer, is a monument of great beauty, built chiefly of marble and red stone, laid alternately: the sepulchre is of the chastest workmanship, enriched with mosaics. This beautiful monument is likely soon to be washed into the Ravee. The *Shalimar*, or 'House of Joy,' half a mile in length, with its three successive terraces, each above the other, and its 450 fountains, is a magnificent remnant of Mogul splendour.

On leaving Lahore, the mission visited Umritsur, a larger city than Lahore, and inspected the great national temple of the Sikhs, standing in the midst of a lake; the *Akali boonga*, or House of the Immortals, a set of fanatics, whom the iron hand of Runjeet has some difficulty in compressing into submission; and the *Rambagh*, the Maharaja's favourite residence.

The career of this chief, as prognosticated by Lieut. Burnes, seems nearly at an end: "it is not likely," he observes, "that he can long bear up against a nightly dose of spirits more ardent than the strongest brandy."

Mr. Burnes now proceeded towards Delhi, and on his way, at Lodiana, he had an interview with Shah Shuja ul Moolk, ex-king of Cabool, a pensioner of the British Government, but who is now exerting himself to recover his lost territories. Mr. Burnes gives an unfavourable picture of this prince, He says: "from what I learn, I do not believe the Shah possesses sufficient energy to seat himself on the throne of Cabool; and if he did regain it, he has not the tact to discharge the duties of so difficult a situation." From Lodiana our traveller turned off to Simla, at the foot of the Himalaya, where the Governor-general then was, and soon after he received Lord Wm. Bentinck's sanction to proceed on his great journey into Central Asia, his lordship being of opinion "that a knowledge of the general condition of the countries through which he was to travel would be useful to the British Government, independent of other advantages which might be expected from such a journey." He was directed to appear as a private individual, and was furnished with passports as a British captain returning to Europe, the terms of which, without accrediting the bearer as an agent of government, shewed that it was interested in his good treatment. Dr. Gerard, of the Bengal medical service, agreed to accompany Mr. Burnes in his rather perilous adventure, and they were accompanied by two natives, Mahomed Ali, a surveyor, who had been educated in the Engineer Institution of Bombay, and Mohun Lal, a Hindu lad, of Cashmerian family (now with Dr. Gerard), who had been educated at the English College at Delhi. Of both these persons Mr. Burnes speaks in the highest terms of eulogium. He determined to retain the character of a European in his travels, accommodating himself, in dress, habits, and customs, to the people he visited.

Mr. Burnes and Dr. Gerard passed the British frontier, at Lodiana, on the 3d Jan. 1832, and plunged into the Indian desert, taking their route by the left bank of the Sutlej, and crossing the Beas or Hyphasis, to Lahore, which they reached on the 17th. The numerous villages on the Sutlej are built of sun-dried bricks on a wooden frame-work; the houses had a clean and comfortable look, and the peasantry, Juts (Hindu, Moslem, and Sikh), appeared well-clad and happy. Beyond the Beas, the people are predatory and in constant hostility with each other. The cultivated parts of the country have the appearance of an extensive meadow, being free from underwood, and there were no trees except in the vicinity of the villages. There were clear indications of changes in the channel of the rivers in this part; and Mr. Burnes justly asks, "in a country subject to such changes, how are we to look for an identity between the topography of ancient and modern days?" They consequently sought in vain for the "altars of Alexander," raised in the vicinity. It is a melancholy but wholesome lesson to human ambition,

to consider that, of these twelve altars, each seventy-five feet high, and erected purposely to transmit the hero's "immortal" triumphs to posterity, not a relic can be found.

At Huree ka Puttun, 'the city of Krishna,' they crossed the Hyphasis and entered the Punjab; they were received by a Sikh sirdar. In their journey across the Doab (the tract between the Beas and Ravee), they saw some examples of the wanton freaks of the Acalis, who had set a village on fire.

They were kindly received by Runjeet, whose sports, reviews, and social meetings they partook of, and were sumptuously lodged in splendid tents of Cashmere shawls. The conversation of the old chief was full of animation, and when he spoke of his battles and victories, his one eye gleamed with satisfaction. The festival of *Bussunt*, or spring, was celebrated whilst the visitors were there, with great splendour. We subjoin a description of a festive party in the Maharaja's bed-room.

We sat round his highness on silver chairs. In one end of the room stood a camp bedstead, which merits a description. Its frame-work, posts, and legs, were covered with gold, and the canopy was one massy sheet of the same precious metal. It stood on footstools, raised about ten inches from the ground, and which were also of gold. The curtains were of Cashmere shawls. Near it stood a round chair of gold; and in one of the upper rooms of the palace we saw the counterpart of these costly ornaments. The candles that lighted up the apartment were held in branch-sticks of gold. The little room in which we sat was superbly gilded; and the side which was next the court was closed by a screen of yellow silk. Here we enjoyed the society of our royal entertainer, who freely circulated the wine, filled our glasses himself, and gave every encouragement by his own example. Runjeet drinks by the weight, and his usual dose does not exceed that of eight *pice*;* but on this occasion he had quaffed the measure of eighteen. His favourite beverage is a spirit distilled from the grapes of Cabool, which is very fiery, and stronger than brandy. In his cups he became very amusing, and mentioned many incidents of his private life. He had quelled two mutinies among his troops; three of his chiefs had, at different times, fallen by his side; and he had once challenged his adversary to settle the dispute by single combat. The battles of his highness infected the dancing ladies, whom he had introduced, in a later period of the evening, according to his custom. He gave them spirits; and they tore and fought with each other, much to his amusement, and to the pain of the poor creatures, who lost some ponderous ornaments from their ears and noses in the scuffle. Supper was introduced, and consisted of different kinds of meats, richly cooked, and which, in contrast to the surrounding magnificence, were handed up in leaves sewed into the shape of cups.

Mr. Burnes was informed that the converts to the Sikh creed increase at the rate of 5,000 a-year. They are, he says, doubtless, the most rising people in modern India. Their general resemblance to each other he mentions as a remarkable fact, occurring in so short a space of time. With extreme regularity of features, they have an elongation of countenance, which distinguishes them strongly from other tribes.

* A small copper coin.

They traversed the Punjab from Lahore in a N.W. direction, crossing the Chenab at the usual ferry, and reached the Jelum, or Hydaspes. The country between the two rivers is miserable,—a sterile waste of underwood, the abode of shepherds, whose personal character is very accurately sketched by Arrian. Marching up the right bank of the Jelum, through a rich and fertile tract, between the river and the Salt Range, they came to Julalpoor, supposed to have been the scene of Alexander's battle with Porus. Preceding travellers (Mr. Elphinstone, for example) have found this pass to correspond closely with the scene as described by Arrian. Lieut. Burnes, however, seems to think the village of Jelum the more likely spot. Between these places are extensive ruins, bricks and pottery; and here Mr. Burnes is inclined to place the sites of Nicæa and Bucephalia.

The fort of Rotas, one of the great bulwarks between Tartary and India, is described as a place of great strength. From this fortress they entered a mountainous and rugged country of great strength, and reached the village of Manikyala, where is situated the tope, or sepulchre, recently opened. Mr. Burnes does not hesitate to fix upon this place as the site of Taxila. Other topes of a similar kind are mentioned, and some of them have been explored by Europeans since Mr. Burnes' visit. His theory respecting them is, that they are the sepulchres of either the Bactrian kings, or their Indo-Scythic successors, mentioned in the *Periplus* of the second Arrian.

On reaching the Indus, they came in contact with the Afghans, and Mr. Burnes was struck with their manly mien. Fording the river at Attock (this fortress is a place of no strength), they proceeded to Peshawur, and were received by the Afghans and Khuttuks at the frontiers with blunt hospitality. Sooltan Mahommed Khan, the chief of Peshawur, treated them with much kindness. The persons they met with in his society were sociable and well-informed, cheerful and even noisy in mirth, free from prejudice in matters of religion, and many of them well-versed in Asiatic history. The chief himself is described as an educated well-bred gentleman, brave, affable, and who transacts his own business. He spoke to our traveller without reserve of Runjeet, wishing for some change that might release him from his subjection to the Sikhs. On taking leave, nothing could surpass the kindness of the Khan.

From Peshawur they set off for Cabool along the river, which they crossed on a raft supported by inflated skins. "It is important to know," remarks Mr. Burnes, "that there is a water channel of communication from near Cabool to the ocean."

The approach to Cabool is any thing but imposing; nor was it till they were under the shade of its fine bazar that our travellers could believe themselves in the capital of an empire. This bazar, or *chouchout*, is 600 feet long, and thirty broad, with a painted roof, fountains and cisterns, which are, however, neglected. "Still there are few such bazars in the East." The stock of goods of all kinds is immense; every trade has its separate bazar, and all seemed busy. Cabool is populous (6,000 souls), and compactly built, but the houses have no pretensions to elegance. Tradition

speaks of its great antiquity. The Afghans of the city are represented as a sober, simple, steady people; idle, but frank and open; they are "a nation of children, and in their quarrels fight and become friends without any ceremony." Mr. Burnes "imbibed a very favourable impression of their national character." He favours the tradition of their descent from the Jews."

Dost Mahomed Khan, the governor, received the travellers very graciously, manifesting towards them, during their stay of three weeks, "great politeness and attention."

The Hindu (Shikapoor) merchants of Cabool, who have houses of agency from Meshed to Calcutta, engross the trade of Central Asia; they are a plodding race, who take no share in any other matters than their own, and secure protection from Government by lending it money. These merchants offered our traveller, for his letters of credit, bills on Nishnei Novogorod, Astrachan, or Bokhara!

After visiting the tomb of Baber and other objects, they commenced their journey over the Hindu Koosh, which has been fully detailed in this Journal,* as well as the difficulties they encountered at Khooloom (Khulm), and Koondooz. They arrived at Balkh, "the mother of cities," in June, and remained there three days. The ruins, which extend over a circuit of twenty miles, consisting of fallen mosques and decayed tombs of sun-dried bricks, present no relics of magnificence; none of the ruins are of an age prior to Mohamedanism. Mr. Burnes met with some Bactrian and other ancient coins at this place. Without the walls of this bigotted city are the graves of Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Guthrie, one of his companions.

In traversing the tract between Balkh and the Oxus, (under a guard of Toorkmans) Mr. Burnes had an opportunity of verifying the correctness of its description by Quintus Curtius. The river, where the travellers crossed it, was 800 yards wide, and 20 deep; its current was at the rate of three and a-half miles an hour. The mode of crossing was peculiar. A pair of horses were yoked to the boat at each bow, and the boat was pushed into the water, a man holding loosely the reins of each horse, and urging him to swim: they crossed this wide river by this ingenious and simple means in fifteen minutes.

The journey to Bokhara was fatiguing. On arriving at this city, they were obliged to adopt the distinguishing dress of Franks. The city struck Mr. Burnes with surprise. He walked two miles through the streets before he reached the citadel. The circumference of the city is eight miles; it has a wall of earth twenty feet high, with twelve gates. The interior is filled with lofty and arched bazars of brick, ponderous and massy colleges and mosques, and lofty minarets; there are about twenty caravanserais, and about 100 ponds and fountains of squared stone. The city is intersected by canals shaded with mulberry trees. Most of the private houses are small and of one story, and are built of sun-dried brick on a frame-work of wood; but some are superior, and neatly painted, with stuccoed walls; others had Gothic arches, decorated with gilding; the apartments were elegant and

* Vol. xii. p. 114.

comfortable. The population amounts to 150,000. A description of this celebrated city is given by Mr. Burnes in a paper inserted in the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which we have abridged and inserted in this Journal.

Mr. Burnes did not deem it prudent to attempt visiting Samarcand, which has now dwindled to a town of 8,000 souls, and gardens and fields occupy the place of streets and mosques. In the vicinity of Bokhara are the ruins of an ancient city, named Khojuoban, where he procured some beautiful coins of the Bactrian kings.

After about two months' residence at Bokhara, (whose king they were not introduced to), the travellers took leave of the vizier, who had treated them with great kindness, though reputed to be of a cunning character. They determined to proceed to the Caspian, but owing to some misunderstanding between the khan of Khiva and the merchants whose cafila they had joined, they were detained at Meerabad, a small Toorkman village forty miles from Bokhara, for near a month, which gave them an opportunity of becoming tolerably familiar with the character and manners of the Toorkmans and Uzbeks. Mr. Burnes says:

I really began to feel an interest in the affairs and prospects of many of the individuals with whom I had been thus associated. The names of tribes and places, which had at one time appeared as far beyond my means of enquiry, were now within its compass. The Toorkmun chief, who was our master of ceremonies on these occasions, was himself a character; he was accompanying the caravan, to instruct his brethren by the way, and prevent our being plundered; but we soon found that he himself had no definite ideas of *meum* and *tuum*; since he had already appropriated to himself three gold tillas, which he had asked of me as part of the hire due to the Cafila-bashee, who was also a Toorkmun. Ernuzzar (for that was the name of our friend) was, however, both an useful and amusing companion. He was a tall bony man, about fifty, with a manly countenance, improved by a handsome beard, that was whitening by years. In early life, he had followed the customs of his tribe, and proceeded on "allaman" (plundering) excursions to the countries of the Huzara and Kuzzil-bash; and some fearful wounds on his head showed the dangerous nature of that service.

We shall complete our notice of this work in a succeeding article.

CHINA.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

To the Editor.

Sir: There is a case at present in progress here, which is grievous to all the friends of China, of which I desire to be one. I will briefly rehearse it. Some time ago, an affray occurred at a place called Kum-sing-moon, in which a foreigner was deliberately murdered by three or four natives, who overpowered him in the affray; and, to conceal the murder, instead of burying the body, they cut it to pieces, carried it in a fishing-boat out to the roads, and cast it into the sea. This statement was obtained from their own confes-

sion: no remnant of the man was ever found. On the other side, a native was wounded in the posteriors with small shot; the parts mortified, and he died within twenty or thirty days. The local government caught the natives who murdered the foreigner; and they demanded that the foreigner, who fired the shot which wounded and caused the death of the native, should be found and delivered up to them. With this demand it was not practicable to comply. Week after week, they reiterated the order to have the "foreign murderer," as they called him, delivered up. At last, despairing of compliance, government has connived at a hong merchant, a leader among that responsible body, having, for four or five hundred dollars, bribed some ignorant, half-foreigner about Macao, to personate the foreign murderer, and have put this confession into his mouth, in order that his life may be safe, and he be banished from China, after the farce of trial and report to the emperor shall be gone through. This is the purport of the confession, which the Chinese admire for its ingenuity: "The foreigner, who was killed at Kum-sing-moon, was my elder brother; when I saw the natives murdering him, I ran up and stooped forward to rescue him; at which moment, a fowling-piece I had fastened on my back went off and shot the native, who has since died. We two brothers were the only children of an old mother, who has now no one to take care of her. I beg for mercy, that I may return home and wait on my mother in her old age."

These circumstances were intended to be kept secret from foreigners; but common fame and some tell-tale divulged them. The foreigners protested against an innocent man being thus implicated, although by his own ignorance and folly, to the governor of Canton. The governor has over and over again denied the man's innocence, but says the man has delivered himself up, in which there is some merit, and has confessed facts which will save his life, inasmuch as the deed was purely accidental—quite unintentional; therefore, he will not be required to forfeit his life. All this, the governor, the judge, the kwang-chow-foo, and other mandarins concerned, as well as the foreign and native public, know is perfectly untrue; but with this fiction of law they are proceeding, and have reported to Peking in substance as above, and are now waiting, with the man in confinement, for the emperor's answer.

Every man of truth and principle must consider such a mockery of justice as extremely odious in itself. It is, moreover, a precedent dangerous for foreigners; and it implies such weakness and wickedness in the Chinese government, as utterly disgrace them.

In Chinese affrays and private wars, when parties are killed, the rich can procure, strange to say, *substitutes* to suffer death. They are called *Ting-heung*, or 'substitute murderers:' but they are forbidden by law. And the Chinese have a capital crime which they call *ke-keun*, 'deceiving and insulting the sovereign.' The hong merchant, who has acted in getting up the present farce, by buying the poor ignorant foreigner, has once in his life-time been nearly frightened to death by a Canton judge threatening to convict him of the crime of *ke-keun*. Should the present fraud be discovered by the emperor, the *farce* now enacting may be *tragical* for the parties many years hence. Yet, to get over the present difficulty, they foolishly run this risk.

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ORIENTAL BIOGRAPHY.

No. II.—Akhtal—the Christian Arab Poet.

Akhtal, Farazdak and Jareer, who were contemporary and rival poets, under the Ommiyades, were reputed by the Arabs, in the first two centuries of Islamism, to approach nearest to the ancients, who flourished at that dark period of their history, which is denominated by them الجاهلية, 'The Age of Ignorance;' and this opinion is confirmed by the authority of the best critics.*

The real name of Akhtal was Gheeath ben Ghauth; he was of a family, the Benu Malek Ebn Josham, which formed a branch of the great tribe of Taghleb, and dwelt in Mesopotamia. At that period, there were three Arabian tribes, which consisted mostly of Christians, namely, those of Behra, Taghleb, and Tenookh. Gheeath was educated in the Christian religion, and continued always attached to it, notwithstanding the offers sometimes made to induce him to embrace Islamism. His grandfather, whose name, according to Meydāni, was Selmeh ben Tareka, was renowned for his exploits. King Noman, son of Moonzur, having sent to the Arab tribes four lances for the most valiant of their warriors, one of them was awarded to Selmeh.

Gheeath was unhappy in his youth; he was poor, and had a step-mother who scarcely gave him sufficient food, reserving the best for her own children; she employed him in severe labour and sent him to keep her goats. His first verses were, it is said, an impromptu, directed against this lady, on the following occasion. Seeing at his step-mother's a skin of milk and a bag of dates and raisins, hunger impelled him to pilfer them. He found means to get his step-mother out of the way, and in her absence drank up the milk and devoured the fruit. Upon her return, she flew into a violent passion, and seized a stick in order to chastise the thief; but he escaped and, as he ran, recited these two verses, which, like the lines of Master Samuel Johnson on the duck, have been thought of sufficient importance to be preserved in the 'Book of Songs:'†

Gheeath a naughty trick has done;
He has stolen his step-mother's fruit and cream.
She screams, she swears:—her dutiful son
Leaves her alone to swear and scream.

It is not positively known on what occasion Gheeath received the surname of *Akhtal*, الاخطل, or 'the Flap-eared.' According to Damiri, it was on account of the conformation of his ears, which were loose and flapped like those of certain animals. Others say, that this nick-name signifies 'silly babbler,' and thus explain its origin. Caab ben Joayl, then the most celebrated poet of the tribe, came one day on a visit to the family of Malek Ebn Josham, to which the poet belonged. The talents of Caab made him an object of so much regard amongst the Taghlebites, that all, of whom he sought hospitality, were eager to entertain him. A separate tent was prepared for his reception; a kind of enclosure was formed with cords, and it was filled with cattle, as a present to him,—customary honours offered to Caab by the family of Malek. Gheeath let the animals out of the enclosure and drove them about the plain. He was rebuked for this, and the cattle were returned to the enclosure; but he liberated them a second time. Caab was irritated; and from this moment,

* *Kitab al Aghani*, IV. fol. 243, II. fol. 177. † *Ibid.*, II. 180.

Gheeath and Caab began to launch lampoons against each other. Gheeath, who was yet very young, had but commenced giving scope to his taste for poetry, yet he was no-wise loth to contest the palm with an adversary already known to fame. Ghauth, however, doubted his son's discretion in coveting so unequal a contest, and in order to turn away the anger of Caab, remarked to him, "Pay no attention to what my son says; he is a young ninny (اخطل)." Another authority states, that it was Caab himself who applied to Gheeath this epithet of contempt. Whatever be the fact, this reproachful term has been ennobled by the merit of the poet who bore it.

Akhtal soon acquired some reputation. Ambitious of extending it, and of opening to himself a path to fortune, he travelled to Damascus, the residence of the Caliph Moawiyah I. Caab ben Joayl, against whom he had exerted his satirical vein, was the very person who introduced him at court; actuated, probably, less by generosity than by malice, and for the purpose of ridding himself of a troublesome office. There was, at that time, a poet who, in his verses, celebrated a daughter of the caliph, named Ramleh; this was Aderrahman, belonging to a family of Ansarians (inhabitants of Medina, who embraced the cause of Mahomet after his flight from Mecca). Prince Yezid, son of Moawiyah, nettled at this piece of effrontery, wished to excite his father against Abderrahman; but Moawiyah, far from treating this indiscreet poet with severity, contented himself with the following expedient. He observed to the poet, "They tell me that your verses express your love for Ramleh, daughter of the Commander of the Faithful?" "It is true," replied Abderrahman; "and if I had known a more illustrious beauty, whose name could give more splendour and attraction to my verses, I would have celebrated her." "Why, then," said Moawiyah, "do you not celebrate Hind, her sister, who surpasses her in beauty?" The caliph's object, in inviting Abderrahman to speak of the two sisters at the same time, was to let the public see that his love was a mere poetic fiction. This stroke of policy, however, did not satisfy Prince Yezid, who wished Caab ben Joayl to write a satire against the Ansarians. Caab, who was a Musulman, excused himself, alleging that he feared the displeasure of the Caliph, and that, besides, he could not prevail upon himself to attack men who had supported the prophet. "But," he added, "I can introduce to you a poet, of considerable talent, who is not of our religion, and therefore has no scruples upon the subject." "Who is he?" said Yezid. "Akhtal," replied Caab. Yezid desired he might be sent to him immediately, and he desired Akhtal to write a poem against the Ansarians, promising him his protection to the utmost of his power, if the caliph should be displeased. Akhtal set about the work with alacrity, and produced a virulent diatribe, in which was this verse:—

> Noble actions and glory are the attributes of the Koreishites;
> Cowardice and avarice lurk under the turbans of the Ansarians.

Noman ben Beshir, one of the heads of the Ansarians, hearing of this satire, appeared before Moawiyah, and taking off his turban and exposing his bare head to the caliph, said:—"Commander of the Faithful, do you perceive in me any marks of cowardice and avarice?" "I see nothing in you but what is honourable," replied the Caliph. "Well then," returned Noman, "Akhtal has asserted that these vices are concealed beneath our turbans." "I give you leave to cut out his tongue," exclaimed the indignant caliph, and directed Akhtal to be immediately brought, that he might be delivered up to the vengeance of the Ansarian. Akhtal prevailed upon the officer who came to fetch

him, to allow him first an interview with Yezid. The prince immediately went to Moawiyah, and took the part of Akhtal so effectually, that he saved the poet's tongue.

Yezid, when he succeeded to the throne some time after, was very kind to Akhtal, whose reputation increased rapidly. The caliphs who succeeded Yezid allowed him to participate largely in the bounty which they lavished upon poets. He was in high favour, especially under the reign of Abdalmalek, who admitted him into intimate society with him. The poet, however, did not reside entirely at court; he sojourned alternately at Damascus and in Mesopotamia, amongst his family, the Benu Maleks, in which he married. He had several children, the eldest of which was called Malek: after the birth of this son, he acquired, according to the custom of the Arabs, in addition to the name of Akhtal, that of Abu Malek, 'father of Malek.'

It would appear that, at this period, the Arabian Christians, after the example of the Musulmans, were in the common practice of divorce; for Akhtal, having repudiated his first wife, married another who had herself been repudiated by her husband. This second union was not a happy one: the tranquillity of the poet's household was disturbed by frequent family-quarrels. Akhtal, one day, hearing his wife speak of her former husband with a sigh of regret, uttered these verses, which have been preserved in the *Kitab al Aghani;* they appear, in a translation, sufficiently bald and prosaic:—

> Each of us passes the night in pain,
> As if our wedding-contract had scorched our skins;
> My wife regrets her former husband,
> And I regret my former wife.

Akhtal was much addicted to wine,—a habit not very creditable to his religious tenets,—which he imagined (or his biographer supposes so) was calculated to open in his mind veins of rich fancy and inspiration. "Drink," said he to the Musulman poet Mutawakkul, "and you will be the king of choice spirits." In one of his journies to Damascus, he stopped at the house of Ebn Serhun, secretary of Abdalmalek. When the poet paid his respects to the caliph, the latter asked him where he had taken up his quarters. "At Ebn Serhun's," replied Akhtal. "Ah!" said Abdalmalek, "you know where you are well off. And what is your fare?" "Vermicelli bread," answered Akhtal, "like that you eat; the most delicate dishes and exquisite wines." "Do not you remember," returned Abdalmalek, with a smile, "how often I have been vexed with you on account of your passion for this odious liquor? Become Musulman and I will load you with favours." "But what shall I do for wine?" said Akhtal. "What charm can there be in that drink," exclaimed the caliph, "which has a bitter taste at first, and in the end plunges you into inebriety?" "Whatever you may say," replied Akhtal, "between the two extremes you mention, there is a point of delicious enjoyment, in comparison with which your whole empire has, in my eyes, no more value than a drop of water from the Euphrates."

Abdalmalek once requested Akhtal to recite some verses to him. "My throat is dry," said the poet; "let me have something to drink." "Bring him water," said the caliph to his attendants. "That is asses' drink," replied Akhtal; "besides, I have plenty of water at home." "Let him have some milk, then." "Milk!" exclaimed Akhtal; "I have been weaned a long time." "Give him some honey-water." "That is very good for a sick person." "What then do you wish for?" asked the Caliph. "Some wine," was

the answer. "What!" returned the former, "am I in the habit of offering this accursed liquor to those whom I entertain? But for the esteem I feel for your talents, I should treat you as you deserve." Akhtal knew that, if the caliph himself observed faithfully the precept of the Mahomedan law, his household were less scrupulous; so he went out, and desired a servant of the palace to let him have some wine. He drank freely, and returned to the apartment in which Abdalmalek was, with heavy eyes and a reeling gait, and began to recite a panegyric on the house of Ommiya, which was one of his masterpieces. The caliph, observing the state he was in, directed a slave to take him by the hand and lead him home. Instead of manifesting anger against him, however, he gave him dresses of honour and a large sum of money. "Every family," he observed, "has a poet to sing its glory; the bard of the Ommiyades is Akhtal."

The panegyric referred to acquired an astonishing celebrity, and even excited the envy of the caliphs of the Abbas dynasty. Its founder, Abul Abbas Seffah, when urged to hear a poet who had composed a piece in honour of his house, replied: "What can he say of us equal to what the son of the Christian has sung in honour of the children of Ommiya?" It is also reported, that Haroon al Rashid one day inquired of his courtiers which, in their opinion, was the finest poem that had been made in praise of the Ommiyades or Abbassides. A long discussion ensued, and judgments were divided. Haroon decided the question by observing that the most beautiful piece of this kind was that of Akhtal.

The caustic satire of this poet might have been the occasion of his ruin, in consequence of the circumstance of Abdalmalek, who was fond of listening to a trial of skill between rival poets, in his presence, furnishing his favourite with an opportunity of shining at the expense of a sensitive rival. This occurrence, which is connected with the events of a war between two numerous tribes, requires some details.

The Benu Taghleb, Akhtal's tribe, had killed, near the city of Takrit, one Omayr ben Khashab, of the family of the Benu Cays, a branch of the tribe of the Benu Bekr.* Tamim ben Khashab, brother of Omayr, undertook to avenge him, and implored the aid of all the Benu Bekr, whose chief was Zofar ben Hareth. The latter sent troops of horse to attack and plunder various families of Benu Taghleb domiciled in Syria, all of whom, who could not escape by flight, were massacred. Zofar marched in person against the Benu Taghleb who dwelt in Mesopotamia, and who, being informed of his design, resolved to quit their country and pass the Tigris, interposing this river as a barrier between them and their enemy. He pursued and came up with them near the Kohayl, a little river which falls into the Tigris, ten parasangs south of Moosul, at the moment when the fugitives were preparing to effect their passage. A furious battle took place; the Taghlebites were worsted; a vast number perished by the sword, and a still greater number were drowned in the Tigris. The victors gave no quarter, and carried their cruelty so far as to eviscerate the females. The war lasted several years, with various success, between the two parties, who practised equal barbarities upon each other. At length, in A.H. 73, after the death of Abdallah ben Zobayr, the feuds of the two families were composed. The descendants of Bekr and Taghleb ceased to trouble Mesopotamia and Syria with their contests, and their chiefs even associated together at the court of Abdalmalek. But this caliph, instead of cementing

* The animosity between the tribes of Taghleb and Bekr began near half a century prior to Mahomet. A war betwixt them lasted for forty years, ending about the period of the prophet's birth.

their union, by endeavouring to make them mutually forget their past dissentions, was so imprudent as to allow them to vaunt their feats of arms before him, and to listen to verses in which they were celebrated. On one of these occasions, Akhtal declaimed a poem, wherein he exalted his own tribe above all the others, and poured contempt upon its adversaries, particularly the Benu Cays. A warlike poet of this tribe, named Hajaf, who had been personally attacked in the verses of Akhtal, rose and was about to retire, but the caliph detained him, and made him promise he would do nothing that might revive the animosity between the tribes of Bekr and Taghleb. Hajaf pledged his word. Some days passed away, and Akhtal quitted Damascus to return to his family. Hajaf did not hesitate to violate the compulsory obligation he had entered into. He collected a thousand horsemen, and led them, without disclosing to them his intentions, to Ressafeh, a place situated to the southward of the Euphrates, half a day's journey from that river. There he repeated to them the verses which Akhtal had recited before Abdalmalek, declared that he wished to take vengeance for them, and said: "We must either fight, or acquiesce in the dishonour with which this satire covers us; let those who have a heart come with me, and let the rest return home." All replied, "we will follow thee; our fate shall be thine!" They set off that very night, passed Sahim, a mile south of Ressaleh, and arrived before dawn at Ajenet Erroohub, near the valley of Bechr, inhabited by a Taghlebite family, where Akhtal then was. They fell upon this family in the obscurity of the night, and massacred all they met with, men, women, and children, perpetrating the most shocking brutalities upon pregnant women. A son of Akhtal was slaughtered in this assault, which is called "the Night of Bechr," and the poet himself fell into the hands of his enemies, and owed his safety to his presence of mind. He cried out that he was a slave of the tribe: as he was clad in a coarse woollen mantle, much worn, and as his person was not known by those who took him, they believed what he said, and let him go. Hajaf, after this expedition, ordered his companions to disperse. He took refuge in the Greek provinces till the resentment of the caliph was appeased: Abdalmalek, at length, pardoned him at the intercession of the chiefs of the Benu Cays.

Akhtal, in the sequel, obtained from the caliph a slight revenge for the injuries which the chief of the Benu Bekr, Zofar ben Hareth, had inflicted upon the Taghlebites. Zofar, after being long in a state of rebellion (having espoused the cause of Abdallah ben Zobayr), submitted, and, being summoned to court, came to Karkissa, where it was held, with a safe-conduct. Abdalmalek received him with great regard, and made him sit beside him on his throne. Ebn Zilkela, a Musulman of distinction, entering the apartment, and seeing the place of honour occupied by Zofar, shed tears. Abdalmalek asked him the cause of his emotion. "Commander of the Faithful," replied he, "how can I refrain from bitter tears when I perceive this man, so late in revolt against you, whose sabre is still reeking with the blood of my family which has been shed in your service,—this murderer of those I love,—seated beside you on the throne, at the foot of which I am obliged to stand?" "If I have made him sit beside me," rejoined the caliph, "it is not because I wish to exalt him above you, but merely because his sentiments concur with mine, and his conversation is agreeable." Akhtal, who was at this moment *drinking* in another saloon of the palace, was informed of Zofar's reception by the caliph. "I will go," said he, "and strike a blow, which Ebn Zofar cannot

parry." He instantly appeared before the caliph, and after fixing his eyes attentively upon him for some seconds, declaimed as follows:

The sparkling juice, that beams in my cup,
Lifts to the skies the quaffer's soul:
The hero, who three good bumpers will sup,
With kindness warms, as he drains the bowl.
Lightly he swims, like a Koreish fair,
Whilst flutters his robe in the wanton air.

"Abu Malek," exclaimed the caliph, "what do you mean by coming to recite these verses to me? What fancy have you got in your head now?" "Commander of the Faithful," replied Akhtal, "it is very true that many strange fancies do obtrude upon me when I see that man seated near you, upon your throne, who said no longer ago than yesterday:—

Whilst grass grows o'er the victims of our steel,
Our vengeful souls the deadly feud shall feel."

At these words, Abdalmalek, exasperated, gave Zofar a kick in the chest, which tumbled him from the throne, exclaiming, "God extinguish that hatred in your soul!" "For heaven's sake, sire," said Zofar as he fell, "remember your safe-conduct!" He confessed, afterwards, that he never thought himself so near his end.

Akhtal displayed the causticity of his genius chiefly against Jareer; but the latter, equally skilful with his adversary in barbing the epigram, never had recourse to violence for revenge. The following, according to the report of Abu Obeyda, is the origin of the poetic war which subsisted between these two poets during their whole life.

The fame of Jareer and Farazdak, both junior to Akhtal, began to extend throughout Irak about the same time that the Christian poet's renown was diffusing itself in Syria. Akhtal had often heard these rivals spoken of: not having yet become acquainted with their verses, he sent his son Malek into Irak, expressly to ascertain their merit, and to collect some of their productions. Malek proceeded upon his expedition, heard the poetry of Farazdak and Jareer, and returned to his father, who was impatient to learn his opinion of his two rivals. "I find," says Malek, "that Jareer draws from a sea, and that Farazdak cuts in a rock." "He who dips out of a sea," returned Akhtal, "is the greatest of the two:" and he made a verse, which is extant, wherein he assigns the superiority to Jareer.

Some time after, Akhtal went himself to Irak, and visited Cufa, when Bashar ben Merwan, brother of the Caliph Abdalmalek, was governor of that country. Some friends of Farazdak, fearing that Akhtal, when he appeared before the prince, would eulogize Jareer and disparage Farazdak, sent him a thousand drachms, dresses, *wine*, and a mule, with this message: "Recite not your satire against Farazdak; direct your shafts against the dog who attacks the family of Darem. You have heretofore exalted Jareer above our friend; now place our friend above Jareer." Akhtal consented to the proposal. Without giving himself more concern than modern politicians about the inconsistency of his present with his former opinions, he composed some verses against Jareer, who replied with equal spirit; and from that time they never spared each other.

Some one spoke to Akhtal on this subject. "Let me give you a little advice," said the speaker. "You satirize Jareer, and take part against him in his disputes with Farazdak; what business have you to interfere between the combatants? You are guilty of imprudence in doing so. Jareer can say things which you are not permitted to retaliate. The abuse he can vent against the offspring of Rabia, you dare not retort upon the race of Modhar, in which the sovereignty resides, and which gave birth to the prophet. Be ruled by me, therefore, and desist from contending with unequal arms against so redoubtable an adversary." "You are quite right," replied Akhtal; "but I vow, by the cross and the host, that I can always so restrict my attacks to the descendants of Koleib, that I shall not involve in the shame of ridicule I cast upon them all the posterity of Modhar. Besides, be assured, that connoisseurs of good poetry care very little, when they enjoy a piquant satire, whether it is the production of a Musulman or a Christian."

Akhtal and Jareer kept up for a long time an interchange of sarcasms and assaults, but had never seen each other till they met by accident at Damascus, in the presence of Abdalmalek. Akhtal, who had entered first, hearing Jareer's name proclaimed when he was introduced, examined him with eager curiosity. Jareer perceived this, and inquired of the gazer who he was. "I am one," replied Akhtal, "who has often hindered you from sleeping, and has humbled your whole family." "*Evil go with you, then, whoever you be*," said Jareer; and turning to the caliph, asked who that man was. Abdalmalek, laughing, replied, "that man is Akhtal." Casting upon the Christian poet a look of ineffable scorn, Jareer addressed him thus: "May God withhold his blessing from thee, thou son of an infidel! If thou hast kept me from sleep, it would have been better for thee had I rested peacefully, rather than, waking, have overwhelmed thee with my satires. Thou hast humbled my family, say'st thou? How can that be done by thee, offspring of a race devoted to shame and indignity,—payers of hateful imposts? What humiliation can that noble family, whence have sprung caliphs and the prophet himself, receive from a vile slave?—Commander of the Faithful," continued he, addressing Abdalmalek, "allow me to recite a few verses against this Christian." The caliph, however, declined to hear them, and Jareer departed abruptly.

"Jareer," observed Akhtal to Abdalmalek, "has offered to write a panegyric upon you in three days. I have been a year composing one, and I am not satisfied with it yet." "Let me hear it," said the caliph. Akhtal obeyed. Abdalmalek, as he listened, drew himself up with an air of complacency, and was so intoxicated with the poet's praise, that he exclaimed: "shall I publish a manifesto, proclaiming you to be the first of Arabian poets?" "No," replied Akhtal, with courtier-like modesty; "it is sufficient that the lips of the Prince of Believers have testified it." A large cup was at this moment standing before the caliph, who commanded that it should be filled with gold and presented to Akhtal. He, besides, caused him to be clad in a robe of honour, and attended by one of his officers, who proclaimed with a loud voice, "Behold the poet of the Commander of the Faithful! Behold the greatest of Arabian poets!"

The favour which Akhtal found in the sight of Abdalmalek never failed him, and often excited the astonishment and jealousy of the Musulmans. Clothed in superb dresses of silk, his neck adorned with a chain of gold, and large grains of the pure virgin metal, the Christian poet entered familiarly the caliph's apartment, without previous announcement, and often (*proh pudor!*) with drops of wine upon his beard. Accustomed to the lavish bounty of Abdalmalek, he disdained inferior gifts. It is related that, one day, having recited to Prince Hasham some verses he had composed in his praise, the latter, as a mark of his satisfaction, gave the poet five hundred pieces of

silver. Akhtal, considering the present a paltry one, disposed of the whole sum, as soon as he departed, in the purchase of apples, which he distributed amongst the children in the neighbourhood. The act was reported to Hasham, who merely remarked, "so much the worse for him; he injured nobody but himself."

Akhtal made frequent journeys to Cufa. The descendants of Bekr Ebn Wayl, who resided in this city, received him with much respect, notwithstanding the memory of the feuds which had so long divided the tribes of Bekr and Taghleb. Out of regard for his merit, they often made him umpire in the differences which arose between them. Akhtal, upon these occasions, went to the mosque, where the parties laid the subject of their dispute before him, and his decision was received with implicit obedience. The honourable character which, in these circumstances, the deference of the Musulmans ascribed to him, and the high rank he occupied at the court of the caliph, formed a singular contrast with the austere manner in which he was treated (highly to their credit) by the Christian priests. These personages saw in him one who, besides his propensity to wine, was in the constant habit of offending Christian maxims by speaking ill of his neighbour. Akhtal submitted with humble resignation to the corporeal chastisement which the priests inflicted upon him for this sin: for, according to the author of the *Kitab al Aghani*, it was the custom of the Christian pastors of Arabia, at this time, to exercise a jurisdiction more than spiritual over their flocks. When any person, who had been attacked in the poet's epigrams, complained to the priests, they frequently made him expiate the offence by strokes of a cudgel, which they applied to him without regard to his reputation.*

One day, he had been placed in confinement by his priest in the church at Damascus. A noble Musulman, named Eshak, happening to enter the edifice out of curiosity, Akhtal begged him to go to the priest, and ask his pardon. Eshak consented to do so, and went to the good pastor to solicit the poet's release. "He is a person unworthy of your intercession," replied the minister of the altar; "a wretch whose satires spare no character." He, nevertheless, yielded to the entreaties of Eshak, and went with him to the church. When the priest approached Akhtal, he lifted up his stick, and said: "Enemy of God, wilt thou again utter abuse against thy neighbour? Wilt thou still continue to persecute both sexes with thy wicked satires?" "I will never do it again," replied Akhtal, kissing the shoes of the priest. After this scene, Eshak left the church with Akhtal, to whom he could not help observing: "Abu Malek, every one esteems you, the caliph loads you with favours, you hold an exalted rank at court, and yet you humble yourself before this priest, and even kiss his feet!" "True," replied Akhtal; "behold what religion is: this is religion!"

Akhtal was long without a personal knowledge of Farazdak, whose champion he had been against Jareer. Farazdak, in the course of a journey through the country of the Benu Taghleb, presented himself incognito at the house of Akhtal, whose hospitality he partook of. Akhtal placed food before him, and observing, "I am a Christian and you a Musulman," asked what drink he should offer him. "What you take yourself," replied Farazdak. During the repast, Akhtal occasionally repeated verses, and Farazdak took up the quotation instantly, and finished it. Akhtal, surprised to meet with a man whose poetical erudition was equal to his own, asked who he was. When Farazdak disclosed his name, Akhtal prostrated himself before him, an action which the

* *Kitab al Aghani*, II. 180.

other imitated, ashamed, as he afterwards acknowledged, that a person of such rare talent should place himself beneath him. Akhtal summoned the people of his tribe, and announced to them that his guest was Farazdak. A vast number of camels were brought by them as a present to the poet-guest, which, next day, Farazdak distributed amongst the poor of the tribe, and went his way.

Akhtal died at an advanced age. When his last moments were approaching, some one asked him, "Abu Malek, have you no message to any one?" "Tell Farazdak," said he, "to overwhelm Jareer and his family with ridicule:" showing "the ruling passion strong in death."

Abulfaraj, the author of the *Kitab al Aghani*, does not appear to place Akhtal on a level with Farazdak and Jareer: Abu Obeyda, Abu Amru Sheybani, and Hammad Arraweeh, elevate him above them. Akhtal himself made no scruple of claiming the first rank. According to Medayni, he said, "the tribe, in which poetic talent is most general, is that of the Benu Cays Ebn Thalabeh; the family, which reckons the most distinguished poets, is that of Abu Selma; and the best poet is the individual in my shirt."

Jareer, although his enemy, did him justice. When asked what he thought of the merits of Farazdak, Akhtal, and himself, he replied: "Farazdak, in contending with me, has undertaken a task which is too much for him. As to Akhtal, he has more boldness than either, and knows better how to wound his adversary in the tenderest parts." Upon another occasion, Jareer, dining with his son Nooh, was asked by the latter whether he thought himself superior to Akhtal. Jareer was troubled; he laid down the piece of food he had in his hand, whilst that in his mouth almost suffocated him. "My son," said he, "your question has given me both pleasure and pain; pleasure, because it convinces me of the interest you take in the glory of your father; pain, because it awakens in me the remembrance of a man who is no more, and who has caused me many a pang. Know, my son, that, when I entered the lists with Akhtal, he had only one canine tooth left; if he had had two, he might have devoured me. But his age and his false religion gave me a double advantage over him."

The opinion of the celebrated grammarian, Yoonis, is cited in favour of Akhtal. He conceded to him the preference over his two rivals, because, said he, his poetry is in general more elaborate and more correct, and because he has composed most pieces of a certain length which are good from beginning to end, and in which no blemish can be discovered. Abu Obeyda declared that, after careful examination, he had found ten irreproachable poems in the works of Akhtal; after which might rank ten others very little inferior to the former: and that he knew but three of this character in the works of Jareer and none in those of Farazdak.

The partizans of Akhtal further remark in his praise, that he has contrived to give pungency to his epigrams without in the slightest degree offending decency. He said justly of himself: "I never wrote a satire which a maiden might not have heard without a blush."

It is worthy of remark that, though Ebn Khallican has dedicated long articles in his work to the history of Farazdak and Jareer, he has made no mention of Akhtal. The religion of this poet was no doubt the reason of his exclusion by the "faithful" biographer.*

* Abridged, with additions, from a *Notice* by M. A. Caussin de Perceval, *Journ. Asiatique* for April.

SYNONYMS AND ANALOGIES.

To the Editor.

Sir: With reference to the opinions expressed by Mr. O'Brien, regarding the Round Towers of Ireland, and the Etymological Notices recently published by Major Moor, perhaps you will deem the following facts worthy of being submitted for the information of your readers.

In December 1833, after an absence in India of twenty-six years, I visited my native city, Brechin, in Angusshire, Scotland, and minutely examined the Little Steeple, or round tower, on account of which that place is celebrated. The result of this examination was, that I am perfectly satisfied of the tower in question being a *linga*, and that it was erected to the worship of Buddha, in conjunction with that of Mahadeva, or Siva Linga. On the western front of the Brechin tower are two distinct *Hindoo sculptures*, of immemorial antiquity, cut in relief, on two stones, one of which is placed at the north and the other on the south side of the entrance. These figures consist of an elephant with lion's feet; that is, this hieroglyphic exhibits a combination of the elephant of India with the Sing of Bowannee; and a horse, being the *vahan* of the tenth Avatar, or *Kulankee;* that is, this horse is the horse of *Kal*, the spouse of *Kale*, or *Cale*, who gives her name to *Caledonia*. This horse is known to the inhabitants of Scotland by the name of *Calpi* or *Kelpy*, which is the oriental term *Calpa*, a revolution of ages; but in the northern part of Britain the word is restricted to the appellation of the malignant spirit of the waters, the horse Kal, being the husband of Devi, or Junga, the river goddess.

A description of the round tower of Brechin, together with an explanation of the Hindoo sculptures which appear on its western front, was laid by me before the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh in January last. The same paper also contained the derivation of *Caledonia* from *Kale-dun*, 'Black Cale,' the usual appellation of the Hindoo goddess; and in that paper I clearly shewed that the tower in question is a Hindoo monument; that is, I demonstrated, by means of an analysis of the sculptures, and their position with reference to the peculiar mode of their construction, which indicates the setting sun (their situation being on the western front of the tower), that the Brechin tower must have been erected by a race of people who followed the same superstition which distinguishes the aborigines of Hindoostan.

Above the Hindoo idols are sculptured on the Brechin 'Little Steeple' three Christian figures, being a crucifixion between and above two devotees. Whether those figures and the Hindoo sculptures were executed at the same period remains to be determined. But it requires to be noticed, that the round tower of Brechin is erected on the banks of the river Esk, which was known to the Romans by the name of Isaca or Saka, a well-known oriental appellation of Buddha.

In this communication, I cannot enter into particulars; but I shall briefly state, that an inquiry into the history of Buddha, and an investigation of ancient temples and monuments erected to him and his worship, which I have had ample opportunities of examining in Java, the Upper Provinces of India, Arracan, and Gaya, have led me to ascertain that the Christian religion, as can be proved from direct historical evidence, beyond doubt, penetrated very early into the East, between the era of the birth of the Saviour and the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem by Titus; and gave rise, from being thereafter mixed up with the ancient superstitions of India, to the incongruous system at present followed under the names of Buddha, Saka, Salivahana, Gaudma, Xaca, and Fo.

The paper which was laid by me before the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society, it is proper to observe, was written previous to the publication of Mr. O'Brien's book and the work of Major Moor, and, consequently, at the time of my examination of the Brechin tower, and the reading of that paper to the Society, I had no knowledge of such works being in existence.

Your obedient servant,

London, July 7th, 1834. R. Tytler, M.D.

"THOUGH YEARS HAVE PAST."*

BY BABOO KASIPRASAD GHOSH, OF CALCUTTA.

Beneath the beams of morning bright,
Creation smiles around,
And every being feels delight
With wreaths of bright hopes crowned:
But they no joy to me impart—
They have no charm for me;
Though years have past, my lonely heart
Still fondly turns to thee.

Cool breezes fan my burning brow,
And strive to charm the sense
With grateful odours, which they now
From blooming flowers dispense.
But what can cool the fires, which dart
From sorrow's flames, in me?
Though years have past, my lonely heart
Still fondly turns to thee.

When lone I view the silver beams
Of Chandra fair and bright,
And gaze upon the stars, whose gleams
Once brought me such delight—
How from my eyes the tear-drops start,
And flow incessantly!
Though years have past, my lonely heart
Still fondly turns to thee.

Although I mingle with mankind,
And glad and gay appear,
Yet can my heart no solace find
When, sweet one, thou'rt not near.
The shape of joy doth soon depart,
And sorrow chastens me;
Though years have past, my lonely heart
Still fondly turns to thee.

To think of thee 'tis sadly sweet,
'Tis pain so mixed with joy;
I would not for one moment fleet
Give up the strange alloy.
Even as thou wert, so now thou art,
Though dead, beloved by me;
Though years have past, my lonely heart
Still fondly turns to thee.

* From the *Calcutta Literary Gazette*.

ELLEN.—A TALE OF OTHER DAYS.

Delightedly did Ellen Rayner quit the quiet village in which she had spent her early years for a visit to Bath, at that time—fifty years ago—a place of great fashion and importance. Ellen had been left to the care of an aunt, an almost unportioned orphan. Education was not so elaborate or so expensive a process in those days as at the present era of fashionable acquirements, but that of Ellen had not been neglected; she sang her wood-notes wild to the accompaniment of an old harpsichord, the spinnett being already out of date; she read *Telemachus* in the original, and was an adept in the most esteemed modes of stitchery. The library at Ashleigh was not very extensive, but it contained a sufficient number of volumes filled with stirring portraitures of the great world to render Ellen anxious to mingle in some of the busy scenes of life. Her aunt, Mrs. Henley, had, in the earlier part of her existence, mixed a good deal in society, and her reminiscences still further excited the ardent mind of a young girl, who, not unambitious, fancied that she had only to see and to be seen, to be placed in the path of fortune, the road which leads to distinction. The rural seat beneath the alders, the sylvan view, the strip of common dotted with sheep, and watered by a shallow brook, with the green sloping hill in the background, seemed tame, dull, and unprofitable to one who desired to gaze upon the majestic architecture of cities, or the lavish magnificence of nature in lands more blessed than her own. Ellen, though of a cheerful disposition, often felt inclined to quarrel with the destiny which chained her down to an obscure nook, wholly devoid of interest, and which caused her to waste her bloom and beauty amid a circle composed of unrefined persons, totally incapable of entering into her feelings or of sympathizing in any of her pleasures. There seemed to be little chance of the arrival of visitors in so secluded a spot, and she became almost impatient under the idea of being condemned, during her whole life, to associations with no better companions than the fox-hunting squire and the gouty parson.

Mrs. Henley saw her niece vegetate in obscurity with truly maternal regret; she felt no small degree of anxiety concerning her establishment in life, and had long indulged a wish to send her to try her fortune in the grand mart of female beauty, that delightful resort of the rich and the gay, whence so many undowered spinsters had emerged wealthy brides, and where the pump-rooms and the public walks each day witnessed the triumphs of radiant eyes. Ellen's speculations were not so wholly matrimonial; at least it never occurred to her that, in wishing to see the world, and in dreaming of conquests, she was virtually desirous to seek for a husband; she would have shrunk from that idea as indelicate, and satisfied herself that she thought of nothing but an amusing variation of the monotonous course of her life.

At length, an opportunity offered itself for a visit to Bath; preparations were soon made for her departure; she flew to the seat under the alders, to the hazel copse, the church-yard, and the vicar's garden, haunts of her childhood, to take one look, which she internally hoped might be the last; her aunt, she trusted, would rejoin her in some more congenial sphere; and thus, enchanted with the prospect before her, and loathing all that she left behind, she departed from her native village.

Bath did not disappoint the young *debutante's* expectations; it seemed, and indeed it was, at that time, a most delightful abode. Society was placed upon the easiest footing imaginable; the great threw aside their stateliness, and

mingled freely with persons who were far beneath them in rank and fortune; the public amusements were within the reach of all the visitors, and perhaps the only drawback was the facility offered to adventurers to intrude themselves upon the undesigning. Ellen Rayner did not appear to be a mark for any one of those *chevaliers d'industrie* who, at all times, have found in Bath so ample a field for their exploits; her fortune did not exceed a few hundred pounds, and her friends made no secret of the narrow state of her finances. She, therefore, entertained no fears, upon making her first appearance at the rooms, of being sought by a partner from interested motives, and gave herself up to the pleasures of the hour, without the slightest apprehension of future evils. Her partner was a stranger; all the *beau monde* was strange to her; she was struck with his military appearance, and thought her own consequence increased in conversing with an officer lately arrived from India. Captain Shaw was high in the favour of a native prince, and had come over to England to negociate with the Court of Directors on a matter of great importance. He wore a pink diamond upon his finger, of inestimable value; the lid of his snuff box was formed of emeralds, and his person glittered with gold chains and jewels. No wonder that Ellen was dazzled, especially as he talked of the pomps and splendours of the East, and the queenlike grandeur which surrounded those ladies who made it their temporary home. Captain Shaw was handsome in his person, and extremely plausible in his manners; his inexperienced companion could have listened to him for ever, and those who had seen more of the world were satisfied to allow him to engross their young charge.

How beautiful was the night on which Ellen first imbibed the honied draught of adulation! Few, if any, now living can remember the lower rooms at Bath as they existed fifty years ago. At that time, the South Parade, of which they occupied an opposite corner, was a noble pile of building, justly esteemed for its architectural magnificence, though now presenting a melancholy picture of desolation and decay. The windows of the ball-room overlooked a cheerful tract of country, fields and gardens bounded by the shining Avon and backed by the rising grounds of Claverton and Whitcombe. The moon fell brightly on the scene, frosting with silver all the fruit-tree tops, and exhibiting in all their grandeur the richly-decorated fronts of the adjacent buildings. Ellen's eyes drank in delighted a prospect so congenial to her previously formed ideas of the beauty and splendour of the world beyond her native village; her ears were not less fascinated as she listened to the tale of other scenes still more gloriously splendid, and the awakened hope that she might, at no distant period, visit these enchanting regions, filled her heart with joy.

Captain Shaw's attentions lasted longer than the evening of the ball; in the promenade, at the breakfast, at Spring Gardens, the library, and the toy-shop, he was Miss Rayner's constant attendant, and she was never weary of hearing the details of his adventures in foreign lands, and of those chivalric actions, which led to his advancement at the court of his patron. Nor was Ellen the only person who thought highly of the Indian officer; the gay butterflies of the place looked with great respect upon a man who had seen service in Eastern climes, and an old veteran, who had retired from the toils of office, found him so conversant with places and persons belonging to a part of the world then very little known, that he pronounced him to be fully entitled to the confidence of the community. Ellen's letters to Ashleigh overflowed with descriptions of the wealth and grandeur of the East, as she had heard them detailed by her lover, for such he had now declared himself to be. A dozen yards of silver

muslin were despatched as a present to the recluse, who, though she could have no opportunity of wearing such a piece of preposterous finery, might cherish it as a sample of the splendour which awaited her happy niece. Mrs. Henley, dazzled and delighted, gave a joyful consent to the marriage. Ellen's little fortune was withdrawn from its securities, and after a month of felicity, in which the good aunt joined the circle at Bath, the new-married couple repaired to London, whence they were to embark for Calcutta.

Ellen had gained her wish; the world, which she had so ardently panted to enter, lay open before her; she was about to visit new scenes, to be introduced to new circles, to be actively engaged in the busy drama of life, and to enact a part which she flattered herself would lead to honour and distinction. Full of youthful confidence, and warmly attached to her husband, no misgiving arose in her mind, no dread of entrusting herself to the care and guidance of a person whom she had known for so short a period; his roving disposition had rather an advantage, since it secured for her the foreign travel which, in the enthusiasm of her spirit, she was willing to undertake.

The voyage, though tedious, was not attended by danger, but it served to shew poor Ellen that she had trusted too implicitly to professions. Captain Shaw's time and attentions were engrossed by two ladies, the wife and sister of a civilian of rank proceeding to join their relative in Calcutta. Mrs. and Miss Woodward were gay imperious women, accustomed to the devotion of their male acquaintance, and very ready to exact the homage of those who appeared to be of sufficient consequence to do them credit. Captain Shaw was the only passenger on board whom they deemed worthy of their notice, and his vanity was not proof against the flattery conveyed by this preference.

Ellen felt the neglect, to which she was speedily consigned, very keenly. Alas! this was not the picture which her fancy had so vividly painted in her solitary wanderings under the alders of Ashleigh; these were not the expectations raised by the tender attentions lavished upon her at Bath. The mildest complaint produced a stern rebuke; afraid of offending, and striving to persuade herself that she was unreasonable in wishing to be the exclusive object of her husband's care, the unhappy wife spent her time in contrasting hopes with realities, and in sighing over the illusions which she had so long and so fondly cherished. A cipher in the midst of a gay circle, she was overlooked and disregarded by her present associates; her beauty rendered her an object of dislike to her female companions, who, though fine women, were destitute of her pretensions to softness and grace, and though there were men on board who would willingly have consoled her for the neglect of her husband, they were soon repulsed by her dignified rejection of their gallantries.

Long before the voyage was at an end, Ellen arrived at the painful conclusion that her hand had been sought merely for the indulgence of a transient fancy, that she had given her whole soul to a heartless being, incapable of feeling or of understanding true affection, and that she had quitted her home to follow the fortunes of a man who, now that he had gratified a passing impulse, regarded her as an incumbrance. The disposition and manners of Miss Woodward were evidently more to his taste; he was continually making disparaging comparisons, and the half-in-jest and half-in-earnest declaration, that marriages contracted in England were not considered binding on the Indian side of the Cape, coupled with the extraordinary encouragement given to his attentions, filled Ellen's heart with alarm. Every day, the unblushing acknowledgment of some profligate sentiment gave her a painful insight into the depravity of the world; she became a prey to distracting fears and

vain lamentations after that tranquil abode which she had so easily abandoned.

Upon her arrival in Calcutta, her situation was not at all mended. The party proceeded to the house of Mr. Woodward, who received them with the warmest hospitality, but who, engrossed by the duties of his office, left the domestic arrangements entirely to his wife. The ladies, paramount in their own abode, found no difficulty in excluding poor Ellen from their parties; upon some pretence or other, she was always kept in the background; she had no opportunity of making a friend, or even an acquaintance; and if such had been allowed, so long as her husband sanctioned the conduct of her entertainers, how could she complain? She was unwilling to sow family dissension, by unburthening her mind to Mr. Woodward, and as yet she had not obtained sufficient enlightenment upon the villainy of mankind, and the characters of her associates, to suspect the whole truth. There were occasional returns of tenderness on the part of Captain Shaw, which revived her fondest hopes, and she was too inexperienced to be wholly overcome by the manifestations of a desire to be rid of an inconvenient engagement, which might have operated as a warning to a less trusting heart. She heard with much joy of preparations for a journey into the interior, whither the now dreaded Miss Woodward would not accompany them. She was not daunted by the idea of hardship, nor did her disappointment of the pleasures promised in Calcutta prevent her from cherishing vivid expectations of the amusement and gratification to be derived from the splendours and novelties of a native court. She was going to enter those spirit-stirring scenes, whose descriptions had so inflamed her imagination in the ball-room at Bath, and she flattered herself that her husband, once removed from the fascinating influence of his new friend's society, would be again all that he had been during the fleeting period of her happiness.

Under this impression, she embarked on board a handsomely fitted up boat, and commenced her voyage full of the exhilarating confidence of a youthful heart. The splendid landscapes, which opened themselves before her as she ascended the Ganges, absorbed her whole attention; the novelty of the scenes, presented on every side, filled her mind with delight. Shaw, though deeply engaged amidst books and papers, was not unkind or inattentive, and her only regret was caused by the exchange of the servants, who had embarked with them from Calcutta, for new ones. The loss of the ayah, who spoke English very tolerably, and seemed exceedingly attached to her, she felt severely; she was disappointed in the estimate she had formed of her character, for she was told that the woman had run away from an unwillingness to fulfil an engagement which took her farther from her own home than she liked to go. Shaw very much discouraged his wife's attempts at learning the language of the country, and poor Ellen was thus rendered entirely dependent upon him, and unable to communicate with the natives, excepting through his interpretership. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the voyage was as full of wonders and fascination as a fairy tale. The strange birds, the lustrous flowers, the stately elephant fanning off the flies with a newly gathered branch, as he stood under the canopy of some patriarchal tree; the camel, waiting by the side of a well; the picturesque beauty of a pagoda, sequestered amid groves; the florid grandeur of a native city, and the gay groupes of the ghauts, quite as vivid but infinitely more graceful than any thing she had seen painted upon foreign china, afforded her almost rapturous sensations of pleasure. She kept a diary to send to England, and anticipated the delightful gratification, at

some future period, she scarcely cared how distant, of relating to a wondering circle the astonishing sights she had seen. Though she knew that her husband had visited this bright and beautiful land before, she could not help being amazed to find it so familiar to him, and her respect for his talents increased almost to veneration as she noted the ease and facility with which he conducted her through the strange and complicated scene. There was too much to excite and interest her mind for her to feel any desire to enlarge the domestic circle; her husband listened and replied to her remarks; he seemed gratified by the intense delight which she expressed, and his manner became every day more kind and cordial, more like what it had been in the period of courtship, and during the first weeks of marriage. All the apprehensions she had entertained, her fears that his affections had been alienated by the superior attractions of Miss Woodward, were hushed, and she gave herself up to the blissful sensations of the hour, the exquisite pleasure which is bestowed by foreign travel in the companionship of those we love.

The voyage was prosperous, and not too tedious to destroy the charm of novelty. Ellen, notwithstanding the experience it gave, was scarcely prepared for the splendour which greeted her upon her arrival at the court of the nuwab vizier, at Lucknow. She was conveyed in a superb palanquin to a residence, which reminded her of the palaces in the *Arabian Nights*. A suite of several apartments was appropriated to her use, and she thought she never should be tired of admiring her new abode, or of the luxurious mode of life which it promised. It looked into a spacious garden, somewhat formal it is true, but gleaming with gem-like birds and flowers; a fountain played in the centre of the parterre opposite to her windows; one or two graceful cypresses grew beside it, and beyond, amidst a flush of bloom, appeared the rich fretted tracery of a cloistered colonnade, surmounted by a cupola'd building of great beauty, whose pinnacles and minars shot far above the foliage of the tallest trees. The other two sides of the quadrangle were not less splendidly adorned, and the picturesque effect of the whole left nothing to be wished.

Several days were delightfully occupied in making arrangements suited to European taste and accommodation. Ellen was not, however, anxious to surround herself entirely with accustomed things, she entered readily into such native habits as were not entirely opposed to her own; did not insist upon a superabundance of chairs and tables; and, in short, conformed so cheerfully to the ways of the place, that Shaw laughingly told her she was half an Asiatic, and quite qualified to enact the part of an Indian princess. There was something in the tone of this remark which wakened a painful feeling in Ellen's mind. Though dazzled and delighted with all she had seen, she had not forgotten her own home; the expectation of returning to it had constituted half the charm of her late adventures, and, while fearful of appearing ungracious by rejecting the implied compliment, she was unwilling that Shaw should infer that she was content with the prospect of spending her whole life in India. After this, she observed that, whenever she spoke with reference to the manner in which they should live upon their return to England, her husband listened to her, but replied not. This silence appeared somewhat ominous, and the satisfaction he always expressed, when she adopted any of the customs of the country, gave her an instinctive dread. While earnestly striving to please him, she anxiously desired that he should not misunderstand her motives, and felt hurt, and even alarmed, by the vexation, not unmixed with anger, which he expressed, when she told him that a sojourn of a few years would satisfy her curiosity, and that England would always retain the first place in her

affections. Ellen was the more desirous to make this appear, in consequence of some hints which Shaw had previously dropped, and which seemed to make a distinction between their destinies: the apprehensions which these careless speeches had excited were vague and undefined, but they were nevertheless strong, and not to be banished; they disturbed her confidence in her husband, and filled her with doubt and alarm.

Even without these sources of uneasiness, the lessons which experience began to teach were far from agreeable. The prospects from the windows of her residence began to pall upon the eye. Her husband was often absent, and the want of congenial society was severely felt. Without books or other auxiliaries, Ellen could make very little progress in Hindoostanee. She found constant employment at her needle irksome, and the *ennui* consequent upon idleness still more so; she had no opportunity of discovering how many Europeans besides themselves were entertained at the nawab's court; she had only seen one, and she gathered that the rest were inimical to her husband's interests, and that he was manœuvring to procure their dismissal. The man, whom Shaw introduced, proved to be a coarse, vulgar-minded adventurer, of the lowest class; his manners were presuming and offensive, and the conversations which passed between him and her husband, not only destroyed the respect which had lately been elicited by his conduct upon the river, but created the strongest sensations of surprise and disgust. She was amazed that she ever could have been deceived by the plausibility assumed at Bath. Now that the thin disguise was thrown aside, it seemed incredible that it could have veiled such unblushing effrontery; the few lingering remains of tenderness fled, and Ellen, with anguish of heart, felt that the performance of her duty towards a man whom she both feared and despised, would be a very painful task. His associate was still more hateful to her. This person scarcely attempted to conceal his designs; he evidently intended to supplant her husband in her affections; his admiration was open and avowed, and when Ellen complained of the insults she received, Shaw sternly told her to beware of offending his best friend, and seizing every occasion to own the most profligate sentiments, the unhappy girl perceived that she must depend upon herself alone for protection against a libertine.

It would almost seem impossible to increase the misery of such a situation. How little had poor Ellen calculated upon the danger of entrusting her happiness to a stranger, upon the wretchedness which might await her in a foreign country! She had been told how highly women were prized in India; what objects of adoration they were to the other sex; but it had never occurred to her that, to be cut off from feminine intercourse, to be thrown entirely into the society of men, or to mingle only with women depraved and deteriorated by constant association with male companions, would be one of the greatest miseries a refined and delicate mind could endure. She discovered to her cost that she had entertained too high an opinion of the "superior sex;" that she had taken them at their own valuation, and had most unjustly estimated the female character, as it exists pure and unadulterated, by the pernicious influence of unprincipled and profligate companions. It is said that women, accustomed to the almost exclusive society of men, learn to despise their own sex; but this is only true with regard to the weak, the vain, and the licentious. Those who have sustained the dangerous ordeal, unspoiled by flattery, and unsubdued by the importunities which are but too often addressed to the most virtuous and unsuspecting, learn to appreciate the value of friends, to whom they can be affectionate, candid, and unreserved, without danger of

being misconstrued or insulted. Ellen actually languished for female society, such as she had been accustomed to mingle with at home, not the Mrs. and Miss Woodwards, who thought of nothing but admiration and conquest, and who would use their influence over their male companions only to incite them to evil. There was nothing she so earnestly desired as to take counsel of some judicious female friend, and the most bitter tears she had yet shed flowed at reflecting upon the impossibility of obtaining so great a consolation.

Time passed on, unmarked by any particular events. Shaw daily became more abstracted and estranged; he had never made his wife acquainted with the precise nature of his position in India, and he was now less communicative than ever. Ellen never passed the precincts of the garden, and was reconciled to this seclusion by the assurance that she would incur the contempt of the people of the country if she should appear in public; her life became beyond measure dreary and monotonous, and she began to feel that restless desire for change of any kind, which the unhappy find it so difficult to resist. Wretched as her circumstances were, she soon discovered that they might be infinitely worse. Whatever were the objects which Shaw had pursued, since his residence at Lucknow, they had been accomplished; he and his colleague, Saunderson, remained masters of the field. Announcing his triumph, with an air of exultation, and casting an inexplicable look upon his wife, he left the room.

He never returned again. Ellen had been in the habit of receiving presents from the prince to whose court her husband was attached, and the contents of the trays, which were laid at her feet, had excited her youthful curiosity. She had been wont to amuse herself with examining every new article, whether fruit, vegetable, or flower; but this feeling had passed away, and she was somewhat surprised by a larger attendance of servants, and a richer display of gifts on the morning after the day in which her husband had unaccountably absented himself. She did not, however, attach much importance to this circumstance, and the hope that Shaw, of whose movements she could learn nothing from the servants, would come back and explain why he had left her in so much incertitude and suspense, was only crushed by a letter from Saunderson. In this fatal billet, she was informed that her husband, despairing of getting rid of her in any other way, had sold her to the nawab, and that she had no alternative but to fly with him or to remain a prisoner for life, subjected to the most degrading species of slavery.

The first impulse of Ellen's heart was an indignant disbelief of so monstrous a calumny; but, after a moment's agonizing reflection, she found the corroborating circumstances too strong to leave a doubt that she had been betrayed and abandoned. Tearing Saunderson's letter into pieces, she returned it in a blank cover, determined to hold no communication with so base a wretch, and to trust to herself alone for deliverance from the evils which surrounded her.

Night came, and with it those beautiful revelations which are withheld in the blaze and glare of a tropic day. A flood of moonlight was flung upon the garden, silvering the spires and kiosks, and deepening the shadows of the cypress trees, paving the terraced veranda in front with glittering ingots, as it penetrated the marble trellices, and dallying with the waters of the fountain. Ellen gazed long and fixedly upon this delicious scene; its tranquillity and loveliness could scarcely be surpassed; all was fair and captivating to the eye, yet to the mind what a den of nameless horror! Her thoughts flew back to the home of her youth; to the alders, and the rivulet, the mossy banks, and winding alleys, which she had disdained; pang after pang shot through her

heart, with the keenness of arrows, as she recalled the freedom and serenity she had so lightly quitted.

While returning in idea to this humble and now beloved home, painting to herself the joy with which she should tread the turf once more, even though in want and beggary, her eye caught a turban and a glittering vest advancing from the opposite side of the quadrangle. Starting from her chair, she uttered one long loud scream, and fell in convulsions upon the floor. The mental agony, withheld and restrained until human nature could bear no more, now found vent; she did not lose her senses, but, as if stretched upon the rack, and suffering the severest torture, she rent the air with her shrieks; exhaustion followed, and while incapacitated by mere weakness from the expression of her terror, the unhappy girl revolved the means by which she should escape a fate far worse than death. Self-destruction was always in her power; but she contemplated it only as a last resort; her situation appeared to be hopeless, but, with the demand for masculine fortitude, arose a determination to do and dare the utmost to extricate herself from her present misery. Death lay in her pathway under many shapes; the climate, venomous reptiles, wild beasts, hunger and thirst; each and all threatened to bring her to the grave long before she could reach assistance; but she determined to run every risk rather than remain in the power of a man who, having purchased, would look upon her as his lawful property.

She had a drawing-box in her possession, and by staining her skin, and assuming the dress of one of her women, she felt assured that she could steal out of the palace unquestioned; for the rest, she must trust to chance, hiding in the woods by day, and journeying by night, until she should either meet with aid, or sink under the pressure of hardship and fatigue. Wild and almost impracticable as she felt her scheme to be, the forlorn hope which it held out of deliverance supported her in this desperate emergence: feigning severer illness than she really suffered, she revolved her plans over and over again, endeavouring to fortify her mind against the worst, and cherishing with melancholy fondness the faint expectation that she should survive to peace if not to happiness in England.

The heart which, in former days, had panted so wildly for adventure; the vivid fancy, which had painted toil and danger as things to be courted and braved, now, wounded and weary, though nerved to the utmost, found itself scarcely equal to struggle against the evils of its fate. The prospect of perishing miserably, in an attempt to make her way through an unknown and difficult country, was appalling. Europeans required a thousand facilities and conveniencies, which it would be quite impossible for her to command. Concealment must be her first object; she had too little acquaintance with the manners and language of the natives to hope to pass undetected, should she come in contact with them; and in avoiding the habitations of man, it seemed scarcely possible that she could support herself through the horrors of her pilgrimage. But she had only the choice of evils; death, in its worst form, seemed infinitely preferable to the life she must be condemned to lead, were she to remain in the power of a man who exercised despotic sway throughout the territory, and her mind was made up to suffer any thing rather than this.

The first gleam of hope, during a long and dreary season, shone out with a promise of deliverance upon Ellen's pillow on the third morning after her husband's abandonment. Upon waking from a restless slumber, her eye rested upon a well-known form. The ayah, whom Shaw had dismissed, stood by her bedside; and with tears of joy she learned that the desertion had not been

voluntary. Suspecting some evil design against her mistress, this faithful creature had followed her to Lucknow, and now presented herself at the moment of her utmost need. Ellen had no hesitation in communicating her plans to this woman; and giving herself up entirely to her guidance, she prepared with redoubled energy to take the step which would conduct her either to freedom or the grave.

Escape seemed to be so utterly impossible, that no precautions were taken against it; nothing was more easy than to dismiss the female attendants at an early hour. At midnight, with her hands, face, neck, and feet blackened, Ellen stood in a Hindoostanee dress in the veranda, taking a last look at the fountain, the cypress trees, the clustering oleanders, and those gorgeous pavilions, whence she had been so unwittingly the object of admiration of a man whose bare idea filled her with shuddering horror.

How different had been her first sensations on surveying this beautiful retreat! how gladly did she turn away from a place which had once appeared like the entrance to paradise! Drawing her veil over her face, she followed the ayah through several courts and gardens. In some of these, groupes of men were seated smoking, in others numerous recumbent forms were seen sleeping on the ground, but none questioned or interrupted the fugitives, and they reached a porter's door in safety. An express camel was in waiting; both mounted, and before the sun was up in the morning, Ellen and her companion had arrived at a place of refuge on the opposite side of the Ganges. The ride had been dislocating, but it took them out of the reach of immediate pursuit. Before sunset, they again set forward, but their conveyance was now somewhat more commodious; a rhut, or covered cart, drawn by bullocks, afforded room for both, and though suffering considerable inconvenience from want of air, and from the uneasy position which she was obliged to assume, Ellen was but too happy in the prospect of final deliverance to heed these annoyances. During every mile of her journey, she felt more and more convinced that she never could have accomplished it without the assistance which had been so mercifully vouchsafed to her. Under these alleviating circumstances, she was seized with fever upon the road, and far from all European medical aid, incurred the danger of falling a sacrifice to the fatigue she had undergone. While stretched on a pallet, in a small chamber of a caravanserai, Ellen, as she feebly gazed around her, noted the strange features of the scene, anxious, in the event of her survival, to retain the picture in her mind, and to dwell upon it with gratitude in that home, to which, in despite of her weakness, she still hoped she should return. The place was in a ruinous condition; through a gap in the wall of the quadrangle, a view of the adjacent country was visible, but the prospect was often obscured by clouds of dust, torn up by the hot winds, which now began to blow with frightful vehemence. A monkey was seated chattering on the broken door-post, while a vulture darted his keen eye through a hole in the roof, ready to descend whenever any thing that was eatable was left unwatched or unguarded. So long as Ellen's eye was upon the food which had been prepared for her, it was safe from the numerous marauders regarding it with wistful glances, but the instant her attention was diverted, it was gone: birds of prey perceive their opportunity in a moment, and the slightest relaxation of vigilance insures their success. Ellen thought upon the shy robins, which, after many experiments, she had lured to feed upon the crumbs at the breakfast-table, and smiled faintly as she contrasted those efforts with her present contest with the kites and crows.

Notwithstanding the numerous disadvantages attendant upon her situation,

youth and a good constitution prevailed, and Ellen arose from the couch, which she had at one time expected would have been her last resting-place. Her faithful companion, perceiving she was not equal to the fatigue of a bullock-carriage, procured palanquins, in which the remainder of the journey was performed in safety. Upon her arrival in Calcutta, Ellen, unwilling to make herself known, lest she should fall into the power of her profligate husband, secluded herself in a small house, which her diligent attendant hired for her; and here she began to ponder upon the means of getting back to England without making her name and circumstances public: rather a difficult achievement before the trade was thrown open.

While pondering over the chances of getting away in a French or Danish vessel, the ayah brought her intelligence of the intended marriage of her husband with Miss Woodward. It was to be celebrated at St. John's Church, and the whole of the society at the presidency were invited to be present. Concealment would now have been criminal, and though Ellen could feel little surprise at this new proof of her husband's villainy, it was her duty to prevent him from the commission of a crime, and to save Miss Woodward from a contract which could bring nothing but guilt and misery in its train. She had little time for hesitation, or for the organization of her plans; the ceremony was to take place that very evening, and before she could reach the house of Mr. Woodward, the bride was upon her way to the church. It was with some difficulty that a common palanquin, with hired bearers, and unattended by liveried peons, could force a passage through the multitude of silver maces which were brandished in the churchyard. The ceremony had commenced, and Ellen, making her way along the crowded aisle, approached the altar, and looking her unworthy husband steadily in the face, forbade its farther progress. Her pale cheeks, attenuated form, and the long white veil with which she was enveloped, gave her an unearthly appearance. Shaw, for a moment, fancied that the grave had yielded up its dead; but his presence of mind returning, he denied her claims upon him, and bade the clergyman proceed. His demands were, however, unattended to: the book was closed, and while some of the most influential persons gathered round the deserted wife, a discarded lover of Miss Woodward eagerly seized the opportunity to revenge himself upon his rival. After a few irritating words, the contending parties disappeared almost unnoticed through a side door into the churchyard. Presently a cry was heard without; surgical aid was called for, but before the wound could be examined, Shaw had breathed his last. The corpse was brought into the church; and the wedding guests, in consternation and dismay, bent silently over the bleeding body of the late exulting bridegroom. Happily, there were females present, who could sympathize with Ellen's distress; they hastened to her assistance, and led her away: though perhaps one of her severest trials, it was her last. Shaw's fate could not excite more than temporary regret; his widow found herself freed from a state of miserable bondage; he left sufficient property to place her in easy circumstances, and she was still richer in experience. Many painful lessons had taught her that retirement affords the best chance of happiness to a woman.

A long and tedious voyage rendered the thoughts of home still dearer: she flew back to the shades of Ashleigh, like a frightened dove; and when quietly re-established in that peaceful retreat, she could almost fancy she had awakened from a wild and troublous dream. The dusky form of the faithful ayah, who had accompanied her to England, and the sight of some splendid jewels, partly accumulated by Shaw, and partly presents to herself, served to assure

her of the reality of her adventures. The diamonds and pearls, which she brought from Lucknow, were carried away, unknown to herself, by her Indian friend, who had concealed them with the greatest care until the arrival of her mistress in England. They recalled painful circumstances, but they were also memorials of a successful struggle against cruelty and oppression.

Ellen, while lifting up her heart in fervent thankfulness for present security, was fond of dwelling on the past. As the *moonlight* slept upon the rustic landscape in front of her window, memory recalled the gorgeous illumination of an eastern night; the *garden*, which she had contemplated under so many changes of feeling, arose before her in all its stately beauty; fancy would again lend its magic aid, conjuring up the tall dark majesty of the cypresses, the warbling music of the glittering fountain, the golden glories of the babool trees, and the rich wreaths of the corinda, with the fantastic, yet splendid, architecture of the back-ground, *turret*, cupola, and minaret, shining like silver in the chastened light. This illusion, bright and vivid as the *reality*, was only chased away by some startling sound, the hooting of an owl, or the harsh croak of the raven, bringing with it the old accustomed haunts, the soft *green sward*, the scattered elms, and the village church, with its ivy-mantled tower.

ILLUSTRATION OF XENOPHON.

To the Editor.

Sir: I am surprised that an error, into which all the translators of Xenophon have fallen, has not been pointed out by Persian scholars, especially as the passage proves an identity between the ancient and modern languages of Persia.

In the first book of the *Cyropædia*, Xenophon introduces Cyrus as distributing the dishes at table amongst his grandfather's servants; upon which Astyages says: Σάκα δὲ, τῷ οἰνοχόῳ, ὃν ἐγὼ μάλιστα τιμῶ, οὐδὲν δίδως. 'You give nothing to the Sacas, the cup-bearer, whom I very much honour.' And then ensues a dialogue, in which "the Sacas" is frequently named as cup-bearer. This term, "Sacas," is by the translators of Xenophon supposed to be a proper name: some rendering it "the Sacian," as if the *person* had been a Scythian so called; others, Rollin amongst the number,* consider Sacas as the name of the individual himself.

Now, every tyro in Persian knows that ساقي, *sakee*, signifies 'cup-bearer;' that it is the name of the office. It occurs constantly in Hafez, a class of whose odes is called the *Sakee-Nameh*.

I am, &c.

B.

* "Sacas, echanson d'Astyage, &c."

JOURNAL OF A TOUR FROM INDIA TO EUROPE, THROUGH EGYPT.

The establishment of steam-vessels from Bombay to Kossier, in the Red Sea, having obviated the chief difficulty of, and objection to, the route from India to Europe, by way of Egypt, I determined upon proceeding to England by this way, instead of condemning myself to the monotonous tedium of a long voyage round the Cape of Good Hope.

Having had every reason to be satisfied with the result of my expedition, I purpose throwing together, from my note-book, such information as may be useful to the future traveller, and tend still further to lessen the inconveniences and expense to which he may be exposed. Much novelty cannot be expected upon a subject about which so many have already written, but as, in the course of my travelling, I diverged considerably from the accustomed track and visited part of a country rarely trodden by Europeans, I may perhaps without vanity hope to communicate something new, or at least not unacceptable. Besides, most books of tours are far too general in their remarks to be of any great use to the actual traveller, who stands in need of information as to time, place, and expenses, more than dissertations on the character of the inhabitants and the nature of their government. This defect I shall endeavour to supply, giving him such practical knowledge as may smooth his path and enable him to get over the ground with ease and pleasure.

The season of the year should, in the first place, be particularly attended to; few people would choose to be in Egypt during the summer months: any time after the commencement of October, however, will be found agreeable. If the traveller should not wish to make a very long stay in Egypt, or prosecute researches into antiquities, the most favourable time for his arrival is during the month of December. At that period, and until the end of February, no inconvenience is experienced from exposure to the mid-day sun. The time for arriving in Europe, whether he should proceed through Italy, or go direct to England, is also the most propitious. It is certainly one very great advantage of the Egyptian route, that the traveller has the benefit of renovating his shattered constitution by the cold of the Red Sea and Egypt before he arrives in Europe to enjoy the beauties of the succeeding spring. The time occupied in returning to England by this route exceeds, even under the most favourable circumstances, that taken up by the ordinary voyage round the Cape. In most cases, the traveller does not reach England under six months, especially if he proceed from Egypt to Italy, as quarantine is inevitable in all Italian posts. The expense also is greater: but in return the world is seen, and a person has the satisfaction of having some pleasure and profit for his money, instead of laying it out to vegetate like an animal "cooped in a winged sea-girt citadel." Besides, most persons during the period of their furlough, if furlough it be upon which the traveller is returning to England, are desirous of visiting the continent. Now all this may be done *en route;* and thus, on the whole, no more time be expended than if he had gone direct to England and set out to make a tour on the continent afterwards. I think it incumbent to mention this, as many objections have been raised to this route on account of the loss of time and consequent shortness of residence at home. The passage-money from Bombay to Kosseir, by the steamer, is 1,200 rupees: a large sum, considering the shortness of the distance.*

* The writer then gives some details of the stores, &c. requisite for the Egyptian journey, which it is superfluous to repeat after those stated in our last No., p. 200.

Having despatched these few preliminaries, I proceed to my personal narrative, and beg to inform my worthy readers that I left Bombay, on board the Company's steamer, early in the month of November, and, after a few days of fair wind and weather, arrived at Mocha, to which place only I had engaged my passage. The temperature, during this short voyage, was delightful, and had manifestly the happiest effects upon such of our passengers as had been long suffering from the tremendous heat of Bombay. Invigorated frames, renovated spirits, and hearty appetites, showed the advantage of proceeding at once into a colder climate. It was gratifying to behold, in so short a time, the change from the cadaverous, Calcutta-looking complexion (as the most worthy and witty Tiger has it) to the ruddy glow of health. The first appearance of Mocha is most prepossessing: the houses are all white, and seem as if built of stone. An air of cleanliness and neatness, not common in oriental towns, pervades it, and holds out inducements to the traveller to hasten on shore. This, however, is no such easy matter, as half a gale of wind blows almost always at this place, and renders landing dangerous. The morning is the only time a person can land without danger of a good ducking; and it very frequently happens that the communication between the ships and the town is cut off for several days together.

On landing, my expectations were woefully disappointed. The handsome stone houses turned out to be whitewashed mud, and the shady groves proved no more than a few miserable palm-trees. The town abounded with filth and pariah dogs, and the inhabitants were squalid, diseased, and insolent. Nor were my hopes alone damped, for I was completely drenched on landing, and then had to walk about a mile through the heavy sand to the fort. Upon reaching the principal gate, three guns were fired as a salute, which, in a measure, reassured me, as I immediately looked upon myself as a greater man than before, and added a cubit to my stature. I gave myself up to the guidance of some people, who came out to meet me, and was forthwith conducted to the presence of the governor, or doulah. After groping about some narrow passages, I was pushed up a dirty staircase, and ushered into a small low room, at the extremity of which sat his excellency smoking. An ugly, stupid looking, jet black Abyssinian eunuch, with eyes half-shut and lips of vast expanse, then held the important office of chief of Mocha. He had but lately arrived there, having been sent down to replace his predecessor, who had gone up to Senna to lose his head, himself ere long to follow in the same path! Round the room were hung various warlike weapons, chains, and instruments of punishment. He was attended by a dirty set of fellows, armed with pistols and swords. After making my salaam, I was invited to sit down by his side, and was served with coffee and a pipe, both the most detestable of their kind I ever had in an eastern country. I found the creature of a most imperturbable stupidity: I could get nothing out of him. To every question I asked, the only answer was *tyeh, tyeh,* 'good, good;' and then, on his part, an inquiry as to the state of my health. He asked me at least a dozen times how I was, I as often replying that I was quite well, and hoped he was the same. But not a whit of information could I drain from him; nor did he seem to regard in the least the explanation of my object in visiting Mocha and the interior of the country. I was obliged to give him up as a bad job, and take my leave, reserving for another time my application to go up the country to Senna. I established myself with my servant in the caravansery, which I took good care to see well cleaned out first, and found myself not uncomfortably lodged. Here the doulah sent me a very welcome present of fowls, fruit, vegetables, and

coffee, which at once convinced me he was not so stupid a fellow as I had thought him. Having arranged for that most indispensable of things, the dinner, I strolled out to view the place and astonish the natives. How egregiously had I mistaken the town when I saw it from the roads! It and its inhabitants are worthy of each other. Situated in a desert, without a blade of vegetation except a few palm-trees, and with nothing but brackish water to drink, what at first appeared to me so pretty, now seemed the most miserable of towns. The market is ill-supplied with bad vegetables and lean fowls; and the better sort of the population send several miles into the interior for their daily supply of water. The people are in the most abject state of wretchedness, and are marvellously afflicted with cutaneous disorders. Diseases of the eye seem nearly universal among the lower class. This, no doubt, arises, in a great degree, from the sand of the desert: but want of water and insufficient or unwholesome food must, I conceive, greatly contribute to them. Their miserable plight, however, does not render them abject, if I may judge from my own experience; for I never met with a more insolent race of creatures. In my wanderings beyond the walls of the town, I was so insulted by men and dogs, that I was glad to make the best of my way back to my quarters. In the town itself there is nothing whatever worthy of notice, in the way of public buildings. The staple trade of the place, as is well known, is coffee and gums, both of which are brought a long distance from the interior. But it is a curious fact, that in no place in the East shall a traveller drink such bad coffee as at Mocha, a town so celebrated for the best. The people here drink the husk of the coffee roasted, and not the berry itself; and poor beverage indeed it is. The trade in it, however, is large, and the arrival of a fresh caravan from the interior, or the touching of a ship to take in cargo, creates a great bustle in the town, and gives almost the only signs of life to be witnessed in this habitation of dreariness and misery. By far the greater part of the Mocha coffee finds its way into Egypt and Turkey, a considerable quantity into Persia, some to Bombay, and a very little indeed into England or any of the western countries of Europe. As to the stuff sold in London under the denomination of Mocha coffee, people may judge of its genuineness when I inform them that it is offered for sale at little more than the prime cost of the coffee at Mocha; thus putting aside all duties, freight, profit, and an infinity of other expenses. Good Mocha coffee, like Constantia wine, fine teas, and some other productions, must always be dear, because the supply is limited. Mocha carries on a considerable trade with the other parts of the Red Sea in grain, gums, drugs, and fruits, by means of native vessels called *dhows*. These are constructed very narrow at the bow, and broad in the stern, and rigged with two immense latteen sails. Some of them are very large, running to 500 and 600 tons burden. They never venture very far out to sea, and they come to an anchor every night in-shore. A passage in one of them may be conceived, therefore, a rather tedious affair. The pilgrims to Mecca, from various parts of India and from the shores of the Red Sea, sail in these vessels. To Europeans, the filth and habits of these religious knights-errant are disgusting in the extreme, and cause more disquietude than the unseaworthiness of the craft and the tediousness of the voyage. To a person desirous, however, of visiting the different places on the borders of the Red Sea, they offer the only means of conveyance, as European ships seldom if ever navigate that sea. Of these vessels, the roadstead of Mocha was full during the time I was there, and I afterwards, as shall be seen, took a passage in one of them for Judda.

From the description I have given, it may easily be supposed that I was soon tired of Mocha. I found no society, and little amusement. My sole occupation, during the few days I remained there, was sauntering through the market, and inquiring the prices of articles I had no intention of buying, watching the arrival and departure of dhows, and sipping bad coffee. I therefore sent my servant to urge on my application to the governor for leave to proceed to Senna the first opportunity. Having obtained from him assurances of a safe conduct, and an order for any assistance of which I might stand in need, I waited upon him to return thanks and take leave. I found him, as before, imperturbably stupid, despite his presents and his assurances of protection; so I made him an offering of some Europe gunpowder and a pair of pocket pistols, and bade God bless him. The following morning I started, with my servant and a small party of Arab merchants, for Senna.

I purchased a mule for myself, and my servant hired a camel of one of the merchants with whom we travelled. I engaged two more camels for the transport of my small tent, bed, and the few necessaries I took with me, determined, as much as possible, to fare as the others did.

During the first day's march, the country was desert and uninteresting, but gradually improved as we proceeded farther inward. The road is very bad all the way, so much so, that I was often obliged to dismount and perform a great part of the day's journey on foot. The whole of the country between Mocha and Senna is very hilly and irregular. Between the disjointed hills lie fertile and agreeable vallies, in which the coffee and gum trees grow. Cornelian and other precious stones are also found in these mountains; some specimens of which were brought to me at places where we stopped. We set off early every morning, and halted at night-fall, either at a caravansery or at some convenient place where I could pitch my tent. During the day, we stopped to eat and refresh for about an hour. Barring the fatigue and some small privation, I found the journey by no means unpleasant. The people with me were kind and obliging, and we had no want of all necessary provisions. This part of the country is inhabited by Bedouins, who, however, are not a wandering tribe, but live in the hill-forts scattered over these mountains, and resembling the *droogs* of the ceded districts of India. Some of them are very strong; they have but one winding road up to them, and are proof against any force the Imam (the title of the king of Senna) can bring against them. He has repeatedly sent out his troops to attack these tribes, who do him a great injury by intercepting his caravans; but, on their approach, the Bedouins retire from the vallies to the hill-forts and laugh them to scorn. They are constantly employed in predatory excursions: their arms are a broad-sword and a small round shield of about a foot in diameter. They do not carry a matchlock. Their dress is a cloth wrapped round the loins, reaching to the knees, and a short cloak over one shoulder. Altogether, their appearance puts one strongly in mind of the Highlanders. They are meagre and squalid in their form, and not fine men, like the Arabs in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf; though, at the same time, superior to the wretched beings seen at Mocha. They consist of numerous independent tribes, each under the command of a sheik or elder, to whose will they yield implicit obedience. Feuds are frequent between the different tribes; and when a man belonging to one tribe has been killed by one of another—or, as they term it, blood is between them,—they sometimes continue to wage war against each other until one be extinct. This is, however, rare, and is only resorted to on very particular occasions. They are generally unwilling to commence such a war of extermination, and prefer settling their

differences by the *diyat*, or price of blood. Just before my arrival, they had been more than usually troublesome, and had intercepted some coffee caravans on their way to Mocha. There is much difference in the dialects of these tribes, even in words representing the most familiar objects; hence the great number of words found in all Arabic dictionaries for the same thing. We suffered no molestation from these people during our route: perhaps, because we offered no sufficient temptation, as we were not strong enough to have offered any effectual resistance had we been attacked. The weather, during our march, was delightful in the day time, but too cold at night to be agreeable.

We arrived at Senna on the eleventh day. The town is situated in a fertile valley of about twelve or fifteen miles long by eight broad, beyond the great range of hills. It is extensive and well-built, with the houses in the Persian style. The surrounding country is verdant and beautiful, having numerous streams running through it; but there is a deficiency of timber fit for building. On my arrival, I proceeded with the rest to the caravansery, and the following day, having in a great measure recovered from the fatigue of the journey, I arranged my outward man and waited on the king. He received me in a large and splendid apartment, paved with marble. I found him a young man, with an air of *bon-hommie* about him, which put me completely at my ease. I was informed afterwards, indeed had opportunities enough of being witness to it, that he was very debauched, and a great drunkard. He treated me with much kindness, expressed his pleasure at seeing me at his capital, made inquiries as to how I had fared on the road, and immediately assigned me an apartment adjoining the palace, to live in, while at Senna. He made many inquiries about different parts of India where I had been stationed; how I liked Arabia; what I thought of the people, &c. What seemed most to interest him was the state of the army in India. He was himself organizing a force on the European plan, which occupied most of his time, and appeared to give him much pleasure. His troops were, however, sadly behind the sepoys in appearance and discipline. He assigned me a mehmander, or conductor, to attend me while in the city; and I was supplied by him with all sorts of provisions while I remained. His palaces are numerous, and some elegant, being paved with marble and adorned with fountains, in the Persian style. The cold was so severe while I was there, that water in a basin froze at night to nearly a solid lump of ice. Fruit is very abundant, and of many sorts; grapes, nectarines, peaches, apples, pears, plums, and all of a fine quality. The natives all go armed. The amount of the population I could not ascertain with any such certitude as should authorize me to record it. Those who have travelled in eastern countries know the difficulty experienced in obtaining any correct notion of the number of inhabitants in a town, from the absence of registers or official documents. The people, however, struck me as being well fed and happy, so far as I may be allowed to judge by their appearance in the streets. I went about in all quarters, perfectly secure, and have no reason to make any complaint of their behaviour towards me. The markets are well supplied with meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, and grain, and great activity was observable throughout the town on the starting of a caravan for Mocha. The Imaun invited me frequently to dine with him, upon which occasions he never failed to get at least half-drunk, principally with brandy. The entertainment consisted of a vast number of dishes, brought in one by one, to the amount of forty or fifty, and invariably concluded with a large mess of rice. Roasts, stews, pastry, curries, pilaws, hashes, and all manner of made dishes, for which I know no name, followed each other in abundance. These were washed down

by a sweet Persian wine and raw brandy. After dinner, was an entertainment of mimics and dancing-boys, the latter of whom were of a character not to be mistaken. The good Imam laughed, talked, and joked with most unkinglike familiarity, taking the most indecent liberties from time to time with the performers. From all I could learn (but this, I must confess, is but poor authority, as I was obliged to obtain all my information through the medium of an interpreter), he was good and kind to his people, and generally beloved. Personally, I saw no instance of injustice or oppression during my stay. I succeeded in making a pretty good collection of botanical specimens, and also procured a few other curiosities of the place, which were likely to be of general interest. I felt some regret as the time approached for my leaving a place where I had been treated with so much hospitality and kindness, and could without reluctance have remained there a longer period.

Upon the subject of introducing the coffee-plant into India, I am not aware that I can offer any thing new. The examination of the soil and climate leads to no certain result as to the success of cultivation. The experiment has been tried and failed; it may possibly answer in other parts of India, but I question much, even if the plants thrive, whether the coffee produced by them would be of equal excellence to that which grows in Yemen.

Having arranged for my return to Mocha with a caravan, I took leave of the Imam, and packed up my small quantity of baggage. I travelled this time on camel-back, which I found far less fatiguing than a mule. Nothing of any interest occurred during the journey back, which was performed in much less time than going. On re-arriving at Mocha, I immediately engaged a passage, on board a dhow, for Judda. I had a roomy cabin in the stern, which, had it been clean, would have been comfortable enough, but any thing so dirty as the whole of the vessel and the crew I never saw. Vermin swarmed in all quarters. I laid in the whole of my own provisions except water. We had a numerous crew, and a number of passengers proceeding to Mecca on pilgrimage, the filthiest set of vagabonds I ever met with. The voyage was most tedious; we hardly ever were out of sight of land, and came in-shore to an anchor every night. I thought we never should have arrived at Judda. In the upper part of the Red Sea, from about 20° to 22° N., the north winds blow always, so that any progress made is by constant tacking. I was most heartily sick of the ship and my companions by the time we arrived at our destined port.

I went on shore as soon as possible, meaning to remain only sufficient time at Judda to see the place, and get a passage over to Kosseir in another native vessel. The town was full of bustle and confusion from the number of pilgrims going to and returning from Mecca, but in itself utterly destitute of any thing of interest. I found the people, too, swaggering and insolent. So, after two days' stay, I set out for Kosseir.

The appearance of the country here did not excite any favourable ideas, for nothing could be more dreary and barren. It is situated in the desert, and depends on Egypt for provisions. To the north and south is seen nothing but barren hills; the town itself, being constructed of mud of the same colour, is not discernible until you are close to it. There is, however, good anchorage for small vessels, and very smooth landing. Kosseir is the great depôt for grain coming from Egypt; it is here shipped for Mocha, Judda, and all the other ports on the eastern side of the Red Sea, with which Kosseir carries on a very large trade. It is but a small place, composed properly of only those persons whose business in this trade of grain requires their constant residence here, but, from the incessant arrival and departure of caravans, and the numerous dhows in the harbour exporting and importing, it is all life and activity. The imports, compared with the exports, however, are a mere trifle. The grain and other produce of Egypt is brought over on camels, nearly all of which return from Kosseir unladen. Dates, from Arabia, are, indeed, taken back in considerable quantities, being a favourite article of consumption among the Egyptians; also coffee from Mocha, and piece-goods from Bombay. Nile water is used for drinking among the better sort of people, all the water of the place being brackish. The town is protected by a fort, in a miserable state of dilapidation, with a few old pieces of French ordnance mounted upon it. Any thing in the way of decent accommodation in such a place, of course, cannot be expected. I put up in the caravansery, and forthwith waited upon the governor, whom I found to be a very civil old Turk. He invited me to dine with him, and told me I might have an opportunity of crossing the desert to Egypt in a day or two, with a large caravan that was returning. I therefore prepared myself for the march, by laying in a small stock of provisions and water sufficient for a five days' march. All these were to be procured at a moderate rate in the bazaar. I spent the remainder of my time sauntering through the small town, which, despite its abandonment by nature, I found far from uninteresting, and sat all the evening in one of the public coffee-houses, sipping excellent coffee and smoking. I found the people there universally polite and obliging, and most ready to give me any information, through the medium of my interpreter, of which I stood in need. For each cup of coffee I paid five parahs or ½d. The money in Egypt is groosh and parahs; forty parahs equal to one groosh, which last equals about 4d. English; and the dollar or crown generally exchanges for fifteen groosh. Altogether, I passed my time, during my short stay, cheerfully enough.

I started, the second evening after my arrival, with a caravan of about 100 camels, by far the greater part of which were unloaded. The whole of my own baggage, including tent and bed, was carried upon two camels; I had another for riding; my servant had one to ride, and another for his baggage. We started in the evening, intending to make only a short march that night, in order to get clear of the town; but we found the night so fine, and ourselves so fresh, that we doubled the distance, and arrived, at 10 P.M., at the second wells on the route, called *Inglesy Wells*, without suffering the slightest fatigue. Here we stopped to sleep, first taking off the burdens from the camels, and making them lie down in a circle. I did not pitch my tent, contenting myself with throwing my bed down on the sand, and rolling myself up in a cloak. During the night, a large fire was kept up, round which the men of the caravan lay. The weather was bitter cold, with a strong wind blowing. The water of these wells is so brackish that it is not used: the same remark applies to the first well on the route, which is indeed now nearly choked up. At five the following morning, we were again on the move, and continued our march till two in the afternoon, when we stopped to refresh and feed. The road or track was good and hard all the way, so much so that a carriage might be driven over a great part of it. No signs of vegetation were apparent. The road lies between two ranges of stony barren hills, and looks exactly like the dried bed of a river: course nearly due east. We set out again about four, and continued till nine in the evening, when we came-to for the night; weather still piercing cold. We met, in the afternoon, a caravan proceeding to Kosseir, from which we procured some Nile water, and fresh vegetables and eggs. The third day we started, as usual, early in the morning, and, barring some time for refreshment in the day-time, got on to the

principal wells of the desert, called *Pasha's Well*—the half-way house across. Here we found abundance of good water, and gave the camels to drink, and replenished our water-bags. The sun this day was very powerful; but it was not less cold at night. I pitched my tent here for the first time, and turned in early to have a long sleep, beginning to feel a little fatigued. We met a party of Bedouins here encamped; they offered no molestation whatever, nor did they appear shy: indeed, as to being attacked by them, we were far too strong and too well-armed to suffer it. They seemed poor, lean, half-starved creatures; all skin and bone, but with fine, bright, independent eyes. The fourth day was much the same march, and on the fifth we reached the great wells of Lugadeh, where the camels were again watered. Here the hard part of the desert ends, and the country opens into a vast sandy plain, which it is very difficult to traverse on foot. This was a most fatiguing march; the sun all day was oppressively hot, and I was completely tired. We saw this day a few deer, which fled away as we approached; also numbers of wild pigeons. The sixth day we entered the cultivated lands of Egypt. The phenomenon of the *mirage* is seen after leaving the wells of Lugadeh. The deception is so complete, that, though previously aware of it, I should have been ready to believe implicitly in the existence of a lake. The caravan separated here, the greater part proceeding to Kenné, while I went, with a few others, to Luxor, where are the ruins of Thebes. Nothing can be more marked than the lines of cultivation and desert; a person may absolutely stand with one foot in each.

On my arrival at Luxor, I put up in the ruins of an old temple, pitching my tent at the same time close by, in order to have a cleaner place to sleep in, for the Egyptians are a most abominably filthy people, and vermin abound in every quarter. The mountains of the Nile, a long range, at the foot of which the river runs, are discovered when you arrive at the wells of Lugadeh; upon a nearer approach, they are found to be as barren and desolate as those which skirt the chief part of the route through the desert. But nothing can be more delightful, after days of uniform barrenness, than the first appearance of the green fields of Egypt; they immediately made me forget all my fatigue and any trifling inconveniences (for, in fact, the passage of the desert is a mere trifle) I endured *en route*. The general aspect of the country reminds one strongly of India, though it is far more verdant. The water is retained by *bunds*, and let out into the fields by *nullahs*, just in the same manner as there practised; and the mode of raising water from the wells is the same. We marched through fields of *chollum*, growing most luxuriantly, which reminded me strongly of the ceded districts. In fact, until a person arrives at the Nile, he will perceive no striking difference between the two countries. The change of climate, however, during the winter season, cannot fail to make him know he is no longer in India. During the day it is warm, but never oppressively hot, and at night he is refreshed by a degree of cold which infuses each day additional vigour into his frame. A more agreeable climate than Egypt, during the winter months, I can hardly conceive.

Having, as in duty bound, paid due reverence to father Nile, and proper homage to the Turkish commandant of the place, I set about exploring the celebrated antiquities of Thebes, and trying to make some new discoveries in this already well-trodden ground.

HINTS ON INDIA REFORM.

No. IV.

Monopolies.—Salt—Opium.—Of one of these monopolies, there would, indeed, be nothing to complain, if it tended in any way to diminish the consumption of the article monopolized, for a drug more injurious to health, or more destructive of all the best interests of society, than opium, does not exist. That odious word, *monopoly*, might even become grateful to the ear, could it put a stop to the use of the abominable poison. But, is such the effect? Quite the contrary; for the Company are interested in selling as much as possible, in order that money may flow into their coffers. It has, then, a double evil: the more they lower the price, and thus diminish the injurious tendency of monopoly, the greater *evil* do they inflict upon society, and thus increase their burden of responsibility.

The monopoly of salt is iniquitous in the extreme, and ought to be abolished without further consideration or delay. It keeps up the price of an article necessary to health in all countries, but especially so in India, and weighs particularly heavy on the poor man, whose sole subsistence is rice. I venture to say, that no tax presses so heavily on the people of India as this—none whose abolition is more desirable, or would be hailed with greater satisfaction. With regard to that immensely-paid class, the salt-agents, they must be content to abide by the times, and seek consolation in some employment more conducive to the happiness of the natives and the honour of the Company. Other monopolies of importation there are, which, as I understand they are, or are to be, abolished, I shall no further notice.

Revenue from Temples.—The collection of a revenue from Hindu temples, where all manner of fraud, extortion, cruelty, and debauchery is practised, has been too much taken notice of in other places to require further comment; but the restoration of the buildings, and the funds for the support of women, which (*i.e.* the buildings and monies) are attached to these temples, to their original purpose, seems to me desirable. These women, now prostituted to the pampered appetites of the brahmins of the temple, were originally nuns, abiding in a part of the temple or building adjoining, upon funds set apart for their maintenance from the produce of the lands of the temple. Here then did the unfortunate, the deserted, the orphan, probably (as we see in countries nearer home) of good family, though destitute, seek an asylum, and find

> In them a refuge from the worldly shocks,
> Which stir and sting the soul with hope that woos, then mocks.

So far, nothing more excellent or desirable: but the priests, in all countries the same wily class, prowling about seeking whom it may devour, perverted these good intentions, subdued the women to their unholy purposes, and appropriated the revenues to their own use. Now, if this be not remedied, a fair opportunity is offered for economy, and for putting the money, so misapplied, into the Company's treasury. But they make a revenue of the system as it is, and take the enormities there practised under their special protection.

R. Paternoster.

TRANSACTIONS OF ASIATIC SOCIETIES.*

THE mass of miscellaneous papers contained in the works cited at the foot of this page, may be accepted as proof that the industry of collectors of facts on Oriental topics, is in no degree suspended through the absence, on the part of the public, of that interest in their labours, which rewards and animates the diligence of writers. How much the notorious repugnance of the nation towards Oriental reading is to be attributed to the subjects themselves,—how much to the mode in which they are usually treated,—and how much to the reprehensible indifference of readers, is a question too invidious as well as difficult for us to discuss. But whilst this repugnance, whatever be its cause, exists, the great bulk of compositions on Oriental subjects must continue to find their way to the public eye through the medium of these periodical records, for authors of such works cannot be often expected to purchase a dim and transient reputation at the severe pecuniary responsibility of being their own publishers.

Our notice of the collections before us must unavoidably be very superficial: we take them in the order in which they occur. The eighteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, a work of high character,† consists exclusively of papers in the physical class, embracing the zoology, meteorology, mineralogy, and geology of Hindostan. This is the first time in which this class of papers has been published in a separate form from the literary *Transactions* of the society. "By giving them a detached and separate existence, it has been thought that they would be more likely to attract the attention of the readers to whom they are chiefly addressed, or individuals engaged in scientific pursuits, than if they were associated with matters which are more especially addressed to literary men or to the general reader." This is the reason assigned by the committee for the separate publication of these papers, some of which, we observe, have been waiting publication since the re-establishment of the Physical Committee in 1828.

It is unnecessary for us to analyse all the papers, because analyses of most of them (as will be pointed out) have already appeared in this Journal.

The first paper consists of General Observations on the Geology of India, by Mr. Jas. Calder, forming an appropriate introductory dissertation upon this important, and till lately much-neglected, branch of physical science. Of this dissertation, a copious epitome has appeared in this journal,‡ comprehending the substance of the paper.

A paper on the geology of a portion of Bundelkhand, Boghelkhand, and the districts of Ságur and Jebelper, by Capt. James Franklin, follows, and this also has been briefly analysed in our journal.§ It is accompanied by a geological map and section, with barometrical heights.

* Asiatic Researches, or Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. XVIII. Calcutta, 1833. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. II. Calcutta, 1833. Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. III. Part III. London, 1834.

† Complaints, we observe, are made that this work is difficult to be procured in Europe; this difficulty must be imaginary, or owing to inquiries being made in wrong quarters.

‡ Vol. xxvi. O.S. pp. 466, 713. § *Ibid.* p. 193.

The same remark may be applied to the following papers, namely, on the Trap formation of the Ságar district, by Capt. S. Coulthard.* Remarks on the Geology of Udayapur, by Mr. Jas. Hardie;† On the Diamond mines of Panna, in Bundelkhund, by Capt. Franklin;‡ Observations on the Geology of the Malayan Peninsula, by Capt. Low;§ On the Fertilizing Principles of the Inundations of the Hughli, by Mr. H. Piddington;‖ On the Tides of the Hughli, by Mr. Jas. Kydd;¶ On the Geology of Central India, by Mr. Jas. Hardie;** On the Formulæ for calculating Azimuth in Trigonometrical Operations, by Capt. G. Everest;†† and On the Geology of the Peninsula, by Lieut. S. C. Macpherson.‡‡ Most of the other papers have been transiently noticed.

There are several interesting papers on the Zoology of Nepal, by Mr. Hodgson, including notices of a new large species of Buceros (*B. Nipalensis*), measuring four feet five inches from wing to wing, three feet six inches from beak to tail, with a bill eight inches in length; a new species of eagle (*Aquila Nipalensis*), a new species of falcon (*Circæëtus Nipalensis*), and a shrike (*Dicrurus Indicus*), called the *Bhúchâng*, common in the valley of Nipal; a curious account of the migration of the natatorial and grallatorial birds, observed at Kathmandu; the best descriptions and representations yet given of the *Jhâral*, or wild goat, and the *Nayaur*, or wild-sheep, of Nipal; and an account of the Ratwa deer of the Great Saul Forest, a remarkable animal, bearing certain analogies to the giraffe, the musk-deer and the goat.

Two papers by the late Mr. Voysey,—one on the geological and mineralogical structure of the hills of Sítábaldi and Nágpur, the other on the petrified shells found in the Gawilgurh range of hills,—afford additional reason for lamenting the loss of this martyr to the cause of science.

A description of the coal mines of Burdwan, and the occurrences in sinking the shafts, by the late Mr. Jones, who superintended the mining works at Raniganj, is a curious paper. He thinks it not improbable that the coal line of Bengal enters China. He ascertained its continuation from the Garrow hills into Cachar, and was assured by the natives of its being traced into the Burmah country.

A paper by the late Capt. Herbert, on the mineral productions of that part of the Himalaya mountains surveyed by him, with an account of the mines there, is a valuable one. Besides the minerals useful to the metallurgist, the following are found: sulphur, green sulphate of iron, alum, bitumen, graphite, gypsum, limestone, potstone, or indurated talc, granite, and borax. The geological relations of the gypsum of the Himalaya, which seem in some respects peculiar, are the subject of a separate paper in this volume. The marble and potstone appear adapted to useful and ornamental objects. No mine of the precious metals has been yet found within the limits of the British authority, but circumstances indicate their existence. The metals which yield revenue are copper, lead, and iron, of

* Vol. xxvii. p. 73. † *Ibid.* p. 731. ‡ *Ibid.* p. 589. § *Ibid.* pp 198, and 336.
‖ *Ibid.* p. 729. ¶ Vol. xxviii. p. 712. ** Vol iv. N.S. p. 76. †† Vol. vi. N.S. p. 267.
‡‡ Vol. xxviii. p. 711.

which there is no deficiency. The copper mines, of which there are seven, are the most valuable. Iron is neglected or mismanaged. The lead mines are numerous, and the supply is considerable. Capt. Herbert has not stated how these mines are worked, whether vertically, or by horizontal adits, as in Durham: we conjecture in the latter mode.

Observations, by Mr. Gerard, on the Spití Valley, comprehend some interesting facts and conclusions respecting the great plateau of the Himalaya, with which that gentleman must be so familiar. He corrects the common and natural theory, which assumes the Himalaya to be a mere boundary between two countries of nearly equal level, by showing that the high country continues beyond any line we have hitherto discovered, and that "we still remain ignorant of the extent, the altitude, and the nature of the great central platform of Asia." The paper contains curious meteorological and zoological data, and occasional remarks respecting the inhabitants of Spití. "Though poor in those resources which denote easy existence, there is, nevertheless, a degree of comfort in the necessaries of life, amongst the lowest classes, unknown to the natives of the southward hills. Strangers," he adds, "especially Europeans, arriving amongst them, and passing rapidly on their way, see nothing in the country or inhabitants to raise a favourable impression on their minds; they observe them in black, bare-headed groupes, timid, squalid, and in rags, and every third person a priest; but, however intelligible their conduct when debating in an unknown dialect about supplies, or the propriety of our progress, in their houses we were treated with friendship and hospitality."

The absence of moisture and the activity of evaporation are surprising in this climate. To this accelerated vaporization, Mr. Gerard remarks, is owing the fluctuation of level of the lakes in Tartary, in spite of increasing cold. Though that of Mansarovara has an outlet in the Sutlej, Chamoreril, in Rúpshú (probably fifty miles in circuit), at an elevation of 15,000 feet, has no passage outward, though fed in their season by broad and rapid streams. "Evaporation by an atmosphere, which, from its extreme rarity and dryness, greedily drinks up moisture, is here amply sufficient to graduate the marginal limit of those lofty reservoirs to the extent of four or five feet." Being in possession of Kater's hygrometer, in his tour to the sources of the Hyphasis and Chunáb and across the high land of Rúpshú into Spití, Mr. Gerard compared the state of the air on both sides of the Himalaya: his general conclusions were, "that the atmosphere of the interior regions was more than twice as dry as that of the southern hills; that the aspect of vegetation and the rocks corresponded with the indications of the hygrometer; and that the climate of the valley of Spití, at an elevation of between 12,000 and 13,000 feet, in October, was infinitely more arid than that of Súbathú, at 4,000 feet, in May and June, when the wind becomes heated and the country parched up."

Of the *Journal* of the Society, the work next in order, which offers a vehicle for the speedier publication of papers of interest than could be hoped for in the *Researches*, we have already spoken, in noticing the first volume.

Under the able management of Mr. Prinsep, the secretary of the society, and with the abundant local resources it commands, this work has attained a respectability, which makes it worthy of association with such a body as the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The large contributions we have levied upon this publication, will imply, upon Eastern principles, our conviction of its wealth: we shall, therefore, content ourselves with particularizing as the most prominent amongst the contents of the second volume, various details respecting the travels of Lieut. Burnes and Dr. Gerard; the valuable disquisitions on Indo-Grecian and other coins, by Mr. Prinsep; some of the results of M. Csoma Körösi's investigation into Tibetan literature; several of the dissertations contained in the recent work of Lieut. Burnes; a translation, accompanied with valuable notes, of a poem of Kálidása, &c. The miscellaneous and scientific matter, which makes up the complement of the different monthly numbers of the *Journal*, are selected with the judgment and skill of a man of real science.

We next proceed to the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society at home, of which the third part of the third volume,—the last portion which is to appear in this form,—is before us. The terms in which we have spoken (with the regret which candid minds always feel when discharging a disagreeable duty) of the late *fasciculi* of the society, we are told, and we might anticipate without being told, have provoked ill-will in certain quarters. No critique was probably ever penned which satisfied every taste: shallow and groundless pretensions are hard to conciliate. Nothing could be easier than to cry "*euge!*" upon all occasions, and to make a display of ingenuity in varying the forms of compliment and the terms of commendation. But the value of a reviewer's opinions can only be in the ratio of their honesty and independence. The freedom of a critic should not be restrained by the rules imposed upon a writer of epitaphs. Every man who prints a book challenges the judgment of the public, and, in the first instance, of that portion of the public which conveys its opinion, in some sort, *ex cathedrâ*. If an individual is exposed to this ordeal, and ought to have his labours freely scanned, what, *à fortiori*, should exempt a society, from whose combined efforts more should reasonably be expected, and in which morbid irritability, the common infirmity of authors, is in some measure, at least, dispersed and dissipated? We doubt, however, after all, whether the sentences complained of be not in entire harmony with the sentiments of the most judicious members of the body, and whether the complaint may not have proceeded from self-constituted mouth-pieces. Whether this be the case or not, however, our opinions will be delivered with the same freedom, sincerity, and candour, as before.

The part under consideration contains fourteen papers, three of which are contributed by foreigners, and five others have been communicated by the branch-societies of Madras and Bombay.

The first is an account of the great historical work of Ebn Khaldún, by the Chevalier Gräberg de Hemsö, and details his efforts to procure an entire and accurate copy of this important work, whilst resident as Swedish Con-

sul at Morocco and Tripoli. It consists, when entire, of three parts; the first, entitled *Mokaddameh*, usually translated 'Prolegomena,' is not rare; but the other two parts are not to be met with in Europe. By dint of bribes and though the intervention of a friend, the chevalier succeeded in obtaining, at Tripoli, a copy of the whole of this invaluable treasure, a large portion of which, in its transit from Tripoli to Leghorn, was soaked with salt water and destroyed! The original was lent by its possessor to one of the European consuls (we believe, the late M. Rousseau is meant*), who, "dabbling in every kind of scholarship, and contrary to all honesty, sent away the MS. to Europe," without the consent of its owner, Sidi Hassuna D'Ghaees, now in England, and it is probably lost.

From the remaining portion, and his recollection of the contents of that destroyed, M. de Hemsö has supplied the memoranda contained in this paper, which by no means lessens our curiosity to possess the entire work of an author, who "has renounced the prejudices of his religious tenets in a much greater degree than any other Arabian historiographer."

The brief analysis of the first fourteen chapters of the third part seems to be taken (even to the title) from M. Schulz's translation, inserted in the *Journal Asiatique*.†

A copy of this third part (comprising a history of the Berbers) exists at Cambridge, and Professor Lee is now (and has been for some years) engaged in a translation of it, for the Oriental Translation Fund. According to Dr. Schulz,‡ a copy of the entire work is in one of the libraries at Constantinople. Surely access to this might *now* be obtained.

Colonel Sykes' description of the Wild Dog of the Western Ghâts proves that it is the same species as the wild dog of the Himalaya, described by Mr. Hodgson in the volume of the *Researches* just noticed, and of other parts of India, with slight modifications arising from climate.

Colonel Vans Kennedy's paper on the Védánta system is one of the most valuable in the *fasciculus*.

The object of the learned President of the Bombay Society is to inquire, "whether the Védánticas adopt the system of *material* pantheism that prevailed amongst the Grecian philosophers, or whether they have invented a most refined system of *spiritual* pantheism altogether unknown to the philosophers of Europe." Colonel Vans Kennedy considers that most of the modern expositors of the Védánta philosophy, in which number he includes Mr. Colebrooke, regard its basis as *material*, contrary to the notion of Sir Wm. Jones; Sancara Achárya, in his commentary on the *sútras* of Vyása, the highest authority on the subject, is a determined maintainer of *spiritual*, not of *material*, pantheism, as is shown in sundry extracts. He adds: "if, at the same time, the four 'great sentences,' one of which is ascribed to each of the *Védas*, be actually contained in those works, it must necessarily follow that the Védánta system is founded upon the *Védas*, and that consequently no change can have taken place in its original doctrine; for these sentences are continually occurring in Sancara's commen-

* This person is said to have got possession of a complete copy of Ebn Batuta.
† *N. Journ. As.* Vol. ii. p. 117. ‡ See *As. Journ.* O.S. Vol. xxv. p. 462.

tary on the *sútras* of Vyása, and in all Védánta works, and they alone are fully sufficient to prove that it is a *spiritual* and not a *material* pantheism which is adopted by the Védánticas."

Colonel Vans Kennedy objects to the position of Mr. Colebrooke, in his essay on the Védánta system, that it maintains the Supreme Being to be the material as well as efficient cause of the universe; and he affirms that not a single *sútra* can bear such a meaning; "in fact, the Sanscrit language does not contain any term equivalent to the word 'matter;' and even the four principal schools of Hindú philosophy concur in rejecting the notion of matter which has invariably prevailed in Europe." The figurative language, in which the writers of this school indulge, he remarks, never misleads even the least informed follower; for it is immediately corrected by the explanation, that "what appears to be matter is mere illusion (*máyá*), and that nothing really exists but spirit." Colonel Vans Kennedy suggests, after a variety of illustrative citations from European, especially German, metaphysicians, that the Védánta system is "one which has attained to the *ne plus ultra* of transcendentalism," and which, being founded on the *Védas*, must have been invented 3,000 years ago.

Sir Graves Haughton, in a note upon this paper, shows that its able author has misapprehended Mr. Colebrooke, who could not, he says, have entertained an opinion that the basis of the Védánta system was material: "an opinion that would be contrary to that of almost every boy in India." We confess he has not made it clearly and distinctly apparent to our understanding what Mr. Colebrooke's opinion upon this nice point was. With respect to the word 'matter,' Sir Graves shows that the very word itself appears to be originally Sanscrit; *mátrá* is a feminine noun in this language, like *materia* in Latin, and both mean 'the substance of which things are made.'

Captain Chapman has furnished "some remarks upon the ancient city of Anarájapura, and the Hill Temple of Mehentélé, in Ceylon, which are by no means devoid of interest. They comprehend details and specimens of the architecture of the buildings, descriptions of the *dagobas* and other antiquities, with illustrative extracts from the *Rájavali* and *Rájaratnácari*.

The article on the Hindù Quadrature of the Circle, and the infinite series of the proportion of the circumference to the diameter exhibited in the four *sástras*, the *Tantra Sangraha*, the *Yucti Bháshá*, the *Carana Padhati*, and the *Sadratnamála*, by Mr. C. M. Whish (communicated by the Madras branch-society), is a very curious illustration of the extent and comparative accuracy of early Indian arithmetic. In the *Carana Padhati*, it is stated that "if the circumference of a circle in minutes be multiplied by 10000000000, and the product be divided by 31415926536, the quotient will be the diameter of the circle *in terms of the minutes of the circumference*, and its half will be the radius." And in the *Sadratnamála*, it is added that, if you proceed in this manner, "and measure the circumference of a great circle by 100000000000000000, the circum-

ference will be equal to 3141592653589793 24 of *such parts.*" Mr. Whish remarks :—

The approximations to the true value of the circumference with a given diameter, exhibited in these three works, are so wonderfully correct, that European mathematicians, who seek for such proportion in the doctrine of fluxions, or in the more tedious continual bisection of an arc, will wonder by what means the Hindú has been able to extend the proportion to so great a length. Some quotations which I shall make from these three books, will shew that a system of fluxions, peculiar to their authors alone among Hindús, has been followed by them in establishing their quadratures of the circle; and a few more verses, which I shall hereafter treat of and explain, will prove, that by the same mode also, the sines, cosines, &c. are found with the greatest accuracy.

After citing eight different infinite series from Bráhmanical works, Mr. Whish proceeds to explain by what steps the Hindú mathematician has been led to these forms, which were only made known to Europe by the invention of fluxions. He has ascertained that the invention of infinite series of these forms originated in Malabar, and is not even now known to the eastward of the Ghâts. The oldest of the *sástras* referred to by Mr. Whish, (the *Tantra Sangraha*) was written A.D. 1608.

The next paper, "Remarks on the Zend Language and the *Zendavesta*," by the late Professor Rask (communicated by the Bombay Branch Society), is an attempt to establish the theory of Du Perron, that the Zend language was the old language of Media, and that the books in that dialect were the authentic works of Zoroaster, in preference to the hypothesis of Mr. Erskine, that the Zend was a dialect of Sanscrit, introduced from India for religious purposes, and never spoken in Persia; and that the Zend books were composed, or brought into their present form, about A.D. 630. Mr. Rask thinks that facts and probabilities favour the theory of the introduction of Sanscrit into India as a foreign tongue. The omission of the Zend amongst the other dialects of Iran, in the preface to the *Farhang Jehángíri*, a circumstance on which Mr. Erskine lays peculiar stress, proves only, in Mr. Rask's opinion, that the Musulman author of that work was wholly ignorant of the ancient language of Media (including the chief seat of the fire-worship, and the very country where Zoroaster is said to have flourished), to which he assigns no language in his enumeration of the localities of dialects. The affinity between the Zend and Sanscrit, Mr. Rask contends, is by no means sufficient to establish the hypothesis that the former is an Indian dialect. Certain European tongues, the Lithuanian in particular, approach very nearly to Sanscrit.

Having endeavoured to invalidate, by these and other considerations, the theory of Mr. Erskine, Mr. Rask enters upon a minute analysis of the relics of the Zend language, with the view of establishing positively that the relation between the Sanscrit and the Zend is not so close as to make the latter a mere dialect of the former, nor the difference between the Zend and the Fársí or Pársí, so great as to make the former appear a foreign language, introduced from another country.

Since this paper was written, the Zend language has been more fully investigated, and the result seems so far to confirm the views of the author, that philologers are disposed to concur in the opinion that the Zend and Sanscrit, as well as probably the Greek, are independent dialects, derived from some primitive stock at present unknown.

Mr. Rask concludes his paper with some remarks tending to show the improbability of the Zend books having, as Mr. Erskine supposes, originated in the time of Ardashír Bábagán. Although he does not contend that all the Zend fragments are the genuine works of Zoroaster, he thinks that they were all composed before Alexander, or immediately after the conquest, till which event he imagines the Zend to have been a living language.

A Memoir on the Eastern branch of the Indus, on the formation of the Runn, and some conjectures on the route of Alexander the Great, drawn up in 1827-28, by Lieut. Burnes, is the last paper which calls for particular notice. In it Mr. Burnes has given some interesting facts respecting the great western stream of India, and the changes produced in it by the earthquake of 1819. The paper seems to be an expansion of his memoir of a map of the Eastern branch of the Indus, and has been published (a great portion of it, at least) in the author's Travels into Bokhara, &c.

Mr. Burnes, in his Appendix to this paper, mentions a curious fact. Arrian refers to a nation on the Indus, called *Sangada* or *Saranga*. In the province of Cutch, Mr. Burnes tells us, about thirty miles eastward of the Pharrán river, there is a town called Jacow, inhabited chiefly by a race of people called *Tungars*, who have a "well-founded tradition," (though we do not see how the tradition can be pronounced "well founded" until its truth be demonstrated) that they came from the West. He supposes them to have been the same people whom Nearchus mentions to have encountered Alexander on his road to Gedrosia. We have no doubt, that our further acquaintance with these imperfectly known tracts will contribute to redeem the Greek writers from the suspicion of invention and falsehood under which they labour.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.

BRETHREN, allow an old invalid to offer you a word of counsel from the records of his note-book, in the humble hope of saving you trouble and vexation of spirit. In the event of sickness obliging you to leave India, let me earnestly advise you not to go to the Cape, Mauritius, Penang, Singapore, or any other of the eastern settlements, and least of all to China. I have been to all these places, and speak upon this subject from painful experience. The Cape is dull, disagreeable, and dear. They boast of their fine climate. I confess that, during a residence of many months, I never could find it. The weather is most changeable; it is hot and cold many times a day, and the sweeping whirlwinds from the Table Mountain seem as if intended to tear away from one every atom of health and enjoyment. The native inhabitants, as might be expected from their origin, are not remarkable for urbanity; they

insult strangers whenever they dare. Their sole ideas appear to be smoking and drinking. The soil is stony and barren, and the neighbouring country devoid of all pretensions to scenery. The roads are bad, and the conveyances worse; and the cheapness, once so much boasted of, exists only in the papers of Cape Town, to lure unfortunate *Qy Hy's* to their destruction. I am happy, indeed, to find that the mania which there was at one time for running to the Cape has considerably subsided, and people have found out that it is inferior to many parts of India. With regard to Penang, or other places down the Straits, the only advantage to be derived from going there must arise from the voyage, as the climate is as hot as in India, and the places far inferior in every other respect. At Malacca there is a total want of society. Singapore is a bustling, thriving, cheerful place, and the folks hospitable (at least in my time, perhaps an advance in wealth and *civilization* may have cured that), but it is not a place for an invalid to benefit his health much. But of all places for misery and musquitoes, commend me to China, the *ultima Thule* of an eastern trip. Discomfort, annoyance, and high prices, here reign in all their glory. You must either reside at Canton, where you become a prisoner, with a court-yard to walk in, devoured by musquitoes, which swarm to an extent and of a size utterly unknown in India, and paying most exorbitantly for very bad accommodation; or you must remain at Macao, where, indeed, you may have some exercise, but are likely to get sick of ennui. Besides, the change of climate is not decided enough to be of any material advantage to health. Therefore, I conjure you, as you desire your own salvation, go to none of these places. Pursue no half-measures; you will put yourself to great expense without deriving an equivalent benefit: like other confiding fools elsewhere, you will find yourselves left with "the bill, the whole bill, and *nothing* but the bill." Decisive steps turn out cheapest and best. If your health be so shattered as to require you to leave India, make the voyage to England at once. You will there renovate your health, and, what is of more importance, restore your spirits, and so return with increased zest to India: for it is always the case, that people like that country better after having taken a furlough to Europe. In point of expense, you will find it much cheaper than roaming about from place to place, unknowing where to go or what to do. *Haud ignarus loquor;* and great would be my satisfaction if I could prevent others from falling into the same errors and calamities which it has been my lot to experience. There are, indeed, cold stations in each of the presidencies, a sojourn at which will often be sufficient to re-establish health, and render unnecessary a sea-voyage. At many of these places, the beneficial effects of a cold climate may be brought into operation without losing the advantage of actual residence in India, and with all the advantages of society and good medical attendance. I, therefore, strongly recommend a trial of one of them before having recourse to a sick furlough. In the present state of the service, no one can afford to leave India without absolute necessity, and therefore the establishment of convalescent depôts is to be hailed as one of the greatest blessings to the Indian community.

R. P.

THE UNIVERSAL TESTATOR.

Apprenez que tout flatteur
Vit au dépens de celui qui l'écoute.

So says La Fontaine, and La Fontaine knew the world, problematical as it may seem, without experience, for he never lived in it,—the surest proof that his maxims have truth and common-sense on their side; whereas Rochefoucault, in every respect a man of the world, has scarcely one that is true.

Old Topping refined upon the aphorism of the French poet, although nobody better understood the practical uses of flattery than himself. But Topping said to himself, "if I can play upon the avarice as well as the self-love of others, I am planting my artillery against two weak places at once, and can enter by which breach I please." Thus he reasoned and thus he acted, and by this method contrived to glide through the last fifteen years of his existence, as on a smooth unruffled stream, that wafted him pleasantly onwards to the last bourn of nature. Improvident speculations in commerce, or expensive habits in the earlier part of his career, had kicked down a fortune, that must needs have been considerable, for he was the friend of three successive nabobs of Arcot, to whom he lent money at exorbitant interest, and as a civilian, till he foolishly retired from the service, his intimacy with the worst governors of Madras, in the most flourishing periods of Madras corruption, enabled him to wriggle himself into the best appointments in their gift.

Topping was a general favourite. He had access to every table in the settlement in the character of a rich bachelor; for there is a certain undefined and undefinable power in money, that is felt, they know not how, by those who are never likely to reap the slightest advantage from it. Wherever any thing pleasant or hospitable is going on, there you are sure to meet with persons who have no imaginable passport into decent society but their real or supposed wealth. Old, ugly, hobbling in their gait, repulsive in their manners—vulgar, illiterate, mean—what matters it? They have passed through that pool of Bethesda which heals every disease, social or moral. Fastidious beauty inclines her ear to their talk;—the coarsest ribaldry is tolerated, the clumsiest joke sure to tell, if they condescend to utter it. Old Jack Topping, however, had other titles to the esteem of his contemporaries. He was an exquisite player on the violin—sung delightfully—and talked agreeably and like a man who had seen much and observed what he had seen. Whatever, therefore, might be the hospitalities and caresses he met with, the balance was in his favour. He lived, of course, at little expense, and gave few entertainments at his neat, pleasant bungalow, which was situated at Vepery, and retains to this day the name of "Topping's Garden." But when he gave a dinner, it was conceived and executed in a style that baffled imitation. His wines were cooled to the exact point of refrigeration;—the cooling-tub not saturated with saltpetre, but the water sprinkled with such gentle aspersions of it, as to impart the most delicious freshness you can imagine in the space of a few seconds;—his fish, in the general scramble of a Madras fish-bazar, admirably fought for by a compedore selected for the muscularity of his limbs; and his other viands so skilfully cooked, as to excite even the delicate appetite of ladies, whom, at other tables, you would see picking up their rice grain by grain, like the merchant's wife in the *Arabian Nights*, who feasted at night with ogres.

Yet to all these agreeable influences, as I have hinted already, he added one that recommended him still more powerfully. He had abandoned all thoughts

of returning to England, for he was one of a class of old Indians who cared little about England, and never dreamt of returning to it. I recollect many of this extinct class, for India since that time has been considered only as a resting-place on the road to affluence; and the last of them were a triumvirate, each a man of real, or what is the same thing, of reputed wealth,—Jack Topping, Webb, and Westcott. The influence I speak of, was an almost universal persuasion he had contrived to diffuse every where, that, meaning to die at Madras, his dearest and best friends at that settlement would be his legatees. "I have no friends or relatives in England," he used to say; "my last relation was a sixth cousin, who with great ingenuity made out what he called his affinity, and sent me over a table of consanguinity to put it beyond a doubt. The dog told me in his letter, that he was a cheesemonger, in a comfortable way, and hoped that, when I came home, I would make his house in Bishopsgate Street, and his cottage at Islington, my own, because *it stands to reason* that I should not go to a hotel, where the charges are so high, whilst my own blood and kin were willing and happy to see me. This relative died a year or two ago, *as it stands to reason* he should, and I have not been pestered with any of my family since."

Now, to use the cheesemonger's phrase, "it stands to reason," said certain of Jack Topping's bosom friends, that he should remember us in his will. We have always shewn him kindness. Always a place at our table—and we never got up a party without sending him a card. "Therefore, we shall get something." This was as much as each would acknowledge in words; but in the private recesses of the thought, there lurked day-dreams and night-dreams of affluence, which the mines of Potosi would hardly have realized. Yet the syllogism was imperfect, for avarice is by no means an expert logician. The defect lay in the premises. Jack Topping was not worth a rupee. But if this was overlooked by the inferior class of mere legatees, each of whom would have been satisfied with a few thousand pounds to add to the little nest-egg with which they hoped to retire to England—it was overlooked also by the select few—to whom, with injunctions of most religious secrecy, he had breathed confidential whispers of conferring the residue of his vast accumulations. Amongst these he had unlimited sway. No magician could do such wonders with his agents as Jack Topping could with his three or four expectants. One of them, the most grasping of misers, opened his hoards, spreading all before him for his immediate use when a sudden emergency arose, that might put him to the trouble of drawing on Calcutta, or the Manillas, or Batavia, for a few thousand pagodas. They vied with mutual jealousy in their ministrations to his wants or caprices, on the slightest hint that the service would be acceptable; for he had given every body to understand that his funds were dispersed in securities all over the world, by far the greater part being in the adamantine keeping of the three per cent. consols and long annuities of his native country.

"I have waited on you, Mr. Topping, agreeably to your hospitable entreaty," said a thick, muddy-faced Armenian, who talked excellent English, but the richest as well as the most avaricious of that mercantile tribe, as he ascended the steps of Topping's garden-house, having just alighted from a dingy green palanquin, so crazy that it creaked even to dissolution, as Jacob Arathoon's heavy carcase freed its miserable complement of six bearers from his weight. Topping shook him by the hand, with a courtesy which none could resist, Jew, Turk, or Armenian; taking care, however, as Jacob's hand was greasy and fat, to sprinkle unobservedly over his own a few drops of rose-water, that stood on a table ready for use on like occasions.

"Mr. Arathoon, I am rejoiced to see you," returned Topping, "and as it is on business of a private nature, I have used the freedom of inviting you to my solitary repast, that we may talk it over quietly together." Jacob, who loved good living, but had always an eye upon business, was for despatching the business first and then the dinner. "He must have some large sum," said he to himself, "he does not know how to employ advantageously—and wants to invest it in piece-goods, or raw silk, or indigo;"—for Jacob, with the rest of the world, gave Topping credit for being by far the wealthiest capitalist in the settlement.

"No business yet," said Topping; "let us dine first;" and Jacob sighed forth an internal amen to the proposal. So saying, he led the way to the saloon, where Jacob's eyes, instinctively attracted towards every thing that had value, lighted upon a sumptuous sideboard furnished with a service of plate in the English fashion, whilst other senses were soothed with the fragrance of several covers, amongst which were two fine roeballs, the most delicious fish in the world, and a capon so exquisitely cooked, that, though at every other table common-place and uninviting, at Topping's it was a treat and rarity. The meal being concluded, the intervals of which had admitted occasional bumpers of some rare old Madeira, which were a proverb of excellence all round the settlement, Topping saw his guest making sundry attempts to introduce the business on which he had been so urgently sent for. "Let us finish a cool bottle or two of claret" (and Topping's was of a most delicious vintage), "and then it will be time to think of the cares of life." Never had Jacob's unmeaning face more resembled a full harvest-moon than it did now. He had dined most luxuriantly, and without expense, a reflection that enhanced the luxury a hundred-fold. Topping, who knew where to stop, and could hit upon that precise moment when the heart is most expanded at the least expense to the intellect, at length began in this way:—

"Friend Arathoon, I have long known the worth and integrity of your character. They are sterling qualities, and they are almost peculiar to persons of your community. My own countrymen are vain, arrogant, unfeeling, and selfish." Jacob assented with seeming sincerity to this remark, and indeed he had ample reason for doing so; and listened in still suspense and agonized curiosity to what was coming next.

"Do you remember," continued Topping, "my first commercial venture with your house, in the year 1780?"

"I do," said Jacob. "It was in a bottomry on the ship *Clive* to the Manillas. And a good venture it was."

"It was," replied Topping; "and it laid the foundation of the few thousand rupees I have been enabled to lay up—not for my own benefit, Jacob, for I am an old man, without relatives or connexions, and it is time for me—but take a bumper of claret whilst it is cool—to call for my night-gown and slippers, and bid the world good-night. A slight pause permitted Arathoon to indulge his astonishment at so singular a preface, and a thousand guesses as to what was coming next. Whatever he thought, it was an agreeable interlude to his reflexions to have the cool claret which Jack Topping had pushed towards him under his nose.

"And now, Jacob, it is time to tell you," continued his host, "why I sent for you. First to reveal to you something that has long pressed upon my mind, and which it imports you highly to know—besides that, the pleasure of your conversation, which is a great treat to me." This was nearly too much for Jacob himself—had he had the slightest idea of the ridiculous or farcical, he

would have laughed himself at the compliment paid to him for an accomplishment he had never cultivated but to drive a bargain or cheapen an invoice. But the fact is, the satire that lurks in flattery is perceptible to gifted minds alone—and Jacob's was another guess sort of mind. He, however, could not forbear staring. "Yes, my friend, for the talk of the settlement is the prattle of fools—of folly giving itself the airs of wisdom. And then look, Jacob, at our members of council—is it possible to feel higher respect for such men, than for a conclave of robbers planning together their schemes of plunder? Yes, Jacob, they have plundered this poor country, fattened upon its entrails, and are now picking the bones. Would you believe it? Whitwell has the assurance and credulity to suppose, on the strength of a few civilities, that he is to be the chief legatee of what I have scraped together. No, my good sir, I have seen enough of my own countrymen to be sick of them, and the grimaces of our women, pale, proud, cold as chunam frogs. But what I mean will be better explained by a document." Topping took out from an escrutoire two papers, having the appearance of testamentary ones. One was in English, the other in the Armenian language. What astonishment did Jacob grunt when he read in his own tongue words to this purpose!—

"To leave a monument that will endure beyond the passing hour of frail mortality, I bequeath twenty thousand star pagodas for the building and future repair of an Armenian church, to be dedicated to such saint or patron as to the majority of Armenian worshippers may seem good." The clause went on appointing Jacob one of the trustees for carrying the religious dispositions of the will into effect.

Jacob was lost in wonder. The Armenian church had long been decaying, and a levy on the pockets of the rich Armenians was in agitation—of which Jacob's contingent would, in his estimation, be a heavy one. What pen, however, can describe the breathless stupor with which, after a few legacies and charitable bequests, Jacob read a clause to the following effect: "And whereas I have long looked with disgust upon my own countrymen settled in India, their intrigues and dishonest contentions for emolument, their exactions from the natives whom they pillage and oppress, I do hereby revoke all former bequests by me made in behalf of any person or persons amongst them, and do bequeath and devise, subject to the trusts and legacies hereinbefore-mentioned, the whole of my property, of what kind soever, here and at Calcutta, and in the English four per cents. and three per cent. consolidated stock, to Jacob Arathoon, of the Black Town, Madraspatnam, &c. &c."

"Let this be deposited in the chest of your church," said Topping to the wonder-struck, credulous legatee. "I only enjoin you to the most religious secresy. Jacob put his finger to his lips in token of obedience, and leaped into his palanquin with an alacrity that astonished Topping himself, who could scarcely have expected such an effect on the squat, heavy carcase of Jacob. But the dream of wealth so near at hand—for Topping on these occasions took care at certain intervals to bring forth a hollow church-yard cough, the knell of immediate dissolution—made the Armenian as light and buoyant as a feather.

Joy is never uncommunicative. Jacob could not help imparting his good fortune to one or two of the presbyters of the church; and particularly the kind disposition of his patron's will regarding the Armenian church. Next to the Moravians, the spirit of fraternity dwells with the Armenians more than with any other religious body. "Mr. Topping is dying, Jacob," they said. "Begin the church. The existing one is crumbling to the ground, and may

crush us under its ruin. You will have ample funds before the end of the year, if we contract for its completion by that time." The builder, an honest Armenian was sent for. An agreement was executed on the guarantee of Jacob, and the foundation-stone laid with pomp and ceremony.

After this, Jacob came frequently to soothe the lonely evenings of Topping, though Jacob in sooth was the dullest of created beings; but such was the address of his testator, that the legatee began, on the faith of Jack's accustomed complimentary phrase, to believe himself to be a most entertaining companion. At these visits, Topping occasionally insinuated that, not wishing to disturb his securities, which bore a considerable interest, or that having just bought up a large quantity of Sir Thomas Rumbold's treasury-bills at an enormous discount, or some analogous pretext, he wished for the temporary use of a sum of money; and thus contrived to borrow of that credulous victim some considerable sums, seldom less than two or three thousand star pagodas, on no other security than his simple acknowledgment. Jacob considered this, in the language of Shakespeare, as an "assurance doubly sure"—as "taking a bond of fate." It will be seen, in due time, that in this respect fate was the worst security he could have relied on, for it was fated that not one fanam of the sums thus confidingly advanced was to be paid. It was, however, with singular complacency that Jacob heard a deeper and deeper cough from the chest of Topping, a sound prelusive of the wealth that in common calculation would, at no great distance of time, be his own. The next morning, the sum was sure to arrive at Topping's garden-house, the peon being strictly charged to observe, with the utmost watchfulness, the state of his health, and to express Jacob's anxious inquiries as to that particular. The report of the peon administered increased satisfaction to the happy legatee, for he said that, whilst he was counting out to him the money, the old gentleman was seized with so vehement a paroxysm of coughing, that it was some time before he could write the chit which acknowledged the receipt of it.

In the mean time, the Armenian church rose magnificently from its foundations. The architect, on Jacob's security, had contracted to finish it in a year, at which time the cost of its erection was to be paid him. Jacob had run his testator's life against this most critical twelvemonth. How frequent, how anxious, during this period, were Jacob's inquiries of Topping's health—how fixedly did he direct his heavy oyster-like eyes towards Topping, for some new token of approaching dissolution—with what a doleful affectation of sympathy, but real gladness of heart, did he hear the hollow reverberation of the propitious cough! Topping, indeed, had heard of the new church, of its architectural splendour, so unusual in the ecclesiastical edifices of a money-getting and parsimonious people. He laughed at Jacob's simplicity, but made no inquiries of Jacob relative to it; whilst the latter, either from delicacy, or more probably the fear of displeasing his munificent benefactor, kept his lips closed on the subject. At length the year expired. The church and its splendid portico were finished, and seemed to cast a smile of stately contempt on the meaner buildings by which it was surrounded. But it became necessary to consult Topping, by whose posthumous generosity it had been reared, as to recording his name as the benefactor of the church, on a space left for that purpose in the architrave. "No, Jacob," said he, "I seek for no reputation on this side the grave, to which I am now hastening with accelerated footsteps. (A deep cough.) As my executor, you will of course apply the funds I have specifically left to its uses. It will be then time enough to record my name as the donor in what way you please. At present, let the donation lie

buried in honourable silence. Envious and disappointed expectants would set up a cry against me, as a heathen and unbeliever, and I know not what, for endowing a church belonging to a faith different from my own, when I might have done more honour to my own memory by leaving the funds specified in my will to the Protestant church of St. Mary's, in the fort, which has been long sinking into the same decrepitude as yours. Keep the secret till my death. Alas, I feel it to be fast approaching (a deeper cough than usual), and as the disposition of the money will be in your discretion, let your own name stand forth as the sole patron by whose munificence the structure was accomplished. The truth is, Jacob, I have long had a leaning towards the leading doctrine of your church. I am, like yourself, a Monophysite. I hold, and shall do so at the day of judgment, the unity of Christ's nature, denying the doctrine of many of your Armenian churches, that his divine soul was invested with a human body." Jacob, through whose theological twilight the truth of the Eutychian or Monophysite heresy had long since beamed—a heresy which had been crushed in Armenia in the reign of Justinian, and from that date had taken refuge in India and Upper Egypt—was delighted at his testator's confession. He returned home more and more confirmed of the speedy probability of Topping's demise, though he must of course advance out of his own proper funds the large sum of 18,000 pagodas for the new church; and having mentioned to the pontiff and the elders, in strict confidence, Topping's wish that Jacob's name should be recorded as the sole founder of the edifice, a bait which his vanity greedily swallowed, his name appeared, shortly afterwards, in Armenian and Roman characters:—

A.D. 1788.
Hoc templum re-edificavit
E propriis sumptibus
Jacobus Arathoon.

There it remains to this hour, a monument of "Jacob's folly," the designation it has retained ever since.

The few remaining old Indians, who recollect the Indian affairs of this period, and the discreditable courses of Sir Thomas Rumbold and his chief-secretary, Whitwell, who administered the Madras government, are full of anecdotes of these personages. Whitwell was Rumbold's jackall, and played his game for him, with a dexterity and acuteness, that eluded the Argus-eyed jealousy of the numerous enemies whom disappointment and envy had raised against him. It was generally known and felt, that Whitwell was to all practicable purposes the governor. Every place of emolument and rank was at his disposition. He contrived,—at a time when the sepoys were unpaid, or paid only by what were called "Sepoy Chits," or promissory billets in the name of the paymasters, and which they were obliged to convert into cash at a devouring discount, to enable them to procure rice for the day, the public treasury being completely exhausted,—to have unceasing supplies of money pass through his hands from every quarter whence it could be procured. He lavished large sums upon his friends, or rather favourites, with the most undistinguishing profuseness. He placed the most rapacious and corrupt natives in the highest and most responsible offices, to which, by the Company's rules, they were eligible—nor did those rules stand in Whitwell's way when he had a purpose to answer. Nothing could be more glaring than the partiality and injustice with which promotions in both services were dispensed. His intrigues with Mahomed Ali, the then Nabob of Arcot, were the theme of general disgust:—yet Whitwell had a host of sincere and ardent friends, who would

have gone through fire and water to serve him. It may seem a problem in our nature, but so it is—the strength of personal attachments is at its greatest height towards those who are capable of serving us, when we are most convinced of their unworthiness. Every body knew that Whitwell would stick at nothing to advance or enrich him. This was a species of merit, therefore, that came home to the selfish principle more or less kneaded into every man's composition. It outweighed in their esteem a hundred acts of profligacy and corruption, and there are few who exercise a stern moral disapprobation towards failings, from which they are themselves likely to reap a benefit sooner or later. Amongst another class of thinkers, who, deeming themselves birds only of prey and passage, held the comfortable doctrine that India was a carcase to be stripped and plundered, and that he who could get the largest share of it in the shortest time, was the ablest servant of the Company, Whitwell was in still higher odour. Few men, least of all the persons I am describing, think better of others than themselves; but this is a class that are always sceptical of the existence of any virtue, of which they perceive no traces in themselves. Indeed, it is almost impossible to persuade such reasoners that you yourself are honest; nor would you succeed in the attempt by the strongest evidence to your integrity, were it not for the consoling creed which they profess, that he, who proves himself to be honest, proves himself to be, at the same time, a blockhead.

It is now matter of history, that the malversations of Rumbold's government became the subject of Parliamentary inquiry. The labours of a committee, which sat for eight months, brought forth a mass of criminatory matter in the shape of seven huge folio reports, and D——, it is well known, had obtained leave to bring a bill of pains and penalties against the Madras governor, and Whitwell, the chief-secretary. There is a historic *nebula* over this part of our Indian transactions, which has had many commentators, but little or no explanation. It was never fairly sifted. The Indian squad had then at their command a cluster of close boroughs, and constituted a powerful party in the House of Commons. Rumbold, on his recall, is said to have brought home a considerable fortune; and there wandered about the town rumours, some of them distinct and definite, that he had appropriated considerable sums to allay the flame of public virtue, to which, had it burned steadily, he must have fallen a victim. Amongst others, it was confidently believed by a Company's servant,*—who had his eye anxiously on the whole procedure, and was himself examined as a witness before the committee,—to the latest moment of his existence (and he was a person of the highest integrity and honour), that Rumbold had requested permission to send a copy of the report, with his own remarks in the margin, to the person who had taken the leading part against him in Parliament, and who had moved, as already said, for a bill of pains and penalties against him, urging with great earnestness the justice of giving due consideration to those remarks, which would be found, he said, satisfactory answers to the charges. The "marginal notes," it is stated, advanced through several successive pages from £100 to 10,000; and if it has never been established that the accuser was bribed, it is quite manifest that the accusation was withdrawn. D—— was, in the strongest terms of implication, charged by Burke† with this piece of corruption.

Whitwell adhered, with a fidelity worthy a better cause, to the interests of Rumbold. He fled to Paris; but Whitwell's secretary, finding that a government proclamation had issued for their apprehension, honourably delivered

* Mr. Chamier. † Speech on the debts of the Nabob of the Carnatic.

himself up. Thus the whole proceeding closed. Sir Thomas Rumbold long lived in guilty splendour; and Whitwell, after many reverses of fortune, died, about fifteen years since, in abject poverty, at Paris, where he had for some time subsisted on the reluctant, grudged contributions of two or three persons, whom he had enabled to return home with princely fortunes.

This is somewhat of a digression from Topping, and his testatorship. Yet, as the traditions of that period are now nearly effaced, and many of its transactions studiously suppressed, no apology is necessary for having thus lightly touched them. Whitwell was strongly attached to Topping, who had many personal qualifications that rendered his society pleasing and instructive. Their confidence had a singular beginning. Whitwell and Topping had been, on some occasion or other, closetted together for some time, during which the former spoke in the tone of a grave and uncompromising morality upon every topic; for that mysterious carriage of the body, which humbugs the greater portion of mankind into a persuasion of its being an indication of correct and circumspect conduct, was systematically assumed by Whitwell, who had found it of the utmost use to him. Topping's penetration into human characters, however, was too profound to be imposed upon, and in the midst of one of Whitwell's gravest observations, he burst into a loud fit of laughing. The farce was really too much for him, inasmuch as he knew almost intuitively what was going on in Whitwell's mind. The chief secretary stared with astonishment, for Topping was one of the best-bred men in the settlement. But it was like the recognition in free-masonry. From that moment Whitwell felt the absurdity of speaking from under a mask. "We know each other; do we not?" said he, seizing Topping's hand." "Perfectly," replied the other.

Yet Topping had the master-key that unlocked Whitwell's soul, whilst the latter had scarcely a guess of what Topping really was. Along with the rest of the settlement, native and European, he was convinced of Topping's wealth—and convinced (so deep a root do the wildest errors strike into the general opinion) without the slightest evidence or presumption, nay, with strong proofs constantly recurring to the contrary, for Topping, not long before he had adopted the system of making wills, was pressed for the payment of trifling sums. Had Topping applied to Whitwell in these distresses, his purse would have been opened to him without stint or reserve; but through some politic refinement, which few could fathom, Topping still passed with Whitwell as a man of unbounded wealth; and it was in one of their confidential evening *tête-à-têtes*, at his garden-house, that he breathed into his friend's ear, under solemn injunctions of secresy, the intention of leaving him by will the bulk of his immense wealth. Whitwell received the intimation with the greatest delight and the most implicit credence. Topping's life, his age being now advanced beyond the ordinary chances in a hot climate, was scarcely in any one's estimate of a twelvemonth's value. Why should Topping, a man of the world, and with no temptation or inducement to a superfluous falsehood, breathe such an intention but in perfect sincerity? In short, Whitwell considered the promise as so much wealth in the shape of a security payable at no distant period, though for the present unavailable.

Whitwell, however, did make it available. To corroborate his intention, Topping had given him, according to custom on these occasions,—for there were many residuary legatees into whom he had infused the same expectations,—a copy of his will. When Whitwell wanted money for his own use or for the exigencies of the government, the Nabob's exchequer being by this time squeezed to a husk, he found no difficulty in obtaining large sums from

rich natives like Paupiah or Jyah Pillay, by the production, in strict confidence, of this document. But confidential communications contrive now and then to escape; and it happened, awkwardly enough, that Jacob Arathoon's residuary legacy and Whitwell's crossed each other, as it were, to the great perplexity of both. The same happened to the other persons who were looking forward to the same imaginary wealth. As every one, however, is a firm believer in his own good fortune, that perplexity soon ceased to disturb them, and the gates of Topping's compound were day by day besieged with the most affectionate inquiries after his health from those who were eagerly praying for his death.

If Topping received payment in kind from Whitwell, it was in the shape of patronage. To many persons patronage is wealth, bringing with it the highest enjoyments which wealth can procure. Through Whitwell's instrumentality, Topping provided for many young men who had come out recommended to him from England. He was enabled to cement by marriage many hopeless attachments cherished by young civilians, who had fallen in love with certain Madras beauties before they were enabled to support them. Wealth is power. In this instance imaginary wealth was power; and, to his credit be it said, Topping exerted its influence kindly and benevolently. He never wanted money. A slight hint or inuendo that a loan for an occasional purpose would be of use to him, for a season, became almost instantly a round sum of ready money in his hands.

Jack Topping, however, at last, paid the debt of nature. But who shall paint the meeting of the legatees, each frantic with hope, that rushed into his hall the instant his remains had been deposited in the grave—the grave of many a hope too fondly nursed, too rudely crossed, that lay buried with him! Smollett's admirable pencil, that sketched the posthumous scene of Roderick Random's grandfather, would scarcely be equal to it. For myself, I shrink from the attempt. "The will, the will, the authentic will itself!" exclaimed Whitwell. "Here is my copy." "And here is mine," exclaimed half a dozen other residuary legatees. Last (for the Armenians, though not dead to the impulses of avarice, are a modest unobtrusive people) was heard poor Jacob Arathoon's voice, "and here is mine," producing from his under-cassock a piece of paper greasier than his own face. "And here, also," continued Jacob, "is the clause bequeathing funds for our new Armenian church, for which I have paid by anticipation 18,000 star pagodas." All was despair. Not that the opinion of Jack Topping's immense wealth was at all shaken; but each found a competitor in each for its enjoyment. The only refuge from despair was the date of each will, for counterparts, regularly sealed and executed, were found to each of the copies he had put into the hands of the several parties to whom he had bequeathed his property. "Mine is of the latest date," said one; "mine! said another;"—the same key-note ran through the whole circle. What were the astonishment and dismay of each when they all turned out to be dated the same day! It was clear they had been all duped; more clear still, when they found that Topping had no wealth, but died, leaving behind him debts to an immense amount.

The Armenians were the only gainers; they gained a new church. Nor did they refund a fanam to poor Jacob, who sued them by a bill in the Mayor's Court for a joint-contribution towards its construction, and in addition to the costs of the building, which to this day is called Jacob's folly, and enregistered in the archives of the church, immemorially kept in Greek, Η ΑΜΟΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΙΑΚΟΒΟΥ, had to pay the costs of the suit.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A General Meeting was held on the 5th of July, the Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

Several donations were laid on the table, among which were the following, *viz.*—

From Major Charles Stewart, a very curious and valuable original painting, representing the Mogul emperor, Sháh Jehán, and the principal personages of his court; this interesting record is supposed to have been the work of a celebrated artist, named Abd al Samad, and, from various circumstances, to have been executed about A.D. 1625. Major Stewart communicated several Memoranda connected with the subject of the picture, and it is hoped that he may be induced to favour the Society with notices of the individuals whose portraits have been thus preserved.

From Lieut. Alex. Burnes, F.R.S., a copy of the Narrative of his Journey from India to Bokhara, Persia, &c., with the Map.

From the Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, an Indian matchlock and powder flask, apparently very ancient; also an account of the different classes of Elephants, translated from the Singhalese; and an original drawing of the crater of Mount Merapi, a volcano in Java.

William Holt Yates, Esq., M.D., elected on the 21st of June, having made his payments and signed the obligation-book, was admitted a member of the society.

John Edye, Esq., of the Navy Surveyor's Office, Somerset House, and Robert Alexander, Esq., late member of council at Madras, were ballotted for and elected resident members of the society.

The first part of Observations on Atmospherical Influence, in reference to Climate, &c., by Whitelaw Ainslie, Esq., M.D., was read.

Dr. Ainslie commences by quoting the recorded opinions of other writers, both ancient and modern, on this subject, and proceeds to examine the effects of climate on the physical and moral character of the human race; observing that, in hot countries, both the mental and corporeal faculties arrive at maturity sooner than in more temperate regions; while, at the same time, it may be doubted whether the causes of this more rapid expansion are not also conducive to more speedy decay. The effects of heat on the children of Europeans born in India, and on half-castes, are next adverted to; and the author then developes the causes of change in national character acting independently of climate; illustrating his remarks by adducing the ancient and modern states of various nations. The next point treated is a comparison of the climates of the old and new continents, with observations on the probable origin of the differences perceptible between them, which leads the author to speak of the various sanitary stations established in India. He concludes this section with some general reflexions on the subject of climate, including considerations on the differences of colour in the human race.

The reading of the late Capt. McMurdo's Account of Sinde, communicated by James Bird, Esq., was brought to a conclusion.

Resuming the author's view of the character of the Sindians, he observes that their bigotry, arrogance, and self-conceit, keep equal pace with their ignorance; and among other bad qualities, they are accused of being treacherous; they are, however, much less addicted to the practice of assassination than their neighbours to the north and to the east: the Bellooche tribes, in

particular, entertain a high idea of the duties of hospitality, and its rights are rarely infringed by those who retain the simplicity of their original manners. They have likewise the greatest respect for their females, who possess considerable influence over them; and their adherence to any agreement, to which their women are a party, may be more implicitly relied on than if the bargain had been sworn to on the *Koran*. The Sindian soldier is individually brave, but is inferior to the Arab in coolness in action, and is not possessed of that sense of honour which is displayed by the Indian soldier. He is bold in his attack, but feels less hesitation in turning his back than almost any other man who carries arms. The military classes in Sinde are generally expert marksmen, being trained to the matchlock from youth. Capt. McMurdo then proceeds to describe the other tribes of inhabitants of this country; after which follow some remarks on the Sindian language, and a sketch of its government concludes the paper.

Thanks were returned to Dr. Ainslie and Mr. Bird for their respective communications.

July 19.—The last General Meeting for the present session was held this day; the Right Hon. Chas. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., President, in the chair.

Among the donations laid on the table were the following:—

From M. Adolph Erman, a copy of the first volume of his "*Reise um die erde durch Nord Asien und die Vieden Oceane in den jahren* 1828, 1829, *und* 1830; with plates.

From the Royal Society of Literature, the 2d Part of Vol. II. of its *Transactions*.

From Mahárájá Kalí Krishna Bahadur, his Bengálí translations of Dr. Johnson's *Rasselas* and of a system of polite learning. Also his MS. account of *Nágarkirtana*, a public invocation of Hari by the Hindús, with a coloured drawing of the procession.

From Major William Yule, a lithographed *fac-simile* of a magnificent Indian gold coin or medal, struck by the Emperor Sháh Jehán, and weighing 70 oz. Major Yule has added translations of the inscriptions, and inscribed the whole to the Royal Asiatic Society.

From the Rt. Hon. Sir A. Johnston, two portraits in water-colours of Mira Sebbe Meestriar Sekadie Maricar, a Muhammedan physician to the court of Kandy, who possessed various privileges and exemptions derived from his ancestors, the first cloth weavers introduced into Ceylon, to whom they were granted by the then king of Kandy, as evidenced by an ancient deed of gift, of which a transcript was presented to the Royal Asiatic Society by Sir A. Johnston.

Jonathan Birch, Esq. was ballotted for and elected a Resident Member of the Society.

An Account of the Sect of Kaprías at Mhurr, by Robert Cotton Money, Esq., Bombay C.S., was read.

This sect, the origin of which, like that of most religious orders among the Hindús, is involved in much obscurity, derives its name from being devoted to the worship of Parvati, the consort of Siva, under her name of *Kúla Puri* or *Kaya Puri*. It claims for its founder Lalla Jus Rájá, an associate of Rámchunder, after his conquest of Ceylon, but who quitted him at Mhurr, to establish this sect, by especial order of the goddess. The constitution of the order is singular: it is limited in number to 120 or 130 members, who are bound by a solemn obligation to a life of celibacy, and on the death of any one of their number he is replaced by a person taken from some Hindú caste; the age is immaterial, above eight or nine years. When the new brother is introduced, the tuft of hair on the crown of his head is cut off and replaced by the peculiar cap of the order; various other ceremonies are also performed. The temple dedicated to their divinity, in the town of Mhurr, is of great anti-

quity and celebrity, and such is the importance attached to the favour of A'sapura (the Cutch name of the goddess), that the raos of Cutch are not thought to be secure on their throne until they have visited this sacred shrine. ' The most productive villages in the neighbourhood belong to this sect, and more activity, comfort, and signs of opulence are to be discovered in them than in any other part of the Rao's dominions.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Mr. Money for this communication.

The Narrative of a Journey to Senna from Mocha, by Robt. Finlay, Esq., assistant-surgeon to the Mocha residency, was read.

Mr. Finlay's journey was performed in the months of August, September, and October 1823, leaving Mocha on the evening of the 4th of August. His object was to visit the Imám professionally, having been sent for by his highness for that purpose. The first part of the paper is occupied with an itinerary of his route; he then gives some account of the city of Senna, which is situated at the foot of the mountain of Nukkum. It has a mud wall, twenty feet in height, with three gates and many small turrets; its extent outside the wall is about three miles; the Bostani Sultán, or garden in which the Imám resides, is on the south-west of the city, and is of considerable extent; it contains a small menagerie, consisting of two very fine large African lions, some tigers, leopards, and tiger-cats. The palaces are large buildings, of four or five stories in height; the most recent was then finishing, with glass windows. The best land in the neighbourhood of Senna is on the north side, where the water runs after supplying the town. Where the fields are well-supplied with water, they will yield two good crops in the year; and when in clover, it will cut every two months: the fields are generally three years in grain and are then sown with clover, which remains five or six years. The soil is sometimes manured with ashes; many good fields are lying waste. From this subject the author proceeds to sketch the history of the Imams, and to give some account of the then possessor of that dignity, with an explanation of the constitution and government of Senna. Mr. Finlay, in the next place, describes the character and appearance of the population; their manufactures and commerce, and the revenues and military establishment of the Imám; concluding with an account of the author's return to Mocha.

Thanks were returned to Mr. Finlay for his communication.

The meetings of the Society were then adjourned over the vacation, to the 6th of December.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of January 30th, the secretary (J. Prinsep, Esq.) read a report on the accounts and proceedings of the past year, confined, however, to the finances and constitution of the society.

The number of members on the list was 85; the diminutions by death and other causes (mostly departures), during the past year, 12; the additions, 14.

The receipts had been Sa. Rs. 11,825, the disbursements Sa. Rs. 11,805, leaving a balance in favour of Sa. Rs, 20: amongst the receipts, however, is included the sum of Sa. Rs. 7,429, arising from the sale of stock of the society to that extent. The stock and dependencies, exclusive of dividends on Macintosh and Co.'s debt of Sa. Rs. 11,964, amount to Rs. 22,486, of which, Rs. 4,286 are outstanding contributions, attributed to the late failures.

The secretary observes that it had been his desire to lessen the burthen to paying members, by distributing his *Journal* free to them during the past year (for which act of liberality the society voted Mr. Prinsep its thanks); but, he adds, the result had not been so encouraging as he could have wished.

Mr. Prinsep states: "Although it has not been thought prudent to commence a new volume of *Researches*, or even the printing of the index of the eighteen volumes, sanctioned by the committee of papers, the press has not been idle, and I have the pleasure to lay on the table a copy just completed of Mr. Csoma de Körös' Tibetan dictionary, printed at the expense of Government, and under the auspices of the society. M. Csoma's grammar will now be put in hand, and the whole completed in the course of the present spring."

The address concludes as follows: "I have purposely refrained from alluding to the labours of a more exalted nature, which have brightened the proceedings of the past year, because I consider it to be the privilege of the highest officer of the society to review the objects and progressive success of the institution over which he presides. Severe indisposition has, unfortunately, placed it out of the power of our president to restore the laudable custom of an annual address on the present occasion, which is the more to be regretted, as this is the jubilee anniversary of the day on which the illustrious founder of the society was elected its first president. The close of that eventful period finds the parent society shorn of all its exclusive honours, and forming but one, perhaps the humblest, of the numerous bodies associated in Europe and in India, for the prosecution of 'inquiries into the history, antiquities, the natural productions, arts, sciences, and literature of Asia.' The tree, which was auspiciously planted by the great Sir William Jones, to use his own expression, has long since produced its fairest blossoms, and its most exquisite fruit. It has spread its roots in distant lands, where the arts of cultivation are better understood, and the value of its produce can be more skilfully developed; but we must not forget that we here assemble under the shade of the original tree, and that, however decayed the parent stock may have become, while its more vigorous branches are taking root in France, Germany, and England; still, it is to the Asiatic Society of Bengal that belongs with propriety the motto assumed by one of its illustrious scions, '*Quot rami tot arbores.*'"

On the Colossal Idols of Bamian.—We reached Bamian, which is celebrated for its idols and excavations. These caves are to be seen in all parts of the valley for about eight miles, and they still form the residence of the greater part of the population. They are called *Súmuch* by the people. A detached hill in the middle of the valley is quite honey-combed with them, and brings to our recollection the Troglodytes of Alexander's historians: it is called the city of Ghulghula, and consists of a continued succession of caves in every direction, which are said to have been the work of a king named Julall. The hill of Bamián is formed of hardened clay and pebbles, which renders its excavation a matter of little difficulty, but the great extent to which this has been carried excites attention. Caves are found on both sides of the valley, but the greater number are on the northern side, where we found the idols: altogether they form an immense city. Labourers are frequently hired to dig in the ruins, and their labours are rewarded by rings, reliques, coins, &c. They generally bear Cufic inscriptions, and are of a later date than the age of Muhammed. These excavated caves or houses have no pretensions to architectural ornament, being no more than squared holes in the hill: some of them are finished in the shape of a dome, and have a carved frieze below the point from which the cupola springs. The inhabitants tell many remarkable tales of the caves of Bamián, one in particular, that a mother lost her child among them, and recovered it after a lapse of twelve years! The tale need

not be believed, but it will convey an idea of the extent of the works. There are excavations on all sides of the idols, and in the larger one, half a regiment might find quarters. Bamián is subject to Cábul, and would appear to be a place of high antiquity; it is perhaps the city which Alexander founded at the base of Paropamisus, before entering Bactria. The country indeed from Cábul to Balkh is yet styled *Bakhtar-zamin*, or 'the Bakhtar country.' The name of *Bamián* is said to be derived from its elevation, *Bám*, signifying 'balcony,' and the affix *ian* 'country.' It may be so called from the caves rising over one another in the rock.

There are no reliques of Asiatic antiquity which have more roused the curiosity of the learned than the colossal idols of Bamián. They consist of two figures, a male and a female; the one named Salsal, the other Shah Mama. The figures are cut in alto relievo in the face of the hill, and represent two colossal images. The male is the largest of the two, and about 120 feet high. It occupies a front of seventy feet, and the niche in which it is excavated extends about that depth into the hill. This idol is mutilated, both legs having been fractured by cannon, and the countenance above the mouth is destroyed. The lips are very large, the ears long and pendent, and there appears to have been a tiara on the head. The figure is covered by a mantle, which hangs over it in all parts, and seems to have been formed of a kind of plaster, and the image has been studded in various places with wooden pins to assist in fixing it. The figure itself is without symmetry, and there is no elegance in the drapery. The hands which held out the mantle have been both broken.

The female figure is more perfect than the male, and has been dressed in the same manner. It is cut out of the same hill, at the distance of 200 yards, but is not half the size. One could not discover that her ladyship was not a brother or a son of the twin colossus, but for the information of the natives. In the lower caves the caravans to and from Cábul generally halt, and the upper ones are used as granaries by the community.

I have now to note the most remarkable curiosity in the idols of Bamián. The niches of both have been at one time plastered and ornamented with paintings of human figures, which have now disappeared from all parts but that immediately over the heads of the idols. Here the colours are as vivid and the paintings as distinct as in the Egyptian tombs. There is little variety in the design of these figures, which represent the bust of a woman with a knot of hair on the head and a plaid half over the breast, the whole surrounded by a halo, and the head again by another halo. In one part I could trace a group of three female figures following each other. The execution of the work is bad, and by no means superior to the pictures which the Chinese make in imitation of an European artist.

The traditions of the people, regarding the idols of Bamián, are vague and unsatisfactory It is stated that they were excavated about the Christian era by a tribe of kaffirs (infidels), to represent a king named Salsal and his wife, who ruled in a distant country, and was worshipped for his greatness. The Hindús assert them to have been excavated by the Pandús, and that they are mentioned in the great epic poem of the *Máhábhárat*. Certain it is that the Hindús, on passing these idols at this day, hold up their hands in adoration, though they do not make offerings, which may have fallen into disuse since the rise of Islam. I am aware that a conjecture attributes these images to the Buddhists, and the long ears of the great figure make it probable enough. I do not trace any resemblance to the colossal figures in the caves of Salsette near Bombay, but the shape of the head is not unlike that of the great trifaced idol of Elephanta. At Manikeala, in the Panjáb, near the celebrated tope, I found a glass or cornelian antique, which exactly resembles this head. In the paintings over the idols, I discover a close resemblance to the images of the Jain temples in Western India, in mount Abú, and at Girnar and Palitana in Katywar. I judge the figures to be female, but they are very rude, though the colours in which they are sketched are bright and beautiful. There is nothing in the images of Bamián to evince any great advancement in the arts, or what the most common people might not have executed with success. They cannot certainly be referred to the Greek invasion, nor are they mentioned by any of the historians of Alexander's expedition. I find in the history of Timourlane, that both the idols and excavations of Bamián are mentioned by Sheri'f ud Deen, his historian. The idols are described to be so high that none of the archers could strike the head. They are called Lat and Manat, two celebrated idols which are mentioned in the *Koran*; and the writer also alludes to the road which led up to them from the interior of the hill. There are no inscriptions at Bamián to guide us in their history, and the whole of the later traditions are so mixed up with Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammed, who we well know never came into this part of Asia, that they are most unsatisfactory. It is by no means improbable that we owe the idols of Bamián to the caprice of some person of rank, who resided in this cave-digging neighbourhood, and sought for an immortality in the colossal images which we have now described.—*Lieut. Burnes.—Journ. of Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Life of Mrs. Siddons. By Thomas Campbell. London, 1834. E. Wilson.

The admirers of the genuine drama are here presented with a delightful biography of one of its chiefest ornaments, in a work full of anecdote, enriched with sterling criticism, and delivered in a style easy, playful, and unlaboured, yet full of striking and felicitous expressions. Mr. Campbell, who undertook the task conformably to the wish of Mrs. Siddons, has interwoven in a pleasing tissue the autobiographical memoranda left by the celebrated actress, with the published records of her history and the reminiscences of her friends. He has incorporated many interesting biographical details respecting other dramatic personages,—the celebrated actresses who were the predecessors of Mrs. Siddons, for example,—and has spread over the whole work a charm, which makes it one of the most engaging pieces of personal history we ever read.

Mr. Campbell's remarks upon *Macbeth* (including Mrs. Siddons' reflections upon the character of Lady Macbeth), and his comparison of this masterpiece of Shakespeare with the *Prometheus* of Æschylus, are almost worth the price of the whole work. Nor must his judicious and qualified, though effective, defence of the stage be passed without notice.

A History of the Fall of the Roman Empire, comprising a view of the Invasion and Settlement of the Barbarians. By J. C. L. de Sismondi. In Two Vols. Vol. I. Being Vol. LVI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

When we consider that we are the descendants of the "barbarians," who wrought the tremendous revolution in the Roman Empire, this reflection suggests a reason, superadded to the ordinary motives, for acquiring a knowledge of their history. And by *history* is not meant a dry, minute record of reigns and wars and invasions, painful to read, and for which, indeed, there remain very scanty materials; but such a distinct picture of this dark and turbulent period, as shall enable us to discern the causes of these great events, the origin of the states which subsequently were constructed out of the ruins of gigantic but enfeebled Rome, and the seeds of the institutions which have

moulded modern European civilization into its present form. A concise and well-digested epitome will answer this end, and that before us, the product of a pen habituated to the philosophy of history, seems amply calculated for that purpose.

Statistics of the United States of America; for the Use of Emigrants and Travellers. By Thomas J. Tredway, of the State of Tennessee. London, 1834. E Wilson.

This work, by a "native," is stated to be the result of twenty-years' critical examination of every state, county, and city, of the vast Federal Union, devoted to the collection of facts for the guidance of the emigrant. It professes to be written in "a plain conversational style," and is sprinkled pretty liberally with Yankeyisms and travelling anecdotes. Amongst the wonders of New York, Mr. Tredway tells us of Holt's hotel, the largest perhaps in the world, built of fine white marble, seven stories high, with an observatory at the top. "Holt," he says, "has a steam-engine, erected in his cellar and kitchen, which performs, to my own knowledge, the following duties:—cooks, cleans boots, cleans knives and forks, pumps the supply of water throughout the house, carries baggage and *travellers* from one floor to another; and, for aught I know, washes the dishes, shaves and cuts hair, makes up the bed and sweeps the rooms." At Louisville, in Kentucky, there is a carpenter, who has a steam-engine, which planes, tongues, and grooves planks at the same time, and with very great expedition. In a short time he expects to be enabled "to cut and carve, and mortise and put together a house without *trouble* to labourers." Steam, in short, bids fair to destroy the demand for labour in the United States; why, therefore, the Americans should desire emigration thither, we cannot well understand. This power has its disadvantages. Mr. Tredway tells us that, while enjoying a refreshing slumber in his berth in a steam-boat on the Mississippi, he was thrown to the distance of forty feet, by the bursting of the boiler; adding, in a strain which shows that the incident is too common to produce much effect: "I did not awake before I began to experience the sensation of drowning."

Universal History, from the Creation of the World to the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century. By the late Lord Woodhouselee. Vols. V. and VI. Being Vols. XLV. and XLVI. of the *Family Library*. London, 1834. Murray.

These are the concluding volumes of this history. In our preceding notices we have sketched the plan of the work, which is, in many respects, an excellent one. The difficulty of compressing so vast a subject into a space so small, has unavoidably occasioned some portions of the history to be treated more superficially than they deserve to be. The mature student will regret that, throughout this work, modern authorities have been entirely neglected. It was the editor's duty,—a laborious one, we acknowledge,—to have supplied this deficiency in the original work. In treating of Eastern history, to which our attention has been more particularly directed, this defect is very striking. The 24th and 25th chapters, and that part of the 23d which relates to India, should be expunged; they are full of errors, derived from the crude speculations of Voltaire, Raynal, and other French writers, upon Oriental history.

Facts establishing the Deleterious Properties of Rice, used as an Article of Food. By Robert Tytler, M.D. London, 1833. Ramshaw and Rush.

Dr. Tytler has been induced to consider rice as an article of food which, in some states, is highly injurious to the human system, and this little pamphlet contains a body of facts and opinions, in confirmation of this theory, which are somewhat staggering. It is probably known to many of our readers that Dr. Tytler traces the Cholera Morbus (which he has termed *Morbus Oryzeus*) to the ouse rice, of the harvest of 1817, in India. An experiment in Allahabad jail, in 1818, seems almost to demonstrate the fact. That bad and unwholesome rice is often imported into this country, in the free-trade, must be pretty notorious: we have now before us a sample of rice of the most disgusting appearance, which has been analyzed and found to contain an oil,—whether *Castor* or *Croton* we are not told. Cheapness, however, covers every sin, and we suppose the stuff which will be brought, in free-trade, from China, under the name of tea, now that all authoritative inspection at Canton is withdrawn, will be upon a par with the rice before us. Checks to population seem arising with the presumed demand for them.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DHURMA SUBHA, CASE OF THE BOY BRUJONATH.

We copy the following notice of the proceedings of the Dhurma Subha, in the matter of the boy Brujonath, from the *Chundrika*. They are not devoid of interest. We hope the editor will not fail to favour us with full particulars of the *praschittu*, or 'atonement,' which the pundits may lay on him. This is the more necessary, as some of the opponents of the Subha have affirmed that the atonement, in these cases, is generally in the shape of a fine, and that the money, thus gained, finds its way to the pundits.

"At length, Brujonath Ghose, the lad who has been injured by the missionaries, appeared in Subha, and with tears in his eyes presented an address, which was directed to be read. It is as follows:—

'To the Right Worshipful Baboo Bhuwaneechurn Bundopadhya, the Secretary of the Dhurma Subha.

'Receive the salutation and petition of your servant Brujonath Ghose. I entreat you graciously to bring to the knowledge of the members of the Dhurma Subha this my petition.

'My prayer is this: Under the influence of ignorance, I went for a time to a missionary school to acquire English. The teachers there, by giving me various evil instructions, laboured to effect my destruction, both in this world and the next; but, through the religious merits of my father and forefathers, and through the compassion of the directors of this Subha, I obtained deliverance from the dark prison of the missionaries, but I am now despised by my friends, connections, and relatives; if you restore me, I may obtain deliverance; I have no other resource. You, holy and compassionate gentlemen, have once had mercy upon me, an unfortunate being; emboldened by which, I again beseech you to compassionate my unfortunate ignorance, and do that which seems proper in your eyes.—19th Kartick, 1240.'

"This address having been read, the President, Baboo Radhakant Deb, delivered this as his opinion:

"'It is proper for the pundits to question the lad concerning the suspicion of the sins which he is supposed to have committed; when, upon the replies they receive, we learn the atonement which ought to be made, a precept should be prepared and laid before the next meeting;' to this the members agreed.

"Immediately after, Raja Kalee Kissen Bahadoor made many inquiries of the boy Brujonath, to which appropriate replies were given. We subjoin a few of them.

"*Kalee Kissen.* Do you remember what you said in the Supreme Court?—*Brujonath.* I spoke just as I had been instructed by the missionaries.—*Kalee Kissen.* Were you baptized?—*Bruj.* They were very anxious to baptize me.—*Kalee Kissen.* Why were you confined in the missionary school?—*Bruj.* Krishnomohun took me from my home, by evil counsel, and placed me in the school at Mirzapore. They all said to me, your father will murder you, therefore remain in this house. I believed their words, and being exceedingly afraid, remained there.—*Kalee Kissen.* What books did they give you to read about the Christian religion?—*Bruj.* The Old and the New Testament.—*Kalee Kissen.* What was the effect in your mind on reading them?—*Bruj.* That the Hindoo shastras and religion were excellent.—*Kalee Kissen.* You never read our shastras, how then did you know they were excellent?—*Bruj.* I consider them excellent from seeing the actions, conduct, and deeds of my ancestors.—*Kalee Kissen.* None of your ancestors are alive; how then did you come to believe that they had so conducted themselves?—*Bruj.* My mother and father are in existence; I perceive their conduct, and that of my connections and relatives, and from thence I judge what must have been the conduct of my ancestors.—*Kalee Kissen.* What did you consider evil in the conduct of the missionaries?—*Bruj.* They are outcasts and drink that which they ought not to do; their manners are bad; many such evil actions did I see.—*Kalee Kissen.* The Hindoos rub their bodies with oil, wear filthy clothes, and bathe in the miry water of the Ganges. Do not such actions show you that they are mlechas? The English wear clean apparel, bathe in pure water, and sit down to eat at table. Seeing these things, could you still consider them mlechas?—*Bruj.* Had I not hated their manners and ways I should certainly have eaten with them during my confinement? *The President.* Did you not eat their food?—*Bruj.* No.—*Pres.* What then did you eat during your confinement?—*Bruj.* The durwan of the house was a Kunnoje bramhun: he supplied me with cooked food.

"On hearing all these replies, the Rajah Bahadoor was very much pleased, and desisted from further inquiry.

"After this, the other business before the meeting was brought forward, and re-

plies ordered to be sent. After which, the president and members embraced each other, delightfully hoping to meet again after the *pooja*."—*Sumachar Durpun.*

RUNJEET SING.

Umritsir, October 10.—His majesty mentioned to the Brahmins in attendance, that he had tried the physicians long enough, they must now see whether they could not relieve the excruciating pains he was subject to in his right leg and foot. On hearing that a ferash in his service had given to some dancing women, his relations, two young Cashmere girls, of whose persons he had got possession by some means; it was immediately ordered that his nose and ears should be cut off and his face blackened, and that he should be mounted on a jackass and paraded through the city. Many people hastened to intercede, when his majesty graciously remitted the first part of the sentence, but the remitted punishment was inflicted on a murderer, and both were put out of the city.

October 12.—A letter was sent to Mr. Ventura at Lahore to return immediately with the force under his command, and join Joalla Sing, now present with his majesty, and that he would be despatched on some expedition immediately after the Dushaira. Orders were likewise issued to men of the powder manufactories, that each should immediately prepare and forward to head quarters 200 maunds of gunpowder.

October 16.—Sundood Lal was sent for, and mentioned, that the latest intelligence left Shah Shooja ool Moolk in the royal park at Shikarpoor, accompanied by a force of ten thousand cavalry and infantry, and five or six cannon, and that Jehangeer, the son of Shah Camran, had joined him with six other cannon and eight thousand cavalry, and that every thing was in readiness to march on the 25th. Surdar Hurree Sing was told to hold himself in readiness to attack Paishawur; he answered that he was always ready to execute his majesty's orders, but would require ten thousand cavalry, five thousand infantry, and 250 of the horse artillery: that if his majesty would allow him these, he would stake his existence on his success.—*Delhi Gaz., Nov.* 16.

THE ICE IMPORTATION.

The ice-cargo of the *Tuscany*, we believe, is nearly sold off, and we hope that the freighters have met with sufficient encouragement to continue their speculation. But what we have chiefly in view, in reverting to this subject, is to mention the notice which Lord William Bentinck has taken of this new feature of commerce in Calcutta. His Lordship is not the man to overlook what deserves to be looked on, and is ever ready to express in some way or other the estimation in which he holds individual merit and enterprize. We yesterday saw a very neat silver-gilt vase, having the following inscription:—"Presented by Lord William Bentinck, Governor-general and Commander-in-chief of India, to Mr. Rogers, of Boston, in acknowledgment of the spirit and enterprize, which projected and successfully executed the first attempt to import a cargo of American ice into Calcutta." The vase is got up in true taste; the form is simple, and is not bespattered with the ornamental. The ornaments which are introduced are in keeping, and thus form a real embellishment. They consist of bunches of flowers and fruit, intersected by foliage, admirably embossed: on the whole, it is a beautiful specimen of Calcutta art. The enterprize was as surely deserving of encouragement as it was singular in the annals of Calcutta trade. It has introduced the means of enjoying a luxury and comfort, the taste of which, we trust, will not be forgotten during the interim which must necessarily elapse before another attempt of a similar nature shall be made; and we hope that Mr. Tudor, the American gentleman in Boston, who, we have understood, is the principal adventurer in this speculation, will ever find a substantial acknowledgment, on the part of the Calcutta public, for every similar proof which he may afford them of his enterprize.—*Englishman, Nov.* 16.

MAHARAJAH MULHAR RAO HOLKAR.

Maharaja Mulhar Rao Holkar, who died at Indore on the 26th ult. owed his elevation to the exalted situation which he filled more to a concurrence of fortunate circumstances than to hereditary right, for he was neither more or less than the "illegitimate son of an illegitimate father," and that father the son of a man who was not a lineal descendant of the founder of the family.

The name and family of Holkar is but of recent date, even compared to most of the other Mahratta sovereigns. The offspring of a nation—itself of comparatively modern origin,—the founder of the family, was Mulhar Rao, a native of the village of Hul,—originally a goat-herd,—not alone as of caste but a *boná fide* keeper of goats; and "Dhoongin" is the caste of the family to the present day. He was born about the end of the 17th century, and was taken, while yet a youth, from the care of his flocks to join a small troop of horse, supported by his uncle in Candeish, in the service of those predatory leaders, so many of whom devastated Central India in those days of anarchy and misrule. His history is extant in more than one published work, and it is unnecessary for us to follow him throughout his career; suffice it to say, that before his death, which took place some years after the middle of last century, he rose, under the peishwas, by his valour and other soldier-like qualities, to great eminence, and the fruition of extensive independant possessions on both sides of the Nurbudda. He had only one son, Kudhee Rao, who was killed before the Jaat fortress of Koombeer, some years before his father died. This son married Allyah Baie, by whom he had a son and daughter. The son, Mallee Rao, succeeded to the sovereignty on the death of his grandfather, but fortunately only lived to enjoy his dignity for a few short months. He was a lad of weak intellect, and mischievously cruel disposition. He died insane, from remorse at having wantonly killed, with his own hand, an embroiderer, whom he supposed erroneously, as was afterwards proved, to have had an intrigue with a female dependent of the family. He left no issue, and the last of the sisters having married into another house, excluded her or her children from the succession. Thus early was the line of Holkar exhausted, and all his wide-spread territories, about to become the prey of fresh adventurers. This catastrophe, however, was averted by the promptitude and firmness of Kudhee Rao's widow, the celebrated and the good Allyah Baie, whose history is so well told by Sir J. Malcolm. She ruled the country with so much ability and undeviating equity, managed its revenues with so much skill, and was so happy in the selection of her ministers and other subordinates, as to render Malwa one of the most peaceful, happy, and flourishing provinces throughout the whole of India. She associated with her, as nominal chief and commander of her immense moveable army, Tukkajee Holkar, a man of the same tribe, but, as already stated, not related to the family. Contrary to what might have been expected from this arrangement, this man ever continued faithful to the woman who had thus suddenly raised him to power and dignity; and the alliance only added to the security and happiness of the people, over whom they jointly ruled. She commanded that the style of "the son of Mulhar Rao" should be engraven on his seal. He had uncontrolled command of the army, and likewise the management of large tracts of territory situate beyond the bounds of their more consolidated possessions. He was almost constantly absent from Malwa with the army; sometimes for years together, and on distant expeditions in combination with other leaders; yet he never for a moment forgot his allegiance, or ceased to discharge the debt of gratitude which he owed to his benefactress. Allyah Baie died about 1795, and Tukkajee about two years after her. He left two legitimate sons, Kassee Rao and Mulhar Rao, and two illegitimate, Jeswunt Rao and Etojee. The two former seem to have succeeded to the sovereignty without opposition: the former to the domestic management, in the room, as it were, of Allyah Baie; and the other, a brave and aspiring young soldier, to the head of the army. The elder was decrepid in body and feeble in mind, and must have soon yielded up his share of authority to his enterprising brother. This was only obviated by the interference of Scindiah, at the instance of Kassee Rao, and for very valuable considerations. Both brothers repaired to Poonah; and through the influence of Scindiah, a mock reconciliation was brought about, owing to which, and by the mutual taking of the Bulbundar oath (the most sacred that can be taken by a Hindoo), Mulhar Rao was thrown off his guard: that same night his camp was surrounded by Scindiah's disciplined battalions, and he himself killed in attempting to make his escape. His troops were dispersed, and among them fled Jeswunt Rao, one of Tukkajee's natural sons; this same Jeswunt Rao, after escaping many perils, rose, by his own talents and energy, from the most desperate circumstances, to be the independent possessor of the Holkar territories. His race was run in stirring times, and much of his history is mixed up with that of the most glorious days of our own army, that few of our readers can be ignorant of it. Although a man stained by almost every deed which can deform human nature, he was yet not without his military virtues; and personal courage, and generosity in rewarding deeds of valour done by others, have always justly been ascribed to him. He cruelly put to death his legitimate brother Kassee Rao, and the young son of the ill-fated Mulhar Rao, at different times. It is conjectured, that remorse for these crimes preyed upon his mind ever after; and joined to an unrestrained indulgence in intoxicating liquors, aggravated that tendency to insanity which was already implanted in him. He was latterly incapable of guiding the reins of government for many months before his death, which took place about 1811. Toolsee Baie, his favourite mistress, and a woman of abandoned character, was proclaimed regent, she having previously adopted the illegitimate son of Jeswunt Rao by a woman Kepara Baie of the koomar caste. This son was, while yet a child, placed on the guddee immediately after his father's demise, and was confirmed in the sovereignty by the British Government after the battle of Mehidpore; Toolsah Baie before this event having been put to death by the heads of the army for her many crimes. This boy, Mulhar Rao, is the chief, whose death we have above announced.

As to the policy or expediency of the British authorities, in re-establishing this

Mahratta family, and in confirming this boy in the possession of their extensive ill-gotten territories, while in reality his hereditary claim was so feeble, it would be now useless to inquire even if we had leisure or room to make the inquiry. It is, of course, impossible to say what his character might have become, had those scenes of anarchy and rapine continued.—from which India was reserved by the interference of the British Government; but it is certain that his conduct as a ruler in times of profound peace, during these last years of his manhood, have sorely belied the fine promises of his youth. Instead of the fulfilment of Sir J. Malcolm's predictions (in case of good management), of great and progressive increase in his revenues, he has *of late years, it is understood,* been constantly embarrassed for want of means to satisfy the clamours of a useless and rabble soldiery, for the long and heavy arrears of pay due to them. The death of his able minister, Tantiah Jogh, some five or six years ago, gave a shock to the respectability of his government, which it has never since recovered, we believe. He had almost entirely abandoned himself to the pilotage of his low and vicious passions, while his court had become one scene of mean and petty intrigue. The dowager Baie, like ladies in general, and Mahratta ladies in particular, it is thought, aspired to political power, and had not been unsuccessful during this abasement of her son's energies. But whether for her own good, or the good of the state, and the happiness of the people, is not clear. Mulhar Rao has left no issue, we believe, and is likely to be succeeded by his cousin, Harree Holkar, who has for many years been held in close duresse in the fort of Myhein.—*Mofussil Uklebar, Nov.* 16.

TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

At present, we have hardly any more improved means of intercourse with Calcutta, than we had when these provinces first fell into our hands. Our most rapid mode of regular travelling is palkee dawk, by which an unintermitted journey to Calcutta may be accomplished in twelve days; but the enormous expense (Rs. 460) and the great discomfort of this kind of conveyance, operate much to hinder it from being resorted to, except on the most pressing occasions of haste. People generally prefer a voyage on the Ganges; and this is performed from Meerut to Calcutta in the average time of seven weeks; while the voyage hither *from the presidency* occupies about four months and a-half, at a mean. Our quickest mode of carriage is the banghy-dawk, by which, however, we do not receive a parcel from Calcutta in less than about five weeks after dispatch! The charges, besides, are (necessarily) so high, that magazines and reviews brought by banghy are increased in cost more than a half. It is consequently never had recourse to for bringing any thing that is bulky, or that is not immediately required. For fetching supplies of wines, liquors, European manufactures, &c. we employ the clumsy primitive craft that ply on the river, and get dragged up to us in six or seven months after having left Calcutta! The evils of our being confined to these ways and rates of communicating with our seaport, are felt in the enhancement of the prices of goods to an exorbitant degree, and in the consequent dullness of trade. The number of passengers is also much smaller than it would be under an improved system of travelling. Calcutta is, *in effect, as far away from us, as it is from* London. To the iron-steamers we must look, in the first instance, for bringing Calcutta nearer to us; and we do hope, a much longer time will not elapse, without our seeing one of these vessels "astonishing the natives" at Ghurmuktesur Ghaut.

The road from Calcutta to Meerut is about 900 miles long; and, making ample allowance for the tortuosities of the channel of the river, the distance by water is 1,800 miles. We trust it is not extravagant to assume that the iron-steamers would run over 60 miles of this space in a day; and, at the rate of progress they would reach us in a month! As they would have the current in their favour on their return, we suppose they might arrive at Calcutta in about three weeks! It is impossible to say with certainty that the steamers will be able to perform their voyages in these times respectively; but we think it is very probable they will. If our calculations as to the speed of the vessels prove accurate, the expenses of travelling and carriage ought to be reduced to less than one-half of the present charges. The quantity of goods, and number of travellers, would, on the other hand, be more than double what they now are.

While on the subject of inland transport, we would fain add a few words on the still greater advantages that would result from the introduction of steam coaches into so level a country as India. Our climate is such that we shall never be able to maintain a rapid intercourse by means of animals. The velocity of vessels also is limited by known laws of nature; but the speed of a steam coach is indefinite. On the Liverpool railway, one engine now travels at the rate of 20 miles an hour, having 20 waggons with aggregate loads of 92 tons attached to it! It would, of course, be chimerical to expect a railway to be laid from Meerut to Calcutta sooner than the end of the next half-century; but, as engineers seem now to have succeeded in the construction of coaches that will go on common roads, at an average speed of ten miles an hour, we may indulge a reasonable hope of seeing some of the British capitalists, who will shortly be permitted to resort freely to India, establishing a communication by steam coaches, for at least part of the Calcutta road, before 1840. If it could be continued for the whole of the way, we should be able to arrive at Calcutta in *four* days.—*Meerut Obs. Nov.* 14.

REMITTANCES—THE SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The *Calcutta Courier*, referring to an order from the Board of Control, prohibiting the Company from sending any remittances from India, either in goods, bullion or bills, for the next six years, observes: "Considering whence that order has emanated, we have a strong suspicion that it has a financial object beyond the mere liquidation of the Company's assets in England, and the application of the proceeds to the purposes declared. It is very well known to a certain talented financier, now in the Board of Control, that the Company's purchases and bill remittances have a great effect upon the Indian exchanges. He has not failed to recollect that the six per cent. loan is payable at the option of the holders by bills on London at 2s. 6d. per rupee, and that the earliest period for its redemption will arrive in April next. To pay off that loan in India instead of England would be a very great saving to the Company, who could not meet the amount by remittances to England in specie, or otherwise, yielding an average exchange higher than 1s. 11d. at most, being a loss of 30 per cent. In proportion as the exchange rises above 1s. 11d., the option of the remittance bill at 2s. 6d. is lessened in value, and with it the market-price of the 6 per cent. paper, now bearing a premium of about 33 per cent. Although it cannot be expected that the exchange will be run up for any length of time above 2s. 2d. or 2s. 3d., since those rates would bring bullion from America and Europe, and *consequently there is no* probability that the remittable loan will fall to par,—the financier of the Board may perhaps hope to knock down the premium upon it to 15 or 20 per cent., and to induce a large portion of the holders of this paper to accept payment in cash, or an optional transfer into the Indian four per cents., with a bonus of 20 per cent. We cannot doubt that something of the kind is in contemplation. The low rate of interest in England, in whichever way money is laid out, whether in the funds or on mortgage, would greatly contribute to the success of the operation. Such a measure will benefit this country in two ways,—by preventing a further drain of specie as a remittance either in trade or to meet the loan payments in London; and by lessening the sum immediately or ultimately required to discharge the present six per cents. It might tend to induce some European capitalists to avail themselves of the opportunity to remit home their funds while the exchange ranged so much above its usual rates of late years; but that tendency would be over-balanced by the advantage which India would gain, by avoiding the remittance of several millions in discharge of the remittable loan."

The *Calcutta Market* of November 25th has the following reflections upon the cessation of remittances:—

"The provisions of the renewed charter prevent all operations of trade, excluding the Company from chartering vessels homewards, or making shipments of goods or merchandize from China or other places in India.

"Requiring, as the indigo trade does, a yearly outlay of nearly one crore of rupees for production, it is probable that the provision of the renewed charter will have the most prejudicial effects upon it in the present season, since, unassisted by the government, there is not available capital in the country for one-third of this annual requirement, to provide which, extraordinary sacrifices may be necessary to be made. Counteracting causes however to this apprehension are assumed by a practical and judicious observer as follow:

"1st. The extraordinary demand for indigo in Europe and the improbability, in the present state of the money market, of any considerable extension taking place in cultivation, may tend to support prices.

"2d. The exchange being already up to 2s. 1d. or 2s. 2d. for large sums, holders of government paper may be induced, looking to the probability of the loans being soon paid off, to take the opportunity to sell out and remit in bills or produce; either will assist the holder of the latter.

"3d. Shipments of bullion to Europe may cease, and considering that the amount in 1832-33 was 59 lacs of rupees, a considerable sum may be set down from this source as available for produce.

"4th. British goods are sold in this market to the extent of about 12 lacs of rupees monthly, and part of the proceeds has hitherto been sent to China and Mauritius in search of more favourable remittance to Europe than afforded here. The motive for such operations will cease when returns can be made advantageously direct.

"5th. The merchants of Madras and Bombay will not be inattentive to the rise in our exchange, and avail themselves of it accordingly.

"The holders of British goods will be no doubt immediately benefitted by the rise in the exchange; and whatever prejudice may be felt in any particular branch, it is assumed that the general interests of trade will be permanently advanced by the change."

STEAM NAVIGATION.

An arrangement has at last been made to commence steaming from Bengal to the Red Sea; and, though it is a matter of regret to us that the *Forbes* should thus be diverted from her own peculiar employment, still, as there was no available substitute, and her competency has been so unequivocally declared, we hail the arrangement as one upon which we may truly congratulate the Indian public—we say the Indian public generally, for even Bombay will, though not directly, derive a benefit therefrom, which, it now appears, from the state of the *Hugh Lindsay*, she could not otherwise obtain at so early a period.

The steam committee has received the sanction of government to engage the *Forbes* on the terms asked by the assignees of Mackintosh and Co.—the whole expense, including that of insurance and of the proposed alterations, is to be borne by government, with the single exception of the coals. The committee has, accordingly, taken up the vessel for one voyage to Suez at 4,000 rupees per month, to commence on the 1st May next, with the option of continuing to employ her for two more trips on the same terms. Government reserves for itself the receipts from letter postage; but all other freight and passage money will belong to the steam committee. —*Cal. Courier, Nov.* 23.

It is expected that the Madras fund will be applicable to the experimental voyages about to be undertaken from hence; but there appears to be an increasing hostility between the administrations at Calcutta and Bombay.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At a meeting of members of the fund, on the 20th November, the following memorial (which had been agreed to by 261 members, and dissented from by only 9), was resolved to be forwarded to the Court of Directors:—

"Your memorialists, the undersigned members of the Bengal Civil Service, respectfully solicit the indulgent consideration, by your Hon. Court, of the state of things induced by the failure of our annuity fund, as constituted under your orders of the 8th of December 1824, to produce to any considerable extent the beneficial effects contemplated in its formation.

"The whole tenor of the despatch above cited is demonstrative of the benevolent intentions with which the boon granted upon that occasion was bestowed upon the services, whilst the passages quoted in the margin* are amply sufficient to evince, that the interests of the senior members, or even the prospective interests of the whole body, with reference solely to the means of retirement held out at the close of twenty-five years, were by no means exclusively regarded by your Hon. Court. On the contrary, these and other expressions prove the desire of your Hon. Court to combine a liberal consideration for those who had already rendered the state their full proportion of labour, with a system of advancement for your servants still in the prime of life, which, while it would be highly advantageous to themselves personally, should also secure to your government and the public the utmost benefit from their exertions during the most valuable period of their residence in India.

"But your Hon. Court need not be told how far the practical operation of the plan has fallen short of the estimate formed in 1824 of its probable effects. In the 50th para. of your general letter, above referred to, you even deemed it necessary to state arguments in support of your opinion, that the annual grant of nine annuities would be sufficient to meet the demands of the service; but the list of those who have availed themselves of the benefits held out by the institution, during the seven years from 1825-26 to 1831-32 inclusive, exhibits only thirty-one names, or somewhat less than half of the number who might have retired upon annuities within that period. Thus, through the inability of these classes of the service to whom the annuities are immediately open, to avail themselves of the advantages to which their standing entitles them, their juniors, to whom the present benefits of the institution are necessarily contingent upon the readiness of the former class to retire upon the proffered terms, have been precluded from rising to the higher trusts and emoluments of the service; while the public objects which were contemplated by your Hon. Court from their more rapid promotion have not been attained.

"Moreover, there is every reason to believe, that the stagnation of promotion from the paucity of retirements will be still *more painfully felt* during the ensuing four or five years. It is too well known that the late successive mercantile calamities in this city have fallen heavily upon many of the senior members of the civil service; and those have naturally been the greatest sufferers, who were best prepared to accept the annuity at an early date. These have now been thrown back; and your memorialists see good grounds for apprehension, that several years must elapse, before the applications for annuities become again even so frequent as they have been during the seven years which closed with 1831-32.

In consequence of the short acceptances above noticed during those seven years, an unappropriated balance has accumulated to the extent of Sa. Rs. 33,54,803, or nearly twenty lacs in excess of the balance estimated by your Hon. Court as likely to be in hand at this time, *viz.* Sa. Rs. 13,61,043. There are thirty-two annuities unaccepted up to the close of 1831-32; and, taking the average retirements during the five ensuing years at seven for two years (which is probably beyond the mark), there will be no less than fifty-seven in abeyance at the close of the 12th year.

"Whilst, therefore, it is manifest, as your memorialists would submit, that the institution has failed to accelerate promotion to an extent at all commensurate with the liberal views of your Hon. Court, it is equally evident that there exists a large unappropriated balance beyond the accumulation anticipated. It is this difference between the actual and the estimated surplus, or such portion of it as may be considered fairly available, with reference to the existing claims on the unappropriated funds, that your memorialists regard as a fund which might be made to supply that 'inducement to old servants to retire,' which hitherto the plan has so *insufficiently* afforded.

"This object your memorialists think can only be effected by the grant from the above-mentioned fund of such an addition to the *gratuitous* portion of the annuity, as shall be sufficient to counterbalance the natural disinclination of 'old servants, in the possession, as they generally are, of lucrative offices' (to quote the words of your Hon. Court), to retire from these posts under existing circumstances.

"At a general meeting held on the 26th ult., it was unanimously resolved, that the manner and extent to which the existing plan should be modified, in order to create a sufficient inducement to the prompt acceptance of annuities, should be left to the wisdom of your Hon. Court. The interests of every class of your civil service are deeply involved in the result of this memorial; but your memorialists feel the most entire confidence in your benevolent intentions towards them, and that you will not refuse to originate, at your memorialists' solicitation, such a departure from the letter of the scheme of 1824 as shall enable it to accomplish the liberal objects contemplated in the institution of the fund.

"In conclusion, your memorialists request, with a view to prevent individuals from deferring their retirement until the determination of your Hon. Court shall be made known, that such modification of the existing rules in regard to the amount of annuities, as your Hon. Court may be pleased to sanction, be declared applicable to the annuities which shall be taken for the ensuing year, 1834-35."

Mr. Middleton thought it would be proper to show the Court the reality of the severe losses which the service had sustained from commercial failures in Calcutta, within the last four years. He had, therefore, obtained a memorandum, from the assignees of the fallen agency houses, which he would read to the meeting. The number and amount of claims on the several estates by civilians were as follows:—

Palmer and Co.	63	Rs. 16,39,000
Alexander and Co.....	94	27,65,494
Mackintosh and Co.	50	10,46,000
Colvin and Co.....	57	8,48,000
Total claims,	264	Rs. 62,98,494

Mr. Pattle agreed that this fact should be stated in the memorial; otherwise the court might say, How do we know the extent of these losses? Four lines inserted in the margin would do. But Mr. Mangles observed, that they had not the power to alter or add a single word. "Then," said Mr. Pattle, "let us all write home to our friends to give the information—I will for one."

GWALIOR.

Copy of a conference* between the Governor-general and Jhundkoo Row Scindia, which took place in the presence of Mr. Macnaghten, chief secretary to government, the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, resident of Gwalior, and Major John Low, resident of Lucknow, contained in a *Khurreetah*, dated 18th Dec. 1832:—

The Governor-general remarked to the maharaj, that, as a friendly understanding existed between the two governments, it appeared advisable that the maharaj should repose confidence in him (the Governor-general), and openly communicate what he required of him.

The maharaj, having thanked the Governor-general for his kindness, assured him that he would conceal nothing from him, and proceeded to give a detailed statement of his case, the purport of which went to show that according to the shausters, and the practice of the house of Scindia, when a young rajah arrived at years of discretion, the power, in addition to the name, was always conferred upon him. He had therefore anxiously awaited the present event, in full expectation that the Governor-general on his arrival would consign to him the reins of government. The Governor-general having heard thus far the maharajah's statement, and being desirous of shewing him how erroneously grounded were his expectations, proceeded to explain to him the nature of his situation. I have no authority, said he, either to take or give

* "As occasioning the return of the Company's servants to Europe by a quicker movement than would otherwise take place, and thus securing to the Company the services of Europeans in the most active period of their lives, and making way for the advance of younger servants."—Para. 33.

"These advantages should certainly be considered, because, in order that the fund may be beneficial to the service, it is important that all the annuities from it, as they arise, should be accepted by old servants."—Para. 43; see also close of Para. 57.

* These documents appear to be authentic, and have been probably published by the Baza Bale.

away the govern nent of this country, because the possessions of Scindia are independent. Neither has the British Government ever taken upon itself to raise or remove any one from its musnud, nor would a change of policy appear advisable under present circumstances. The maharaj next inquired for what purpose then had he been adopted? The Governor-general replied that the object of this had been to continue the name of Scindia, and to prevent the consequences resulting from a disputed succession; still the British Government had not exacted any promise from the Baza Baie to place him on the throne on his arrival at any particular age. The Governor-general added that the maharaj ought to consider himself a most fortunate individual. That in consequence of the kindness of the Baza Baie he had been adopted as the heir to the throne of Scindia, whereas in recompense for that kindness he appeared to have made a very different return. Did he consider this gratitude on his part? The maharaj then inquired from the Governor-general, since it did not seem to be his intention to confer upon him at present the government of the country, to mention to him at what time he might look forward to it, whether in one, two, or five years. The Governor-general replied, that he could give no answer to this question; he afterwards however added that the maharaj ought well to consider this: that when Major Stewart was resident at Gwalior, he frequently had urged Dowlut Row Scindia to adopt an heir, but the late maharaj had constantly put it off and had never adopted any one; secondly, that several months before his death, when in the full possession of his faculties, he had thus clearly expressed his wishes with regard to the succession, namely, that should he leave this world without a son, he wished the reins of government to devolve on the Baza Baie. It was not until several months after the death of the late maharaj that an heir was adopted by the Baza Baie; nor was any arrangement ever entered into betwixt the English Government and her highness to the effect that she was to abdicate in favour of that heir at any particular period. The only reason why the government indeed had recommended the adoption, was in order to prevent the disorganization which generally attends a disputed succession. 'In short you owe,' continued he, 'your elevation solely to the Baza Baie, and not at all to the English Government: if you choose, therefore, to await the course of events, when fortune shall raise you to the musnud, I will promise you to explain to the Baie, that she is not to supersede you by any other adoption. This you may rely upon; but if you should of your own accord raise disturbances for the purpose of superseding the Baie, the result, whether good or bad, must be borne by you. In such a case should you happen to be killed, or imprisoned, or any thing else befal you, the British Government will not interfere in your behalf, neither in such case will the British Government then interfere to insure your succession.

The maharaj having heard this, remained for some time silent, but evidently comprehended fully the purport of the Governor-general's remarks. He then said "since it does not appear to be the Governor-general's desire that I should be placed on the guddee, I will no longer endeavour to obtain possession of the government. Now, however, the Baie is impressed with the idea that I am opposed to her, and if any disturbances take place, whether I am actually concerned or not, the blame will certainly be placed to my account; should, therefore, a complaint in consequence be made against me to the British Government, what resource is then left me?" The Governor-general gave him confident assurances, that false accusations against him would on no account be listened to; that the reports would be received only through the resident, and should he require that gentleman's presence, whether in private or in durbar, he would be prepared to attend upon him. You must however be exceedingly careful, added he, that, you do not conduct yourself in such a manner that accusations of disturbances are brought forward and afterwards proved against you.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Mr. Cavendish to Jhunkoo Row Scindiah, in reply to one received from the Maharaja, dated 28th March 1833.

"The sketch of a letter in the Mahratta character, intended to be forwarded to the Governor-general, has been duly received by me. The object appears, however, to be totally useless, since the Governor-general has already, not only explained to you that your claims were inadmissible, but has sent a detailed statement of the conference which then took place between you. I do not therefore consider myself warranted in transmitting your letter; for were I to do so, without giving a reply, I should assuredly be blamed for my conduct. In such a case, also, doubts would be created in the mind of the Baie, while the troops would be looking out with anxiety, and with improper views for the result. Regarding the subject of your communication, the Governor-general has already replied to it in person and in writing, another application is therefore unnecessary; for even if a reply were returned, it would only be to the self-same purport. The question, in short, having once been settled, what necessity can there be for a second reference? If, however, you are still anxious to forward it, I shall then do so, along with my present letter to you; but it appears to me that it would be better for you, in place of this, to send one stating, that the khurreetah containing the purport of the conference having been received, it had afforded you much satisfaction, and that whatever then took place between you had been there faithfully represented. If, however, there are any parts of the report of the conference incorrect, in that case a representation on your part would be advisable; but at the time it took place, Mr. Mac Naughten, secretary, Major Low, and I were present, nor am I aware that any portion has been omitted. Regarding what you state about gaining possession of the government, perhaps you will recollect when you asked the question of the Governor-general, that he gave you a clear reply, to the effect that he would on no account put you in possession; that you were only adopted to continue the name of Scindiah, and to prevent a disputed succession. When you asked the period to which you might look forward in order to be placed in the possession of the government, the Governor-general replied that he could give no decided answer to this question, but that it must depend upon your fortune; that if you waited till then, he, the Governor-general, would promise on the part of the Baza Baie, that she should not adopt another son; but, if you should desire to contend with the Baza Baie, or to create disturbances in the country, the result, whether good or bad, must be borne by you. In this case, should you be killed or imprisoned, the English would not interfere to protect you. You replied to this, that you would make no further attempts of the kind, and resign all idea of henceforward contending for the government. You likewise promised that you would never again assert that the Baza Baie intended to poison you, or to destroy you by witchcraft. Notwithstanding this engagement, you now assert the same story. The Baza Baie is governor of this territory, and the English have no authority to interfere. I would recommend you, therefore, agreeably to the Governor-general's advice and your own promise, to remain in subjection to the Baiza Baie, without creating dissensions, a line of conduct which would afford satisfaction to the British authorities. If, however, you still desire to raise disturbances, you may expect, that whatever may be your present state, your liberty will be curtailed, and your escape rendered more difficult, while neither I nor the British Government will interfere in your favour. On your promise that you would henceforth remain under the authority of the Baza Baie, and avoid every thing calculated to give offence, I represented to the Baie, at your request, that your cooking might be separated from her's. If you are still inclined, therefore, to suspect that the Baza Baie wishes to administer poison to you, why did you, of your own accord, give up this arrangement; and why do you now desire to have your victuals cooked along with her's? Also, for what purpose did you, then, through me, solicit such a separation? It is necessary that you consider, however, the arrangement then made at your own request as now finally settled, and the entertaining or discharging the servants attached to the cook-room to be in your power. In reply to what you have said regarding the instructions of the Governor-general, to write either through the resident or direct, I beg to inform you, that the Governor-general never mentioned any thing of the kind, consequently none but one, the vakeel who attends the resident's durbar, can be there acknowledged. Whatever else you require must be settled by the Baza Baie, for the British will certainly not interfere. Should you have any thing important to communicate, and which has not hitherto been reported to the Governor general, I shall first inform the Baza Baie, and then send your despatch along with her letter to the Governor-general, but on no account will I forward your letter, or any private communication, without first apprizing the Baza Baie of the same. You may perhaps recollect that the Governor-general first asked permission of the Baza Baie before having a separate conference with you, and whatever then passed was afterwards fully stated to her highness. A private communication, whether between you and me or between the Governor-general and you, is quite inadmissible. Regarding what you have written on the subject of representing to the Baie to treat you with greater kindness, I beg to assure you, that if you will give satisfaction to the Baza Baie, the treatment you complain of will no longer be exercised towards you. If, however, you continue to urge improper applications, such as those which have been decided on already by the Governor-general, and to entertain similar ideas, the difficulties you complain of will certainly not be removed, but on the contrary they will constantly be increased, while neither the Governor-general nor the resident will interfere in your behalf. You ought to strive to give satisfaction to the Baza Baie, and constantly refer to the statement forwarded to you by the Governor-general."
—*Mofussil Ukbhar.*

BEHAVIOUR TO NATIVES.

A native correspondent of the *Durpun*, observing that the object of the British Government, to establish "English ways and principles," will never be realized so long as the judges and collectors of the old school continue in the Mofussil, describes the mode in which natives are treated there:

—"In the Mofussil, no one dares go to the house of a judge or Collector with his shoes on; nor can he address those gentlemen without folded hands and the appellations *Jmabhuzoor*, *Jonabalee*, *Japuna*, and *Khodabund*. Many of those gentlemen style themselves *Huzoor*, with their own lips. Thus, when they speak to the officers in attendance, they will say, 'Bring the box of the *Huzoor*.' 'Attend at the house of the *Huzoor* to-morrow at 10 o'clock, otherwise the *Huzoor* will be angry with you.' It is a custom with some gentlemen, when any person looks in their face, to say, 'It is exceedingly improper for you constantly to look in the face of the *Huzoor* whilst you speak; you are not worthy to salute the *Huzoor*.' No one has permission to enter with a palanquin the compound of a gentleman's house; and how shall I describe their dignity when sitting in cutchery! No one must cough, although he has a cold; his presumption will be immediately punished. All, great and small, stand with their hands together, lest any sign of rudeness should appear. The shiristadars of the Sudder Dewannee, the Sudder Board, the Court of Appeal, and other chief cutcheries, in Calcutta, receive chairs to sit beside the sahebs. Indeed, the peshkars and moonshees, &c. of those courts do their business sitting in chairs beside the sahebs. The shiristadars of the zillah judges and collectors stand like the bird *Gurnoru from* 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., and attend to business; and if their loins or bodies bend, it is reckoned a sign of rudeness."

NATIVE VAKEELS.

The following are extracts from "a letter of directions sent by one of the most enlightened judges in the Mofussil to the East-India moonsiffs within his jurisdiction," published in the *Sumachar Durpun* of October 2d:—

"I shall not appoint any vakeels—proper persons cannot be found in sufficient numbers; and unless proper people can be procured, it is better to be without vakeels. In no profession is honour and fine moral feeling more necessary than in that of the legal agent, in consequence of the great trust and confidence clients are compelled to place in that class of persons: this is an observation that has been often made, it is not mine. On this account, I am of opinion that, in the present state of general education and moral feeling, the natives of this country are, and must be for a long time, incompetent to the performance of the duties of the professional practitioner.

"In the courts of the moonsiffs, the double agency never obtained, at least not generally; but, at the sudder station, the vakeels are little better than the slaves of the mookteears, a most worthless and unprincipled class of men. According to the apparent meaning of Reg. 27, sec. 21, of 1819, parties ought to communicate direct with the vakeels; but this important enactment has never been so understood, and the consequence has been, that the vakeels have never protected their clients either against the extortions of the amla, or the still more merciless rapacity of the mookteears.

"I consider the absence of vakeels will rather be an advantage, as it will probably enable you to effect more compromises."

COMPULSORY POOJAS.

The *Sumachar Durpun*, adverting to complaints of a nefarious custom, becoming more and more prevalent, of throwing down an image of some idol, chiefly of Doorga, at the door of a man's house, during the night, that he may be compelled to perform a *poojah*, thus explains the practice. "When an image is thus laid down at the door of any Hindoo, he is obliged to take it up and worship it; in the worship is of course included the feasting of brahmins and other expensive rites. To neglect the *pooja* would subject a man to great disgrace; it is therefore as imperative on him as though it were commanded in the *shastras*. In many considerable villages in Bengal, this practice is resorted to as a punishment to men of avaricious habits. The image is thrown down at their doors during the night, and they cannot after that avoid expending twenty, thirty, or fifty rupees in a *pooja*. We have known more than half a dozen images thus brought in a single night and laid at the doors of men who were suspected of wealth. It is not, however, on the avaricious only that burdens are thus thrown. *Frequently* a man of economical habits and good sense, who keeps his expenditure within his means, is thus treated by a parcel of unknown fools, and perhaps the hard-earned savings of a twelvemonth absorbed in one idle festival. The spiteful have also a ready means, through this practice, of revenging themselves on their enemies, by entailing the heavy charge of a *pooja* on them. If every such case could be enumerated, it would be found that a large proportion of the *poojas*, at this season of the year, are thus involuntarily performed. In some places that we could name, force of a more palpable character is employed; and there are zumeendars not very far from Calcutta who fine, in penalties of from twenty to a hundred rupees, men reputed rich within the circle of their estates who neglect to 'make *pooja*' at the great festivals."

CAPTAIN HERBERT.

It is with deep regret we have to announce

the death of Captain Herbert, formerly in charge of a trigonometrical survey of Kumaon, and late astronomer to his majesty the king of Oude. In his decease India has sustained a severe, and for the time, we fear, an irreparable loss.

We are not aware of the early career of Captain Herbert, or the date of his first appointment to the survey department, but he soon became conspicuous for his scientific attainments, his active research, and minute accuracy in all the details of the profession. Subsequently, being appointed to survey Landour, the extreme accuracy with which he executed the task, gained a high character for him with government. The apparatus used in measuring the base, in the Dera Doon, was made entirely by native workmen, under his superintendence, and displayed equal ingenuity and knowledge of this difficult subject; it was considered as a decided improvement on any thing before employed by surveyors in India, with the exception only of the apparatus used on the G. T. survey, which is of course of a very different and superior character.

The principle, though novel and scientific, was abundantly simple; brass rods were procured, of a proper thinness to be easily affected throughout by minute changes of temperature, and the co-efficient of expansion being ascertained for each degree of the thermometer, this correction was regularly applied to the measured distance. The rods were sustained by trussed frames, supported on trestles, carrying elevating screws for bringing the rods to a level state, which was affected by a very fine line passing over light pullies and kept tight by plummets. The mechanical details of the contrivance were considered very superior.

Although indefatigable in his exertions on the survey, he omitted no opportunity of adding to his general knowledge, and during this survey he made considerable progress in geology. His attainments, indeed, were deemed so satisfactory, and his character for correctness and research stood so high, that Lord Hastings (the patron of science and the Mecænas of India) appointed him to conduct a geological survey of the Himalaya range, a vast unexplored field, and an undertaking of considerable difficulty. The papers connected with this subject, and published in the *Asiatic Researches*, are highly valuable; geologists have been long waiting with anxiety for his final and complete report, which has not yet appeared. It is, however, to be hoped, his papers are preserved to the public, and that we will shortly be in possession of this great blank in the geology of the world. The specimens collected are, we understand, in the possession of the talented secretary of the Asiatic Society, from whose well-known zeal in the cause of knowledge we may hope soon to cull the fruits of Captain Herbert's labours. He was successful in the department of oryctology, and collected many organic remains illustrative of the periods of the different formations. This science has created a new era in geology, and Capt. H. was well aware of its value.

Notwithstanding that, in this country, scientific food has ever been at discount, and in spite of predictions of failure urged on all hands by his friends, Capt. H.'s ardour in the cause of knowledge induced him to plan, and become the editor of, the *Gleanings in Science*. The success which attended his labours is the best proof of the merits of the work. In the East, its circulation extended rapidly, while contemporary journals at home have noticed it in terms of unqualified praise. The *Journal* edited by the present secretary of the Asiatic Society is a continuation of the *Gleanings*; and under the fostering protection of government, and the encouragement of the Indian public, has assumed a bolder strain and a higher character. To Captain Herbert, however, is due the praise of having laid the foundation of a work which, while it has disseminated throughout India a taste for science, has also instilled a vigour like its own into the Asiatic Society, at a time when that institution appeared to have passed its full meridian, and to have begun to hasten to its setting, under the effects of old age.

Captain Herbert's general scientific attainments and experience in astronomical observations, pointed him out as a man eminently qualified for the situation of astronomer to the king of Oude, to which his majesty appointed him about two years ago. The appointment gave universal satisfaction; and the new astronomer to the East-India Company having then arrived at Madras, the co-operation of Captain H. was expected to be most valuable to the cause of astronomy. We believe, however, that the late Oude astronomer's talents have been much confined by want of proper instruments and other circumstances. We have been informed that a complete set of new and efficient instruments has been lately commissioned from England, but the levelling hand of death has deprived us of him whose knowledge, ability, and faithful recordance of facts, would, with such means, have doubtless extended our sphere of knowledge.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Oct. 5.*

PASSAGE TO AMERICA.

We have often been surprised at the indifference respecting passengers shown by the masters of American vessels trading to this port, and still more at the indifference of our own countrymen in not availing themselves of the admirable

accommodations which American vessels often afford, to visit a country which possesses so many attractions. To-day we publish the first advertisement of the kind we recollect to have seen, and we think it probable that the passage from India to England *viâ* America will become more frequent than it has been. We are assured that a person landing at New York or Boston may visit the falls of Niagara and return in the course of ten days, including two days spent at the falls, all at an expense not exceeding 100 rupees. The passage to London, Liverpool, or Havre, in a packet ship, is, we understand, thirty guineas.—*Indian Gaz., Nov.* 25.

FALSE SUITS.

A practice was discovered a short time ago, by which attachments were obtained against persons who knew of no suit being brought against them, and money was extorted from the parties under threats of imprisonment. But a still stranger and still more villainous mode of extortiug money is mentioned by the *Chundrika* as taking place at Burdwan, and, not improbably, at other Mofussil districts. Two fellows conspire together to institute a suit, in which one of them is to act as defendant. The plaintiff obtains a decree, authorizing the seizure of the defendant's property. The defendant points to any moveable property, such as grain in a golah, belonging to his neighbours, as his own; a seal is immediately put upon it, and when the time of notice is passed it is sold by auction, and the endeavours of the real owner of the property to arrest the sale and recover his own, are of no avail whatever. "This," the editor of the paper we have mentioned, justly observes, "is worse than robbery. For dacoits come at night, and commit their dacoitee with every artifice and much fear, and make off with whatever they can see, and run away with. But these dacoits fearlessly, in the hearing of our rulers, and before all men, jingle the rupees, and make plunder of every sort of property. What can be worse than this?" But who is to look to the prevention of such iniquities? From what quarter can relief be expected? Those who are liable to be thus imposed upon are incompetent to provide for their safety, or obtain redress when thus assailed by artifice and villainy.—*Indian Register.*

INCREASE OF THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

We observe that the provision contained in the India bill for the augmentation of the church establishment in this country is likely to produce a considerable sensation among that class of natives who have learned to discuss public questions and public measures. It has been made a subject of severe animadversion by some of our native contemporaries, who conceive it to be unjust to appropriate the revenues of India to the support of bishops. —*Englishman, Nov.* 27.

FAILURE OF MESSRS. FERGUSSON AND CO.

Circular.—"It is with feelings of deep regret and disappointment we inform you that we have this day been obliged finally to suspend our payments.

"It is not necessary for us to enter into a long explanation of the circumstances which have forced this painful alternative upon us, as the recent calamitous events in the commercial community of this city must be well known to you, and the extent to which we have been affected by them we have not attempted to conceal. It is enough to state that the unlooked-for failure of our correspondents in London, involving the return of bills to a considerable amount, and causing a fresh paroxysm of alarm and distrust from the intimate connection that was known to have subsisted between the two houses for a long series of years, superadded to the measures pursued by some parties with the view of enforcing a preferential adjustment of their claims by legal proceedings, and combined with the discovery of an extensive system of transfer which we had no other means of preventing, has crushed the hopes we entertained of a better issue to our exertions, and imposed on us the duty of taking steps for the equal protection of all by resigning the control of our affairs—a result we the more deeply deplore after the kind and generous support we have experienced from so many of our friends.

"After mature deliberation, we have considered it the best course for all to place our concerns under the management of the Insolvent Court. We shall be prepared on an early day to lay before our creditors a statement of our affairs, and it is some satisfaction to us to know that they will be found to be improved by the enhanced value of indigo and indigo concerns, as well as by our general transactions since the beginning of the present year.

"We are,

"Your most obedient servants.

"FERGUSSON AND CO.

"Calcutta, November 26th, 1833."

The *Calcutta Courier* of that day says: "It is with much concern that we announce an event, for which the public are but too well prepared. The office of Messrs Fergusson and Co. was closed this morning, and the four members of the firm have presented the usual petition in the Insolvent Court, accompanied with an affidavit declaring the value of their estate to exceed eight annas in the rupee.

"Although this sadly important event will not surprise any one now, after so many lamentable and recent precedents,—after the appeal from the firm to the forbearance of its creditors in January last, and the *coup-de-grace* given to its struggles by the bankruptcy of its corresponding house in London,—we will venture to say, the certainty of the event will make this a day of gloom in every family in Calcutta. But four years ago, the credit of Messrs. Fergusson and Co. stood higher than that of any mercantile establishment in Bengal—perhaps than that of any firm in India. Its finances were never distressed: supported by the unbounded confidence of its constituency, it was alike independent of the bazar and of the aid of its London correspondents. Above all narrow-minded jealousy, it had assisted other houses frequently and powerfully; and under the guidance of its shrewd and much respected senior partner, the late Mr. John Smith, who foresaw the wide-spreading effects of any one crash among the great agency houses, it took the lead in 1828 and 1829, and to the last moment was the warmest advocate of the confederacy, in supporting the firm of Palmer and Co., its most ancient as well as its closest competitor in commercial connections. The establishment of this great concern dates from more than half a century; for we have seen an advertisement of Mr. John Fergusson, one of its founders, in *Hicky's Gazette*, by which it appears that he was carrying on business as an agent in 1780. Its general character has been that of liberality, and in no instance, that we have ever heard of, has it been exposed to an imputation of unfair dealing, either from its constituents or its competitors. In every point of view, its character as a first-rate house of agency has stood at the very top of the tree. We now see this great Colossus fallen, like its co-eval brother,—and fallen only because *that* fall undermined its credit, and cut off those resources, the long enjoyment of which had created so much confidence in their permanency, that the choice of its business, the wide range of aid it afforded to the needy individual and the enterprising planter, the industrious trader and the intelligent manufacturer, was built thereon. Who shall deny his sympathy to the members of such a house, borne down by a fatality arising out of the calamity of another? a calamity which they wisely, but with genuine feelings of regard for a brother in distress, and most zealously, did their utmost to avert.

SALES OF PROPERTY BY PUBLIC OFFICERS TO NATIVES.

The national character suffers so much by official men hampering natives of rank with high-priced property, that no gentleman, we are sure, who gave an attentive consideration to the subject, would allow his private interest so far to get the better of his sense of propriety, as to lead him to tempt or persuade any monied native to become a purchaser of his house or goods. Nay, further; unless the object of the party was clearly disinterested, no consideration should induce a public servant to accept an offer from a native to purchase any valuable property, even at a moderate price. We could name a station in the Upper Provinces, where, and in the vicinity of which, there are now four houses purchased for sums ranging from 30,000 to 8,000 rupees, from public officers by natives, two of which were never tenanted but for a few months, while the remainder have no length of time, even while rented, yielded 8 per cent. interest on the purchase money, and this, too, when bungalows in most cantonments usually replace the capital laid out, exclusive of repairs, in four years, and when money may be invested in mortgage of real property to any extent at 12 per cent. The thing speaks for itself: to gratify a public officer, or with a view to underhand influence, the purchaser in each case laid out a large sum of money in what they considered, at best themselves, a poor investment, and which, in nearly each instance, has proved a dead loss.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Nov.* 9.

THUGS.

A gang of the diabolical miscreants, called *Thugs*, murdered four persons on the night of the 12th inst. between the military cantonment and the Jumna, within three miles and a-half of Delhi. A gentleman, in walking over the field, discovered the bodies next morning, and immediately gave intimation to the police. The murderers were traced back in the direction of the city; but the most active search, conducted by Mr. Laurence, the assistant magistrate, was made for them in vain, until a party of horsemen, dispatched by him to carry the intelligence over the district, came upon a suspicious set of people near the Eedgah, who were hurrying forward and attempting to conceal a young woman and some children, when one of these called out "they have killed our parents and are carrying us away!" The alarm being given, and the police summoned from the nearest thana, nine men and two women were seized.

The witness, who gave the clearest evidence, after the criminals were lodged in jail, is one of the children just mentioned, a boy ten years of age. The miserable sufferers, coming from the west on account of the scarcity, appear to have been what are vaguely called Marwarees. They were *hired* by the Thugs, in the character of travellers, to cut grass for their tattoos,

and made the first and last march next night. All had lain down to sleep on the ground already indicated, when, about ten o'clock it is supposed, the children were thrust together and forcibly held under a sheet. The boy, however, could see the fiends proceed to their horrible work, and after each of the victims had been strangled with the shred of a doputta, the murderers proceeded to throw them into the river. Something had occurred to prevent their accomplishing this, as the bodies were found close to the Jumna, with the double knotted noose round their necks. The deceased consist of two men, two women, and a lad apparently of fourteen, who seem to have been put to death solely for the sake of their wretched clothes, or perhaps for the expected price of the young persons who were spared. The Thugs on returning, after the removal of the bodies, went back to the town and *sold* one of the children: probably not finding a ready market for the rest, the hue and cry had made them leave their hiding place when they were discovered by the horsemen.

The evidence of some zemindars, who saw the Thugs and Marwarees in company, will corroborate the statements of the young woman and the boy sufficiently, it is believed, to ensure the conviction of all the prisoners.—*Ibid., Nov.* 16.

WITCHCRAFT.

"A belief in demonology and witchcraft prevails throughout Hindostan. As a curious instance of public opinion among the Jats on this subject, I may relate the following anecdote, told me by a very respectable native of Bharatpur. In 1815-16, the Bharatpur Raja, Randhir Singh, had an interview with Lord Hastings at Futtehpur Sikri, and was received by that distinguished nobleman with his usual kindness and affability. The raja was highly pleased with the interview, but, happening in the course of the next year, to lose his eyesight by an attack of ophthalmia, some of the people about him, who, from the first, had endeavoured to dissuade him from meeting the Governor-general, gave out that his blindness was the effect of *witchcraft*, practised on him by Lord H. during the interview; and this tale was generally believed throughout the Bharatpur Raj."—*Mr. Lushington.*

INLAND DUTY ON INDIGO.

An official notification, dated 28th October, states, that the Rules sanctioned in 1818 and modified in 1828, for bonding the inland duty on indigo, are rescinded; that collectors of customs in the provinces are authorized to comply with applications for free passes to cover indigo, under consignment to Calcutta, in quantities of not less than one hundred maunds; that the rowannahs, issued under this authority, will specify the quantity of indigo, the place of consignment, the route and the district where it was manufactured; that, in respect to indigo imported into Calcutta under cover of a pass, the collector of sea customs is authorized to levy the transit duty, at the time of exportation by sea, in those cases in which the duty would not have been returnable in drawback, according to the present regulations, if it had been paid at a custom-house in the provinces.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

We insert copy of an order issued by the Supreme Government relative to the selection and nomination of natives of India to the office of deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833.

In recommending the perusal of this order to our countrymen, whom it more immediately concerns, we congratulate them upon their present prospects. The natives at the three presidencies have indeed long enough been interdicted from enjoying any of those privileges to which, as the original possessors of this land, they have, we presume, the claim to ask and to participate in the administration of this country; but the change which is coming over the administration of affairs in India is owing to his Lordship, and to the same high personage must we feel thankful for the equally important changes contemplated for guiding the future destinies of India: it must be quite evident to all, that the appointment of natives to take a share in the administration of the country and to assist in the distribution of justice will be attended with the most beneficial results to the public service, in consulting the good of the people, as in assisting the economical arrangements of the government. The natives of this place have been represented by an illiberal few as men that are not deserving of the countenance of government, and as not possessing the qualifications necessary to secure them the attention they desire; but the opinions of such men must withdraw before those of more enlightened understandings, and of judges more competent to decide on the qualifications, honesty and integrity of the natives of India.—*Carnatic Chron., Oct.* 26.

TEMPER OF THE SEPOYS.

A sepoy of the 4th Golundauze battalion has been taken up at Palaveram for writing a threatening anonymous letter to his adjutant and officer commanding.—This man, it appears, gave the letter to a recruit, with instructions that he should deliver it back to him when on duty at the adjutant's quarters, and pretend that he had found it on the parade ground. The writer of the letter, alluding to the murder of Colonel Coombs, remarks, as we are informed, that there were two other bullets at Palaveram, and that the adjutant and commanding officer would act wisely to be cautious in their conduct. From this it would appear, that the late unhappy event was not altogether unpremeditated. The wretched man who suffered for the crime, we believe, made no disclosures whatever, which might lead to the detection of any accomplices in the design; but, it is to be hoped, that the circumstance under which the anonymous letter was written, will now be fully investigated, and that the parties who have in any manner participated in its concoction, will be brought to entertain a just sense of their duty.

It is also rumoured that, the day after the death of Colonel Coombs, it was deemed advisable to search the house of a sepoy, who had been regularly sentenced to be punished by a court-martial for using disrespectful language to his superior European officer, when a sabre and an old musket were found on the premises. As we do not and cannot believe that anything like a spirit of mutiny is among the troops, we conclude that, in one case, the man was labouring under the influence of that peculiar species of mania which is the consequence of infatuation, and that, in the other, the sepoy had come in possession of the weapons for the security of himself or his family.—*Mad. Gaz., Nov.* 2.

THE GOORK RAJAH.

The Goork Rajah, we understand, is highly incensed at the countenance afforded to the woman who flew from his power to the protection of the British force. He has, we hear, refused to receive a civil functionary on business of a public nature; and declares he will have nothing to say to the *Pheringees*, until they give up the female to his vengeance. This the British officers cannot of course think of doing; and it is therefore supposed that the logic of the bayonet will be ultimately employed to convince his highness of the unreasonableness of his request.

The Company are not over-fastidious in interfering in some cases; and this is certainly one in which they might act on the offensive with honour to themselves. If the sword is drawn, it will be unsheathed in the cause of humanity; and will not, it is to be hoped, be returned to the scabbard, until it has proved to a haughty, savage tyrant that, though the powers of the Company may be abused, the British arm is ever ready to shield innocence and protect virtue.—*Mad. Gaz., Nov.* 9.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

We are happy to announce a further addition to our steam fund, comprising the munificent donations of 2,000 rupees from his highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and 1,000 from the minister Rajah Chundololl. —*Asylum Herald, Nov.* 11.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE SUPREME COURT AND THE MAGISTRATES.

An important discussion, we understand, has lately arisen between the magistracy of Bombay and the Supreme Court, involving, in some measure, the powers of both parties. It appears that the funds collected by the assessment of houses, are placed by Act of Parliament at the disposal of the justices of the peace, and are specially appropriated to the purposes of "watching," "repairing," and "cleansing" the highways. That body, however, in the exercise of their powers, have proceeded more according to the spirit than the letter of the Act, and conceiving the improvement of the roads generally to have been the object in view, have expended certain sums at their disposal in watering them. This application of their funds, as it promotes the comfort and convenience of the public, more perhaps than any other to a similar extent would do, appears to have given perfect satisfaction since the time it was first resolved on, to all except a few who are averse to a liberal interpretation of the Act.—Knowing this, and having a considerable surplus at their disposal, the magistrates determined to proceed one step further on the principle they had adopted, and to light, as well as water, some of the main thoroughfares in the island. But against this determination the judges of the Supreme Court have, rather extra-judicially, as is supposed, set their faces; for the matter has never yet been brought publicly before them, and they can, therefore, only as private individuals, have become acquainted with it. But be this as it may, no efforts have been spared on their part to check the magistrates, and establish the control of the Supreme Court over their proceedings.

We shall not now enter into a detail of the measures that have been taken for this purpose, as the last one—a peremptory demand on the part of the judges to be furnished with a statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the assessment—alone appears materially to interfere with the magisterial power, and therefore to require particular attention.

It may perhaps be inquired by what authority this unprecedented demand has been made?—This, however, is a point we have been unable hitherto to discover. It may also, on the other hand, be urged that

the members of the court are the best judges of their own powers; and that, had no authority existed for the demand in question, they would not have resorted to it. But this argument might have been used with reference to the celebrated writs of *haleas corpus*, which have given the court at this presidency so much notoriety, or any other act of judicial usurpation, as well as upon the present occasion. Besides, where their own powers are concerned, the judges may reasonably be supposed subject to the same infirmities as other individuals under similar circumstances; and the only very available means which exist for preventing them from carrying these powers beyond the proper bounds, is to ascertain and define their exact limits. This, we think, may easily be accomplished, as far as regards the point in question, by an examination how far the act of directing the expenditure of public money is consistent with the exercise of judicial authority. And here, the first thing which must strike any one who gives the subject a moment's consideration, is the unfitness of an individual who, who in one capacity sanctions a measure, to decide impartially on its merits when brought before him in another capacity;—yet the demand of the judges, were it to be complied with, would at once invest them with these anomalous powers, so contrary to the spirit of English law. It would also throw the whole independent authority of the magistrates into their hands. No expenditure, however small; no improvement, however trifling; not even the appointment of officers and servants, could take place without being submitted to the Supreme Court for its approval. This surely never could have been contemplated by the legislature in framing the Act under which the assessment is collected; for the powers of the magistrates might as well at once have been vested in the judges, and the latter made executive as well judicial officers. They might at the same time, with full as much propriety, have received the power of inquiring into the expenditure of government, and checking the disbursements for the public service, generally, as to be allowed to check them in any one respect. In short, there is no description of power with which they might not as consistently have been invested as with that they are attempting to secure. What the result of the proceedings between them and the magistrates will be, time alone of course can tell. But we may observe, in the meanwhile, that the measures taken for lighting the streets are still persevered in; and that it is rumoured no answer will be given to the requisition of the court. If so, the whole affair will assume a rather ludicrous appearance, and we should not be very much surprised were it to be heard of no more.—*Bomb. Cour., Nov.* 9.

DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PARSEES.

Since the appearance of Mr. Wilson's Lecture on the *Bendi dád Sádé*, a very spirited discussion has been conducted, between several Parsees and him, in the *Jami Jomshed* newspaper. The followers of Zoroaster make out a very wretched case for themselves, and we earnestly hope that some of them are opening their eyes to the delusions under which they have so long laboured. It is melancholy to think, that such an enterprising people as the Parsees should have so long continued the slaves of a foolish superstition.—*Oriental Christian Spectator for Nov.*

RAJAS OF UNEARA AND BHOONDEE.

A dispute is said to have arisen between the rajahs of Unearа and Bhoondhee, both of whom are making active preparations to decide the difference by the sword.

GOOZRATHEE NEWSPAPER.

The *Hulkaru and Vartman* announces that "on the 5th November, a paper will issue entirely in the Goozrathee language, called '*Chabook*,' which will be published every Tuesday morning, intended solely for the correction of abuses and irregularities which have crept into the punchayets and other institutions of the natives."

PROMOTION OF A SUBADAH MAJOR.

A few weeks ago, the subadar major of the 5th regiment was nominated to an appointment in the Concan. He had been in the regiment 53 years, had served 40, as sepoy, naique, havildar, havildar major, jamedar, native adjutant, subadar, and subadar major; each of these situations he filled with honour and credit to himself, and the entire admiration of all above and below him. Thus much for him as a soldier, and now as a man. They, who think ungenerously of native soldiers, will imagine that he simply packed up his kit and went off to enter on the receipt of 150 rupees a-month; but he did no such thing. First, he took leave of his European officers; in the presence of those he had long known, his feelings denied him utterance. On his latest parade, where, in front of the regiment, he received the compliment from his commanding officer which he so well deserved, tears ran plentifully down the old man's face. On his departure the whole regiment, men, women, and children, followed him a long distance, calling blessings on his name. Well worthy of notice is his conduct on that day; for he dressed himself in full uniform, then repaired to the quarter-guard, arm in arm with another subadar, his old friend. Here they drew their swords, and after saluting the colours in *comme-il-faut* style, Ramjee made many devout salaams to those ensigns under which he had so long and faithfully served; they were to him dear and beloved objects. When this was ended, he turned to his children, as he named the crowd outside, and gave them good advice. I will not weary you and your readers with further details of a really affecting scene. There was no acting in it; the old man had not a spark of the theatrical in him, but was an honest, upright, single-hearted fellow as you shall desire to see. "Go," said he to the crowd that followed him upwards of a mile; "Go, my children; I cannot bear it any more."—*Bombay Courier, Nov.* 2.

DEARTH AND DISTRESS.

During the last week or ten days, the prices of grain, ghee, oil, &c., have been considerably raised by the dealers in the market, to the surprise of most and regret of all classes. The rise, we understand, is owing to the small importations of those articles this year, from the places whence a large portion of the consumption of this island has been usually supplied; and the receipt of unfavourable reports from Guzerat, which state that, in most parts of that province, the grain-fields have yielded no crop. The hopes that were so confidently entertained, founded on the change which took place in the monsoon towards its close, have been destroyed by a hot and parching wind, which continued to blow for more than a fortnight, and dried up the fields before they had begun to put forth ears of corn. In some places a scanty crop has been obtained; but in general, every species of cultivation, except that raised by means of artificial irrigation, and cotton has, more or less, failed. This sudden reverse has again plunged the country into distress, which, it is apprehended, will be in no small degree aggravated by the excesses of the coolies, and other lawless tribes, who are too apt to give a loose to their predatory habits during periods of scarcity and want. Applications, we understand, have been made by the local authorities to government for authority to strengthen the police force, for the preservation of tranquillity, and the protection of the peaceable portion of the community, which we doubt not will be complied with. To mitigate the evils with which the country is threatened, government have benevolently authorized the expenditure of thirty or forty thousand rupees, in employing the inhabitants to sink wells; a mode of relief which will be doubly beneficial by procuring supplies of water, at the same time that it provides the people with the means of purchasing the food for which they were dependent on their fields.—*Bomb. Durpun, Nov.* 8.

THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

On the 8th October, at Poona, the Earl of Clare presented new colours to the Bombay European regiment. His lordship, in his address, passed the following eloquent eulogium upon this distinguished old regiment:

"I believe I am quite correct in stating, that I address the oldest regiment in the service of the Hon. Company. Its origin may be dated from certain independent companies, sent out to this country by King Charles II., about the middle of the seventeenth century, to garrison the fort and island of Bombay, then ceded to us by the King of Portugal. At what period these companies were embodied into one corps, does not exactly appear; but the honours you have gained since that time, at the glorious siege of Seringapatam, on the victorious field of Kirkee, and against the Arabs in the Persian Gulph at Benni-boo-Alli, are too remarkable for me to pass by in silence. Who has not heard of Serjeant Graham of the Bombay European regiment, who first planted the British Union on the ramparts of Seringapatam? What soldier is there, whose heart does not beat high, when he reflects on the renown which that brave man shed on his corps, who met his fate in the moment of victory, and almost with his last breath—shouted, 'Hurrah! Lieutenant Graham!'—I am no soldier, but, as an Englishman, I should be really ashamed to confess, that I did not feel exultation when I call to mind his gallant conduct. To you all I say it, and I say it with perfect truth, there are at this moment many Serjeant Grahams in the Bombay European regiment.

"In alluding to the capture of Seringapatam, which the hero of that glorious day, the late lamented Sir David Baird, and the gallant force serving under him, received the well-deserved thanks of a British parliament, and of the Court of Directors, I feel confident it cannot fail, also, to be a source of gratification to the regiment, that, it there served in company with the Duke of Wellington—with that unrivalled captain, in whose praise no tongue is silent—who has wreathed about the sword of England, laurels as unfading as those which encircled her trident.

"From these subjects of exultation to the regiment at the close of the last century, I turn to your glorious achievements at the battle of Kirkee. The circumstances of that memorable day are too fresh in the recollection of every one to make it necessary for me particularly to allude to them. On that hill, stood the faithless ally, the perfidious prince, who, confident in his vain gods and in the number of his undisciplined troops, there witnessed the

downfall of his empire, and the triumph of the British army. Well and bravely did the Bombay European regiment on that day earn for itself the additional honour it has since borne, for at no former period was the devoted gallantry of the British army, and the incorruptible fidelity of our brave sepoys more conspicuous. I pass onward from the general pacification of this country in 1818, to the year 1821, when the Bombay European regiment was again employed in active service, under the orders of Sir Lionel Smith, against the Arabs in the Persian Gulph, when you entered their capital in triumph, and by your prowess added to your former honours. In whatever quarter you have been engaged, I find the gallantry and good conduct of the Bombay regiment equally remarkable. Wherever you have been present, I find you have invariably increased your reputation. Bear witness Seringapatam; bear witness the field of Kirkee: bear witness Benni-boo-Alli on your colours, and let me assure you, that I feel confident in the event of another war you will add to all these honours."

MANNERS AND CHARACTER OF HINDOO FEMALES.

Mrs. Farrar thus relates one of her visits to a principal family at Nassuck:—

"A Brahmin promised he would one day introduce me to his wife. He invited me to meet her and a number of Brahmin ladies, who assembled at his house to perform some ceremony in honour of Parvati, the wife of Siva. I did not approve of the occasion of the meeting: but idolatrous ceremonies are thus interwoven in all their intercourse. I told my Brahmin host, in presence of his friends, that, though I was come by his invitation to visit his wife, I hoped it was understood that I paid no respect to the idolatrous ceremony; because I did not believe in their gods. He said that was fully understood.

"But I was disappointed in the object of my visit: the women all kept aloof from me, as from a being of another species. I claimed the Brahmin's promise, to introduce me to his wife, and beckoned to her, but she disliked to approach me. I rose to meet her; when the Brahmin exclaimed, 'Oh, mind you do not touch her!' She drew her garment over her face; and, perceiving they were all afraid of pollution, I expressed a hope that another day we might have an opportunity of becoming better acquainted, and withdrew.

"We had again an invitation from our friend the Brahmin. Mrs. Mitchell and I went. The Brahmin assured us, that the only reason why the ladies would not converse with us was, that they were not accustomed to do so with strangers in presence of the master of the house. I therefore, as politely as I could, requested him either to withdraw, or to allow us to go with the ladies into another apartment. He kindly consented to leave us alone with them; and I was much gratified to find them then ready to converse freely. They asked me many questions; one of the first was, Why we wore no ornaments? I said it was not our custom; and that our *Shaster* taught us that a woman should be adorned with good works, rather than with gold or silver. A great deal of the conversation turned upon ornaments, a favourite subject among Mahratta ladies. They asked also, if, among us, widows were permitted to marry again. The Brahminees seem more intelligent than other women; and it is far easier to converse with them than with the other castes, as they use the same kind of expressions which we learn from the pundit and from books.

"The Hindoo females are immoderately fond of outward adorning, of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold; and this taste seems to be instilled into them from their earliest years. I asked a little girl who was reading to me about the hare, why it had long ears? She unhesitatingly replied, 'To wear plenty of ear-rings.' The pundit remarked, that, were the nether-millstone a gem, the females of his nation would hang it about their necks. But personal cleanliness seldom seems to enter into their idea of beauty: plenty of gold and silver bangles, with pearls and gems, is the height of their ambition and admiration!

"A painful circumstance has occurred in the school. We had a very interesting girl about sixteen years old: she is clever, and had learned to read before any of the others. I was in hopes she might soon be useful in the school, and thus have an opportunity of gaining a comfortable and honest maintenance. I had held out this prospect to her; but a few days ago, I found that the wretched girl had been married to an idol; that is, dedicated to the service of the temple, and devoted to prostitution. I sent for the mother and daughter, and implored them not to throw away their own souls. I offered to take the girl into our service, and to maintain her: the poor child seemed willing to comply, but the mother was inexorable. It had cost her, she said, 500 rupees to devote this victim to the gods: she is now their property, and the wages of her iniquity support the family. I said 'How can you, her mother, bear to give up your own child to shame and everlasting contempt?' She answered, 'She has been married to the gods: among us, there is no shame attached to the practice.'"—*Miss. Reg., March.*

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The *Bombay Courier* contains a sketch of the character of the late Sir John Malcolm, from which we extract some passages:—

"Educated as he had been for so many years in a camp, his manner was characterized by openness and frankness, with a perfect freedom from haughtiness or affectation. He was accessible at all times, however occupied by business, both to Europeans and natives, and uniformly received them in the most friendly and unconstrained manner, and without any unnecessary etiquette. He possessed a most excellent temper, which almost nothing could ruffle, or, if it did, it was only for a moment; a generous warm-hearted disposition; and an uncommon buoyancy of spirits: always cheerful and happy himself, and delighting to see every one happy around him. His conversation was always animated, frequently eloquent, and abounded in endless anecdotes, equally amusing and instructive, which he related with great humour and effect.

"Having been removed from school at the early age of twelve, his education was necessarily imperfect: and it is not one of the least of the merits of this distinguished officer, that, by subsequent reading and study, and by habitual application and industry, assisted by a most capacious and retentive memory, he triumphed over this early disadvantage, and, amid the numerous avocations of a most active life, found leisure for the acquisition of that varied and extensive knowledge for which he was so pre-eminent. He shewed remarkable readiness in the acquisition of languages: and although, he never claimed the title of a philologist, he possessed a considerable knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Jelingay. The three latter, especially Persian, he spoke with almost as much fluency as English. Himself an occasional wooer of the muses, he had a great fondness for poetry, especially for the standard poetry of the English Augustan age, comprising the works of Milton, Pope, Dryden, and Goldsmith; and among the poets of later times, Burns* was his favourite author. Of all the orators and statesmen of modern times, he professed the greatest admiration of the talents and principles of Burke, whose published speeches and writings he considered not only as master-pieces of the highest order of eloquence, but as the most perfect models of sound practical statesmanship.

"His distinguished gallantry and military skill were equalled, if not surpassed, by the sagacity which he displayed as a diplomatist and statesman. His political life may be said to have commenced when he was sent as an ambassador to Persia in 1799, and since that period he has negotiated treaties with almost every native power in India. In his intercourse with foreign states, he was conciliating but firm: and uniformly sought to further the true interests of the government he represented, by an open and straightforward course, without countenancing, or practising, any of those intrigues which are too often had recourse to, both by statesmen, and diplomatists. By steadily pursing this course, although he might occasionally lose a temporary advantage, this was far more than counterbalanced by the confidence he inspired.

"Amid all the bustle of an active life, so many years of which, were spent in the field, Sir John Malcolm found leisure to establish a distinguished reputation as an author. Engaged as he had been in the most important transactions, military and political, which have occurred in India during nearly half a century, and conversant, as he was, beyond most other men, with the character, habits and customs of that country, his published works convey a greater mass of information on these subjects, than is to be found in the writings of any other author; and no works upon Indian subjects have been more generally read in England, with the exception of Bishop Heber's admirable Journal. His 'History' and his 'Sketches' of Persia, also, are full of interest and information. His style is characterized by sound masculine sense, clothed in strong nervous language. Its principal fault is its occasional diffuseness: and his sentences are sometimes intricate and involved. This partly arose from the rapidity with which he generally composed. No man we have ever met with possessed, in a more remarkable degree, the talent of applying all the resources of his mind at pleasure to writing or study on any subject, and of transferring with the utmost readiness his attention from one subject to another. However great might be the press of public business, he preserved his mind perfectly calm and unruffled: no noise, no confusion, disturbed or annoyed him.

"His hours of relaxation from business were uniformly spent in active amusements, into which he entered with all the playfulness and spirit of a boy, and with all the ardour with which he engaged in more important pursuits. He was passionately fond of horses, and had always a large and well selected stud; he entered with great enthusiasm into all the sports of the field,—hunting, coursing, and shooting; he excelled in several gymnastic exercises; he was a good billiard-player, and was a great proficient in the different games of cards.

"Although bred in camps, and ma-

* "He never left home, even for a few days, without carrying with him Burns' Poems, Burke's Maxims, and the Book of Common Prayer."

tured amid the intrigues of diplomacy, Sir John was peculiarly susceptible of the enjoyments of domestic life. He was most warmly attached to his family; kind and generous to all his relations. To his servants he was ever kind and indulgent: all of them were strongly attached to him, and some had served him for a period of twenty or even thirty years. He was singularly fond of children, and would frequently romp with them, for an hour or two in the evening, with a boyish playfulness of manner that never failed to win their attachment.

"The character of Sir John Malcolm, as we have thus imperfectly sketched it, presents a rare union of high intellectual attainment with sound moral worth. The only fault with which it was chargeable, was an excess of vanity—not that species of vanity, be it remarked, whose tendency is to generate pride, but rather that modification of the passion, which proceeds from a desire of approbation, and inordinate love of fame. On this part of our subject we are satisfied to remark; 'how perfect must have been the worth, in which no greater fault could be discovered!'

"It only remains to say a few words regarding his personal appearance. He was upwards of six feet one in height; his figure was erect, and well proportioned; and he had a very commanding soldier-like carriage. His countenance was open and animated, and the features strongly marked, and expressive of benevolence, as well as of firmness and decision. But the most striking feature in his appearance was his finely-formed head. The upper part of it was wonderfully capacious, shewing a very marked development of the organs of *firmness, veneration, benevolence,* and *love of approbation,* with a somewhat defective development of the organ of *form*:—all of which indications corresponded, very strikingly, with the manifestation of his character."

CIVIL WAR IN SINDE.

By letters from the northward, it appears that Sinde is likely to become the scene of an obstinate civil war, now that the elder and principal ameer is dead. The son of this man, Noor Mahomed, has lately been raised to the vacant musnud, in opposition to three other candidates; but it is thought that he will hardly be able to maintain himself in it, as each of his opponents is arming his followers and preparing for a struggle. It is said, also, that Shooja-oo'-Moolk, the deposed king of Caubul, is determined to assert his claims to the sovereignty of Sinde, and, as he has a large force with him, that his chances of success are considered good. Should he obtain possession of the country, there can be little doubt that he would adopt a more liberal policy towards foreigners than his predecessors have done, and as far as British interests are concerned, therefore, his success is a matter of some importance.—*Bomb. Cour., Dec.* 7.

Ceylon.

NEW COUNCILS.

Government Notification.—The right hon. the Governor, having received his Majesty's commission, revoking so much of the letters patent granted on the 23d of April 1831 as relates to the council of government thereby established, and further declaring his Majesty's most gracious pleasure that there shall be two separate councils, *viz.* one to be called the legislative council, and another the executive council, to be constituted in such manner as is directed by instructions given to the governor, or according to future instructions, his Excellency is pleased to notify that the undermentioned public officers are appointed to be *ex officio* members of the legislative council, *viz.* The chief justice of the Supreme Court; the senior officer in command of his Majesty's land forces, and not being in the administration of the government; the colonial secretary; the auditor general; the colonial treasurer; the government agents for the western central provinces; the surveyor general; the collector of customs. And the executive council will consist of the several persons following, *viz.* the senior officer in command of his Majesty's land forces and not being in the administration of the government; the colonial secretary; the king's advocate; the colonial treasurer; the government agent for the central province.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting held at the King's House, on the 2d Oct., to take into consideration matters connected with a steam communication between England and India; the Governor in the Chair; a letter, addressed to the secretary of the Colombo meeting by the secretary of the Steam Committee at Bombay, in reply to the question contained in the 5th resolution of the Colombo meeting of the 11th July last, was read, stating that "with regard to the information you require as to the liability of subscribers, for shares in the steam-fund, in the event of loss, beyond the amount of the shares, the committee regret to say, that they cannot afford it as satisfactorily as they could wish; but as they have not the smallest intention of proceeding, in the experiment of opening a steam communication with Europe, to such an extent as to incur any risk of loss beyond what the means placed at their disposal will easily cover, they trust that no apprehensions on that account will be entertained."

It was then resolved.—"That, although the information afforded in the letter of the secretary of the Bombay Steam Committee does not establish an absolute immunity from risk in the case of shareholders, it presents that security which is afforded by the character of the parties who are to carry the scheme into effect, and by the publicity which will attend their proceedings;" and that "the subscribers present at this meeting are prepared to subscribe to the Bombay Steam Navigation Fund upon the terms proposed by the secretary thereof."

Here follows a list of subscribers to the Bombay Steam Navigation Fund, amounting to Rs. 2,700.

Singapore.

Trade.—The following is the official comparative statement of the trade of Singapore for the official years ending 1st May:

IMPORTS.	1831-32.	1832-33.
	Sp. Drs.	Sp. Drs.
Great Britain	1,514,664	1,847,534
Foreign Europe	81,302	82,207
South America	6,016	—
Mauritius, &c.	7,068	5,734
Calcutta	1,072,852	1,264,228
Madras	141,049	217,450
Bombay	91,575	261,638
China	2,433,959	1,963,668
Java	978,978	1,036,502
Rhio	92,216	163,926
Siam	243,980	239,191
Cochin China	126,402	134,994
Ceylon	7,341	20,138
Sumatra	186,879	168,719
East side of Peninsula	320,271	425,114
West side of do.	27,904	37,483
Celebes	173,917	250,415
Borneo	209,637	213,528
Bally	53,471	72,591
Manila	40,303	91,731
Camboja	9,055	—
Neighbouring Islands, &c.	118,135	98,382
	7,936,974	8,589,174
EXPORTS.		
Great Britain	3,037,926	2,581,794
Foreign Europe	20,976	39,371
South America	—	36,783
Mauritius, &c.	12,661	12,451
Calcutta	879,559	901,525
Madras	148,576	137,087
Bombay	172,501	249,746
China	173,412	743,818
Java	359,693	464,309
Rhio	75,039	179,395
Siam	212,180	223,782
Cochin China	223,405	54,515
Ceylon	—	8,475
Sumatra	165,285	204,352
East side of Peninsula	310,145	415,875
West side of do.	24,044	28,701
Celebes	167,716	319,700
Borneo	178,016	171,945
Bally	52,596	89,645
Manila	33,328	97,240
Camboja	7,700	—
Arabia	33,753	21,848
Neighbouring Islands and other Ports	91,031	105,271
	6,941,542	7,087,028

The imports from Penang amounted to 334,770 Sp. drs., and those from Malacca to 177,235 Sp. drs., which added to the above, make the imports 9,101,179 Sp. drs.; the exports to Penang and Malacca were 506,162 Sp. drs.; shewing a total of 7,593,190 Sp. drs. Exclusive of the trade with those two places, the increase in the imports, by square-rigged vessels alone, appears to have reached the sum of drs. 262,794; and that by native vessels to drs 389,406, making a total increase of 652,200 drs. in the imports, after deducting the decrease. In the exports by square-rigged vessels, there was a decrease of 36,876 drs., but an increase in those by native craft to the amount of 318,062 drs.

Supply of Rice to China.—The present scarcity in China of rice, and the direct encouragement held out by the Chinese government, have induced some of the native merchants at Canton to charter several vessels to have it conveyed thither. The *Elizabeth* has recently proceeded hence for China chiefly laden with rice, and the *Frances Charlotte* is about to follow with a like cargo.—*Sing. Chron., Nov.* 21.

Earthquake.—On the 24th instant at twenty-five minutes to nine o'clock, P. M. a slight shock of earthquake was distinctly felt at this settlement; it was followed by a tremulous motion of the earth, which lasted for upwards of a minute or perhaps longer. Two subsequent shocks, but not perceptible, occurred. The night was very clear, and by no means sultry. From what we can learn the shock was felt more distinctly at Campong Glam, than in the town. It is the first phenomenon of the kind that has occurred since the formation of the settlement. It is conjectured that the volcano in Sumatra, *Gunong* Berapi, is now violently at work. —*Ibid. Nov.* 7.

Penang.

SAVINGS BANK.

A meeting held on the 23d October, to take into consideration the establishment of a Savings Bank, was most respectably and numerously attended; besides most of the European gentlemen of the community, there were present some leading members of each sect, but the most numerous were of the Chinese, who seemed very forward in their approval and support of the institution from its first proposal. The governor took the chair, and having briefly explained the object of the meeting, the recorder addressed the assembly at some length, adverting to the origin of Savings Banks, the great general utility they had been found of in England, and anticipating from the inquiries he had made of the gentlemen then surrounding him the most beneficial results to the industrious poor

from a similar establishment in this island. To further this object the governor had consented, subject to the approval of the supreme government, to receive deposits at four per cent. per annum, and there was little doubt of this accommodation being continued.

Resolutions for establishing a Savings Bank at Penang were then moved by the recorder, and unanimously adopted.

Retirement of Governor Ibbetson.—Mr. Ibbetson being about to depart for England, the following resolutions passed at a meeting of inhabitants on the 13th November; they were moved by the recorder (Sir B. H. Malkin) and seconded by Mr. Balhetchet.

"That this meeting feel a sincere desire to shew some public testimony of their respect and esteem for the Hon. Robert Ibbetson, upon the occasion of his being about to return to England from the government of these settlements.

"That in the different gradations of service, in which that hon. gentleman has been employed in this and the neighbouring settlements, during a period of twenty-nine years, he has always evinced a disposition to contribute to the welfare of their inhabitants; and by the embarkation of property in the cultivation of land, has set an example of bringing forward the resources of this island that is likely to prove one of its most important and lasting benefits.

"That since the hon. gentleman's elevation to the government, this community is indebted to him for his readiness in re-opening the treasury for the reception of suitors' deposits on interest, in admitting there also on interest the capital of the Savings Bank, and other important services of a similar nature.

"That in private life, the hon. gentleman has always been forward to promote all objects of charity, sociality, and amusement; and the society of this settlement will view his departure with unfeigned regret."

Mr. Ibbetson, on the resolutions being read by a deputation, at the head of which was the sheriff, replied:

"Gentlemen, I accept with pride and satisfaction this mark of your kindness and attention; intimately acquainted with many of you for a long period of years, and known to all from constant intercourse both public and private during our sojourn together at this little island, the present public expression of your sentiments becomes doubly welcome and gratifying to my feelings.

"Accept, gentlemen, in return, my most grateful thanks for the assurances you have made me, of which, as well as of the many happy years I have passed in your society, I shall ever retain a lively remembrance."

Mr. Murchison succeeds to the government.

The "Batavia."—The Dutch barque *Batavia* returned to this port from Ceylon on Wednesday last. Her cargo is still under detention at Trincomalee (by H. M. Ship *Harrier*). The government of Ceylon had the ship under seizure several months, but at last permitted her to sail, after endeavouring in vain to obtain a guarantee from Captain Blair against any visitation of consequences for the detention.—*P. I. W. Gaz., Nov.* 16.

Malacca.

A correspondent, in the *Singapore Chronicle* of November 14th, with reference to the internal disturbances at Lingey, states that "an officer, with a strong military guard, has been appointed to command at Qualla Lingey, the northern boundary of our territory, under a pretext to enforce the neutrality of our subjects from interfering with the existing contest at Lingey, by transporting supplies to the seat of war; but the real object of the mission of this officer, judging from the line of conduct he has lately pursued, is to facilitate and protect the conveyance of all kind of supplies to Syed Sabban, which are sent by his agent, Mr. Westerhout, and to prevent, at the same time, boats proceeding up the river with supplies for the Lingey people. This gallant officer has, in more than one instance, exerted his zeal very conspicuously by sending armed parties of sepoys, in our guard or war boat (as it is called), to scour all the inlets and creeks on the other side of the Lingey river (over which government have no right whatever to control), and to prohibit, with force of arms, the landing of goods or entrance of any boats other than those consigned to Syed Sabban." He adds in a *postscript*: "Since writing the above, a man from Sempang, a village lying on the coast, came in and reported that a number of pirate prows were at anchor at Pulo Bessar, and had seized six of our Malay fishermen. The local authorities of this place had not the means at hand to repel these marauders, in consequence of the absence of our war-boat at Qualla Lingey, which is employed, as stated above, in assisting our ally Syed Sabban, and his horde of vagabonds; instead of protecting our commerce and the property and lives of our inhabitants from the rapacity of pirates, for which purpose these boats were principally built and equipped, and are maintained by government."

Siam.

VISIT OF THE U.S.S. "PEACOCK."

Having left Vungham, early in February, the *Peacock* proceeded to Siam,

where, from the accounts of Crawford's mission, in 1822, a *much* worse reception was expected them even in Cochin China. In this expectation we were agreeably disappointed. Though treated with more bluntness than in Cochin China, we certainly met with more real civility among the Siamese boors, than among the refined courtiers of Annam.

On the 18th of February, the *Peacock* anchored off the bar of the river Menam, the water being too shallow to admit of her passing over it. The land at the north end of the Gulf of Siam is very low and almost level with the water; and the ship, having to anchor above ten miles off, could not therefore be seen by those on shore. This rendered it necessary to go on shore, to report the arrival of the mission, at Pak-nam, a small and dirty town, well fortified but feebly garrisoned, which is situated on the right bank of the river Menam, about two miles from its mouth. After some correspondence with the officers at court, two barges were sent down to Pak-nam, to convey to the capital the envoy, accompanied by Captain Geisinger and nine other gentlemen. On leaving the ship a salute of thirteen guns was fired, which was returned by his Siamese majesty's barges in very laughable style.

Bankok (as foreigners continue to call the capital, though by the natives it is called Sya Yuthya) is built chiefly on the banks of the river, all communication from house to house being for the most part carried on by water. It extends about four miles on both sides of the river, and is situated above thirty miles from Pak-nam. Its inhabitants are estimated, according to native accounts, at nearly half a million: of these, the majority are Chinese; among the Siamese are numerous priests; the other classes of inhabitants are Malays, Klings, Indo-Portuguese, Peguans, Burmans, Laos, and Cochin Chinese. The most remarkable circumstance about the city is the number of *Jungadas*, or floating-houses, which occupy a considerable portion, on each side of the river. These houses are built very neatly of wood, and are fixed on thick bamboo rafts. They are lashed to stakes driven into the bed of the river; and thus their occupiers are able readily to move their habitations, by merely casting off the lashings, and floating along with the tide to any other unoccupied station.

The mission reached Bankok, on the 25th of February, and the following day the envoy and suite paid a formal visit to the chao-p'haya p'hra-klang, or minister of foreign affairs, who at present occupies also the situation of junior chief minister, and commander of the forces both by land and sea. His excellency was seated, or rather reclined, upon a settee, having about him several cushions covered with crimson velvet, and a profusion of golden vessels for containing siri, betel-nut, tobacco, water, &c.: these vessels, as no one is allowed to have them of gold, unless received from the hands of majesty, form at once very necessary articles of constant use, and distinguishing marks of rank and dignity. While the number of the minister's prostrate attendants, and courtiers, among whom were some of his own sons, served to increase this show of dignity, his dress (if dress it could be called) was calculated completely to contradict it. It consisted, as with the other Siamese, of merely a chintz cloth, reaching from the waist to a little below the knees, and fastened in front in its own folds, leaving the breast, back, and legs uncovered.

The Siamese nobles are very haughty and very boorish. Cold selfishness appears to be the most prominent trait in their character, and the principle of all their actions. Equals among men of rank can seldom meet in Siam. A single shade of inferiority is sufficient to lay one man prostrate before another, for an inferior is never suffered to stand or sit in the presence of his superior. The present p'hra-klang is one of the least civil of the Siamese; he received the members of the mission with a slight inclination of the head and a kind of grunt to each, without ever rising from his settee. When all had become seated, he asked a great number of trivial questions, some natives, of Portuguese descent, acting as interpreters. No other formal visit was paid to his excellency, except once when he gave a dinner to the members of the mission; but frequent informal visits were paid to him for the purpose of conferring on the business of the mission. It was well known that it would be useless to expect such visits to have been returned, as it is contrary to the Siamese custom for the principal ministers to call on foreign envoys. The dinner alluded to was given on occasion of the p'hra-klang's shaving the head of two or three of his children, a ceremony performed at the age of thirteen or fourteen. On this occasion, the Portuguese consul, Carlos Manoel da Silveira, was invited to meet the mission. This gentleman, from his long stay in Siam, was able to give us much valuable information as to the manners and habits of the Siamese. It is contrary to their religion to feed upon any thing that has life, or to drink wine. The minister, therefore, was merely a spectator of the meal: we dined, not *with* him, but *before* him. After dinner, Siamese tumblers came on the stage, which had been erected in front of the house, and showed many feats of agility. They were succeeded by a party of actors.

When the official business was nearly concluded, the 18th of March was fixed

for an audience of the king. The arrangements of Capt. Burney's mission in 1826 saved the envoy from all trouble in reference to the ceremonies to be observed. His golden-footed majesty now admits Europeans to visit him with their shoes on, saying that they are used for ornament, as much as turbans, rings, &c. among eastern nations. We had therefore no apprehensions of finding our shoes stolen, and being obliged to walk about barefoot, as did Mr. Crawfurd and his party in 1822. All that was necessary was to acquire the Siamese method of sitting, with the feet turned behind, and in that posture to make three salams with both hands joined.—The Siamese themselves make three prostrations, touching the ground with their foreheads.

The palace consists of a fine line of brick buildings, well white-washed, and having the roofs profusely covered with paint and gilding. The roads about the palace are good; but the display of military at the gates was miserable to a degree. The audience chamber is a large and lofty apartment; the floor is carpeted, and the walls and pillars (which latter are square) are painted to resemble papering; but so little taste have the Siamese, that while handsome painted lamps and fine pictures are left to perish in the obscurity of old temples, this abode of royalty is decked only with some common tin lanterns of Dutch manufacture; and some Chinese daubs from the 'handsome face makers' shops in Hog-lane; about one-third of the hall, at the upper end, is separated from the rest by a curtain, which is drawn aside when the king ascends his throne, and again drawn across as soon as the audience is over. There are two thrones, made apparently of wood gilt. The less ceremonial one was used on this occasion, as well as when Captain Burney had his audience. It is immediately behind the curtain, is square and open on all sides, so that the king's person can be plainly seen when seated in it. The other resembles a pulpit, closed round, and having only openings, like narrow Gothic windows, for the king to be seen through. This is used on occasions of great ceremony and formality. The king received Mr. Crawfurd seated in it.

The audience was well attended by Siamese, Peguan, Chinese, Portugeuse, and Kling officers, in full dress. This was the only occasion on which we saw the Siamese wearing any thing more than the dress already described. The king was clothed in a loose cloak of silver tissue, and the officers with similar cloaks of muslin, not, however, fastened in front. Among the Portuguese officers who were present, were the three gentlemen appointed to attend on the mission, viz. Snres. Benedito and Pascoal d'Alvergerias, two brothers, natives of Camboja; the former general, and the latter colonel of his majesty's artillery; and Sns. Joze da Piedade, port-captain, a native of Siam, and honorary captain in the Portuguese royal navy.

The king is rather good-looking; like all his family, very dark-complexioned, and so stout as to be unable to move without difficulty. He has two brothers more legitimate than himself, their mother, the queen, being of royal descent. The elder of these is a priest or tala-poy, and the younger an idler. They are called chaofa, the princes of heaven, or heavenly princes, and are very much looked up to and esteemed by the people.

A few days after the audience, a treaty was concluded, in which, it may be presumed, Siamese jealousy would not admit of any greater privileges being granted than were obtained by the English in 1826.—*Canton Reg., Oct.* 24.

China.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."*

An apartment had already been prepared for our reception. We received a formal invitation to a dinner, and were very well served. To facilitate our business, we requested the presence of the che-hëen-wan and the tso-tang-sing in a private apartment. We asked the former, "can we trade?" His reply was, "not according to the law." "How then?" "By connivance," was the answer. "I have," said the che-hëen, "deputed my friend Sing and a merchant to arrange matters under my sanction. You know we cannot labour for nothing, and you will settle a certain per-centage upon your sales?" A merchant had been introduced to us, who had to strike the bargain, and to pay down the bargain-money. A mutual agreement was drawn up and ratified by the che-hëen, who had left us. We promised to go outside Woosung as soon as the bargain-money was paid down, but in case of defalcation to bring the ship up to the city. Having received their full assurance of the fulfilment of the engagement, we departed immediately. The next morning, Sing and the merchant came on board, took the musters of piece-goods, and ascertained the prices. They then hastened to Woo-sung, to communicate with the mandarins there, and promised to make a final settlement within a day on their return.

On the 22d, we set out in our long-boat for Shang-hae, in order to arrange our affairs. We had now an European boat's crew, a very imposing sight for our friends the mandarins. The junks which daily entered were very numerous, from

* Concluded from last vol., p. 181.

forty to sixty per day, but they were nothing when compared to the hundreds which were moored in the river. An immense forest of masts covered the greater part of the city from our view. We think there were about 1,300 native craft; the southern junks having already left the place. In no province is trade carried on to so great an extent as in Keang-nan, the heart of the empire.

The large place in front of the Teën-how temple was lined with mandarins, both civil and military, in their full state robes, and surrounded by hundreds of their myrmidons, ready to receive us. There was no end to the compliments and inquiries after Hoo-hea-me. Whilst dissatisfaction was painted upon the countenance of our friends, they tried to smile, and to assure us that they felt extremely happy to see their friends again, and anticipated the enjoyment they would have in our company. Our flag was then waving in the wind, and communicated to the thousand spectators our classical taste. From the professions of friendship made by the mandarins, one would have believed that they delighted in the demonstration of the general popular joy; but they threw many an angry look upon the good-natured populace, who cared however very little about their disapprobation. Yet before we entered the temple, they were determined to wreak their vengeance. A poor fellow had rather too eagerly hastened forward to get a look at us; he was apprehended, flogged, and afterwards put, with the cangue on, in the pillory. Our bony and strong sailors made upon them a deep impression; they looked frequently with astonishment at them, and became pensive.

We waited six days, but nobody came near us. The cold was rigorous, and our poor lascars, who had not yet recovered from the Manchoo disaster, suffered again intensely. Yet their situation was nothing, when compared with that of the poor soldiers, who had to watch us in tents on shore. We really pitied their wretchedness, and applied repeatedly to their superiors to withdraw them, but to no purpose. However, the war junks, which had anchored at some little distance from us, went away when we asked them to do so.

When we again came to the city, to inquire the reason for their having broken their engagement, we learnt, to our great astonishment, that both Sing and Wang denied having had any thing to do with us. To plead entire ignorance of an agreement which they had promised so solemnly to fulfil, was more than we could bear. We upbraided them with an utter want of trust, and felt ourselves now justified in bringing up the ship. Upon our intimating this to them, they ordered the junks in front of the temple away, that we might moor the ship. Notwithstanding all their blustering remonstrance, they shewed a great deal of fear, if this event was to take place, and had appointed sentinels to observe the motions of the ship, which was only a few miles distant.

The che-hëen, confident that his stratagem would succeed, had, shortly after our first visit, issued a chop, wherein he painted the "barbarians" in the darkest colours, and assumed to himself the merit of having driven them away beyond Woosung. But now we stood before him, the ship was near the city, and the "barbarians" were, in this transaction at least, more honest than he himself. We therefore pointed out these falsehoods to him: he was really ashamed, and, in order to again make friends, he tore this placard down, and stuck up a large edict, written upon red paper, wherein he praised our conduct for having saved twelve Chinamen. This was done during the night: to make the matter still more imposing, he placed two large lanterns near it, and thus attracted the attention of a numerous crowd.

It was only on account of our having only ten effective men on board that we did not bring the ship up to the city, which might have changed the whole affair; for remonstrances were of no avail. During our stay at Shang-hae, we had perfect liberty to buy every thing we liked. In one of our excursions we met Admiral Paou, who has the command of the neighbouring rivers and channels. He got, as soon as he saw us, out of his chair, made a deep bow, congratulated us upon our safe arrival, and permitted us to buy and sell whatever we liked. We were then on our way to the city, and requested his permission to enter it. "By all means," was his reply, and, turning towards an officer, he enjoined him to go with us, and to show us every thing. In the meanwhile, he ordered the gates to be shut, made a bow, and hurried away. Scarcely could we believe our eyes when we saw the gates shut before us. Such is mandarin faith.

The inhabitants continued to be friendly, to the great annoyance of the mandarins. We had free intercourse with them. To frighten the people from having any thing to do with us, or even to greet us with a friendly look, they seized upon another poor lad, and beat him severely. After this they put him in the gate of our abode on the pillory, with the cangue, whereupon they had written, "for having had communication with the barbarians, and transgressed the laws." This we could not stand; we demanded from the che-hëen that he should set him free, and we succeeded.

Being short of provisions we indented upon them very largely. The only condition they made was, that we should receive the whole gratis. We made no objection to this, though we offered payment in money or kind. When we had passed Woo-sung, we received the whole on board: yet they kept strictly to the letter of an imperial edict, which prohibited them from giving us any rice or water. The latter we needed not to receive from them, for there was plenty in the river, and we stood not in want of the former. They provided us with a great quantity of live stock, flour, &c., neither of which was rice.

A junk had carried away one of our quarter-galleries: *the mandarins made* them pay the damage, brought off planks and nails, and charged likewise a part of the provisions upon their account. We remonstrated, and were promised that they should not pay this unjust demand; but nevertheless, these poor men were not set free before they paid every cash.

One of the military mandarins in charge of the entrance had tendered his button, the badge of rank, to Mr. L., when the *Amherst* was there, on account of his approaching degradation, for not having expelled the ship. He, as well as a brother officer, accompanied this surrender of honour with tears of affectation and genuflexions, insisting upon his receiving what was of no more value to him. The same man, a few days afterwards, took the credit upon himself of having driven us away. He was not only not degraded, but then on his tour to Peking to receive higher rank for his military merit. The rank of all those who were degraded for having suffered the *Amherst* to loiter about on the coast has been restored, and nobody has suffered on our account, except some poor wretches, upon whom the relentless mandarins fell.

On January 3d, we took our final leave from Admiral Paou, who had come down to Woo-sung. He had redoubled his politeness, but gave us another instance of his versatility. Kwang did not want to see us, and we were not over anxious to visit him a second time. The military had been drawn out along the shore; and to give us an instance of their military skill, they were ordered to fire. This went off in so paltry a manner, that the officers became ashamed, and the soldiers laughed at their own expense. Some hundred well-dressed men were drawn out at the forts, and many a shot was fired from the guns. A broadside fired by our ship, when we entered, made such a report, that they almost despaired of even entering into competition with us. To get us at all events to the south, we were repeatedly told that two of our countrymen, who had been there a few months ago, were staying at Ning-po, and that we ought to take them on board, and go thither on purpose.

All the mandarins agreed upon one point. "You have," they said, "perfect liberty to trade outside, and we neither can nor will prevent you from doing so." To obstruct us in our future visits, they drew, after our departure, a chain across the river; but this we know only from hearsay. To the emperor they reported that we had been there to buy planks and nails!

During our stay we were treated far more respectfully than when in the *Amherst*. The che-hëen has received a very severe reprimand for his boisterous behaviour.

It is to be hoped that this important emporium, Shang-hae, will not be overlooked; and that it will be, ere long, open to British enterprise.

We had left Shang-hae with the firm determination of avoiding all intercourse with the mandarins. It was a fine day when we lay at anchor near the entrance. From thence we might view a part of the entrance of the majestic Yang-tsze-keang. The country to the north of the Woosung is thickly inhabited; but neither the villages nor cities near the coast have any thing remarkable, or beyond the common appearance of Chinese places.

The cloudy and dreary weather very soon returned. By not keeping in midchannel, we got into three fathoms water; but when we perceived our error, it was too late either to recede or to go on, for the water fell to fourteen feet.

On the next day we were favoured by a good breeze, and got very soon clear of all dangers. The tide runs westward to the northern Chu-san group, very rapidly, and the rise and fall is more than twenty feet. The water shoals on a sudden: one may have at the first cast twenty fathoms, at the second six fathoms, and at the third two fathoms. The soundings on the coast of Keangnan are, on the contrary, very regular, and the water shoals so gradually, that dangers may easily be avoided, even when it blows very hard. The islands here are generally uninhabited, and not very large. Fishermen fix their dwellings upon them during the summer months. There is a good anchorage in the north-west monsoon (for here it is not north-east) near the island of Ta-tseih, which has a conspicuous peak, and is within two the northernmost. Ma-tseih, a little further to the south, and larger than the preceding, has a tolerable harbour, well-sheltered, and an anchorage in three fathoms, mud bottom. It ought to be remarked, that the monsoon is in this latitude *by no means* steady, and that during the greater part of the year north-

westerly breezes are prevalent. The sea never runs so high as in the Formosa channel, nor do the gales prove so destructive as on the east coast of Canton.

From the frontiers of Che keang province, the coast rises gradually, and the plains are interspersed with a few hills. The country itself has a most picturesque appearance, and nature is greatly beautified by the ingenious hand of the natives.

On the 7th of January, we espied an extensive wall running along the coast; it proved to be the Kin-shan, a large fortress built by the Ming dynasty against the inroads of the Japanese. These stupendous works of the ancient Chinese strike every stranger. They are on the coast so numerous, that one begins to imagine that the whole of China is surrounded by a wall. From a distance these works appear to be splendid, and bidding defiance to the destructive power of time; but when viewed nearer, they bespeak ancient grandeur and utter decay. We never saw any fortress or fort kept under repair. The greater part of them are entirely without garrison or cannon, and left to crumble down. Invited by the delightful appearance of the country, we tried to get on shore, but could not even reach it with the jolly boat, for it was low water, and the ebb had left the low swampy land for about half a mile dry.

On the 8th we steered for Cha-poo (Cha-po), the emporium of the Japan trade. None of us had ever been there, nor were we in the least acquainted with the situation of the harbour. After having rounded the first bold head-land, a large trading place gradually opened, and we perceived a great number of junks at an anchor. We could no longer be ignorant of the place of our destination. Opposite to us a large junk was at anchor, we thought her about 10,000 peculs burden. She was one of the Japanese junks which, within three years, go generally five times backward and forward. As there is a great scarcity of copper in China, this commodity constitutes the staple article for exportation from Japan. China furnishes an abundance of manufactures and raw produce in exchange. The trade, being an imperial monopoly, which employs about three junks of the largest description, is very lucrative, so that all those engaged in it, even to the meanest boy, pay a certain sum for being permitted to proceed in those junks. As we knew that they imported a great many British manufactures into Japan, we intended to go on board, in order to make the necessary inquiries, but the people would not allow us to communicate with them. This is the first and last instance of unfriendliness which we experienced.

Having anchored at a considerable distance from the harbour, we considered ourselves free from all intrusion of the mandarins; but were very much mistaken; they followed us like our shadow. A boat, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel of the navy, was sent alongside, and an inferior mandarin, who had seen some of the party at Ning-po a few months before, accompanied him to usher his superior into our presence. Upon their request of sending in a report, and giving them a list of provisions which we wanted, we replied, that according to the laws of the middle kingdom, the report was deliverable to the hoppo as soon as the ship had entered the port or was in her way thither: since we, however, did not intend to do so, we saw no reason for complying with his demand. We thanked him at the same time for the kind offer of provisions, but we did not stand in want of them. To save all trouble of further communications, we informed the bearer of this despatch, that we had nothing to communicate. Sin, the colonel, came finally on board. He was a coarse, stupid man, and rather terrified at the warlike appearance of the *Sylph*. After having stammered out some excuses for his intrusion, he retired hastily.

To prevent all further trouble, we resolved not to go ashore, and strictly to abstain from all intercourse with the authorities;—a hint given to us by the Shang-hae mandarins.

Cha-po, however, looked too invitingly. The city itself is built at the bottom of a bay. The anchorage is shallow, and the junks lie high and dry at low water. There are many fine shops in the suburb; but the streets are narrow and crowded. The principal part of the city is surrounded by a massive wall, which is now tumbling down, and has considerable breaks. Some of the canals run through the city, others intersect the country in different directions, so as to afford a sufficient quantity of water for the cultivation of rice. Some of them are navigable for boats of considerable burthen, and are crowded with vessels engaged in the inland navigation. There is much mercantile bustle. Several respectable houses, which trade to a large amount, are here established. When the place is viewed from the slope of the hill, on the sea-side of which a fort (according to the Portuguese model) is built, it has a superb appearance. The country around is greatly embellished by the inhabitants, and is in the highest state of cultivation. The whole region around is in fact but one village; even the space allotted for the high road is so narrow as not to admit a common cart; and wherever a barren spot precludes cultivation, it is used as a cemetery. The people seem here to live in affluence. We saw them no where in

China so well contented and provided as in the surrounding villages.

This is the famous silk country, which attracted European merchants at the earliest period of their intercourse with China. Being so commodiously situated for the Japanese trade, and furnishing the principal articles which are in demand at Japan, the Portuguese duly valued this emporium, and established a factory. But all traces of their having been here are now lost; if we except a Budhu temple built on the peak of a hill, with a fort beneath it, which looks like a monastery.

Seeing that, notwithstanding our precautions to prevent coming in contact with the mandarins, they were ineffectual, we went up to Cha-po. Here awaited us a greater military display than we had hitherto seen. A Tartar general, who had been called hither from the neighbouring capital, Hong-choo, ordered the soldiers to pitch their tents along the landing-place, and to range themselves with burning matches on the pier, to drive us back. These heroes appeared to have exchanged only recently the plough for the matchlock, and behaved rather awkwardly at this critical juncture. As soon as our sailors had landed, the army retreated with such haste, that the tents were overrun by the dense populace, who had come down to the shore to gape at us. The general, highly offended at the disobedience of his order, despatched several officers to stop us in our course; yet the more they tried to impede our progress, with the greater haste we pressed forward, whilst joyfully arrested by the friendly natives, who had to propose a thousand questions without waiting for an answer. Within a few days the mandarins became convinced that the best plan to conciliate us was to give us full liberty for walking about and going into the country. They tired themselves out with petty annoyances, and granted us a liberty which we took ourselves—that of having free intercourse with the natives, who always eagerly thronged about us.

On the same day of our first landing, the general invited us to an audience. We only regretted that we had nothing to communicate, and would have declined this honour if we had not considered it a matter of common politeness. Expecting to see a magnate of the first rank, related to the imperial family, we entered the building where he resided with solemn steps. How great was, however, our astonishment when we were ushered into a dark filthy room, with neither table nor chair, except the one upon which the great personage was seated. The writer himself was one of the first who entered. The general himself was an old decrepit man, dressed in coarse woollens, which, from their long wear, had lost both colour and hair. Had he not worn a red coral button, we should have taken him for a menial servant of the adjacent temple. As soon as he saw us, he ordered a Tartar soldier to perform genuflexions and prostrations, with the intention of constituting him the master of rites and ceremonies, like the Peking tribute-bearers in the court ceremonial. However, our ideas were too barbarian to prostrate ourselves upon a dirty ground or to squat down at the feet of this great man. We therefore turned very dryly our faces towards him, and said: "we came here to oblige you, under the supposition that a high officer of the celestial empire understood the common laws of hospitality. As there is even not a chair to sit upon, we cannot expect to meet with the same civility which our nation is wont to exercise towards foreigners, and therefore we retire." The old man was thunderstruck; instead of seeing us stretched down upon the floor in supplicating attitudes, he perceived that we retraced our steps. An aide-de-camp was immediately sent after us, to make a hundred apologies, and to promise us chairs if we only would come back. We told all the officers, who insisted upon our return, that we never retracted our word, and hastened towards the boat. Here we were met by the hoppo, a young Chinese of the most polished manners and of very high rank. He addressed us in the most winning language; talked about the rude Tartars and old warriors, from whom we could not expect any degree of civility; and pledged himself that he would make up the breach: and he kept his word. From henceforth the authorities became kind and even obliging; the Tartar general was recalled by the lieutenant-governor, and things went on in a fair train, through the co-operation of the hoppo.

To ascertain our object in coming to this port, the lieutenant-governor of Che-keang sent his aide-de-camp, a Manchow mandarin belonging to the imperial household, to investigate our affairs. Few Chinese courtiers can equal this man. He joined to the most elegant manners a volubility of tongue, which would make ten compliments before one could be returned. Far above his countrymen in the power of observation, he examined minutely every object which struck his fancy, and expatiated upon its qualities like an attorney upon the law. "The superior building of your vessels, their excellent armament, their rigging," he said, "bespeak great penetration of mind. I was sent here originally to congratulate you on your safe arrival at this port, in the name of the foo-yuen, who is also a Manchow, and now I am quite overpowered by the sight of so many objects of the highest genius." Then taking

a fowling-piece (with a percussion lock) in his hand, he exclaimed, "what a destructive weapon! If you were our enemies, what a dreadful havoc could you make amongst us, and we could not retort it; but now we may call ourselves happy, for you are our friends. Persuaded that you are come for the sole object of trade, I shall state this to my master, and report your affairs as a nation to the emperor. Believe me, we are ignorant of what you really are, and I can scarcely believe my own eyes. These things ought to be properly explained to the higher authorities, and I pledge myself for this. I saw your last embassy, which was sent back without having gained any point; I am acquainted with the causes, having been myself engaged in the business." As there was no end of praises, we were rather slow in believing what this man told us; but we were sure that he had been educated in diplomatic device, and was well versed in the art of flattery: nevertheless, we are persuaded that he sent a true account of what he saw to Peking.

The measures adopted by the local mandarins here were such as to bring us under great obligations, and we did not belie the trust they reposed in us. We have to be thankful for the good treatment we received from all the officers of government. Even when the foo-yuen himself had arrived at Chapo, we were not bothered by useless restrictions. Nowhere did we find the people so much interested in our behalf. They would sit for hours during those cold days, and gaze at our ship. When we went on shore, all houses were open for our reception; we received pressing invitations, and were treated with the greatest civility. The inquiries made by the natives bespoke a higher intelligence than that of their neighbours, the Keang-nan people; the little boys even, who followed us every where, shewed themselves superior to their age. Often we enjoyed ourselves by looking down from the hills which line the shore, upon the extensive plains and hundreds of villages which cover the surface. What a nation would the Chinese be if they only wished to improve.

A little to the north of Chapo is a romantic island, with a large temple upon it. We visited this extensive building, with its dark recesses, the haunts of hideous idols and gigantic Budhus. None but priests live among them. Several young boys were under their tuition, and read the Budhuistical books in Pale-Chinese, which are even to the priests unintelligible. Our sailors could not withhold the horror they felt when they viewed so large a building erected in honour of a few clay and gilded images. Surely this is an eternal disgrace to China.

On the 17th of February we anchored at King-tang, an island, the second in extent of the Chusan group. A squadron of mandarin junks was here waiting for us. The weather proved stormy and gloomy. This beautiful island, which had been so much admired by the inmates of the *Amherst*, was now in deep mourning. The nation seemed to suffer very severely from the cold: hills and plains seemed covered with snow.

Declining all intercourse with the mandarins, we were nevertheless followed by the whole squadron, when we endeavoured to get out of their way. This was truly very annoying. The admiral, Chin, a very sensible man, came on board; we received him with military honours, and succeeded in conciliating his good-will. The terror transfused through the whole fleet was so great, that the mandarins sent their fellow-officers, in the disguise of merchants, to treat with us. They stooped to every act of meanness. People less acquainted with their true character might have mistaken their evasiveness for a desire to oblige us, and might have relied upon their promises: but at this time we were not to be their dupes, and kept to the letter of the proposals offered to us. They would have retracted their words, but we had them in writing.

The numerous Chusan group is very little known to European navigators; it exhibits the greatest variety of islands imaginable. They are thickly inhabited, with the exception of a few small islands, where the cultivators only reside occasionally. In point of importance as emporiums they rank very high, and might become the staple for our trade to central China and Japan, if we ever thought it worth our endeavour to insist upon the opening of ports thereabout. There are many excellent harbours sheltered against all winds. Though our ships traded thither for almost a century, these islands have never been surveyed. On account of the rapid tides which run here, and the sudden overfalls, it would be very necessary to take first a good survey of the principal islands previous to establishing a permanent trade to these regions. Raw silk, rhubarb, and green teas are produced on the opposite main. The islands themselves are inhabited by a very enterprising set of fishermen and small merchants, who own more than 300 boats and junks.

The great Chusan, called by the natives Ting-hae-heen, is very hilly, the capital not very large, but the harbour excellent. The ruins of the British factory are still visible, their name is still well remembered; but their trade, which under present circumstances might be more flourishing than at Macao, has, as is well known, long ago ceased. Instead of ex-

tending our relations with China in the same degree as our demand for Chinese produce increased and our manufactures became cheaper; instead of fetching the articles we exported from the spots where they grow, we have receded, and even gone so far as to applaud our being restricted to the sole port of Canton. Japan excepted, there is perhaps no similar instance in our history of commerce. The natives themselves were rather astonished that such a commercial nation should give up so many channels for the importation of their manufactures which formerly were open to them; yet we could give them no satisfactory answers.

We visited the greater part of the Chusan group, and staid for some time at Pootoo, an island entirely inhabited by priests. It is worthy of remark, that no placards were stuck up against us; and at Chapo, when they had published a short warning to the people not to have any thing to do with the barbarians, the magistrates themselves tore it down from the walls, when we insisted upon it. The mandarins, at some place on the main, went so far as to offer a pipe to our lascars. If we had knocked head before them, they would have treated us with the utmost contempt. Such are these proud rulers invariably.

The weather during our long stay was rather severe. As late as March we had still snow. The poorer classes of the natives seemed to suffer most severely from want. Their principal food consisted of sweet potatoes cut into small bits, and after having been dried, pounded into a sort of pulse. But the Chinamen are not such a discontented race as our European paupers. If they can only fill their bellies, be the food how coarse soever, they are satisfied. Our stomachs often loathed when we saw the ingredients of their food, of which, notwithstanding, water constituted a half of the quantity to make up the full weight.

At the conclusion of this relation it is worth while to mention a beautiful harbour, or rather a large bason to the south of Ningpo, called Shihpo or Sikpo. It is easy of access, and so large that a whole fleet can ride in it. The people hereabout are all traders by nature. Their capital, though not very large, is well employed, and they understand thoroughly how to turn the scale to their own advantage.

The writer is fully persuaded, that no country in Asia has so many good harbours as China; and as for the commercial spirit of the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, it is so great as to render nugatory all the coercive measures of government to prevent the people from having intercourse with foreigners. This the local mandarins perfectly know, and the emperor will become gradually convinced of the great benefit to his subjects arising from a foreign, legal trade all along the coast.

THE ISLAND OF HO-NAM.

The "walk to Ho-nam," in fine weather, is a change which we enjoy exceedingly after being imprisoned for some time in hot factories, surrounded by all manner of nuisances.

We will suppose, therefore, a bright, clear afternoon in December, cool enough to make brisk exercise agreeable. We march down to the river side, and selecting one of the many ferry boats which lie there constantly waiting for passengers. We are launched out upon the strong and rapid current of the river by two women and a boy, who row us across with ease and safety, threading the labyrinth of boats which swarm along the banks, and finally land us at a flight of stone steps, at the extremity of a narrow Chinese street which runs down to the water's edge. Here our ferry-women wait our return, while we make the best of our way, through the close dirty suburb, to the fields beyond it, pass the high wall of the great temple, and, emerging from a tall gateway at the end of a most abominably dirty avenue, filled with pigs, ducks, children, and old women, find ourselves upon the rising ground of the Chinese burial-ground, over which a narrow pathway leads us to the open country. The graves, which are contained in this cemetery, are those of the poorer classes,—mere tumuli of earth, with rude stone tablets placed in front; —in the distance, on the hill-sides, may be seen some of the granite and brick tombs of the rich. To this place the sick beggars of the district frequently drag themselves, to beg from the passengers, and often to die among the graves. The last time we crossed the burial ground, we saw the remains of one unfortunate, covered by a sort of mat-thatch, above ground; and a little further on, a poor wretch, in the last stage of disease, lying under the hedge entirely neglected by his countrymen. Such sights are not, however, confined to the remote parts of the suburb, but are too often found close to our houses.

The face of the country is irregular, divided in the low grounds into rice-fields separated by embankments or dykes, upon the tops of which is sometimes found a facing of granite slabs, placed transversely, and, where the space admits, a row of trees—usually a species of cypress—is planted. The higher ground is terraced and highly cultivated, except where the elevation renders it desirable as a locality for tombs. At intervals, clumps of trees and long hedges of bamboo mark the site of a village, the grey walls of which are seen through the foliage; above them are always reared the tall red poles on which flags are hoisted on days of ceremony. Farm-houses are not seen; small cottages occasionally; but the inhabitants of the country herd together in villages and avoid as much as possible living in isolated dwellings.

We enter one of the villages, under a salute of mud and pebbles from an invisible army of mischievous boys, who, ensconced behind corner walls, and other bidding places, welcome us in this unwelcome manner; a legion of cowardly dogs, barking and yelling, gradually retreat before us, and, as we pass, the children, screaming lustily, fly from us as if we were ogres coming to devour them; at each of the hanging screens of the house entrances, a crowd of faces of women and children are seen, peering at us with the utmost curiosity mingled with dislike and fear; as we approach, the screens fall, and the alarmed damsels are heard with their little feet pattering over the stone floors in full retreat. Then we come in all probability to the public square of the village, before a gay a temple, where the idle boys pause in their game of chuckfarthing—which is nearly, if not quite, the same as ours—to stare at the strangers, and bestow on them a few choice, abusive epithets; the men look up from their cards and dominoes to scowl or sneer at us; while all the old women—the village sempstresses—within a hundred yards, scramble off, leaving their rags and umbrellas, as if every one of them was an angel and each of us a very Don Juan of libertinism. At length, after carefully picking our way among pigs, broken pottery, and all manner of defunct moveables, which are scattered near the house-doors in the narrow streets, we emerge once more into the pure air of the fields, bearing with the utmost patience the parting salute of the little raggamuffins, who, "hanging on our rear," have pelted us clean out of their dominions.

Many are the perils of a "Ho-nam walk." We leave the village, and skirting the bamboo hedge for some distance, to our horror, see within ten paces a herd of buffaloes, with their heads stretched out, snuffing the air and preparing for a charge, while their keepers—little helpless boys—shout at us to return, and tug away at the ropes, which, fastened to iron rings through their noses, serve to hold the frightful brutes in some kind of subjection. We turn incontinently, and, scampering off as fast as possible, make a most muddy circuit to avoid the village, and after some little straying through unaccustomed bye-paths, find ourselves once more within sight of the entrance to the suburb, where all the trials of pigs, mud, children, beggars, and old women are to be again encountered. At last, we gain the boat, and having taken breath, inquire with no little anxiety of the "Griffin" we have been piloting, and who is extremely busy in brushing the mud from his best, and perhaps only coat, how he has been pleased. A wet blanket is warm and comfortable in comparison with the tone of his reply.—Beaufoy's patent vinegar, honey to the expression of his countenance!—*Chinese Courier, Aug.* 17.

CHINESE EMIGRANTS.

We have seen a statement of a native, in writing, concerning this class of Chinese. The purport of the paper is the following.

This season, a number of emigrants were returning from the Straits in an European ship. They saw the great Ladrone island, and their bosoms beat high with hope that, ere long, they would tread their native shores meet their kindred—fathers, mothers, wives, children, sisters, and brothers; but a storm came on, and drove them out to sea; the masts were broken, and the spars killed a number of the high aspirants.

Those who lived to come on shore tell a sad tale of the state of Chinese society in the Achipelago. Secret societies have risen up in all the settlements. But they are all emanations of the *Triad Society*. They have secret signs and dark phrases—a circumstance that identifies them all with that odious fraternity. Of late, there has arisen a very large stock of this society, consisting of a great many men, extremely powerful and violent. They have assumed the names of the *hae shan wuy*, 'the sea and the land society;' and the *e-ching hwuy*, 'the righteous rising society.' These two associations are scattered over all the settlements; and they all obey the orders and restrictions of the heads of their respective societies, whom they call "the great brother." This stock is divided into four, eight, or twelve great stems, as the case may be, and from these stems there issue scores of branches. Every stem and every branch has its headman, who is designated senior brother.

Emigrants from the hills of Tang (China), are called *Sin kih* 'new-comers' As soon as they arrive at any settlement, the brotherhood send persons to invite them to join the confederacy. If they decline, they are forthwith persecuted. However, the two above-named societies often wrangle, and if you belong to the one and not to the other, you are equally persecuted.

Chinese coming from Bengal with a few hundred dollars, or a few thousands, which they may have saved, are inveigled by these banditti to go to the hills and en-

joy themselves in pleasure. When the strangers are brought to a solitary place, they are probably destroyed, and their property plundered. One half goes to the society and the other goes to the captors. Thus it has often occurred, and the local magistrates have got some slight tidings of it, and have sent to seize the offenders. But the customs of the settlements are defective. They require witnesses before they dare convict of guilt. They dare not urge the question by torture; so that having one or two witnesses on one side, and a great multitude of sureties for the accused on the other side, they will never convict. But the new-comer is a solitary individual; and if his native townsmen feel for him and desire to redress his grievances, one person alone goes to the magistrate to lodge a complaint, and hundreds or thousands of the brotherhood will come afterward to be surety for the accused. Often have the local magistrates been thus deceived and hoodwinked. And afterwards, those Chinese who had indicated feeling in behalf of the stranger, have been forced to leave the settlement speedily to avoid the secret malice of the brotherhood.—*Chinese Repos., Sept.* 1.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE PRESS OF INDIA.

The *Canton Register* of the 24th September, in an article headed "Abuse of the Press," takes the *Calcutta Courier* and the *Singapore Chronicle* severely to task for their publication of "letters and communications" from anonymous wiseacres, directed against individuals in Canton, and asking whether the editors of these papers "cannot fill their columns in some more honourable way, than by making them the *cloaca maxima* of China, for all the bile and falsehood of the Canton community to vent themselves through." The article in the *Calcutta Courier*, particularly referred to, the writer says, "is headed 'INCENDIARISM,'* and professes to give a statement of an affair which occurred in Canton; and of which, be it observed, the editor has, by his own admission, seen the details, as given in a letter from the gentleman concerned. The affectation of sympathy for British subjects in China, which the wretched slanderer takes credit for, ought not to have blinded the editor; the motive of the letter is apparent—it is a malignant, a diabolical attempt to revenge some private feud or outstanding grudge; and we feel almost as much disgusted at the culpable facility of our contemporary of the *Calcutta Courier*, as at the villainy of some one who must be living in the same place—perhaps in the same society as ourselves. After what we have said, we need not add that the whole of the version of the correspondent of the *Calcutta Courier* is false; it is, in fact, but one tissue of intentional falsehood; and to this we pledge ourselves. Where, we would ask, is the real 'Incendiarism?'—Contrast the situation and feelings of the high-spirited gentleman, smarting under insults and assaults for which he could obtain no redress, with with those of his libeller, making use of a venal or at best a very facile press to inflict an irreparable wrong by slander which he knew no paper on the spot would publish."

We understand this to be a sort of defence or palliation of the act committed by Mr. Innes, and which that gentleman avowed and justified; and we suppose that the publication of the documents (which the correspondent from Canton stated would not be heard of from the Canton press) is the substantial ground of offence. If so, we expect that few impartial persons will sympathise in the indignation which the *Canton Register* evinces on this subject.

The *Singapore Chronicle*, in justifying itself from the charge of publishing letters from "persons in Canton, who have *dared* to supply the press in India with statements of certain proceedings, the exposure of which is far from being agreeable to the actor," remarks that "incendiarism is a most ominous subject to write on; but when certain late occurrences in China are brought to recollection, we are not surprised to find that some one needs to write very *warmly* on it. Strong or violent actions require strong language indeed to defend them before dispassionate men, who judge by common sense, not according to the bias of any particular party. Allowances must certainly be made for 'the situation and feelings' of any 'high-spirited gentleman smarting under insults and assaults,' for which he can obtain no redress—as instantaneously as he may demand—but the generality of persons would expect that the same high and honourable feeling should lead the individual to act as becomes him, and not to indulge in such an obliquity of action as has been manifested by the party in question."

* See our last vol., As. Intell., p. 30.

THE PRESS.

It is stated, in the *Singapore Chronicle*, that the *Chinese Courier* has ceased to exist.

HINTS FOR THOSE ABOUT TO ENGAGE IN THE CHINA TRADE.

Outward Voyage.—The preferable season for proceeding up the China Sea is from the end of April to the end of September; after which the passage is liable to considerable uncertainty, unless in a fast-sailing vessel. For vessels seeking tea, there is no object in arriving before September, black teas not being usually procurable till October, and green not till the latter end of November. As any outrage with the Chinese, on the part of the sailors, will be apt to interrupt the ship's trade, and involve liability to heavy mulcts, it will be advisable to select orderly crews, with commanders and officers who can be relied on for maintaining discipline.

Whampoa Port Charges.—Measurement duty varies according to size, from about 650 dollars on a vessel of about 300 tons, to about 3,000 dollars on one of 1,200; but tonnage affords no certain criterion of the amount. The following charges are the same for vessels of all sizes, *viz.*—

Cumshaw	D. 2,223
Pilotage, Linguist's and Comprador's Fees	350
	D. 2,573

Vessels importing rice, without other cargo, are exempt from the two first items, measurement and cumsha; but are liable, in lieu of them, to various irregular fees, which may be estimated at about 1,000 dols. These are usually paid by the purchaser of the rice, who regulates accordingly the price given for it, seldom in ordinary seasons falling below 2 dols for a large, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ dols. per picul of $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. English for a small cargo, but under the present scarcity, amounting to $2\frac{3}{4}$ dols. and 3 dols. per picul.

Rice being almost always procurable in Java, at safe prices, vessels not having a full cargo, and not pressed for time, may find it advisable to touch at Batavia for the purpose of filling up with the article; and on arriving in China, it will be a point of determination, whether to tranship her other goods, outside of the port, and enter with rice, free of cumsha and measurement, or adopt a different course, as circumstance shall render expedient.

Great facilities exist for unloading and receiving goods, free of all port charges, at the mouth of the Canton river, by means of vessels bound to and from Whampoa, having room to spare, at moderate freight; and also by landing or shipping at Macao, though with occasional interruptions from the Chinese authorities, who admit only Spanish and Portuguese vessels to enter its harbour; those of other nations trading only by connivance, and anchoring beyond its jurisdiction.

Duties.—Goods so landed, pay a Portuguese duty of six per cent. (which is expected to be reduced to one or two) on a fixed valuation; but no Chinese duty, until removed from Macao to the interior, when they are liable to nearly the same rates as levied at Whampoa.

On exports from Macao no duty is charged; all goods on arriving there from the interior, being liable to a duty, not varying much from that levied on exports at Whampoa.

The Chinese import duty on many articles, being disproportionately heavy, and a second payment of the same being levied on the re-exportation of goods which may prove unsuited to the market, it will obviously be expedient, in the case of a great many articles, either to land them at Macao, or retain them afloat outside of the port, which latter course can be easily adopted by an extension, (which will no doubt take place) of the shipping already engaged there in the opium trade.

Freight.—Vessels touching at the Presidencies of Bombay or Calcutta, will probably have no difficulty in obtaining cotton freights to China. The rate of freight has fluctuated, from about 7 to 15 rupees per bale, average perhaps about 10 rupees; but the influx of European shipping must be expected materially to reduce this. Freights from Singapore to China have been procurable, on a limited scale, at about three-fourths of a dollar per picul.

Remittances from England to China can probably be best effected in the East-India Company's bills on Bengal, at sixty days' sight; procurable lately at 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}$d. per rupee, and negotiable here at 208 rupees for 100 dollars, making the cost of the dollar 3s. $8\frac{3}{4}$d.; or in similar bills on Bombay, procurable lately at 1s. $8\frac{1}{4}$d., and negotiated here at 216 rupees for 100 dollars, making the cost of the dollar 3s. $7\frac{3}{4}$d. Such bills (which should be in small sets to suit the convenience of purchasers) are negotiable here to a large amount, at rates not likely to be less favourable than the present. The Court of Directors have this season granted bills on China at 3s. 10d. per dollar, but are not likely to continue doing so.

Bills on England at six months' sight, under credits from first-rate houses, are in general readily negotiable here, and ruled for some years at 4s. to 4s. 2d. per dollar; but owing to the Americans having brought an excessive supply of such paper last season, amounting to more than a million sterling, the exchange rose to 4s. 5d., and is now at 4s. 6d. per dollar; nor is it likely, we think, for some time at least, to revert to the rates formerly prevailing. With the means of remittance to China, always available, in bills on India (drawn by the East-India Company for surplus revenue, and by individuals for the balance of trade due from India to Great Britain), together with the gradual extension of the sale of British manufactures in China, it may be hoped that the unprofitable medium of a treasure remittance will be seldom or never required. On this head it is worthy of remark, that silver or gold bullion never fetches its full value in China, nor any coin, except Spanish dollars; those, prior to Ferdinand VII. being

preferred in certain distant parts of the empire, sometimes bear a premium at Canton, varying from one to five per cent.

Trade. — Nankin raw silk generally comes to market in August. Successive supplies are received from the interior, during the winter, but not equal in quality to the first arrivals. By an old regulation not more than one hundred piculs of silk are allowed to be exported in any one vessel. When more is required, it must be shipped, by connivance, at Macao, or put on board another vessel at Whampoa, for transhipment outside of the Bocca Tigris.

This place has been always remarkable for striking fluctuations in trade, even in settled times; which tendency must be expected to have a still wider scope under the vast change about to take place, by the cessastion of the East-India Company's commercial dealings. It is impossible to foresee, therefore, how soon some of the foregoing observations may, under new circumstances, become inapplicable; and prudence recommends the adoption of mixed arrangements, suited to a variety of circumstances, in place of relying exclusively on any one course of proceeding.

JARDIN, MATHERSON, AND CO.

Canton, Oct. 21, 1833.

THE INUNDATONS AND STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The *Canton Register* of October 24th has the following statements and remarks upon the floods which have done so much damage in the provinces of Kwang-tung, Quang-si, and Keang-si:—

As soon as the waters had, in some degree, receded, proclamations, directed to all parts of the province, ordering diligent and strict inquiry to be made into the state of the country generally, calling on all local officers to make returns of the damage done to the villages, the plantations of rice, and the embankments, which, in very many places, are totally carried away. The rich were, in strong terms, called upon to come forward and subscribe for their suffering fellow-creatures; and promises of representation to the emperor for honorary distinctions or advance of official rank to subscribers, were made; while the lower classes were informed, that any attempt to take by force what it was the intention of the government to collect for them, should meet with immediate punishment. Rich people were made aware that literary distinctions were also to be purchased at reduced rates; and, in short, every means practicable was resorted to, to make the subscription as large as possible. The various trades were called upon for specified sums according to the supposed wealth of each; the Hong merchants, as a body, supplying about 80,000 dollars: of this How-qua, the senior, gave 30,000; Mow-qua and King-qua about 5,000 taels each; Hing-tai, Sao-qua and Ming-qua 8,000 each, and the junior and minor hongs 1,000. The silk and cotton merchants, as well as the salt merchants, were rated at about 40,000; and, altogether, a sum of near 1,600,000 dollars is, it is supposed, collected: part of this large sum is put aside for the repairs of embankments in different parts of the province, and part to afford food for the multitude who have been deprived of every thing they possessed. The dread of a rising in the province, which is generally the consequence of a want of food, has made the officers of government singularly well disposed, as all are afraid of the consequences of any misappropriation of the funds. We have not heard of any answer from the emperor to the request of the local authorities to open the granaries for public use; though, as the province generally was, at the coming in of the early crop, rather close run for grain, and the payment of the land tax (in kind) was remitted till the large crop should be gathered in, they cannot contain sufficient to satisfy the wants of the populace for more than a very moderate time. The accounts from the province of Quang-si, which is, in most years, the great granary of even this province, show that the rains were as heavy there as here; and from the peculiar nature of the cultivation (most being hill-country), they seem to have proved yet more destructive. The floods were also severely felt in the province of Keang-si, in which we have heard of misery surpassing credit. Children were sold or exposed to perish; and, in some cases, we are told, even eaten. These stories, with many others of *signs and wonders*,—as the occasional opening of the earth, in places whence issued monsters and dragons, are to be received with large allowances; but they tend to show the temper of the people, and the effect produced on their minds. Many curious inferences are drawn from these events, and among others is that of the approach of some politieal convulsion. This is one of those strange feelings which often go near to realize themselves. It is strange that, from the year in which the present emperor ascended the throne, the empire has been afflicted with a series of misfortunes, famines, inundations, droughts, rebellions, &c., and the Chinese insist on making the supreme head answerable for all unfortunute events, as they give him, in return, credit for all felicitous ones. He seems himself impressed with this belief, as he is often described in the *Peking Gazettes*, as appealing to the Supreme Being for mercy on his people, and not punishment for his transgressions. The Chinese, in general, say that he is a good man, but condemn the government as bad, more especially in the mode in which the laws are acted on, or rather not acted on, by the officers of government. To this state of things the Chinese are keenly alive, and hence doubtless the great care evinced by the Canton government as to the supply of food to the people since the late inundation. It is said that the Foo-yuen, on receiving a refusal to his demand on one of the richest of the Canton people for a large sum (50,000 taels), told him, it would be wise in him to think whether the sacrifice of this might not have the effect of preserving the remainder; plainly hinting at the consequences which, in case of want, might accrue.

Many thousands, it is understood, have fallen victims to disease consequent on the misery and distress produced by these inundations.

PUNISHMENT OF MINISTERS.

The emperor is highly incensed against four of his principal ministers, for having broken in upon his retirement and mourning on occasion of the death of his late empress, in order to request improper and unprecedented amendments in the mourning ceremonies which the board of rites had previously directed. A long series of documents is concluded by the following sentence against them: "Let Mëen-hae, the tun-tsin wang, be deprived of the freedom of the inner court of the palace, and of the rank of general, and of ten years salary as wang (king or prince); the said deprivation of salary being extended through twenty years, that he may receive one half of his salary annually, to live upon. Let He-gan be deprived of the offices of minister of the imperial presence, and of president of the tribunal of war; and let him also deliver the keys and seals of comptroller of the imperial household to Ke-ying. Wan-king has attained office through the college of Han-lin. Now, two expressions in the books of Yu set the point of ceremony in a perfectly clear light: if he was ignorant of these, then his learning must be very slight; if he knew them, and did not set the ministers right, and so stop the representation at the commencement, he has indeed acted very improperly. Let him be deprived of the rank of lieut.-general, and be made to wear the insignia only of the third rank. Let Yu-ching be deprived of the situation of commander of the guards, and let him retire from the palace gate of 'heavenly purity.'" The emperor, moreover, in the course of the edict which accompanies this sentence, calls them "unlearned, ignorant, stupid and confused babblers." And for what, it is asked, is all this ire manifested? Shall we be believed, when we say, it is because these ministers wished to extend the period of mourning, by not shaving, to 100 days, instead of one month; to do which would be a mark of disrespect on the emperor's part towards the precedents of his father Kea-king, and his grandfather Këen-lung? Such is the court of China.—*Canton Reg.*

MR. JARDINE.

At a meeting of commanders and officers in the Company's service, friends of William Jardine, Esq., convened on the 7th Nov. to devise the best means of recording their sense of his generous and steadfast friendship to them at all times, it was resolved, that a subscription should be entered into for the purpose of purchasing a piece of plate to be presented to him, as a memento of the gratitude of the service.

PRAYER OF THE EMPEROR.

The following prayer for rain, written by his imperial majesty, Taou-kwang, and offered upon the 28th day of the 6th month of the 12th year of his reign (July 25th, A. D. 1832), is worthy of record as a curious document:

"Kneeling, a memorial is hereby presented to cause affairs to be heard.

"Oh, alas! imperial heaven, were not the world afflicted by extraordinary changes, I would not dare to present extraordinay services. But this year the drought is most unusual. Summer is past, and no rain has fallen. Not only do agriculture and human beings feel the dire calamity, but also beasts and insects, herbs and trees, almost cease to live.

"I, the minister of heaven, am placed over mankind, and am responsible for keeping the world in order, and tranquillizing the people. Although it is now impossible for me to sleep or eat with composure; although I am scorched with grief, and tremble with anxiety; still, after all, no genial and copious showers have been obtained.

"Some days ago I fasted, and offered rich sacrifices on the altars of the gods of the land and the grain; and had to be thankful for gathering clouds, and slight showers; but not enough to cause gladness.

"Looking up, I consider that *heaven's heart is benevolence and love.** The sole cause is the daily deeper atrocity of my sins: but little sincerity and little devotion. Hence I have been unable to move heaven's heart, and bring down abundant blessings.

"Having respectfully searched the records, I find that in the twenty-fourth year of Këen lung, my imperial grandfather, the high, honourable, and pure emperor reverently performed a great snow service: I feel, impelled by ten

* A Chinese proverb.

thousand considerations, to look up and imitate the usage, and with trembling anxiety, rashly assail heaven, examine myself, and consider my errors; looking up and hoping that I may obtain pardon. I ask myself, whether in sacrificial services I have been disrespectful? Whether or not, pride and prodigality have had a place in my heart, springing up there unobserved? Whether, from the length of time, I have become remiss in attending to the affairs of government, and have been unable to attend to them with that serious diligence and strenuous effort which I ought? Whether I have uttered irreverent words, and have deserved reprehension? Whether perfect equity has been attained in conferring rewards or inflicting punishments? Whether in raising mausoleums and laying out gardens, I have distressed the people and wasted property? Whether in the appointment of officers I have failed to obtain fit persons, and thereby the acts of government have been petty and vexatious to the people? Whether punishments have been unjustly inflicted or not? Whether the oppressed have found no means of appeal? Whether, in persecuting heterodox sects, the innocent have not been involved? Whether or not the magistrates have insulted the people, and refused to listen to their affairs? Whether in the successive military operations on the western frontiers, there may have been the horrors of human slaughter for the sake of imperial rewards? Whether the largesses bestowed on the afflicted southern provinces were properly applied, or the people were left to die in ditches? Whether the efforts to exterminate or pacify the rebellious mountaineers of Hoonan and Canton were properly conducted; or whether they led to the inhabitants been trampled on as mire or ashes?—To all these topics, to which my anxieties have been directed, I ought to lay the plum-line, and strenuously endeavour to correct what is wrong; still recollecting that there may be faults which have not occurred to me in my meditations.

"Prostrate, I beg imperial heaven (*Hwang Tien*) to pardon my ignorance and stupidity: and to grant me self-renovation, for myriads of innocent people are involved by me, a single man. My sins are so numerous it is difficult to escape from them. Summer is past, and autumn arrived; to wait longer will really be impossible. Knocking head, I pray imperial heaven to hasten and confer gracious deliverance,—a speedy and divinely beneficial rain; to save the people's lives: and in some degree redeem my iniquities. Oh—alas! imperial heaven, observe these things! Oh—alas! imperial heaven, be gracious to them. I am inexpressibly grieved, alarmed, and frightened.—Reverently this memorial is presented."

Cochin China.

THE INSURRECTION.

By an arrival from Turon the 13th inst., we learn that a French missionary had been beheaded on the 18th ult. and that three other missionaries were in confinement, who, it was expected, would shortly share the same fate. They are supposed to be connected with the insurgents at Saigon. This city is said to be in the full possession of the insurgents, most of whom are Christians. The king had sent a large armament thither, and was preparing to attack the defences. Reports of an insurrection having broken out at Tonkin, had reached Turon.—*Sing. Chron., Nov.* 7.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, August 2.—John Dixon, a ticket-of-leave holder, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Smith, on the Liverpool Road, on the night of the 1st of June last.

It appeared in evidence, that Thomas Todd, James M'Nally, and William Sluter, three soldiers of the mounted police, were patrolling the Liverpool Road, when they heard the screams of a woman, and, on searching about, the prisoner was seen on his hands and knees in the bush, a short distance from the road. He jumped up, and asked what they wanted? He was very drunk. One of the police saw a female lying on the ground, near to where the prisoner had been kneeling. The woman was insensible, and traces of blood were seen on the ground. The prisoner was handcuffed, and the woman carried to an inn, when there appeared two deep wounds, one on the side and the other on the back part of the head. She was conveyed to Sydney Hospital, and died about two hours after her arrival.

Dr. Mitchell deposed, that the woman was received into the hospital, in a state of insensibility. She had three deep incised wounds on her head, which had penetrated the scalp. On opening the head, after her decease, a large determination of blood to the brain was found, and he was of opinion, such determination, together with the loss of blood and exposure to the cold, had occasioned her death.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

The judge (Mr. *Justice Dowling*) here stated, that the solicitor-general *had not proved the name of the deceased as laid in the indictment, which was a fatal objection,* and the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of it. By direction of the learned judge, the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

The *Sydney Monitor* remarks, that "the deliberate dismissal of a murderer from the bar, for a reason so absurd, is a strong proof of the folly of English law in the nineteenth century."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor's Tour.—The governor and suite proceeded on the 26th ult. from Parramatta, to examine the state of the roads and bridges in Airds, Minto, and (crossing the Nepean) to Camden and Argyle. After passing the night at Glenlee, the hospitable residence of Mr. Howe (J. P.), the party proceeded in the morning to Siddenham-gate, where they were met by Sir John Jamison and Mr. John Blaxland (M.C.). The party proceeded down the splendid vale of Mulgoa, reaching Regent Ville (the seat of Sir John Jamison) in the afternoon. The governor walked over the grounds, and seemed gratified at the success which had attended the breaking up of a vineyard by means of *a plough* of enormous strength and bulk, constructed for the purpose, and drawn by a double team of strong oxen; a very fine water-dam, just completed, also attracted his excellency's attention. A number of Sir John's respectable neighbours met his excellency at dinner. The next day, the party, accompanied by Sir John, took a ride up Mitchell's Pass, Emu Plains, and appeared much gratified with the rural splendour (if we use such a term) of the bridge, and with the road to the Pilgrim-inn. They returned by the old precipitous pass, and were thereby enabled to judge of the incredible facility of Mitchell's, to the old passes in passing up and down the mountain, and to estimate the talents of the projector. On the 1st inst. the governor and party proceeded along the richly-cultivated banks of the Nepean, until they reached the junction of the Grose at Howel's Mill; whence they continued their route along the right bank of the Hawkesbury, and were gratified with the rich cultivated vales or alluvial flats, which break on the sight until you pass Richmond. The next day, the party proceeded to the settlement of Curryjong, where the governor found, to his surprise, a very great extent of land in cultivation by the small settlers of that flourishing and populous part of the Hawkesbury district. At eight miles from Belmont, up the rugged mountains, the governor was highly gratified to witness about forty children receiving instruction on the national system. At the ninth mile, the party were entertained with a truly Australian lunch or dinner,—to wit, tea, and unleavened bread, and butter,—at the house of a worthy settler. The next morning the party called at Hobart Ville, the residence of W. Cox, jun. (J. P.), thence proceeded to Clarendon, the residence of Mr. W. Cox, sen. (J. P.), and finally arrived at Mr. North's in Windsor. After resting a short time, the governor and suite returned to Parramatta.

His excellency was enabled by his maps to make himself acquainted with all the roads and bridges, and the general character of the country, as far as a rapid ride could make him; and with (what is of equal consequence) a general idea of the *habits* of our rural population of the Nepean and Curryjong.—*Sidney Monitor, Aug.* 7.

AUSTRALIAN MINE-EXPLORING COMPANY.

Dr. Lhotsky, who arrived in the colony as an emigrant and naturalist in the Russian ship of war *Amerika*, has forwarded to us a prospectus of a Mine-exploring Company, which he proposes to form in Sydney, to consist of shareholders subscribing £1. 10s. each, to be employed "in an extensive research of the country West of Twofold Bay and the Australian Alps, a country where the colony will be extended very soon, and where, according to the formation of the mountains, precious metals are to be expected" Dr. Lhotsky has for some time past lectured in the colony on mineralogy and geology, and he states that his collections, which are the general repository of all minerals collected in the country, have thoroughly refuted the ancient prejudice "that Australia is poor in mineralogical productions."

With reference to his expedition, the *Sydney Monitor* states that "Dr. Lhotsky is a man of considerable energy, and we doubt not possesses a fair stock of learning and science."

New Zealand.

The following detailed description of the country is given in a letter published in the *Sydney Herald:*

All the missionaries in the Church Missionary Establishment, being sixteen in number, are stationed at different parts of the north-east coast of the northern island. Four of their number, Messrs. W. Williams, H. Williams, Brown, and Fairburn reside at Paihia. Till very lately Mr. Puckey, the son of one of the senior missionaries appointed from home, resided here also; but he has been induced, at the recommendation of his brother missionaries, to take measures for effecting a settlement in the neighbourhood of North Cape.

About a mile north-west of Paihia, a river of the name of Waimate communicates with the sea. The course of the

stream is in a south-west direction from this, taking its rise in a small lake fifteen miles distant in the interior. Here, an extensive plain, as far as the eye can perceive, enriched with native and European cultivation, forms the site of the second missionary establishment on the island. Stationed here, at present, are Messrs. Davis, Clarke, Hamlyn, Yate, Purcell, Matthews, and Puckey. Mr. Yate had sailed for Sydney with a view to superintend the printing of Scripture translations into the New Zealand language. Westward of Paihia, eight miles along the coast from the Waimate, is the Keri Keri, another river, not navigable, as its waters are collected in a large reservoir, a few yards from the shore, and pass off to the sea by a cataract. A reservoir similar to this, eight miles distant in the interior, forms the chief source of the river. Another missionary settlement has been formed here, at which are stationed Messrs. Chapman, Kemp, and Baker. The distance from the source of the Keri Keri to the missionary establishment at the Waimate, is six miles by land travelling. Along the coast, four miles north-west of Paihia, is Rangihna, at which place reside Messrs. King and Shepherd. Half a mile to the north-east of Paihia, a sheet of water is seen widening and communicating with a river called the Cowacowa, on the banks of which, about four miles up, on an eminence, surrounded on one side by the Cowacowa, and on the other by a stream of water running into it, is situated, what is called by the natives a *par*, or fortified place. There being excellent land on the banks of this river, and being in the neighbourhood of the shipping, it is parcelled out to European settlers, who turn their attention to agriculture, and trade with the natives. The land, as you proceed in the interior, following the channel of the stream, is found to be very fertile.

Westward of the mouth of the Cowacowa, is a point of land called Waiper, inclosing, with another point opposite to it, a beautiful bay, secure from the influence of all winds; on the northern shore of which a whaling establishment has lately been formed, and a general store opened for the supply of useful articles of trade, with the natives and European settlers. Spades and hoes are in great demand by the natives, for which pigs are received in barter. Tobacco, axes, &c. are purchased with the few dollars obtained from the shipping visiting the Bay of Islands, for the sale of mats, &c. The business is carried on under the firm of Powditch and Mair. Mair purchased the land eighteen months ago from the native chiefs of the place, with muskets, to the value of £20. The security by which he holds the property is a written agreement, signed by the chiefs, who, it would appear, are sufficiently acquainted with the nature of such a deed, as to consider it binding. By holding land under them Mair comes under the protection of the original proprietors of the land, and a member of their tribe. He is assured of this admission into equal rights with the tribe, from the assistance which they have already rendered him, and from the mutual understanding kept up between them, that, should another tribe make an attack upon the establishment, an application made to them would meet attention, and an infringement of his rights, be regarded as an infringement of the common rights of the tribe.

The settlement of Paihia is situated some little distance from the base of a range of rather high hills, extending in a south-west direction along the southern shore of the Bay of Islands, in a place called Marsden's Vale, and forming a shelter from the westerly winds, which prevail the greater part of the year in this climate. The appearance of these hills, and the shore which they gradually terminate, very much resemble the hill and sea scenery of the Society Islands. The verdure, however, presented here, is of a different character, being, on near approach, found to be that of the fern root, diversified here and there with shrubberies of the New Zealand elder. At some parts, too, a beautiful species of fern rises above the common height, and with its palmated foliage, relieves the unpleasant aspect of hills, covered almost entirely with withered fern branches. About mid-way to the summits of these hills a few spots of grass, of European sowing, form a kind of pasture run for the few horned cattle belonging to the missionaries.

The number of dwellings at the settlement of Paihia is no more than twenty, the better built of which are occupied by the missionaries.

The population of Paihia is estimated at about 300 persons, including the English inhabitants, of whom there are about eighty. The number altogether scattered about the neighbourhood of Paihia to the Waimate and Cowacowa Rivers, is 2,000, occupying small settlements a few miles apart from each other.

Similar to the practice at Tahiti, the domestic duties of the missionary family are done by native servants, who, although not remarkable for personal cleanliness, are yet diligent and good-natured. The generality of the natives seen about the settlement were not clean either in their persons or dress. To a stranger their appearance would be disgusting, as it is customary with them to grease their hair with whale-oil. A dirty mat or blanket, thrown about the body, was their only dress, while their arms and legs were left

exposed. The natives living at Paihia had better houses than those living in the adjacent parts, but the interior of the houses any where presented nothing beyond the common treasures of a mat spread on the ground for a bed, and two or three cooking utensils. Their food consists of corn baked, the grains being detached from the cob, or boiled in a pot with shell-fish. Sometimes the shell-fish was eaten alone. The fern root is not so common an article of food as formerly. The New Zealand potatoe, when in season, is the only food eaten by them at that time. Fishing is frequently resorted to for food by those inhabiting the coast. A kind of spirituous liquor extracted from the berries of the tutu plant, or New Zealand elder, which forms an agreeable drink in summer.

The huts in which the generality of the natives reside are very small, capable of accommodating at most three or four persons, and for the accommodation of a slave or two for the service of the house; the roof is extended to a little distance in front. These huts are entirely composed of a kind of reed, very common in marshy ground. A partition divides the space occupied under the roof into an outer and inner apartment. The entrance into the outer apartment, occupied by the slaves, is the whole extent of the gable end of the hut. The entrance into the inner, occupied by the master of the family, is by a small door secured in the greater number of instances by a padlock. Surrounding each hut is a fence of unequal height, and put up in irregular direction, so that no attention is supposed necessary to be paid to the formation.

Cape of Good Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir J. Herschel.—Sir John Herschel arrived safely at the Cape on the 16th of January, and has succeeded in landing all his instruments in good order. His first object was to seek out for a convenient place where he might erect an observatory, and he has happily succeeded in finding one, which combines all the advantages required for such an establishment, with all the beauties of the most picturesque country; and he is in hopes that, before *their* summer months are over, he shall have commenced his astronomical observations. His voyage out, on board the *Catherine Stuart Forbes*, was extremely favourable;—not one day of adverse wind, nor any thing like boisterous weather. We trust that his exertions in the cause of science will be crowned with success.—*Athenæum.*

Settlement at Port Natal.—A meeting of the principal colonists was held at Cape Town, on the 20th January, for the purpose of drawing up a petition to his Majesty, praying that a settlement might be made at Port Natal, on the eastern coast of Africa, the vicinity of which is stated to be peculiarly favourable for agricultural undertakings, while its proximity to the sea, and its position as regarded the neighbouring tribes, afforded the means of carrying on to a considerable extent an internal and external trade. The petition was unanimously agreed to.

Cape papers to the 31st of January state, that Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the newly-appointed governor, had arrived in colony on the 16th, and was received with the honours due to his rank. On being sworn in, the king's commission was read, which stated that, in future, all governors of the Cape were to be assisted by a legislative and executive assembly; the former to consist of not less than ten, nor more than twelve persons, exclusive of the governor, of whom five should at all times be persons holding appointments within the settlement. The five official persons were to be, the officer of the forces next in command to the governor, the colonial secretary, treasurer, auditor, and attorney-general; the others to be named by the governor were to be landed proprietors or merchants who had been at least two years in the colony. The executive council was to be composed of the official persons above-mentioned, without any other addition. This intelligence had given general satisfaction throughout the settlement, as it was looked upon as an earnest of a free and liberal legislative assembly being established in the colony.

Johanna Islands.

The following document appears in the *South African Advertizer*, of the Cape of Good Hope, of January 29th. The editor states that the sultan, who was then residing at the Cape, had shewn him several letters and papers, which sufficiently unveiled the motives of his enemies, in thus attempting to ruin his character, and deprive him of the countenance of the British Government.

"*Notification.*—Whereas a monthly publication, entitled the *Asiatic Journal*, of London, for August 1833, contains an extract from a violent newspaper, the *Cernéen*, of Mauritius, we have to declare (which we are happily enabled to prove by a mass of the most incontrovertible evidence) that the paragraph in question is a most wicked and atrocious libel, put forth by our enemies to justify their own malicious and rebellious designs and actions, being aided and abetted by those who have been invariably opposed to the

measures of our government, in co-operation with His Majesty the King of England, in the vigilant suppression of the slave trade.

"We should have considered it wholly out of place to have noticed this anonymous writer, but for the sake of opposing his insidious designs, and making known our great obligations to the liberality of the British and colonial government; still relying on their continued good-will and assistance, we trust, under Divine Providence, speedily to regain the possession of our right and lawful dominions, which have become partially in possession of an usurper, instigated by a foreign power.

"SULTAN ABDULLAH,

"King of Johanna and Mohely."

St. Helena.

TRUE MEAN TIME.

The following plan for shewing the true mean time at this island and at Greenwich, has been published by authority:

To prevent mistakes, a *White Ball*, hoisted upon a staff over the observatory, will denote the time, agreeably to the following instructions.

The ball will be hoisted half mast at *five* minutes, and close up at *two* minutes before *twelve* o'clock. At the instant of the mean time, at noon of St. Helena, the ball will drop from the top of the staff, when the gun will be fired at High Knoll. The signal will be repeated at *one* o'clock, at the instant of Greenwich mean time, for the benefit of the shipping.

A ship, wishing to correct her chronometers, and *arriving* after *one* P.M., and not likely to remain the twenty-four hours, may hoist the "Blue Peter" at the main top gallant mast-head, when the same method will be adopted at the next ensuing hour after the signal. Foreign ships to substitute their ensign for the "Blue Peter."

Should there be any uncertainty, and the ship wishes to have the signal repeated, she will dip the flag, and re-hoist it, on observing the ball half-mast. The ball will again drop, at the ensuing ½ of the last hour.

Ships concealed from a view of the observatory, will attend to the repeating ball at Ladder Hill, and in neither case is any allowance to be made for loss of time, since the astronomer will make the calculation of the few tenths required.

The latitudes and longitudes in time of the principal observatories and seaports, measured from the meridian of Greenwich.

	Latitude.				Long. in Time.			
	D.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.	
St. Helena	15.	55.	27.	S.—	+ 0.	22.	50.	W.
Amsterdam ..	52.	21.	56.	N.—	0.	19.	23.	E.
Berlin	52.	31.	45.	N.—	0.	53.	35.	6. E.
Boston	42.	25.	0.	N.—	+ 4.	42.	29.	W.
Cape of G. Hope	33.	56.	3.	S.—	1.	13.	55.	8. E.
Copenhagen ..	55.	41.	4.	N.—	0.	50.	21.	E.
Calcutta	22.	34.	45.	N.—	5.	53.	44.	E.
Cadiz	36.	32.	0.	N.—	+ 0.	25.	10.	W.
Hamburgh	53.	33.	3.	N.—	0.	39.	41.	E.
Lisbon	38.	42.	24.	N.—	+ 0.	36.	30.	W.
Paris.....	48.	50.	14.	N.—	0.	9.	21.	6. E.
Petersburgh ..	59.	56.	23.	N.—	2.	1.	13.	E.
Philadelphia ..	39.	56.	54.	N.—	+ 5.	0.	46.	W.
Rio de Janeiro	22.	54.	45.	S.—	+ 2.	52.	32.	W.

St. Helena, 21*st January*, 1834.

TAXES.

The parish committee, in an "address to the inhabitants of St. Helena, regarding taxes," state: "The subject of parish and county taxes, having been frequently brought to the notice of the vestry committee, owing to the reduced state of the funds for the disbursement of the present year's current expenses; it has been deemed proper to refer to the list of inhabitants, with a view of ascertaining who does and who does not pay parish taxes; by which it appears (to the astonishment of the committee), that there is a large portion of the inhabitants, many of whom, amongst the most affluent, and many receiving large salaries, who do not contribute any thing towards the parish expenses: this is not from any fault of their own or from a desire to avoid participating with their neighbours in the ordinary parish expenses; but from the mode of assessment, which being solely upon houses, those who have not thought proper to possess that kind of property, have consequently been exempt from parish rates. We, the members of the vestry, and parish committee, presume, that every member of our community must feel a disposition to share, in common with his neighbour, the burden of taxation. We are confident, that no man amongst us, can for a moment entertain a desire that one part of the community, (the proprietors of houses), should be the only persons taxed for repairing the church, supporting the indigent and infirm, and other parish expenses; we are convinced that every parishioner is possessed of so generous and humane a feeling as to be desirous of sharing the burden, which, as emancipation advances, is much more likely to be an increasing than a decreasing one: the mode of doing so, is all that is required to be pointed out. We have, therefore, endeavoured to equalize, in some degree, the burden of taxation, which we recommend to our brethren of this community; at the same time, profess ourselves ready to consider any more efficient mode, which may be suggested by any parishioner. We now lay before the inhabitants of the island, the following proposition, which we recommend to be recorded in the churchwardens' books.

"Proposed, that the following plan be adopted, as likely to equalize the burden of taxation, and produce a sum annually sufficient to meet all exigencies;—*viz.* the persons at present taxed for houses, to continue to pay at the rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* per £100 value; and all other persons to be assessed at ½ per cent., or 5*s.* per £100 of their annual income or salary; but should a tax on a house be inferior to what it would be on the same person's income or salary, or *vice versâ*, the mode which produces the superior tax from the same individual to be the rate of assessment; and whenever a larger sum than what may be thus raised shall be required for the exigencies of the parish, that the increase be assessed in the following proportions, for example, if one half more is required, the house-tax will be 5*s.* 3*d.* per £100 value, and the income-tax (or poor-rate), ¾ per cent. or 7*s.* 6*d.* per £100 of the annual income, or salary, and so on. Also that the emancipated and all other free men of colour, above 16 years of age, who are not assessed for a house, and are not in a situation in life superior to a working mechanic or labourer, to pay one shilling each a-year.

"*St. Helena*, 21*st January*, 1834."

Turkey.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, at Constantinople, whose communications furnish very picturesque and accurate delineations of Turkish character and manners, gives the following portait of the sultan:—

"After some time, notice was given to us that the sultan was about to mount his horse, and we drew up close to the spot, in order to have a good view of so remarkable a personage. We could not have been better placed, and I hold him in my mind's eye to this moment. The sultan was dressed in a dark green jacket, like that of our rifle corps, and white loose trousers, very ill made, and cumbersome about the hips, the fullness of the national costume not being altogether relinquished in the adoption of the European. He wore the Turkish red bonnet, or cap, and that was the only part of his dress which indicated his country or his faith. He is a well-proportioned man, rather inclining to corpulency, but looking well for his years, which are 48. He mounted his charger awkwardly, and seemed to sit ill at ease in the European saddle, which he has introduced. We all took off our hats, and the sultan turned round to look at us, and rested with his eyes for a moment on a foreign lady of the party, but he made no inclination of the head, or the slightest acknowledgment of our respect, and rode slowly past, giving us a full opportunity of examining the traits of his marked physiognomy. His face is covered with an immense beard and large mustachios, but his lips are full and imperious. His nose bears the sign of those carousals which he is charged with indulging in; his forehead is good and square, but his eye is a fearful one, and I had rather meet a tiger than be exposed to the consequences of its vindictive glare. It is not fiery or sparkling; but there is a *dull full light* about it which denotes a mind hypocritical, obstinate, and cruel. It reminded me of a blue light at sea, and the ladies, who are the best judges in these cases, declared that he had the worst expression possible, and that he is a man not to be beloved. Had he bowed very graciously to our party, we might have thought him a most benevolent-looking monarch; but my portrait is drawn from the life, and the whole current of his actions justifies its truth. The sultan was followed by his two sons, to whom he is much attached, both being dressed in the same costume as their father, to an enclosed field, where entrance was denied to every one except his suite, and where he spent the remainder of the day practising archery, a sport in which he takes great pleasure. It appears that since the slaughter of the Janissaries this monarch has not slept on a bed of roses, and he is always under apprehension, not of assassination, but of the fanatical excitement which may be produced among a popular assemblage. His residence is, therefore, out of Constantinople, and the delicious palace of the seraglio, with its gardens and bowers, and luxurious baths, has been for some time untenanted; and he removes from one or other of those summer-buildings, which are erected on almost every favourable site, either on the European or the Asiatic side. The palace where he spends this summer is about five miles from the city. It is called *Bessichittasi*, and consists of forty detached buildings, all united by one chain, hanging over the waters of the Bosphorus, and ornamented by a succession of gardens, which are laid out in terraces on the gentle hill behind the palace. It is a light and handsome building, luxuriously provided, and not wanting in a harem, filled with flowers culled from Greece." — *Circassia and Georgia.*

(F)

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

VISIT TO AMERICA.

The *India Gazette* of December 15 says: "A member of the civil service has asked for leave to go to America on sick certificate. The rules have been searched, and the latitude is found to be within that prescribed by the Court of Directors, and legal opinion has been taken, which declares, that if the *sic volo sic jubeo* of government is not interposed, there is no demur from the regulation. The determination of this question in the affirmative will probably give a new direction to the views of some who may long have cherished the desire to observe for themselves the manners and institutions of our transatlantic brethren. Government, too, have liberally and properly granted leave to civil servants absent on sick certificate to draw their salaries, subject, of course, to the prescribed reduction. Formerly they drew nothing for eighteen months, and interest for the whole period was lost, while they may have been actually dependent for bread upon loans from agents."

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The steam fund, up to the 16th December, amounted to Sa. Rs. 1,51,798. The number of subscribers was 2,189.

FERGUSSON AND CO.

A meeting took place on the 27th Nov., at the office of the late firm, for the purpose of electing assignees; Mr. W. H. McNagten in the chair. After considerable discussion, it was determined that there should be one paid and two unpaid assignees. The names of Mr. A. Smith, Mr. McKilligan, Mr. Colville, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Carr, Mr. J. N. Lyall, and Mr. Adam were severally proposed, and the meeting, requiring from each a pledge that he would confine himself *exclusively* to the business of winding up the affairs of the house, proceeded to election by writing the names of each candidate on a separate sheet of paper, and requiring each person in the room to vote for some particular individual. The majority of names was in favour of Mr. McKilligan, formerly book-keeper to Fergusson and Co., who was declared duly elected. Capt. Onseley and Mr. Colville were then chosen to act as assignees without pay.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the late firm as ascertained on the 30th April, 1832:

Dr.

Balances due by individuals in Civil Service	17,88,412	
Allowed as bad	2,77,100	15,11,312
Ditto by Military Service..	21,24,259	
Allowed as bad	3,90,785	17,33,474
Ditto on Indigo accounts	1,14,68,148	
Allowed as bad	10,85,000	1,03,83,148
Ditto on Commercial accounts.....	78,80,131	
Allowed as bad.....	25,38,200	53,41,931
Ditto by Sundries	59,51,436	
Allowed as bad.....	23,40,100	36,11,336
Sundry property belonging to house.....	64,14,567	
Allowed as bad.....	4,35,700	59,78,867
Amount of good balances		2,85,60,118
Amount of allowances		70,66,885
	Sa. Rs.	3,56,27,003

Cr.

Balance due to European Constituents	1,22,91,386
Ditto to Country ditto.....	1,43,72,209
Ditto on sundry accounts belonging to house	26,61,028
	2,93,24,623
At credit of stock, being a sum reserved to meet bad balances 41,99,103	
Ditto at credit of partners' accounts..... 21,03,277	63,02,380
Sa. Rs.	3,56,27,003
At credit of stock and partners' accounts, as above	63,02,380
Profit actually realized for 1832-33 up to this time	8,00,000
Property belonging to partners, including house in Chowringhee, property of Mr. Melville; Mr. Gilmore's patrimony and lease of house at Garden Reach, belonging to Mr. Fergusson	2,00,000
Shares in Insurance Offices.....	2,00,000
Sa. Rs.	75,02,380

The *Hurkaru* contains a long report of proceedings in the Insolvent Court, on a petition from Messrs. McKilligan, Colville, and Ouseley, praying to be appointed assignees of the late firm of Fergusson and Co. The nomination of Mr. McKilligan, who had been employed by the firm as book-keeper, is opposed on the ground that an assignee should be perfectly disinterested. The matter was consequently referred back according to the unanimous wish of the creditors for reconsideration. The *Hurkaru* remarks that the great activity displayed, in canvassing for votes, leads to the supposition "that an assigneeship to a bankrupt estate must be a very good thing for the fortunate holder of it, or his professional friends."

In consequence of this objection, another meeting of the creditors took place on the 3d December, for the purpose of selecting a new assignee. An attempt was made to bring Mr. McKilligan again into the office, but it was defeated by a large majority. Mr. *Elliot* McNaghten and Mr. J. N. *Lyall were then* proposed, and a ballot being demanded, for Mr. McNaghten there were 129 voters (representing upwards of 85 lacs of rupees); for Mr. Lyall there were 75 voters (representing 22 lacs); when the former gentleman was declared elected.

On the 7th December, the Insolvent Court declared the partners entitled to the benefit of the Act, on a petition stating that the assignees had been put in possession of half the amount of the debts.

MENACES AGAINST THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A rumour has been current a day or two past, of some violence having been offered to the Governor-general, by an individual named Kearney, the same who, according to London newspapers, assaulted Mr. Astell. *It* is not true that any violence was offered to his lordship, but from the excitements manifested in the various letters to the Governor-general, and in his communications to Col. Casement and the military secretary, it was deemed necessary that his lordship should swear the peace against Mr. Kearney. There can be no doubt of the nature of the case, or of the imperative necessity of the measure adopted. The unfortunate individual was formerly, we believe, in the Bengal Commissariat, but had been discharged. He is, we understand, in confinement for want of adequate bail.—*Hurk., Dec.* 16.

PRACTICE IN THE NATIVE COURTS.

Reg. XII. of 1833, recognizes principles, important to the community, regarded as actual or possible litigants in the native courts. It seems admitted that the ruler should not interfere in regulating the number of practising advocates, in fixing their remuneration or in especially securing its recovery. The selection too, of his own special agent, is, with some qualification, conceded to the litigant. Hitherto there existed a legal scale of fees (in most cases excessive) the previous deposit of which, in court, was indispensable. This has been left burthensome to all, and to the poor litigant cruelly oppressive. By the present rules, the remuneration, as far as regards the amount and recovery, is a matter between the hirer and hired. The maximum chargeable to the losing party, as before, remains fixed. We hail with satisfaction this recognition of sound doctrine; and trust, that the Governor-general will extend the same amelioration to the lower courts of the interior. At present the operation of the law is restricted to the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, but is elsewhere extensible by an order in council. It is in the interior, and in the more numerous class of mercantile cases, that the double grievance of exorbitant remuneration, and previous deposit, is most severely felt. Le our friends the planters speak out. It is also equally a matter of commendation, that, by the new law, no person is ineligible to practise. Thus it is, that step by step, sound and just principles assert their supremacy. From 1793 to 1831, religion was the test of qualification. In 1831 colour was substituted: and now both are discarded. No questions are asked as to faith or birth-place.

We understand, that under the new law, Mr. Sutherland, a partner in the late unfortunate firm of Alexander and Co., and formerly a judicial officer of the civil service, has been admitted to practise in the presidency court of Sudder Dewanny. The application and admission imply a competent knowledge of the Oriental languages and native laws, without which combined (so long as English remains excluded), no European could hope to succeed.—*Ibid.*

THE BAZA BAIE.

An account in the *Mofussil Ukhbar* states, that the Baza Baie is in a kind of arrest by the political authorities; that supplies of provisions had been cut off, that she had at length been induced to write a *kureetah* to the resident.

REMITTANCES.

The *Hurkaru* of December 11th contradicts a former statement that orders had been sent for the suspension of Government advances on indigo. The uncertainty felt on the subject had, according to the *Courier*, considerably agitated the money market, and first-rate American bills had been offered at 2*s.* 4*d.* By the same authority the Government notification of advances at 2*s.* 1*d.* was to extend only to twenty lacs, and the consequent eager endeavours to gain a participation therein, induced a belief that the whole would be filled up before the expiration of that week (the 14th). That the Company's commercial operations are to be peremptorily closed (save regarding the silk filature) appears from all accounts pretty certain, but equally so that the precipitate abrogation of the necessary facilities to the public trade is not contemplated.

The following is the notification referred to:—

"Fort William, Financial Department, the 2d December 1833.—Notice is hereby given, that the rate of exchange at which the Board of Trade will advance money for bills of individuals in favour of the Court of Directors, has been fixed, until further orders, at 2*s.* 1*d.* per Calcutta sicca rupee. In other respects, the conditions of the advance will be the same as notified in the advertisement from this department, dated the 16th of August 1831."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

There are various rumours afloat about the Governor-general's movements. We do not pretend to do more than state what we hear on the subject, which is, that his lordship will leave the presidency on the 10th instant, to take a short trip to sea, and return to celebrate the renewal of the Company's new lease to India by a splendid fête. Among other *on dits*, we hear, that in addition to the grand display of fire-works, under the superintendence of Major Powney, there is to be a sort of sham fight between H.M.S. *Curoçoa* and the fort, in which the corvette is to be victorious! After the celebration of the charter, his lordship will proceed, it is stated, to Madras, on his way to Mysore. —*Hurkaru, Dec.* 6.

Madras.

NATIVE PRESS.

The *Calcutta Chronicle* states than an English and Hindoostanee paper is about to be established at this presidency.

SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION.

The *Madras Gazette* of December 14, contains a letter, dated "Cannonore, 7th December," and signed "The East-India Flankin," in the shape of an address to the East-Indians, by one of that class, wherein the writer, amongst other daring and seditious expressions, ventures openly to counsel assassination. "My advice to you then is this. Besides adopting, and carrying into execution every legitimate measure to secure attention both here and in England to our cause, let us petition our tyrants, and tell them fearlessly that unless our requests are granted, they will have every thing to fear from us —that they would act more prudently, yea humanely, to order a general massacre of our race, than to withhold a moment longer from us the rights and privileges so justly our due—and that they would consult their best interest by granting us the political consequence we demand. Let every one of us boldly determine, whenever a fair opportunity offers, to send an useless resident, a wicked collector, a sleeping member of council, &c. to the *************. Let us mark every favoured servant of John Company, or rather the embryos of the future John Company, and if we cannot ———then, let us mark them with the signs of our vengeance. Most amongst us have daily hundreds of opportunities so act the part of an E———— A—— ——;* and often with more impunity, or with perfect safety to our lives. If so, why should we hesitate to make a few embryos of the future John Company, undergo the fate of a C— ——— C———.† The result of this resolution would be, though purchased at the expense of some of our blood, the most happy. Our tyrants will fear us—they would cease to treat us in the contemptible manner they now do—and pay attention to our claims. Haste, haste to emulate the noble deed of a E———— A———; who has sat us the heroic example and sacrificed his life for our future happiness. Follow the footsteps of the heaven inspired hero. Methinks I hear a mighty voice declare: '*Success and prosperity to the East-Indians, now that they have dared to assert their rights manfully*'!!!

"Look at me. I am but a private individual. Since my arrival in this part of our country, I have not only frightened out of their wits many an embryo of the future John company, but made many a country police officer, menial dewan and tobacco farmer tremble, surrounded as they are by their hell-hounds. I have gained the good-will of many officers of this, and several other cantonments; and hope ere long to teach them the art of making themselves equal to their brother servants of the civil service, by knocking on the heads of some of the embryos of the future John Company. It is now more than fifteen years since I devoted my time, my best energy, my humble talents to your cause, my fellow sufferers. In the beginning of my career I was poor, but Providence has since made me independent of the world. I have from the beginning made the resolution of either laying down my life in the cause of my country, or to live free. Agreeably to this resolution, I have long ago adopted measures, which would, I hope, ere long effectually tie up the hands of, or totally destroy the infernal confederacy which devastate our native land. My secret shall be buried with me, or its result burst on the devoted heads our tyrants!

"To the work, to the righteous work then my dear countrymen! I shall incessantly labour to throw weight into your scale. I pray that the God who so long protects me, will crown our noble attempts with success. Snatch the bloody dagger with which our tyrants incessantly wounds us, and show it to them, and if the sight of the blood they spill do not turn their hearts, bury it deep into their bosoms. If the voice of humanity is to be silenced, let us at least die with the satisfaction of having bravely opposed our tyrants. Our present views are cheerless—but our blood shall and must soon purchase us freedom and happiness."

This publication has very properly been made the subject of a prosecution against the paper which so incautiously admitted it.

* Emam Ally, the assassin of Col. Coombs?
† Colonel Coombs?

REPORTED DISTURBANCES.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* of December 11th, states:—"A private letter from Madras received yesterday, states, that there had been some disturbance in the northern division of that presidency, and that Major Baxter had been killed. We have not received any particulars."

Bombay.

"MAGISTRATES AND SUPREME COURT."

Sir J. Awdry, on the 3d December, in his charge to the grand jury (which we are unable to insert this month) adverted to the subject of the assessment, denying that the application of the funds to the improvement of particular avenues, which did not immediately require it, to the neglect of others, was illegal, and that if the justices exceeded their discretion, their acts were cognizable in this court. He recommended the subject to the attention of the grand jury; who, however, separated without making any presentment in the matter; this places the court in a dilemma.

MR. WOLFF.

Mr. Wolff has reached Bombay, and appears to attract as much notice there as he did at the other presidencies. He delivered his first lecture at the Town Hall, to a crowded audience, "composed of all sexes, ages and professions—all shades of caste, costume, complexion and belief," The *Gazette* gives a sketch of Mr. Wolff's figure, countenance, and delivery. "His physiognomy, in particular, is strongly marked: a broad and massive forehead, overshaded with dusky locks; eyes large, prominent and slightly distorted, rolling abroad with a fiery intenseness almost expressive of insanity; a mouth of iron muscularity, drawn down into a deep furrow on one side, all unite to form a visage, the pervading character of which is *grimness*. This character is not limited to any particular expression of his features, but prevails through and masters them all; his frown, his stare, his look of repose, his very smile, is essentially *grim*. His action was incessant, ungraceful, and vehement; his arms and hands were in constant motion, sometimes cleaving the air, his desk, or each other, sometimes pointed aloft at heaven; anon directed horizontally, with the forefinger menacing his audience—and not unfrequently, whirling around like the arms of a wind-mill in a high wind. His body was not more quiet, he turned round constantly from side to side, directing himself for the greater part of his lecture to those on his left, to the inconvenience of all the rest; and, at last, he fairly turned his back on the majority of the room, and finished his discourse to a group that stood behind his desk."

CAPTAIN MERLEY AND THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

An action by Captain Merley against the Proprietors of the *Oriental Christian Spectator*, for libel, was tried on the — November. The damages were laid at Rs. 25,000: the verdict was for Rs. 350. The *gist* of the libel was the imputing to Capt. Merley a degradation of the British and Christian character, in building a Hindoo temple at Ahmednuggur, in commemoration of an impious and illicit connexion: the fact turning out to be that he had built a tomb over the remains of his native mistress, which was afterwards converted by the natives to the purposes of idolatrous worship.

China.

LAWS RELATING TO FOREIGNERS.

It is rather astonishing that so many clever sinalogues, who have spent the greater part of their lives in China, and had full access to the government archives and the emperor himself, did so very little to promote a free intercourse between their own nations and the exclusive Chinese. The Chinese, though very much attached to their preconceived opinions, are nevertheless not entirely blind to reason, especially when they are dealt with in their own way. A plain treatise, which might take the liberal sentiments of the ancient sages in regard to foreign intercourse for a text, and expose the backwardness of the present generation in following up their good rules, would do a great deal towards eradicating anti-nationality from the minds of the Chinese. Bring them to the alternative of either acknowledging themselves to be in the wrong, or of giving the lie to their sages, and the argument is very soon concluded. Recourse might also be had to a detail of the ancient usage of former dynasties; and we might even begin with the Han dynasty, as far back as the commencement of our

era, and we would be able to convince the Chinese, that the ancients, whom they wish to imitate in every thing, were very liberal in their intercourse with foreign nations. We are able to quote from the annals of the Tang and Sung dynasties (the former was on the throne in the 7th, 8th, and 9th centuries, the latter preceded the Mogul or Yuen dynasty), which might make the present narrow-minded generations blush. The Mogul emperors were decidedly in favour of foreign intercourse, and who has not heard of the liberal principles which actuated the great Kublai? Even the example of the celebrated Kanghi might be quoted as worthy of the imitation of his successors. No true Chinaman could be offended by being obliged to acknowledge the principles of his ancestors as the true ones, nor could the most inquisitorial policy oppose the spread of ancient opinions upon this subject. If we therefore recommend the execution of such a laborious task to one of our Anglo-Chinese sinalogues, it is under the conviction that it will prove highly beneficial to all the parties—Chinese as well as foreigners. We can assure all those, who feel inclined to enter upon the work, that there is abundant matter in the Chinese book, and even in the statistics of the present reign, though the research will be very laborious.

As our own countrymen at home recommend us, as the best line of policy to be adopted in regard to the Chinese, to obey the laws of the celestial empire implicitly, we may very reasonably ask, what are these laws which we have to obey? We cannot think that the principle of a local government "oppress and repress the barbarians, whenever it can be done with security," upon which they have always acted, is the substance of the imperial law, nor can our friends at home, who are governed by just laws, expect that we ought silently to submit to the practice of this principle. Still the same question may be repeated: What are the laws of the celestial empire in regard to foreign intercourse? Though we have assiduously searched in native works, to find any explicit laws upon this subject, we have found none; but there are several imperial edicts to this effect, and as the will of the despot is law, we may consider them as binding regulations. It is deeply to be regretted that they were never sent to the foreigners residing at Canton, to make themselves acquainted with them; though the emperors enjoin that they ought to be published, in order to put an end to fraud and deception. At the same time, we lament, that the foreigners, whenever they came to a rupture with the local government of Canton, did never, or perhaps very seldom, quote them, and insist upon the due performance of what the Emperor commands. Though even this might have been without effect, to redress our grievances, it would have saved us from the imputation, under which we have fallen at home, of opposing the laws of the empire. Yet these edicts have long enough paraded in the Chinese statistical works, and it is now high time to furnish good translations. Strange to say, there has never been published a regular tariff of duties upon foreign imports and exports which the Hoppo's books and the statistical work of the Board of Revenue detail with the greatest minuteness. Both works are in possession of Europeans, and we hope, ere long, to see a full translation of all that concerns our own interests.

There is an edict of Kang he, which grants the most unbounded liberties and privileges to all foreigners, who trade to the principal emporiums of the coast. No restriction to one point, no law of oppression emanated from h'm. It would be well to produce this also, to show the whole world that we are willing to submit to the imperial laws, but not to local exactions.

Let us be guided by the most peaceful sentiments: so long as we found ourselves upon the regulations issued by the emperor himself, we have justice on our side. The immense treasures of Chinese literature are at our service, and open to our own sinalogues; ought we not to make the best use of them by consolidating our commercial relations, and by extending them to every maritime province? We are persuaded that nothing can be so hurtful as a recurrence to the same measures, which have always been followed up only partially and therefore proved abortive. It is also below the dignity of our nation, to complain without any just and important reason, yet to make the imperial laws the permanent regulations for carrying on our trade, is perhaps the safest and most effectual way to prevent all future misunderstanding, till matters are settled by the respective governments.

It is well to shew, that we are not "barbarians," but open to conviction; and what can recommend us better to the flowery nation, than a desire to understand their laws and to act accordingly, the more so as we shew thereby, that we are anxious to revert to ancient laws, and are dissatisfied with the innovations. Antiquity and ancient laws are in our favour, and as the glorious times of old are constantly held forth by the Chinese, as alone worthy of imitation, let us follow this example, and at least equal them in theory. —*Corres. Canton Reg. Oct.* 21.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Nov. 14. Mr. P. E. Patton, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 20th or Burdwan division.

Mr. George Mainwaring, ditto ditto of 10th or Sarun division.

Mr. C. W. Smith, ditto ditto of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. R. M. Tilghman, ditto ditto of 7th or Hurneerpore division.

Mr. J. G. Deedes, secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

Mr. J. W. Templer, civil and session judge of Behar.

Sir James Harrington, Bart., ditto ditto of Patna.

Mr. M. Ainslie, ditto ditto of Bundlecund.

Mr. G. J. Morris, ditto ditto of Shahabad.

Mr. R. Cathcart, magistrate and collector of Muttra.

Mr. E. Currie, magistrate and collector of northern division of Bundlecund.

Mr. R. D. Mangles, ditto ditto of Agrah.

Mr. J. J. Harvey, ditto ditto of Chittagong.

Mr. R. H. Mytton, joint-magistrate and deputy-collector of Paraset.

Mr. A. Fraser, ditto ditto of Rohtuck.

Mr. A. Sconce, head-assistant to magistrate and collector of Shahabad.

Dec. 9. Capt. T. Wilkinson, 6th L.C. agent to governor-general, under provisions of Reg. XIII. 1833.

Lieut. R. Ouseley, 50th N.I., and Ens. P. Nicolson, 26th N.I., senior-assistants to ditto.

Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Davidson, jun., assistant to ditto.

Syud Nowazish Allee, deputy collector of Azimghur.

General Department.

Nov. 14. Mr. J. W. Grant, export warehouse-keeper.

21. Mr. K. Murchison, resident at Singapore on departure of Mr. Ibbetson to Europe.

Mr. J. W. Salmond, deputy resident at Prince of Wales' Island.

Mr. S. G. Bonham to officiate as resident at Singapore on departure of Mr. Murchison to Cape, and Mr. R. F. Wingrove to officiate as deputy-resident at Singapore.

Dec. 9. Mr. Fred. McClintock to officiate as second-assistant to secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, superintendent of western salt chokies, &c.

Financial Department.

Dec. 9. Mr. R. H. Tulloh appointed to office of civil auditor.

Law Department.

Dec. 9. James Higginson, Esq., to be sheriff of Calcutta during ensuing year.

Mr. J. A. O. Farquharson, writer, has been reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service.

The Provincial Court of Appeal for division of Calcutta is ordered to be abolished after 1st Jan. 1834.

The following gentlemen have reported their return to the presidency:—Nov. 14. Mr. G. J. Siddons.—18. Mr. H. T. Owen, from England.

Mr. Charles Whitmore having exceeded the period within which he ought to have qualified himself in the native languages for the public service, has been ordered to return to England; date 9th Dec.

Furloughs. — Nov. 18. Mr. W. Onslow, to Europe, for health.—21. Mr. K. Murchison, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—Dec. 9. Mr. W. N. Garret to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 29. The Rev. Arthur Hamilton, chaplain, to be a surrogate for chaplaincy and station of Moulmein in diocese of Calcutta, for granting episcopal licenses of marriage.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 6, 1833. — The following removals ordered: — Lieuts. Cols. P. Le Fevre, from 2d to 15th N.I.; T. Gough, from 15th to 2d do.; R. B. Jenkins, from 58th to 16th do.; and A. Lockett, from 16th to 58th do.

The following Agra station order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. A. Walker to proceed to Goonah, and assume medical charge of Scindeah's contingent, during absence of Assist. Surg. T. Ginders.

Nov. 12.—The following regimental and division orders confirmed: — Lieut. Horne to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 62d N.I.; date 28th Oct.—Assist. Surg. J. G. Vos, M.D., to relieve Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., from medical duties of civil station of Banda, who, on being relieved, was directed to rejoin his regt., the 8th L.C., at Cawnpore; date 1st Nov. — Lieut. M. Hyslop, 59th N.I., at present acting as interp. and qu. master to 11th N.I., appointed to officiate in same situation with his own corps, the 59th N.I., until further orders.

Fort William, Nov. 7, 1833. — 1st-Lieut. John Fordyce, regt. of artillery, and Lieut. J. N. Rind, 37th N.I., attached to Pioneers corps, to officiate as assistants in department of Revenue Surveys, and directed to place themselves under orders of Capt. Bedford, deputy surveyor-general at Allahabad.

Nov. 15.—Assist. Surg. F. H. Brett app. to medical duties of civil station of Moradabad, v. Assist. Surg. A. M. Clarke, proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Maj. Gen. J. W. Sleigh, C.B., of H.M. service, to be military secretary to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

16th N.I. Lieut. C. S. Barberie to be capt. of a company, and Ens. John Hoppe to be lieut., from 18th Sept. 1833, in suc. to A. Macdonald, dec.—Supernum. Ens. T. J. Gardiner brought on effective strength of regt.

The undermentioned officers brought on effective strength of artillery and infantry.—2d-Lieut. Chas. Stewart, from 15th Oct. 1833, in suc. to Capt. R. S. B. Morland dec.; Ens. T. C. Richardson, from 8th Oct. 1833, in suc. to Major C. D'Oyly Aplin, dec.

Surg. James McDowell, 2d-member of Medical Board, having reported his return from Cape, directed to resume duties of his office.

Nov. 18. — Assist. Surg. Thos. Chapman, M.D., to take temporary charge of medical duties of civil station of Purneah, during absence of Assist. Surg. James Barker from station.

Capt. Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart., 44th N.I., town and fort-major of Fort-William, having returned to presidency, directed to resume his official duties.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 14.—*11th N.I.* There being no qualified officer present, Lieut. C. Wyndham, 35th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Hyslop ordered to his own regt.

The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. V. Forbes to act as adj. to right wing 15th N.I., in room of Lieut. Gordon, directed to join head-quarters of that corps at Moradabad; date 22d Oct.— Lieut. A. H. Shepherd

to act as adj. to left-wing 14th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 23d Oct.—Ens. W. C. Erskine to act as adj. to 73d N.I., during absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. Thomas; date 19th Oct.—Assist. Surg. J. H. W. Waugh to do duty with H.M. 13th Light Infantry; date 22d Oct.—Lieut. J. T. Gordon to act as adj. to 15th N.I., during absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. Evans; date 2d Nov.—Assist. Surg. A. Wilson, recently app. to civil station of Bauleah, to make over medical charge of 62d N.I. to Assist. Surg. H. Sill, and the latter gentleman to make over medical charge of corps of Seppers and Miners to Assist. Gar. Surg. R. McIntosh, as temporary arrangements; date 30th Oct.—Assist. Surg. C. Griffiths to assume medical charge of 10th N.I., on departure of Surg. A. Scott, on leave; date 4th Nov.

11*th N.I.* Ens. W. Lydiard to be adj., from 7th Nov., v. Blois app. to a staff situation.

70*th N.I.* Ens. F. Jeffreys to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Fergusson dec.

Nov. 16.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. H. Dallas, M.D, to do duty with H.M. 3d Buffs at Berhampore; and Assist. Surg. J. C. Smith to do duty with H.M. 49th foot at Fort-William; date 13th Oct.—Assist. Surg. A. Reid to proceed to Boolundshahur, and to receive medical charge of that station from Civil Assist. Surg. C. B. Handyside, who has obtained general leave of absence; date 19th Oct. — Supernum. Ensigns T. G. Leith and G. D. Mercer to do duty, former with 38th regt. at Benares, and latter with 24th N.I. at Barrackpore; date 12th Oct. — Lieut. J. D. Kennedy to act as adj. to 25th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. H. C. Wilson; date 26th Sept.—Assist. Surg. R. J. Brassey to officiate as garrison assist. surg., at Allahabad, in room of Assist. Surg. F. T. Downes, proceeding to join his regiment; date 14th Oct.

Nov. 18.—44*th N.I.* Ens. R. Grange to be interp. and qu. mast.

Lieut. C. R. Browne, 60th regt., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 59th N.I., until Lieut. M. Hyslop shall join corps.

The following district and other orders confirmed;—Lieut. W. C. Ross, 30th N.I., to act as adj. to Kemaoon local bat., during period Lieut. and Adj. C. Campbell may remain in charge of that corps; date 2d Nov.—Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald, 29th N.I., to afford medical aid to prisoners in gaol of Jubblepore, and to corps of Nujeebs, during absence on duty of Surg. G. G. Spilsbury; date 4th Nov.—Lieut. H. W. Mathews to act as adj. to left wing 43d N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 20th Oct.

Fort-William, Nov. 21. — *Regt. of Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. James Whitefoord to be 1st-lieut., v. A. Campbell dec., with rank from 21st Oct. 1833, v. W. J. Symons, prom.

38*th N.I.* Lieut. George Burney to be capt. of a company, and Ens. A. C. Dewar to be lieut., from 11th Nov. 1833, in suc. to S. M. Horsburgh dec.

Ens. James Murray brought on effective strength of infantry from 19th Oct. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. W. H. Penrose resigned.

Mr. Robert Christie admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Deputy Commissary Capt. Thomas D'Oyly to be a commissary of ordnance, v. Chadwick prom. to a regimental majority.

Lieut. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, regt. of artillery, to be a deputy commissary of ordnance, v. D'Oyly.

Lieut. Charles Dallas, regt. of artillery, to officiate as commissary of ordnance, during absence of Capt. D'Oyly on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. J. W. Rowe, 31st N.I., to officiate as fort-adj. of Fort-William, from 1st Dec., v. Brace, for so long as his corps may form a part of troops furnishing garrison guards.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 19, 20, *and* 21.—The following district and other orders confirmed: — Lieut. J. D. Kennedy, 25th N.I., to officiate as district staff to troops in Arracan, during indisposition of Lieut. Wilson; date 15th *Oct.*—Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., to do duty with horse artillery at Meerut, and Assist. Surg. R. Grahame, 71st N.I., to proceed in medical charge of artillery drafts from Meerut to Kurnaul; date 8th Nov.—Assist. Surg. A. Colquhoun to re-join left wing 6th N.I., at Juanpore. — Assist. Surg. J. Esdaile, M.D., to take medical charge of artillery at Benares.—Assist. Surg. A. Storm posted to 51st N.I., and directed to join on his being relieved from medical charge of 37th N.I., by Assist. Surg. E. T. Downes.

62*th N.I.* Lieut. S. J. Grove to be adj., v. Maling resigned.

Nov. 22.—Assist. Surg. F. Thompson, to join and do duty with H.M. 3d-Buffs at Berhampore, and accompany that regiment to Cawnpore, whence he will proceed to Meerut and do duty under superintending surgeon there.

Fort-William, Dec. 5.—Cadet of Cavalry A. W. C. Plowden admitted on estab., and prom. to Cornet.

Dec. 12.—*Europ. Regt.* (right wing). Ens. H. Watson to be lieut. from 5th Dec. 1833, v. F. G. Nicolay dec.

Capt. W. W. Rees, 50th N.I., at his own request., transf. to invalid establishment.

Messrs. E. W. Clarribuet and W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., admitted on establishment as assist. surgeons.

Assist. Surgs. Stewart and Calvert of Bombay estab., placed at disposal of resident at Hyderabad, for employment in military service of H.H. the Nizam.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 5. — Capt. N. Stewart, of 72d N.I., to be released from arrest and return to his duty.

Ens. Francis Jeffreys, 70th N.I., having been declared by college examiners fully qualified to perform duties of interpreter to a native corps, exempted from further examination in Persian and Hindoostanee languages.

Dec. 6.—Ens. E. G. J. Champneys, 33d N.I., to be aide-de-camp on personal staff of Commander-in-chief.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Nov. 21. Capt. H. J. G. B. Catchcart, 5th N.I.—Capt. B. Wood, 10th N.I.—Capt. T. E. Sampson, 22d N.I.—Capt. E. N. Townsend, 31st N.I. — Lieut. G. Tebbs, 33d N.I.—Ens. H. M. Barwell, 59th N.I.—Ens. C. F. Bruére, 13th N.I. — Dec. 11. Lieut. Colin Campbell, 53d N.I —Lieut. H. C. Baddeley, 61st N.I.—12. Lieut. Col. Thos. Taylor, 6th N.I.—Capt. D. Williamson, 41st N.I. — Capt. H. C. M. Cox, 53th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe. — Nov. 15. Capt. Alfred Jackson, 30th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. N. S. Nesbitt, 22d N.I., for health.—21. Capt. Wm. Bacon, 65th N.I., for health. — Dec. 5. Capt. Chas. Newbery, 9th L.C., on private affairs.—Lieut. W. A. Ludlow, 12th N.I., on ditto.—9. Col. Geo. Carpenter, 17th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Geo. Gillman, 31st N.I., for health.—12. Capt. A. T. A. Wilson, 24th N.I., on private affairs.

To Bombay.— Nov. 15. Capt. G. J. B. Johnston, 65th N.I., for four months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 14. *Alexander*, Waugh, from London and Cape. — 15. *Albion*, McLeod, from Liverpool; *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from London; *St. George*, Thompson, from Bristol; and *London*, Wimble, from London. — 16. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from London. — 19. *Magnet*, Mc Minn, from Liverpool.—21. *Ganges*, Amiel, from Bordeaux.—23. *Lord Eldon*, Dawson, from Liverpool; *Indien*, Morin, from Bordeaux; and *Alcide*, Quorouard, from Havre de Grace. —30. *Eliza*, Sutton, from London and Madras.—Dec. 5. *Adelaide*, Guthrie, from London. — 6. *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, from London.—7. *Catherine*, Fenn, and *Solway*, Proctor, both from London.—13. *Bland*, Callan, from Liverpool, and *Bothaven*, Crawford, from Glasgow.—14. *Orient*, White, from London and Madras; H. C. Ch. S. *Duke of Argyle*, Bristow, from London; and *Alexander*, Jones, from Ceylon.

Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 9. *Sanderson*, Sage, for Liverpool. — 27. *Morning Star*, Linton, for Mauritius.—28. *Cordelia*, Weaver, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

Dec. 8. *Intrepid*, Robinson, for London. — 12. *Asia*, Biddle, for London.—14. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, for Liverpool. — 19. *Fergusson*, Young, for London.

Freight to London (Dec. 16) — Dead weight, £3; light goods, £4. 10s. to £5 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 24. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. J. C. C. Gray, 21st N.I., of twin girls.

Sept. 17. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. R. Roberts, horse-artillery, of a daughter.

Oct. 7. At Allygurgh, Mrs. C. O'Connor, of a daughter.

16. At Deyrah Dhoon, the lady of Capt. J. Fisher, 23d N.I., 2d in command of Sirmoor bat., of a son.

Nov. 5. At Muttra, the lady of Assist. Surg. James McRae, of a daughter.

— At Neemuch, the lady of Major Wymer, commanding 61st regt., of a daughter.

9. At Dacca, the lady of J. L. Wilkie, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wetherill, of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. N. Campbell, 21st N.I., of a son.

11. At Becher Place, the lady of George Gough, Esq., of a son.

15. Mrs. S. L. Webb, of a daughter.

16. At Jessore, the lady of the late R. B. Francis, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. Anley, Esq., of a son.

17. At Dum Dum, Mrs. John Watson, of a son.

18. At Allyghur, the lady of Charles E. Burton, Esq., 49th N.I., of a son.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of Adam F. Smith, Esq., of a son.

— At Dum Dum, the lady of A. Wood, Esq., of a son.

— At Burdwan, the wife of Capt. Vetch, of a son.

— At Cootoreah Factory, Nuddeah, the lady of J. A. Deverell, Esq., indigo-planter, of a son and heir.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. R. J. H. Birch, deputy-judge adv.-gen., of a daughter.

— Mrs. E. Webb, of a son (since dead).

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Gill, of the Marine Board Office, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Meerut, the lady of Kenneth Mc Queen, Esq., Surgeon 71st N.I., of a daughter.

— The lady of Capt. C. Kiernander, invalid establishment, of a son.

2. At Calcutta, the lady of Joseph S. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Rushton, of a son.

Lately. At Agra, Mrs. Sinclair, of a son.

— At Allygurh, Mrs. C. S. Tetley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 12. At Calcutta, James Anderson, Esq., M.D., H.C.S., to Veronica Scott, eldest daughter of Archibald Hills, Esq., Edinburgh.

24. At Moulmein, Mr. J. Darwood, timber-merchant, to Miss Snoball, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Snoball, country service.

28. At Bareilly, G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., civil service, to Miss Jessie Macleod.

Nov. 3. At Agra, Walter A. Venour, Esq., superintending surgeon, to Anne, daughter of Wm. Laing, Esq., collector of customs.

7. At Cawnpore, John Strange Chapman, Esq., assist.-surg., 16th Queen's Lancers, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late George Poyntz Ricketts, Esq., Bengal civil service.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Ewing Smellie, mariner, to Miss Catherine Kelly.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. Harry Inglis Lee, to Mrs. Ellenor Sophia Francis.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. William Williams, to Mrs. Elizabeth Collingwood.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. John Spencer, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. W. Fraser, assistant military department.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Gore, to Miss Charlotte Wollerton.

22. At Serampore, D. P. Dacosta, Esq., to Miss Eliza Anne Cashman.

25. At Calcutta, Lieut. Colin Campbell, 53d regt., N.I., to Miss Grace Ross.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles William Lewis, jun., to Miss Harriet Holmes.

28. At Bijnout, John Shore Dumergue, Esq., of the civil service, to Louisa Henrietta, second daughter of the late C. Christina, Esq.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. James Black, H. C. Marine, to Miss Louisa Matilda Thompson.

Dec. 2. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Hodgson, to Mrs. P. Waddy, widow of the late Mr. P. W. Waddy.

DEATHS.

Sept. 18. At Mhow, Capt. Alex. Macdonald, of the 16th regt. N.I., aged 28.

Oct. 16. At Urrowl, two days' march N. of Cawupore, Lieut. J. W. Boyd, of H.M. 26th regiment.

27. At Saugor, Mr. E. Cropley, jun., aged 20.

29. On board the *Guide*, pilot-vessel, Diamond Harbour, W. W. McComiah, Esq., surgeon.

Nov. 2. At Bandah, Ensign John T. Fergusson, interpreter and quarter-mast. 70th regt. N.I.

10. At Meerut, Capt. Ahmuty, of his Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons.

— At Calcutta, Arratoon Kaloos, head-master of the Armenian Philanthrophic Academy, aged 56.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Ludlow, aged 38.

12. At Meerut, Emily, daughter of the late Lieut. Maxwell, of H.M. 11th Light Dragoons.

— At sea, Capt. J. W. Williams, of the brig *Frederica*, aged 30.

— At Burrisal, Mr. C. Robinson.

14. At Neemuch, Capt. Henry Bowden Smith, 37th regt. Bengal N.I., from wounds received in an engagement with the Bheels.

— At Calcutta, Ens. Henry Altham Cumberlege, 54th regt. N.I., aged 22.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Mackay, of the ship *Fergusson*, aged 32.

16. At Calcutta, George Chester, Esq., senior-member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, aged 52.

— At Calcutta, Capt. Thomas Watson, aged 32.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Watt, of the ship *Royal Saxon*, aged 36.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Timothy Augustin, assistant in the export warehouse, aged 35.

19. At Calcutta, Capt. Robert Noyes, aged 31.

20. At Calcutta, Anne, relict of the late James Fraser, Esq., aged 42.

21. At Cossimbazar, the lady of Capt. S. Blyth, of H.M. 49th regt.

22. At Calcutta, Louisa, wife of the Rev. John C. Lowrie, aged 24.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Asten.

27. At Ghazeepore, of cholera, Major Matthew Semple, of H.M. 39th regt.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Roche, lady of Capt. J. Roche, commander of the ship *John Adam*, and daughter of the late Colonel A. McMurdo, Dumfrieshire.

Dec. 8. At Hooghly, Benjamin Griffiths Sherman, Esq., aged 21.

9. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Reynolds, formerly of the *Royal George*, aged 52.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Harriet Stocker, of the firm of Mesdames Wright and Stocker, aged 41.

Lately. Mr. G. Byrne, aged 62, long an inhabitant of Chinsurah.

— At Nat-Moo, near Moulmein, James Cannon, Esq., formerly purser of the H.C. ship *General Kyd*.

— On his passage to the Isle of France, on the ship *Tapley*, Capt. A. J. Coombs.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. Charlotte Cook.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 22. W. A. Forsyth, Esq., to act as assistant-judge of zillah court of Canara, on departure of Mr. H. Morris.

Mr. John Gantz, to be one of trustees of Black Town Chapel.

Dec. 3. W. H. Hart, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for ensuing year.

Charles Teed, Esq., to be a police-magistrate, v. Maitland deceased; and J. Y. Fullerton, Esq., to act as a police-magistrate.

6. S. Nicholls, Esq., to be second-judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for western division.

John Vaughan, Esq., to be second-judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for centre division; and to act as first-judge during absence of Mr. Oakes.

10. G. S. Greenway, Esq., to be special assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

24. Lieut. Col. W. Monteith, to act as inspector-general of civil estimates during indisposition of Major Sim.

Furloughs to Europe.—Dec. 3. Messrs. J. Paternoster, R. A. Bannerman, and John Walker on private affairs, with absentee allowance.—10. Mr. Fred. Hall, for health (to embark for western coast).—24. Rev. E. P. Lewis, chaplain of Masulipatam.

Obtained leave of absence.—Dec. 3. Mr T. J. W. Thomas, for 18 months, to Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, and eventually to N. S. Wales, for health.—17. Mr. Arthur Hall, for six weeks, to Neilgherry Hills, on private affairs.—24. Lieut. Wm. Legatt, inspector of streets and roads at Madras, for one year, to Neilgherry Hills, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Nov. 22, 1833. — Dr. Kellett permitted to resign app. of residency surgeon at Mysore on 31st Dec., and his services to be placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Nov. 26.—Assist. Surg. Robert Scott to be surgeon v. Turnbull retired, and to take rank from 1st Nov. 1833, v. Campbell dec.

Nov. 29.—Lieut. W. Bremner, 47th N.I., to be sub.-assist. commissary-general, v. Sharp.

Surg. H. Atkinson, permitted to resign office of medical storekeeper at presidency on 20th Jan. and to return to Europe, and to retire from service of Hon. Company; from date of his embarkation.

Assist. Surg. J. B. Preston to be surgeon; date of rank 16th Nov. 1833, v. Turnbull retired.

Maj. Charles Newman, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, from date of his embarkation for Europe.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 21. — Ens. F. H. Sansom removed from 42d to 41st N.I.

Nov. 27.—Surg. David Reid, M.D., removed from 21st to 51st regt., and Surg. Robert Scott (late promo.) posted to former corps.

Lieut. Balfour, 4th bat. artillery, to act as assist. adj. gen. of artillery, during absence of Capt. Polwhele on furl.; date of order 25th Nov.

Ens. G. A. Marshall to do duty with 10th N.I., and Ens. E. R. Sibly with 29th do., till further orders.

Nov. 29. — The following order confirmed:—Lieut. Whitty to act as adj. to 7th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Bingham on furl.; date 13th Nov.

Dec. 2 and 5.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Trotter to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 35th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Farran on furl.; date 16th Oct.—Lieut. R. N. Faunce to act as adj to 2d N.I. during absence of Lieut. Sherriff; date 25th Nov.

Fort St. George, Dec. 3.—*3d L.C.* Cornet A. B. Jones to be lieut., v. Gregory dec.: date of com 11th Nov. 1833.

41st N.I. Capt. Henry Sargent to be major, Lieut. Henry Hall to be capt., and Ens. Peter Fair to be lieut., v. Baxter dead of wounds: date of coms. 23d Nov. 1833.

The services of Major Henry Sargent, Paymaster in Mysore, placed at disposal of Com. in chief for regimental duty.

Dec. 6.—Capt. J. R. Brown, 6th L.C., to be aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Sir A. M'Dowell, K.C.B., commanding centre division of army.

The services of Major James Nash, 42d N.I., replaced at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. T. Maughan, 12th Bombay N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Taylor, commanding northern division of army.

Superintending Surg. John Norris permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company from this date, and to return to Europe.

Dec. 13.—Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, M.D., to be superintending surgeon, from 11th Dec., v. Norris retired, and to be posted to northern division of army.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Smythe, A.B., to be surgeon from 10th Dec. 1833, v. Norris retired.

Dec. 17.—*9th N.I.* Capt. Chas. Maxtone to be major, Lieut. Howland Roberts to be capt., and Ens. R. S. Dobbs to be lieut., v. Clemons dec.; date of coms. 9th Dec. 1833.

Dec. 20.—Col. John Doveton, C.B., to succeed to general staff on first vacancy which shall happen after his arrival at Madras, by orders of the Hon. Court of Directors.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. W. C. Oliver to be col., v. Bowles, dec., and Maj. Henry Smith, from 1st regt., to be lieut.-col., in suc. to Oliver prom.

1st N. I. Capt. J. R. Godfrey to be major, Lieut. J. W. Goldsworthy to be capt., and Ens. Francis Davis to be lieut., in suc. to Smith prom.

Head Quarters, Dec. 6.—Assist. Surg. J. Cardew, M.D., to do duty with H. M. 62d regt. at Masulipatam, and J. T. Bell under orders of senior medical officer at Masulipatam.

Dec. 7 to 19.—Cornet F. B. Seton to do duty with 7th L. C.—Ens. James Campbell removed from 32d to 50th N.I.—Capt. Thos. Biddle removed from 3d to 1st bat. artillery at Secunderabad.

The following orders confirmed:—Cornet Carruthers to act as adj. to 2d L.C. during absence of Lieut. Briggs on sick leave; date 2d Dec.—Lieut. Taynton to act as adj. to 8th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Pritchard on duty; date 20th Oct.—Ens. Napleton to act as adj. to 8th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Taynton on duty; date 27th Oct.—Lieut. Bryce to act as qu.-mast. and interp. to 19th N.I., during absence of Lieut Sheppard on duty; date 5th Dec.—Surg. T. Williams to act as garrison surgeon at Trichinopoly till relieved; date 27th June.—Lieut. Arbuthnot to act as qu.-mast. and interp. to 3d L.C., vice Langley prom., and Capt. Langley to act. as adj. till relieved; date 24th Oct.—Lieut. Brett, 31st L. I., to act as fort adj. of Bellary, v. Bremner transferred to commissariat department.—Lieut. and Qu.-mast. G. Rowlandson to act as adj. to 4th bat. artillery, during employment of Lieut. Balfour on other duty; date 25th Nov.—Assist. Surg. Purvis to afford medical aid to 42d N. I., until further orders; date 25th June.

Assist. Surg. T. T. Smith to do duty with H. M. 63d regt.

Fort St. George, Dec. 24.—Surg. R. Davidson to be staff surgeon to troops on coast of Tenasserim, v. Campbell dec.

Supernumerary Lieut. W. C. Onslow admitted on effective strength of 44 regt.

Lieut. H. Briggs, 2d L. C., permitted to resign app. of adjutancy to that corps.

Assist. Surg. James Woodforde, M.D., to be medical officer of zillah of Chicacole, v. Scott prom.

Dec. 27.—The appointment of Brig. Gen. H. G. A. Taylor to general staff of army confirmed by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab to be col., v. Webber dec., and Major John P. James, 2d N.I., to be lieut.-col. in suc. to Wahab, prom.

2d N.I. Capt. H. Dowker to be major, Lieut. M. Beauchamp to be capt., and Ens. W. G. Beagin to be lieut., in suc. to James prom.

11th N.I. Lieut. Wm. Blood to be capt., and Lieut. E. G. Cotton to take rank from 9th Feb. 1832, v. Roworth retired.—Ens. W. A. Halstead to be lieut., v. Carr dec.

Head Quarters, Dec. 20 *to* 23.—The following officers to duty with 9th N.I. till further orders:—Ens. R. Jackson, A. Wyndham, D. R. H. Beadle, and J. Watt.

Assist. Surg. J. Ricks, M.D., removed from corps of sappers and miners, and posted to 1st bat. artillery at Secunderabad.

Assist. Surgs. J. E. Mayer and D. Trail to join and do duty, former with H. M. 45th regt., and latter with H.M. 39th do.

Lieut. Carruthers to act as qu.-mast. to 3d bat. artillery, during period Lieut. Back remains in charge of bat.; date of order 16th Dec.

Dec. 27.—The following removals and postings of colonels, lieut. cols., and surgeons ordered:—Colonels G. Waugh, from 33d to 32d N.I.; W. C. Oliver to 33d do.; G. L. Wahab to 15th do.—Lieut. Cols. C. A. Walker from 17th to 21st regt.; J. Briggs, from 32d to 23d do.; Gregory Jackson, from 19th to 15th do.; J. T. Trewman, from 21st to 32d do.; R. L. Evans, C.B., from 15th to 33th do.; J. Ogilvie, from 9th to 33d do.; T. Marrett, from 44th to 11th do.; J. Henry, from 23d to 19th do.; R. Crewe, from 10th to 3d do.; H. Smith, to 17th do.; H. G. Jourdain, to 10th do.; Wm. (Baron) Kutzleben, to 44th do.; J. P. James, to 9th do.—Surgeons J. B. Preston, to 15th regt.; W. R. Smyth, A.B., to 16th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe — Lieut. Col. John Ogilvie, 9th N. I.—Lieut. Col. J. T. Trewman, 21st N.I.—Lieut. Col. J. Henry, 23d N.I.—Lieut. W. Gordon, 6th N.I.—Lieut. E. Roberts, 49th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—*Dec.* 6. Capt. J. R. Sandford, 22d N.I., for health. — 13. Capt. C. Davinier, 30th N.I.—Lieut. R. Bullock, 44th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Purvis, for health.—Capt. H. Mitchell, 6th N.I.—17. Lieut. Col. F. L. Doveton, 3d L.C., for health (to embark from Western coast).—20. Capt. W. Langford, 51st N. I.—24. Surg. Richard Kellett, M.D.—Capt. C. M. Palmer, 44th N. I., for health.—Capt. C. Turner, 35th N.I., for health (to embark from Cuddalore).

To Sea.—*Nov.* 29. Capt. A. Woodburn, deputy judge adv. gen., for 18 months, for health.

To Madras.—*Nov.* 22. Lieut. W. E. Lockhart, 45th N.I., from Tenasserim, for six months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 8. *Clorinde*, Superville, from Bordeaux.—12. *Thalia*, Biden, from Covelong; and *Donna Carmelita*, Gray, from Calcutta. — 23. H. M. S. *Wolf*, Hamley, from Trincomallee. — Dec. 13. *Star*, Griffing, from Calcutta.—15. *Ann*, Budwell, from Calcutta. — 24. *Wellington*, Liddell, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—27. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, from Calcutta; *Ganges*, Ardlie, from Northern Ports; and *Copernicus*, May, from Colombo.—28. *Polonais*, Darbie, from Marseilles; and *Asia*, Stead, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Nov. 10. *Ruby*, Hill, and *Fanny*, Edwards, for Marcanum and Calcutta.—12. *Lady M'Naghten*, Faith, for Malabar Coast.—24. *Hall*, Hughes, for Calcutta.—28. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Hamley, for England.—Dec. 15. *Clorinde*, Superville, for Pondicherry, and *Star*, Griffing, for Boston.—19. *Ann*, Budwell, for Colombo.—27. H.M.S. *Harrier*, Vassall, on a cruize.—31. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, for London.

BIRTHS MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 16. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. C. G. T. Chauvel, 35th N.I., of a son.

24. At Vizagapatam, the lady of T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Nellore, the lady of A. F. Bruce, Esq., civil service, of a son.

25. At Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut. Willins, 30th N.I., of a daughter.

26. At Waltair, the lady of Capt. G. J. Richardson, of a son (since dead).

30. At Cannanore, Mrs. Brookman, of a son.

Nov. 8. At Madras, Mrs. P. De Celes, of a daughter.

10. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Robert Elvs, of H.M. 13th L. Drags., of a son.

12. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, the lady of Capt. R. W. Sheriff, of a daughter.

13. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. T. J. Ryves, Madras Europ. regt., of a daughter.

15. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. and Paymaster Barlow, H.M. 54th foot, of a daughter.

19. At Waltair, the lady of Capt. W. Gray, 21st regt., of a son.

24. At Wallajahbad, the lady of G. A. Herklots, Esq., M.D., surgeon, 2d N. V. Bat., of a son.

27. At Cannanore, the lady of Major Ross, of the corps of engineers, of a son.

28. At Masulipatam, the lady of Major McFarlane, 16th N.I., of a daughter.

30. At Trichonopoly, the lady of Lieut. R. Parr, H.M. 54th Regt., of a son.

Dec. 3. At Coonoor, on the Neilgherry hills, the lady of Lieut. Alex. Shirrefs, 21st N.I., of a son.

6. At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. M. Steuart, Commanding Vellore, of a daughter.

7. At Kamptee near Nagpore, the lady of Capt. F. W. Hands, 38th N.I., of a son.

— At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. George Elliot, 5th L.C., of a son.

10. At Madras, the lady of A. J. Cherry, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

— At Madras, the wife of Mr. R. P. Dalgairns, of a daughter.

13. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Hill, 9th N.I., of a daughter.

16. At Madras, the lady of A. Maclean, Esq., of a son, still-born.

19. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. George Burn, 14th Regt., of a son.

23. At Madras, the lady of Capt. J. Wynch, Horse Artillery, of a son.

26. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. E. W. Snow, of a daughter.

Lately. At Madras, Mrs. G. B. Shaw, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 10. At Secunderabad, Capt. Alfred A. Armstrong, H.M. 45th regt., second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Richard Armstrong, of H.M. service, to Sarah, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. H. W. Sale, of the Madras Army.

28. At Madras, James Chalmers, Esq., Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, to Mary, second daughter of the late James Bruce Laing, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

— At Tellicherry, Lieut. C. A. Moore, Sub-Assist. Com. Gen., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of W. O. Shakespeare, Esq., Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Western Division.

— At Madras, J. P. Cropley, Esq., to Sophia, relict of the late Lieut Thomas M. Simkins, H.M. 46th regt.

Nov. 11. At Madras, the Rev. J. T. Jones, to Anne, eldest daughter of G. P. Tyler, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

30. At Madras, Francis Copleston, Esq. Madras Civil Service, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Chester, Chaplain.

27. At Vepery, S. P. Arathoon, Esq., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Richard Daly, of H.M. 53d foot.

Dec. 27. At Cannanore, Lieut. J. C. Fortescue, 1st M. N. I. Fort Adjutant, to Maria, second

daughter of Mark Sheridan, Esq. H.M. 13th Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

Oct. 9. At Vizagapatam, after a few days' illness, Mrs. Leonard, wife of H. Leonard, Esq., aged 20.

Nov. 1. At Moulmyne, Archibald Campbell, Esq., M.D., Staff Surgeon to the Troops on the Tenasserim Coast, aged 47. The cause of his death was apoplexy, and the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain.

2. At Bangalore, after a few days' illness, Amelia, wife of Capt. Charles L. Boileau, of H.M. Rifle Brigade, and only child of the Right Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, Governor of Madras.

3. At Arcot, Mrs. Thos. Potter, aged 25.

— At Madras, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Mellecan, aged 41.

5. On board the *Eliza*, on her passage to Calcutta, Mary, wife of John Orr, Esq., Madras Civil Service, aged 27.

9. At Pondicherry, Victorine, wife of Mr. E. Bilderbeck.

10. At Cannanore, of jungle fever, Brev. Capt. M. MacPherson, of H.M. 46th regt.

11. At Nagpore, Lieut. A. W. Gregory, of the 3d regt. L.C., eldest son of the late A. W. Gregory, Esq., of Veranda, near Swansea.

19. At Madras, Maria Julia Rebeiro, aunt to Mr. J. Joseph Loapah, aged 90.

23. At Kimedy, of wounds received in an affair with the insurgents in that district, Major John Baxter, 41st regt., a gallant and active officer, who has thus honorably closed a zealous and uninterrupted service of 32 years.

— At Madras, R. A. Maitland, Esq., one of the police magistrates.

28. At Secunderabad, Anne, wife of Qu. Mast. Thomas Shoolbraid, H.M. 45th regt., aged 47.

29. At Chittoor, Thomas Gahagan, Esq., Acting 1st Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division, aged 43.

Dec. 5. At Madras, L. H. Stirling, Esq., one of the police magistrates.

6. At Arcot, Mrs. Cecilia Œrbeck, aged 20.

7. At Madras, Dorothea, wife of Mr. J. B. Pharoah, librarian, aged 26.

8. In Camp at Banawar, Major James Clemons, commanding the 9th regt. N.I.

— At Poonamallee, Lieut. H. C. Smithwaite, of H.M.'s 48th regt., at an early age.

9. At Royapooram, Mary, aged 65, relict of the late Capt. P. Secluna, H.M. 1st Ceylon Regt.

11. At Masulipatam, Paul Blin, Esq.

14. At Madras, Mr. John Waller, aged 25.

16. At Cuddalore, Mrs. W. Chapman.

Lately. At Vizagapatam, aged 32, Lieut. Edmund Peel, son of Thomas Peel, Esq., of Penzance.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

SECURITIES FROM OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 31, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having recently had under consideration the amount of security required from officers in the pay and commissariat departments, and from the clothing agent, is pleased to establish the following revised scale:

Paymaster at the Presidency.....	Rs. 20,000
Divisional Paymaster.....	10,000
Deputy Paymaster	5,000
Deputy Commissary General .... } First Assist. Commissary General }	.. 20,000
Second Assist. Commissary General ..	10,000
Third Assist. Commissary General	5,000
Agent for Clothing the Army	30,000

Officers officiating in any of these situations to be bound in one-half the foregoing amounts.

With reference to the G.O. by Gov. of the 14th ultimo, all officers filling the above situations will adopt the necessary measures for the early execution of their bonds, and their transmission to the military accountant.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department—Revenue.

Nov. 13. Mr. H. A. Harrison to be acting sub-collector of Bagulcottah, Dharwar zillah.

27. Mr. E. H. Townsend to be sub-collector of Hoobler, in South Mahratta country.

Mr. W. S. Hunter to be first assistant to collector of Ratnagaree.

Mr. R. C. Money to be first assistant to principal collector at Dharwar.

Mr. J. Barnett to be ditto to ditto of Poonah.

Mr. P. Scott to be second assistant to collector of Tannah.

Mr. W. Escombe to be third assistant to principal collector of Poonah.

Mr. J. Gordon to be second assistant to collector of Kaira.

Mr. G. Blane, to be fourth assistant to principal collector at Dharwar.

Mr. H. Liddell to be third assistant to ditto of Surat.

Dec. 4. Mr. W. C. Andrews to be acting first sub-collector of Sholapore.

Mr. H. W. Reeves to be acting first assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur for detached station of Nassick.

Mr. J. M. Davies to be third assistant and acting second assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 3. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt to be register to courts of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut; and Mr. R. D. Luard to be assistant judge and session judge of Poonah, from 5th Dec.

Nov. 27. John L. Phillips, Esq., to succeed Mr. Mill as assessor to Court of Petty Sessions.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 23. The Rev. E. Mainwaring to perform clerical duties of Colaba and of harbour until further orders.

Nov. 15. The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A., to be chaplain of Christ's Church, Byculla, and of Tannah.

Dec. 11. The Rev. R. Y. Keays, A.M., removed from Ahmedabad, and appointed chaplain of Dapoolee and Severndroog.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 31, 1833.—*17th N.I.* Lieut. W. J. B. Knipe to be adj., v. Leaviss resigned; date 23d Oct. 1833.

Ens. C. D. Mylne, 26th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt. during absence of Ens. Holmes on sick certificate.

Assist. Surg. J. Don, M.D., to act as deputy medical storekeeper and staff-surgeon at Poona, during absence of Surg. Carstairs on leave to Cape of Good Hope.

Nov. 1.—The recent appointment of Lieut. S. Powell, H.M. 40th regt., to serve in Persia, cancelled, founded on opinion of Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, that it is objectionable to appoint an officer of H.M. service to such a situation.

Ens. H. C. Rawlinson, 1st Gr. N.I., placed under orders of Col. Pasmore, for employment in Persia.

Lieut. W. Purvis, 9th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Skinner on sick certificate; and Lieut. J. Burrowes, 14th N.I., to act as Interp. to H.M. 20th regt. during absence of Lieut. Hennessey.

Maj. W. Wilkins, 1st L.C., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, on pay of his rank, from 1st Nov. 1833.

7th N.I. Lieut. H. Stockley to be interp. in Mahratta language; date 18th Oct. 1833.

25th N.I. Lieut. A. Woodburn to be adj. to that regt., in suc. to Stephenson prom.; date 6th Oct. 1833.

Ens. F. Janverin, H.M. 20th regt., to be Persian interp. to Commander-in-chief, v. Williams resigned, pending a reference to Com.-in-chief in India.

Assist. Surg. Taylor, 3d N.I., to afford medical aid to staff and details, and to officiate as deputy medical storekeeper at Belgaum during absence of Surg. Kennedy on leave.

Nov. 4.—Ens. P. C. Amiel, 1st Gr. N.I., to act as adj., during absence of Lieut. Baker on sick certificate.

Nov. 6.—*5th N.I.* Ens. G. H. Robert to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Lieut. Bagshawe proceeded to Europe; date of app. 22d Sept. 1833.

Capt. W. Williams, H.M. 40th regt., to act as interp. to that regt. until further orders.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Miller, H.M. 40th regt., to be an extra aide-de-camp on personal staff of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, from 1st Nov., until pleasure of Commander-in-chief is known.

Nov. 7—*1st L.C.* Capt. B. Sandwith to be major, Lieut. H. Fawcett to be capt., and Cornet A. Tweedale to be lieut., in suc. to Wilkins retired; date of rank 2d Nov. 1833.

Nov. 8.—Assist. Surg. James Murray to act as civil surgeon at Rutnagherry, in consequence of Assist. Surg. Frith having been obliged to proceed to Bombay on sick certificate; and Assist. Surg. Morehead, M.D., to act at convalescent station on Mahabuleshwur Hills, during Assist. Surg. Murray's absence.

Nov. 19.—Surg. V. Kemball (having reported his arrival from Calcutta) to resume his duties as third member of Medical Board.—Surg. F. C. Trash to resume his duties as superintending surgeon, Poona division.—Surg. J. Orton to resume his duties as garrison surgeon at Surat.

Mr. D. Thatcher admitted to service as an assist. surgeon.

Nov. 21.—Assist. Surg. B. White, 17th N.I., to be vaccinator of Deccan, v. Assist. Surg. J. Don, M.D.

Nov. 23—*3d N.I.* Ens. H. Rudd to be interp. in Mahratta language; date 26th Oct. 1833.

9th N.I. Lieut. O. Poole to be capt., and Ens. W. J. Morris to be lieut., in suc. to Dowell dec.; date 29th June 1833.

Ens. E. Wood to rank from 6th Oct. 1833, and to be posted to 9th N.I., v. Morris prom.

Nov. 27.—Capt. T. D. Morris (having returned from Cape of Good Hope) to resume charge of his duties as paymaster of Poona division of army, and Lieut. Stark to rejoin commissariat department at Sholapoor.

Dec. 9.—*4th N.I.* Ens. C. Lucas to be Lieut. v. Chalmers prom.; date of rank 16th Feb. 1833.

Capt. J. T. Osborne to act as paymaster S. D. of army, from date of Capt. Meriton's departure.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 18. Lieut. A. Woodburn, 25th N.I. — 24. Lieut. Col. R. Campbell, 18th N.I.—Capt. M. Stack, 3d L.C.—Lieut. H. S. Watkin, 15th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 30. Assist. Surg. A. M. Lyon, for health.—Nov. 2. Lieut. J. Davies, 11th N.I., health.—22. Maj. M. Soppitt, 26th N.I., for J. T. Leslie, horse brigade.

To Sea.—Nov. 30. Assist. Surg. R. Frith, M.D., for two years, for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Nov. 9. Lieut. E. M. Cartwright, 23d N.I., for twelve months, for health.

To Mahabuleshwur Hills.—Nov. 13. Commander J. M'Dowall, invalid list, Indian Navy, for six months, on private affairs.

To Madras.—Nov. 2. Lieut. W. R. Annesley, 5th N.I., for six months, on private affairs. Dec. 11. Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Indian navy, for eight months, on private affairs.

Cancelled.—The furl. to Europe recently granted to Lieut. R. Crozier, 26th N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 10. *Rapid*, Bush, from Liverpool.—11. *Charlotte*, Melville, from China.—13. H.C. brig of war *Coote*, Rose, from Penang.—15. *Undaunted*, Miller, from Newcastle and Cape.—16. *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, from London.—17. *Princess Charlotte*, M'Kean, from Liverpool.—19. *Golconda*, Bell, from China.—21. *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, from London; *Charles Forbes*, Willis, from China; and *Aguia*, Falais, from Rio de Janeiro.—22. *Abgarris*, Rogers, from Bengal, &c.—24. *Hero of Malown*, Richmond, from London and Cape.—28. H.M.S. *Melville*, from Colombo.—29. H.M.S. *Colombo*, from Colombo; and *Elizabeth*, Blenkinsop, for Calcutta.—30. H.C.S. *Clive*, from Singapore.—Dec. 1. *Ann*, Baldwin, from Mauritius.—12. *James Grant*, Hough, from Liverpool.—13. *John Bunnerman*, Watt, from China and Singapore.—24. *Stirling Castle*, Fraser, from Greenock.—26. *Margaret*, Roper, from Liverpool.—31. *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, from Liverpool.—Jan. 9, 1834, *Severn*, Dixon, from London.—10. *Robert Quayle*, Bleasdale, from Shields and London.—13. *Fergus*, Mason, from Liverpool.—14. *Lady Nugent*, Percival, from London and Mauritius.—20. *Annandale*, Ferguson, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Oct. 23. *Waverly*, Kinsman, for Ceylon.—Nov. 3. *Buffon*, Passement, for Bordeaux.—4. H.C. brig of war *Nautilus*, Lowe, for Red Sea (since lost).—6. *Elora*, King, for Glasgow.—7. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Roe, for Suez.—20. *Grace*, Davis, for London; *Earl of Eldon*, Theaker, for Bengal; and H.C. ships of war *Amherst*, Sawyer, *Euphrates*, Denton, and *Royal Tiger*, Hodges, all for Persian Gulf.—24. *Boyne*, Brown, for London; and *Gilmore*, Lindsay, for Liverpool.—29. *Rapid*, Bush, for Liverpool.—30. *Asia*, Tonge, for Bengal.—Dec. 1. *Comala*, Miller, for Liverpool.—3. *Mulgrave*, Coulson, for Bengal.—11. H. C. sloop of war, *Coote*, Rose, for Red Sea.—12. *Ceres*, Klingstedt, for Cowes and Stockholm; and *Parkfield*, M'Aulay, for Liverpool.—13. *Eliza*, Follins, for Calcutta.—Jan. 4, 1834, *Undaunted*, Miller, *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, and *Sir Edward Paget*, Tucker, all for London.—6. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, for Liverpool.—8. *Hero of Malown*, Richmond, for Cape and London.—20. *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, for Liverpool.—21. *Stirling Castle*, Fraser, for Greenock; *Margaret*, Roper, for Liverpool; and *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, for London.—30. *Amity*, for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

Per Nautilus (H.C. brig of war), for Red Sea: Wm. Bourchier, Esq.; John Mill, Esq.; Lieut. Smith, H.M. 40th regt.; Lieut. Lynch, Indian Navy.

Per Cavendish Bentinck, for Suez: Major Wilkins, light cavalry; Capt. Houston; Lieut. Warry, Indian Navy.

Per Amherst (H.C. sloop of war), for Persian Gulf: Col. Pasmore; Lieut. Todd; Lieut. Farrant; Assist. Surg. S. M. Griffith; Ens. Rawlinson; Mr. F. Tod, purser, I.N.; ten serjeants, one woman, and six children.

Per Euphrates (H.C. brig of war), for Persian Gulf: Capt. Shiel; Lieut. Laughton; Mr. J. Morin; four serjeants, one woman and child.

Per Royal Tiger (H.C. schooner), for Persian Gulf: Lieut. Powell, H.M. 40th regt.; one serjeant, and his wife.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 21. At Ellichpoor, the lady of J. Stokes, Esq., of a son, still-born.

25. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. A. Mackworth, Queen's Royals, of a daughter.
Nov. 4. At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. J. S. Young, of H.H. the Nizam's cavalry, of a daughter.
10. At Mazagon, the lady of Assist.-Surg. Montefiore, of a son.
11. At Girgaum, Mrs. J. A. Higgs, of a daughter.
14. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. A. W. Pringle, of a son, still-born.
16. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Stirling, 17th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Bombay, the lady of Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 14th N.I., of a daughter.
20. At Bombay, Mrs. John Hampton, of a daughter (since dead).
25. At Colabah, the lady of Capt. Maclean, Queen's Royals, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 22. At Ahmednuggur, Capt. C. S. Stuart, 4th regt. N.I., to Elizabeth Anne, youngest daughter of Colonel R. A. Willis, of this establishment.
28. At Belgaum, Henry Allan Harrison, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Charles Babington, rector of Peterstow, Herefordshire.
— At Bombay, C. R. Hogg, Esq., of the European regt., eldest son of Col. Hogg, Bombay establishment, to Helen, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Cotgrave, Madras engineers,—and at the same time, Edwin Charles Cotgrave, Esq., 20th regt. N.I., second son of the late Lieut. Col. Cotgrave, Madras engineers, to Anna Maria, third daughter of the late Charles Hooke, Esq., of Brighton.
30. At Mazagon, Lieut. Frederick Bristow, H M. 6th Royal Warwickshire regt., to Miss Caroline Pollexfen.
Nov. 4. At Bombay, Alfred Thomas, Esq., 8th regt. N.I., to Angela, second daughter of the Rev. T. C. Edgell, of Marylebone, Middlesex.
12. At Bombay, George William Leech, Esq., first assistant to the registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Colonel G. B. Bellasis, of the Bombay artillery.

DEATHS.

Sept. 29. At Belgaum, Ens. John S. Cahill, of the 3d regt. N.I.
Oct. 17. On board the *Sumdanny*, off Saugor, G. W. Blachley, Esq., aged 34.
21. At Bhooj, Ens. Edwin Hall, of the 15th regt. Native Infantry.
29. At Bombay, Edward Colley Tudor, Esq., merchant, aged 33.
Nov. 10. At Bombay, Edward John Stracey, Esq., of the civil service.
— At Kavell, Mr. John Jervis, in the 66th year of his age.
14. At Bombay, J. H. Farquharson, Esq., of the civil service, aged 32.
19. At Colabah, of fever, Emma Jane, wife of Capt. Jackson, Queen's Royals.
28. Daniel Stewart, Esq., late commander of the ship *Golconda*, aged 42.
Lately. At Bombay, Mrs. Mary Sarskis, aged 50.

Malacca.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 7. At Malacca, R. Diggles, Esq., to Eliza, only daughter of the Hon. Samuel Garling, resident councillor at Malacca.

China.

Arrivals of Ships at Canton.

Nov. 24. *Haidee*, Taylor, from Manilla.—26. *Maria*, Davis, from Manilla. — 29. *Fairy*, Templeton, from Liverpool; *Ascot*, Thompson, from Singapore; and *Macclesfield*, Wright, from New South Wales.

DEATHS.

Lately. General Yuh-lin, late commander-in-chief of Soungaria and Turkestan. He died on the road to Pekin, having been recalled by his sovereign to re-occupy an office which he had formerly held about the imperial person.
— Na-yen-ching. This old minister, who has long served in high offices under the reigns of Keen-lung, Kea-king, and the present monarch, was, about two years ago, disgraced for mismanagement in Turkestan and Soungaria. His son was, at a later period, condemned to death for cowardice; but his sentence was commuted to transportation and hard labour.

Arabian Gulf.

DEATH.

Aug. 20. At Mocha, Capt. James Poulter Burrows, late navigator to the Turkish admiral.

Isle of France.

MARRIAGE.

Lately. At Port Louis, the Rev. Langrishe Bushe, formerly of New Ross, to Miss Fyers, daughter of Colonel Fyers, royal engineers.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 22. At Wynberg, the lady of Capt. Edward Willoughby, Bombay army, of a daughter.
27. At Cape Town, the lady of Daniel J. Cloete, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 7. At Cape Town, the Rev. E. Cook to Miss Mary Frances Thornhill.
15. At Cape Town, Christian Fleck, Esq., med., chir., et obst. doctor, to Louisa Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Stephen Twycross, Esq.
23. At Cape Town, Lieut. H. C. Gilmore, of the Bengal army, to Elizabeth Gesina, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John M'Kenzie Cameron, of H.M. 55th regt.

DEATHS.

Dec. 17. At Beaufort, Mr. Thomas Heyward, of Cape Town.
Jan. 8. Mr. Muntingh, for many years a merchant in Cape Town. He destroyed himself with a pistol.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Nov. 18. Mr. J. A. O. Farquharson, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 12th or Monghyr division.
Dec. 2. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, assistant under ditto ditto of 9th or Goruckpore division.
Mr. J. Brewster, ditto ditto.

General Department.

Nov. 25. Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., senior member of Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of Marine Board.
Mr. A. Trotter, opium and saltpetre agent, and superintendent of salt chokies in Behar.
Mr. A. F. Donelly, second assistant to collector of Calcutta sea and inland customs and town duties.
Mr. J. J. Harvey, collector of customs at Chittagong.

Furloughs.—Dec. 2. Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw, to Europe.—5. Mr. W. B. Martin, to Europe (to proceed from Bombay).

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Nov. 28, 1833.—Col. J. R. Lumley to be adj. gen. of army, v. Beatson; Lieut. Col. W. S. Beatson to be commissary gen., retaining his present official rank, v. Lumley; and Lieut. Col. Wm. Dunlop to be qu. mast. gen. of army, v. Stevenson.

The following promotions made in army commissariat department :—Capt. W. Burlton, assist. com. gen. 1st class, to be deputy com. general, v. Dunlop; Capt. J. D. Parsons, assist. com. gen. 2d class, to be an assist. com. gen. 1st class, v. Burlton; Capt. W. Gregory, deputy assist. com. gen. 1st class, to be an assist. com. gen. 2d class, v. Parsons; Capt. F. S. Hawkins, deputy assist. com. gen. 2d class, to be a deputy assist. com. gen. 1st class, v. Gregory; and Lieut. Fred. B. R. Oldfield, sub-assist. com. gen., to be a deputy assist. com. gen. 2d class, v. Hawkins.

37*th N.I.* Lieut. G. E. Westmacott to be capt. of a company, and Ens. Chas. Carlyon to be Lieut., from 14th Nov. 1833, in suc. to H. B. Smith dec.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 28, 1833.—The following officers having been pronounced by examiners of college of Fort William fully qualified for appointment of interpreter, accordingly exempted from future examination in native languages:—Lieut. J. C. Hannyngton, 62d N.I.; Lieut. W. T. Briggs, 74th do.

Dec. 2.—*Artillery.* Lieut. H. Sturrock to be adj. to 6th bat., in room of Lieut. the Hon. H. B Dalzell, permanently app. to ordnance commissariat department.

Dec. 3.—37*th N.I.* Lieut. W. Loveday to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Westmacott app. to a political situation.

H.M. 38*th Regt.* Capt. Edw. Hopper to be major, v. Semple dec.; Lieut. Alex. Campbell to be capt., v. Hopper prom.; and Ens. H. Bates to be Lieut., v. Campbell; date 28th Nov. 1833.

Dec. 4.—47*th N.I.* Lieut. J. G. B. Paton to be adj., v. Raban permitted to resign at his own request.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe—Nov. 28. Capt. C. H. Cobbe, 60th N.I.—Assist. Surg. John Menzies, for health.—Lieut. W. A. Smith, 57th N.I., on private affairs.—Dec. 5. Capt. A. Fenton, 1st N.I., on ditto.—1st Lieut. E. H. Ludlow, artillery, for health.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 18. At Dinapore, Lieut. and Adj. Charles Prior, 64th regt. N. I., to Charlotte Denham, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. C. W. Hamilton.
Dec. 5. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Perroux, to Caroline, second daughter of L. F. Pereira, Esq. of the General Post Office.

DEATHS.

Nov. 18. At Allyghur, Mrs. Burton, wife of Charles E. Burton, Esq., 40th regt. N. I.
26. At Furreedpoore, in child-bed, Josephine, wife of M. W. Carruthers, Esq. of the civil service, aged 23.
— At Jessore, P. Beavan, Esq., aged 37.
Dec. 1. At Calcutta, John Gibson, Esq., aged 25.
— At Sulkea, Mr. W. Bastard, ship-builder, aged 50.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Blaquiere, son of W. C. Blaquiere, Esq., aged 35.
2. Mr. John Spence Edmonds, only son of the late Mr. J. P. Edmonds, late of the *Hurkaru* Establishment, aged 23.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Latour, aged 34.
8. At Calcutta, Mr. L. Catanio, aged 43.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 22. Thos. Onslow, Esq. to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary.
25. G. A. Harris, Esq., to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

Oct. 18. Baron D'Albedijhll, to be trustee of Church at Cochin.
22. The Rev. W. Chester to officiate as chaplain at Poonamallee.

Furloughs.—Nov. 12. Walter Elliot, Esq., to Europe.—19. H. Morris, Esq. to Cape of Good Hope, for one year.—T. Jarrett, Esq., to Europe, at end of year, and to resign service of Hon. Comp. on 31st Dec.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 15, 1833.—*6th L. C.* Lieut. M. S. Ottley to act as qu. mast. and interp. v. Knox.

Infantry. Major W. Pickering, from 50th N. I., to be lieut.-col. v. Coombs dec.: date of com. 10th Oct. 1833.
50th N. I. Capt. Henry Walter to be major, Lieut. G. G. Mackenzie to be capt., and Ens. A. K. Cockburn to be lieut. in suc. to Pickering prom.: date of coms. 10th Oct. 1833.
1st L. C. Capt. George Faris to be major, Lieut. T. A. A. Munsey to be capt., and Cornet R. H. C. Moubray to be lieut., v. Shawe dec.: date of coms. 9th Oct. 1833.
Lieut.-Col. E. Cadogan relieved from command of Corps of Pioneers, on promotion.
Oct. 18.—Col. G. Waugh, 33d N. I., to command cantonment of Palaveram, v. Coombs dec.
Capt. A. T. Cotton, of Engineers, to be civil engineer in Southern Division.
Lieut. S. Best to resume appointment of assistant to civil engineer in Southern Division when relieved by Capt. Cotton.

Oct. 22.—2d Lieut. J. C. Shaw, of engineers, to act as superintending engineer in Northern division during absence of Lieut. J. T. Smith on sick certificate.
Surg. W. Turnbull permitted to retire from service from 18th Nov. 1833.

Oct. 29.—Surg. James Smith to be garrison surgeon of Bellary, v. Turnbull.

1st L.C. Lieut. J. C. N. Favell to be acting adj., v. Munsey prom.

9th N.I. Lieut. T. A. J. J. Longworth to be capt., and Ens. H. P. Hill to be lieut., v. Milsom dec.; date of coms. 25th Oct. 1833.

Nov. 1.—*9th N.I.* Lieut. J. J. Losh to be adj., v. Longworth prom.

Ens. John Tupper permitted to resign Hon. Company's service, and to return to Europe.

Nov. 12.—*3d L.C.* Lieut. G. B. Arbuthnot to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Langley prom.

Nov. 15.—Capt. R. N. Campbell, 4th N.I., to be staff officer and paymaster on Neilgherry Hills.

Lieut. Col. Leonard Cooper, 22d N.I., permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from Hon. Company's service.

Nov. 19.—Lieut. J. H. Bell, of engineers, to be assistant to superintending engineer in centre division.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 22. Capt. J. Ross, 15th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Hamilton, Europ. Regt., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Maj. Geo. Jones, 32d N.I., for health.—Nov. 12. Ens. Germon, 48th N.I., for health.—15. Lieut. T. A. C. Godfrey, horse artillery.—19. Assist. Surg. S. H. Royes, for health (to embark from Western Coast).

MARRIAGE AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 14. At Madras, W. R. Wheeler, Esq., to Miss Marianne Franck.

DEATHS.

Oct. 19. At Madras, Simon Macartoom, Esq.

22. At Pursewaukum, Fanny, wife of Mr. Wm. Stuart, aged 37.

Nov. 4. At Masulipatam, Mr. James Gardyne, chief officer of the bark *Phœnix*, of Calcutta.

6. At Madras, Mr. W. Gorman.

Dec. 20. At Cuddalore, Veterinary Surg. G. A. Pegler, of the horse artillery.

Lately. At sea, Mary, wife of James Thomas, Esq., Madras civil service.

Postscript.

Just as the Journal was going to press, we received Calcutta and Madras papers, the former to the 16th, the latter to the 30th December. We have inserted the additional intelligence, they being in a supplement.

A very large portion of the Calcutta papers is occupied with matter concerning steam-navigation, and the separate projects of the Bengal and Bombay Committees.

Very late intelligence has been received from Bombay. The *Hugh Lindsay*, steamer, sailed from Bombay, as originally intended, with passengers and about 2,000 letters, on the 1st February, and reached Suez on the 4th March. Some of the passengers landed at Cosseir, others went on to Suez. The letters were forwarded to Alexandria. By this channel, we learn, news has reached London of the failure of the firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. of Calcutta.

The *Singapore Chronicle* of December 5th contains advices brought by natives from Sumatra, whence it appears that a Dutch force of 120 Europeans, and under a major, with a large body of native troops, had been defeated with great slaughter by the people of the country in the interior.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

A ballot was taken at the East India House on the 9th April, for the election of six directors, in the room of William Wigram, John Petty Muspratt, James Rivett Carnac, James Law Lushington, George Lyall, and Patrick Vans Agnew, Esqrs. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Josias Du Pre Alexander, Esq., Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq., the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, John Morris, Esq. and John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. At a Court held on the following day, the new directors took the oath and their seats; and H. St. George Tucker, Esq., and W. S. Clarke, Esq., were chosen Chairman and Deputy-chairman for the year ensuing.

COLONEL HOUSTON.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have resolved to present a piece of plate, of the value of 500 guineas, to Colonel Houston, C.B., on his retirement from the office of Lieut. Governor of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, as a token of the high sense they entertain of his valuable services during the ten years he held that office.

Colonel Stannus, C.B., of the Bombay army, has been confirmed in the appointment to succeed the above officer.—*London Paper.*

THE EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

The officers of the regiment of Royal East India Volunteers, which was disbanded on the 25th March, have voted a piece of plate, value 300 guineas, to their late commandant, Colonel Astell, in testimony of their high respect and esteem.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The directors of the London Missionary Society are so forcibly impressed with the necessity of strengthening the East-India missions, that it is their design, if suitable men can be provided, to send out as many as *ten* additional labourers to this part of the world during the ensuing year. —*Miss. Chron.*

DR. ROY.

On the 6th March, Rev. W. Roy, D.D., curate and lecturer of Fulham, late senior chaplain of Madras, was instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to the rectory of Skirbeck, near Boston.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Cornet W. M. Julius to be lieut. by purch., v. Hackett, who retires; and Francis Burdett to be cornet by purch., v. Julius (both 18 April 34).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet G. W. Key to be lieut. v. Crofton dec. (25 Aug. 33); Cornet C. W. Reynold) to be lieut. by purch., v. Key, whose prom. by purch. has not taken place (28 March 34); Cornet W. Peacock from h. p. 9th L. Drags. to be cornet, v. Reynolds (28 do.)—Geo. Harriott to be cornet by purch., v. Peacock, who retires (11 April).—Cornet Richard Pattinson to be cornet by purch., v. Agar prom.; and Claude de N. Clifton to be cornet by purch., v. Pattinson (both 18 April).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Brev. lieut.-col. James Dennis, from 49th regt., to be lieut.-col., v. Mitchell dec. (4 June 33).

13th Foot (in Bengal). F. G. Christie to be ens., v. Hutchins prom. in 62d F. (8 April 34).

16th Foot (in Bengal). 2d Lieut. M. S. Cassan from h. p. 21st regt., to be ens., v. Sir Wm. Ogilvie who resigns (28 March 34).—Edw. Brabazon to be ens. by purch., v. Cassan who retires (11 April).

26th Foot. (in Bengal). Lieut. E. P. Gilbert, from 90th F., to be lieut., v. Tulloch who exch. (28 March 34).

31st Foot. Ens. J. C. Brooke to be lieut., v. P. T. R. White dec. (2 Sept. 33); Ens. Wm. Graham, from 14th F., to be lieut., v. Shaw dec. (28 March 34); Ens. J. T. J. English, from 39th F., to be ens., v. Brooke (28 do.).—Lieut. H. S. Jones, from h. p. 22d regt., to be lieut., v. Graham app. to 14th F. (8 April).

39th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. J. H. Lockie to be capt., v. Meyrick dec.; and Ens. M. G. Nixon to be lieut., v. Leckie (both 25 March 34); Wm. M. Grace to be ens., v. Nixon; and H. Hardinge to be ens., v. English app. to 31st F. (both 28 do.) —Lieut. Charles Campbell, from 14th F., to be lieut., v. Wilson who exch. (11 April).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. W. Halfhide to be lieut., v. Stuart dec. (5 July 33); Ens. G. H. Smith to be lieut., v. Lewis dec. (22 Oct. 33; J. C. L. Carter to be ens., v. Smith (28 March 34).

45th Foot (at Madras). Thos. Hunter, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Lewis Leslie who retires on h.p. (18 April 34).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Thos. Stephens to be major, v. Dennis prom. in 3d F. (4 June 33; Lieut. E. R. Rundle to be capt., v. Stephens (28 March 34).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. H. Kelty to be lieut. by purch., v. Jones prom.; and J. T. Mauleverer to be ens. by purch., v. Kelty (both 18 April 34).

62d Foot (at Madras). Ens. S. W. Graves to be lieut., v. Buchan dec. (3 Aug. 33); Ens. G. Evatt to be lieut., v. Heard dec. (21 Sept.); Ens. H. T. Hutchins, from 13th F., to be lieut., v. Abell dec. (8 April 34); Ens. John Palmer, from h. p. 31st F., to be ens., v. Graves (7 do.); Griffin Nicholas to be ens., v. Evatt (8 do.); Lieut. A. L. Gwynne to be adj., v. Buchan dec. (11 do.).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Chas. Cameron, from h. p. 14th F., to be lieut., v. John Kerr, who returns to his former h. p. (11 April 34).

97th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. T. B. Hunt to be lieut., v. Vincent dec. (25 Oct. 33); Ens. James Reid, from h. p. 78th F., to be ens., v. Hunt (28 March 34).

Unattached.—Lieut. C. F. B. Jones, from 61st F., to be capt. by purch. (21 March 34); Lieut. John Agar, from 16th L. Drags., to be capt. by purch. (11 April).

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CADETS.

Brevet.—The under-mentioned Cadets of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to have temporary rank as Ensigns during period of their being placed under command of Colonel Pasley, of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in art of sapping and mining.

James Allardyce, F. Pollock, C. F. North, W. S. Stuart, G. C. Collyer, C. Unwin, and F. Wemyss (all 11 April 34).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 27. *London*, Pickering, from Bombay 1st Oct., and Table Bay 29th Dec.: off Portsmouth.—28. *Collingwood*, Riley, from Mauritius 21st Dec.; at Liverpool.—31. *Guardian*, Sinclair, from Singapore 20th Nov., and Cape 10th Jan.; at Gravesend.—31. H.C.S. *Kellie Castle*, Pattullo, from China 14th Dec.; at Deal.—31. H. C. S. *Thames*, Pidding, from China 29th Nov., and Table Bay 31st Jan.; off the Wight.—APRIL 1. *Tapley*, Tapley, from Mauritius 21st Dec.; at Liverpool.—2. H.C.S. *Inglis*, Dudman, from China 14th Dec.; at Deal.—2. *Brazilian*, Galloway, from Mauritius 15th Dec.; off Dover.—2. *Elora*, King, from Bombay 6th Nov., and Cape 17th Jan.; in the Clyde.—3. *Grace*, Davis, from Bombay 20th Nov.; at Gravesend.—3. H. C. S. *Lady Melville*, Shepherd, from China 4th Dec.; H.C.S. *Herefordshire*, Foord, from China 13th Dec.; *Reliance*, Cooke, from Mauritius 14th Dec., and Table Bay 15th Jan.; and *Bombay*, Lawson, from South Seas: all at Deal.—3. *Parkfield*, McAulay, from Bombay 13th Dec., and Mauritius 15th Jan.; and *Gilmore*, Lindsay, from Bombay 24th Nov., and Cape 20th Jan.; both at Liverpool.—5. *Sarah*, Jack, from New South Wales 4th Sept.; at Deal.—7. *Boyne*, Brown, from Bombay 24th Nov., and Table Bay 26th Jan.; and *Esther*, Nicholson, from Mauritius 9th Dec.; both at Gravesend.—19. *Jubilee*, Luce, from Batavia 4th Dec.; off Penzance.—20. *Cordelia*, Weaver, from Bengal; off Liverpool.—*Batavia*, Bruten, from Batavia 5th Dec.; off Dartmouth. —*Comala*, Miller, from Bombay 30th Nov.; at Liverpool.—23. *Frances*, Heath, from Bombay; in the Clyde.—24. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, from Bengal 13th Dec., Madras 31st do., and Cape 16th Feb.; and H.M.S. *Wolf*, Hamley, from Madras 29th Nov., Trincomallee 3d Dec., Mauritius 30th do., and Cape 3d Feb.; both off Plymouth. —25. H.C.S. *Marquis Huntly*, Hine, from China 5th Dec., and Table Bay 13th Feb.; off Plymouth. —26. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, from Bengal 14th Dec.; off Liverpool.—26. *Morley*, Douglas, from Ceylon 25th Dec., Point de Galle 1st Jan., and Cape 13th Feb.; off Dingle.

Departures.

MARCH 25. *Bahamian*, Pearce, for Rio de Janeiro and Bengal; from Liverpool.—26. *William*, Clarke, for Bombay; from Greenock.—29. *Swallow*, Neilson, for St. Helena; from Deal.—30. *Georgiana*, Thoms, for Madras and Bengal; *Jean*, Goldie, for Batavia; *William Lockerby*, Rowe, for New South Wales; and *Africanus*, Watkins, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—31. *Jean Wilson*, Banks, for Mauritius; from Deal.—31. *Surrey*, Kemp, for New South Wales (with convicts); from

Portsmouth; 11th April from Plymouth.—APRIL 1. *Charles Grant*, Hyde, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—2. *Protector*, Bragg, for Van Diemen's Land; from Deal.—3. *Lyra*, Billing, for New South Wales; from Deal.—4. *Exmouth*, Warren, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—5. *John Barry*, Robson, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Deal.—5. *William*, Hamlin, for Bengal; from Greenock.—6. *Selma*, Luckie, for Bengal; and *Brian Boru*, Harrison, for Manilla; both from Liverpool.—7. *Mary and Jane*, Winter, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—8. *Imogen*, Riley, for Bengal; *Bengal*, Lee, for Rio de Janeiro and Bengal; and *John Taylor*, Crawford, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—9. *Orissa*, Wilson, for Singapore, Manilla, and China; from Greenock.—12. *Royal William*, Ireland, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—12. *Thomas Snook*, Plummer, for Cape; from Deal.—13. *Tyne*, Ellis, for Bengal; *Mary Ann Webb*, Viner, for Bengal; and *Balfour*, Bee, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—14. *York*, Stirling, for China; from Liverpool.—15. *Huddersfield*, Noakes, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—16. *Aurelius*, Soule, for China; and *Memnon*, Ekin, for Rio de Janeiro and Bengal; both from Liverpool.—17. *Monarch*, Buchanan, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Liverpool.—18. *Helen Mar*, Benson, for Cape; from Deal.—19. *Louisa Campbell*, Macqueen, for Madras, Colombo, and China; and *Lady Feversham*, Webster, for Bombay; both from Deal.—20. *Rossendale*, Ware, for Cape, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—22. *Mandarin*, Donald, for Madras, Bengal, and China; *Cynthia*, Graves, for Batavia; and *Eliza*, Davey, for Batavia and China; all from Liverpool.—23. *Theodosia*, Ryan, for Mauritius; from Deal.—24. *Africa*, Skelton, for Madeira, Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H. C. S. Kellie Castle, from China: Capt. Trollope, Madras army.

Per H.C.S. Lady Melville, from China: R. B. Hudleston, Esq.; Thos. Ogilvy, Esq., Bombay civil service.

Per H.C.S. Inglis, from China: Mrs. Morrison, wife of Dr. Morrison; two Misses Morrison: four Masters Morrison; Masters William and Charles Crockett, sons of Capt. Crockett.

Per H.C.S. Herefordshire, from China: Major F. Crossley, Bengal army; Robert Inglis, Esq.; Miss M. L. Foord; Master J. B. Foord.

Per Elora, from Bombay: Mrs. Carstairs; W. Carstairs, Esq., surgeon; Capt. Atherton, H. M. 6th Foot; Mr. A. M. Lyon, assist.-surg.. Mr. W. Hepburn, ditto (Mrs. Atherton died at sea).

Per London, from Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Bell; Lieut. and Mrs. Strettell; Lieut. Douglas; Ens. Welstead; three children; one servant. (Mr. G. Malcolm was landed at the Cape.)

Per Boyne, from Bombay: Mrs. Baillie; Mrs. Morris; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. Ravenscroft; Mrs. Birdwood; Mrs. Johnstone; two Misses Taylor; Capt. Johnson; Capt. Saunders; Capt. Gordon; Mr. Morris; Mr. Davies; Mr. Fraser; Ens. Jones; Mr. Bagshawe; Lieut. Birdwood; 18 children; 4 servants.—(Maj. and Mrs. Jones, and Capt. Meriton were landed at the Cape).

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Archer; Mrs. Palmer; Wm. Onslow, Esq., C.S.; J. Morris, Esq., surgeon; D. MacTavish, Esq.; Capt. C. M. Palmer, 44th Madras N.I.; Capt. D. O'Meara, H.M. 45th Foot; Lieut. T. E. Welley, 13th L. Drags.—From the Cape: Col. and Mrs. Prendergast; Miss Prendergast; Capt. and Mrs. Ripley; Masters Ripley, Cator, Morton (two), and Prendergast; Misses Ripley and F. Prendergast.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Hon. Alexander Ross and Miss Ross; Miss Morton; C. C. Hyde, Esq., C. S.; R. C. Hepburne, Esq.; Major J. A. Moore).—Lieut. Archer and Cornet Stock died on the passage.

Per H.C.S. Marquis Huntly, from China, &c.: Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Marshall; Miss Marshall; Madame Joineau; R. Ibbetson, Esq.; A Grant, Esq.; C. Thomas, Esq.; P. B. Boreberds, jun., Esq.; Lieut. L. S. Tindal, R. N.; four Misses Grant; Masters Grant and Davidson.

Per Morley, from Quilon: Mrs. Col. Cook and Miss P. Cook; Mrs. A. Cook; Mrs. Major Faris, and two Misses Faris; Mrs. Russell, and four Masters Russell; Qu.-mast. Stubbs, H. M. 48th regt.—From Ceylon: Mrs. Dinwoodie and Miss Dinwoodie; Mr. G. Dinwoodie; Mr. Parlett; Dr. Robinson, H. M. 79th regt. — From the Cape: Rev. Mr. Porter; Mr. H. L. Cole; Capt. Smith, late of the *Linnæus*, and five of the crew; several soldiers, &c.

Expected.

Per Fergusson, from Bengal: Mrs. Wynch and two children; Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Evans; Miss Becher; Capt. Doulgas, H.M. 16th Lancers; Capt. Barlow, H.M. 38th Foot; Capt. Roxburgh; Lieut. Evans, H.M. 38th Foot; Lieut. Ludlow, artillery; Lieut. Ludlow, 12th N. I.; Rev. Mr. Mosse; Messrs. Gough and Horsford.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Georgiana, for Madras and Bengal: Dr. D. Dyce; Lieut. and Mrs. Boyton; Miss Morton; Lieut. Bating; Ens. Seymour; Mr. Anderson; Mr. F. Scott; Mr. Bourdillon; Mr. Kohlohoff.

Per Royal William, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Steward; Lieut. and Mrs. McClellan; Dr. Wight, surgeon; Capt. J. Campbell; Lieut. Tollemache; Ens. Murray; Mr. J. W. Scott; Mr. McTaggart; Mr. Speid; Mr. Mackintosh.

Per Lady Feversham, for Bombay: Lieut. and Mrs. Fraser; Lieut and Mrs. Lucas; Miss Fryer; Lieut. F. Jackson; Mr. Willan; Mr. Nash; Mr. Duke.

Per Charles Grant, for Bombay and China: Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden; Capt. Warne; Capt. Liddell; Mr. Clarke; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Spottiswoode; Mr. Elias; Mr. Kinnear.

Per Lord William Bentinck, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Plowden; Miss Orme; Miss Oliveira; Lieut. Oldfield; Lieut. Armstrong; Lieut. Balfour; Mr. Walker; Mr. Bagge; Mr. Astell; Mr. Pott; Mr. O'Grady; Mr. Inverarity; Mr. Scott; Mr. Mathias.

Per Jane Brown, for Singapore (from Geenock): Mr. John Campbell.

Per Charles Kerr, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and family; Miss Boddington; Miss Ross; Mr. Pruin; Mr. Fraser; Mr. Kempthorne; Mr. Ross; Mr. Kay; Mr. Podmore; Mr. Shaw; Mr. Renwick.

Per Africa, for Ceylon: Capt. Gregory; Lieut. Skyring; Mr. Roseavere.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *David Barclay*, Fewson, from Madras, having parted her cable at Covelong 20th Nov., was driven on shore and abandoned on the 23d, being a total wreck. Her stores are saved, and the hull is to be sold. All the Madeira wines are transhipped to the *Protector*, Buttanshaw.

The *Linnæus*, Smith, from Liverpool to Bombay, was totally lost near Dyer's Island 16th January: crew, and between 30 and 40 bales and cases saved.

The *Thomas*, Henly, of Leith, bound to Sydney, was burnt at Hobart Town in September last, and scarcely any of her outward cargo saved.

The *Portland*, Ascough, from Sidney to Launceston, was lost with her cargo on the night of the 27th Sept., within 17 miles of George Town. Crew and passengers saved.

The *Bee*, Warden, which sailed from China 26th Aug., with a full cargo for New South Wales, foundered in a typhon in lat. 21. 30. N., long. 112. 20. E. Crew saved, with exception of one man.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 18. In Wilton Crescent, the lady of John Crawfurd, Esq., of a son.

29. At Bath, the lady of Lieut. Col. W. Swinton, of a daughter.

31. In Dorset Place, Dorset Square, the lady of Major Hitchins, deputy adjutant-general, Madras, of a son.

April 18. In Dublin, the lady of Major Harrison, of the East-India Company's service, of a daughter.

19. At Burton Crescent, the lady of George Parbury, Esq., of a son.

29. At Bath, the lady of Major Justinian Nutt, of a daughter.

Lately. In Bruton Street, the lady of B. Travers, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 3. At Rome, the Baron de Lepel, major-general in the Prussian service, and aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Prince Henry of Prussia, to Frances, daughter of the late William Agnew, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

25. At Largs, North Britain, William Frederick Campbell, Esq., Hon. East-India Company's service, Bengal, to Anne Moore, youngest daughter of the deceased Duncan Campbell, Esq., Greenock.

26. At Tor Church, near Torquay, Devonshire, the Rev. Eustace Carey, late Baptist missionary at Calcutta, and nephew of Dr. Carey, of Serampore, to Miss Esther Cooke, daughter of the late — Cooke, Esq., near Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk.

27. At Plimby, Mr. R. H. Ekin, captain of the ship *Memnon*, of Liverpool, to Miss Hill, of the parish of Plimby, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Hill, of Maryport.

April 3. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Wm. Blamire, Esq., M.P. for the eastern division of the county of Cumberland, to his cousin Dora, youngest daughter of the late John Taubman, Esq., of the Nunnery, Isle of Man, and relict of Colonel Mark Wilks, of Kirby, in the same island, of Portland Place, London, and late governor of St. Helena.

4. At St. Pancras New Church, Lieut. Horatio Pace, of the Madras army, to Mary, only daughter of the late W. Gearing, Esq., of Kensington.

8. At St. Pancras New Church, Lieut. Col. Kelly, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Mrs. Charlotte Gray.

— At St. Marylebone, Thomas Wadmore, Esq., of Chertsey, Surrey, to Charlotte, widow of the late Colonel Mason, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At Cheltenham, Capt. John Clunes, of the Bombay army, to Lydia Lucy, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Prole, of Cleveland House.

— At St. Leonard's, Bromley, George Milligan Scott, Esq., Hon. East-India Company's service, to Mary Emily, fourth daughter of John Soanes, Esq., Amity Cottage, Mile End.

10. At Rathaspeck Church, county Wexford, Capt. Richard Lambert, of the 16th regt. Madras N.I., to Mary, second daughter of George Little, Esq., of Cullentra.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, Silas Saul, Esq., of Carlisle, to Lucy Maria, youngest daughter of the late Col. Richard Clarke, C.B., of the Bengal cavalry.

— At Leamington Priors, Archibald William Blane, Esq., late a member of council and collector of customs in the Island of Mauritius, to Mary Magdalene, eldest daughter of T. D. Broughton, Esq., and niece to Gen. Sir J. D. Broughton, Bart., of Doddington Hall, Cheshire.

— At Elmswell, Suffolk, the Rev. G. H. Vachell, A.M., chaplain on the Hon. East-India Company's establishment in China, to Cecilia Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. T. Lawton, rector of Elmswell.

15. At Mortlake, Surrey, the Rev. R. C. Hartopp Knapp, rector of Letchworth, Herts, to Marianne Jane, widow of Dr. James, late Bishop of Calcutta, and fourth daughter of Frederick Reeves, Esq., of East Sheen.

— At Edinburgh, James Ogilvie Mack, Esq., solicitor in the supreme courts of Scotland, to Janet Speid, daughter of the late Hugh Lyon, Esq., of Glenogil, Hon. East-India Company's service.

22. At St. George's Church, William Badgley, Esq., of Montreal, Lower Canada, to Elizabeth Wallace, eldest daughter of the late Col. John William Taylor, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

23. At Battersea Church, the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville to Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Henry Thornton, Esq., of Battersea-rise.

DEATHS.

Dec. 8. At sea, Robert Stewart Mactaggart, fifth officer of the H.C.S. *Lady Melville*, and second son of Daniel Mactaggart, Esq., Campbeltown.

Jan. 16. At Madeira, Isabella, wife of David Ewart, Esq., of the Bengal artillery.

March 8. At the Arsenal, Woolwich, in his 70th year, Maj. Gen. Sir George Bulteel Fisher, K.C.H., commandant of the garrison.

21. At Boghall, Ayrshire, John Baird, Esq., late of Allahabad.

24. At Shrewsbury, of consumption, in the 25th year of her age, Mary, wife of Capt. J. M. Martin, of the Bombay artillery, and third daughter of the late Olyett Woodhouse, Esq., advocate general, Bombay.

26. At Dumfries, after a widowhood extended to thirty-eight years, Mrs. Jane Armour, the venerable relict of the poet Burns. Of a family of nine children which she bore to the bard, three sons only survive—Robert, the eldest, a retired officer of the accountant-general's department, Stamp Office, London, now in Dumfries; and William and James Glencairn Burns, captains in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

29. Suddenly, at her residence in Gloucester Place, Anne, widow of the late John Allan Gilmour, Esq., many years treasurer to the Hon. East-India Company.

31. At the advanced age of 84, Alice, relict of the late Capt. Hepburn, of the East-India Company's service, and co-heiress with the late Spelman Swaine, Esq., of Leverington, in the county of Cambridge.

April 3. At his seat, in Devonshire, in his 80th year, Admiral Sir Edward Thornborough, G.C.B., vice admiral of the United Kingdom.

— Lieut. Gen. Calcraft, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

5. Lieut. Col. Brookes, of Stafford, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service. The deceased put a period to his existence by shooting himself with a pistol, during a fit of temporary insanity.

— Sir Richard G. Keats, G.C.B., Admiral of the White, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

6. At Hanover Square, after a severe illness, Thomas Wyatt, Esq., of Willenhall, in the county of Warwick, and Willenhall House, East Barnet, aged 51.

8. At Tiverton, the Rev. Wm. Buckley Fox, Wesleyan minister, in the 46th year of his age. He was formerly a missionary in the island of Ceylon.

9. At Brighton, John M'Gregor Fyfe, aged 11 years, eldest son of the late Capt. John Fyfe, formerly resident at Tanjore.

16. Lieut. George Deck, of the Bombay engineers, in the 23d year of his age, second son of John Deck, Esq., of Bury St. Edmunds.

— At Edinburgh, Capt. F. W. Brodie, 29th Madras N.I., youngest son of Francis Brodie, Esq., writer to the signet.

19. At Stoke Newington, Jacob T. Chaille, Esq., of the East-India House.

20. At Kilburn, the infant son of Mr. J. D. Dickenson.

22. At Barnstaple, after a few days' illness, Capt. G. Richardson, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, in the 62d year of his age.

26. In Canonbury place, Eleanor Anne, aged 14, eldest daughter of the late Peter Watson, Esq., of Calcutta.

Lately. At sea, on board the *Elora*, on the passage from Bombay, Mrs. Atherton, wife of Capt. Atherton, of H.M. 6th regt. of Foot.

— Mr. Riach. He was on his way to the court of Persia, charged with despatches from the Court of Directors for India.

— In the 46th year of his age, on shipboard, at the mouth of the *Ganges*, John William Jones, Esq., major of the 17th regt. Bengal N.I., and of Tyddyn Elenddu, near Carnarvon.

— In the Isle of Man, A. Macduff Baxter, Esq., late attorney general in New South Wales.

— In the Regent's Park, Rear Admiral Hardyman, C.B.

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, November 14, 1833.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa.Rs. cwt.	16 0	@	22 0
Bottles 100	10 0	—	12 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 6½	—	0 7½
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	37 0	—	39 0
—— Brasiers', ... do.	35 0	—	35 8
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	30 4	—	30 8
—— Bolt ..... do.	34 12	—	25 0
—— Tile ..... do.	29 8	—	30 0
—— 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 ..... 10A.			——
Glass ..... 10D.			——
Hardware ..... 30A.			40A.
Hosiery, cotton ..... P.C.			——
Ditto, silk ..... 20A.			40A.

	Rs. A.		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 2
—— 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	25D.		——
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	5A.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth, fine	25A.	—	30 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.	40	—	45
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
Millinery	30A.	—	35 A.
Shot, patent	25A.	—	30 A.
Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30
Stationery	25A.	—	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, November 23, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	14	@	18
Bottles ..... doz.	1¼		——
Coals ..... ton.	7		——
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	52	—	53
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	56		——
—— Plate ..... do.	49		——
—— Tile ..... do.	50		——
Cottons, Chintz	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 ..... lb.	0.10		1.2
Cutlery, table	25 D.		——
Glass and Earthenware	25 D.	—	30D.
Hardware	25 A.	—	30D.
Hosiery	25 D.	—	35D.

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	50	@	——
—— English, do. ..... do.	24		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	5		——
—— Nails ..... do.	12	—	16
—— Sheet ..... do.	6		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	6.2		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	30	—	34
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	8.4		——
Millinery	20D.	—	60D.
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	6.12		——
Spelter ..... do.	6.12		——
Stationery	10D.	—	15D.
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	10.8		——
Tin Plates ..... box	17		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—	6
—— —— coarse	1.8	—	2
—— Flannel, fine	1		——

CANTON, November 29, 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	—	1½
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1¼	—	2½
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 36. ..... pecul	46	—	48
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	—	1.60
—— Camlets ..... pce.	17		——
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	25	—	27
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	6	—	7
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15½		——
Tin Plates ..... box	8	—	9

SINGAPORE, November 7, 1833.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	10	@	12
Bottles 100	3½	—	5
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	34	—	38
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.	1¼	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46 .... do.	1½	—	4
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 44 .... do.	1½	—	2

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton 11kfs. 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. 14, 1833.—In consequence of the holidays, we have but few remarks to make. For Piece Goods, generally, the market is tolerably steady. Twist continues to meet with an improved demand, and is more likely to advance than recede in price. Woollens still very discouraging. Metals: a sale of quoted of 14 lb. Tile Copper shows a fall of about 8 ans. per maund on that description. Iron and Spelter without alteration. —*Dec.* 16. Longcloths have fallen about 1 pie per yard, but they are expected soon to rise if imports continue moderate: in other descriptions of White Cotton there is no alteration to notice. Mule Twist has given way about 1 pie on all sorts except No. 50, of the good qualities of which there is very little in the bazaar. There are some inquiries for Superfine Woollens, which are scarce, but the coarser descriptions continue without alteration. British Tile has shewn some improvement in consequence of some favourable advices received from Mirzapore; other descriptions of Copper remain same as before. Iron is reported a shade higher, and imports have been small of late.

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, Nov. 14. The Company have sold their Woollens of first sort at Sp. Dols. 1.52, second sort at 1.09, 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.—*Nov.* 29. For Woollens and Longcloths there is not a very active demand at present. The purchaser of the Company's Longcloths has been a considerable loser on the resale of them. Woollens have improved in price within the last week.

Manilla, Nov. 18. The prospect of various kinds of British Piece Goods is more favourable, although prices still continue low.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 11, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem.	32 0	Remittable	31 0	Prem.
	3 4	1st, or Old 5. p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class	2 12	
	2 0	.... Ditto .... 2 do.	1 8	
	0 14	.... Ditto .... 3 do.	0 6	
	Par	.... Ditto .... 4 do.	0 0	
	0 4	New 5 per Cent. from No. 251 to 720 .... }	Par	
Prem.	5 0	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	1 0	Prem.
	5 0	3d, or New ditto	4 8	
Disc.	0 4	4 per cent. Loan dis. ..	0 8	disc.

4,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—4,600.

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, *Nov.* 27.

Bills on Court of Directors, at 2 months' date, to buy, 1s. 9¾d. to sell, 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rupee.
Private Bills on London, 6 months' sight, to buy, 1s. 11d., to sell, 2s. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Dec. 24, 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, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 31 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 1¼ 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, Dec. 14, 1833.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 10½d. 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 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 per ditto.

Canton, Nov. 29, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.; 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. 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 1 to 1½ per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1834.						
Madras & China	*May* 20	*Coldstream*	750	Patrick H. Burt	Patrick H. Burt	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read. [church-st.
Madras & Bengal	Portsm. *May* 10	*Orontes*	500	Smith and Co.	Mark John Currie	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co., Cornhill, & Barber, Neate, & Co. Fen-
Madras & Bengal	Do. 20	*Coromandel*	650	Joad & Boyes	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Fletcher, Alexander, & Co. or Thomas Haviside & Co.
Madras, Bengal, & China	Do. 30	*David Scott*	773	Mungo Gilmore		E. I. Docks	J. L. Heathorn, Birchin-la. & J. Howell, Leadenhall-st.
	12	*Juliana*	600	Gledstanes & Co.	C. B. Tarbutt	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark-la.
	10	*Broxbournebury*	751	Alfred Chapman	Alfred Chapman	W. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co. Leadenhall-st.
	June 1	*Cornwall*	872	Palmers, McKillops, & Co	Wm. Bell	Expected	Palmers, McKillips, & Co. King's-arms-yd.
Madras & Bengal	Portsm. 5	*Duke of Buccleugh*	650	Richard Green	Alex. Henning	Expected	John Pirie and Co.
	4	*Macqueen*	1400	John Campbell	Henry Thompson	E. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co.
	Portsm. *July* 5	*London*	620	Money Wigram	John Wimble	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
	30	*Lord Hungerford*	708	Charles Farquharson	C. Farquharson	Expected	Cockerell & Co. or Thomas Haviside & Co.
Bombay	*May* 20	*Boyne*	650	John Thacker	J. Temple Brown	W. I. Docks	Capt. Thacker, Leadenhall-st.
	June 10	*Malabar*	650	Richard Green	William Tucker	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Singapore	*May* 10	*Jean Graham*	261	John Irvine	J. Carter Warren	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	25	*Dauntless*	310	Beadle & Co.	William Cobb	Lon. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Manilla	10	*Abel Gower*	320	Joseph Fletcher	Charles Monro	W. I. Docks	John Masson.
Batavia, Singapore and China	20	*Diana*	450	Baring, Brothers & Co.	Robt. Dudman	Lon. Docks	Robert F. Wade.
	10	*Alexander Baring*	505	Baring, Brothers & Co.	N. de St. Croix	Lon. Docks	Robert F. Wade, London-st.
China	20	*Bombay*	1279	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	30	*Minerva*	989	Henry Templer	James L. Templer	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
	July 1	*William Money*	834	Henry Templer	John O'Brien	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
	15	*Moira*	650	Henry Templer	Thomas Johnson	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
Cape & Ceylon	*May* 4	*Olympus*	320	Anthony Ridley	Richard Cowl	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
New South Wales	1	*Rosslin Castle*	450	William Richards	Wm. Richards	Sheerness	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
Van Diemen's Land	5	*William Metcalf*	447	William Metcalf		Portsmouth	Henry Toulmin.
Hobart Town and Launceston	2	*Janet*	300	Thomas C. Matheson	T. C. Matheson	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-sq.
Hobart Town	10	*Eveline*	301	James Gale & Son	John Friend	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
Van Diemen's Land	5	*Cygnet*	238	Thomas Ward	John Rolls	Lon. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
	1	*New York Packet*	350	John Gregory	John Gregory	Lon. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co. & Wm. Martin.
New South Wales	5	*Camilla*	300	Burton & Co.	John Wilson	St. Kt. Docks	George Bishop, and Godwin & Lee.
	—	*Governor Harcourt*	400	John Masson	James Smith	W. I. Docks	John Masson.
	15	*James*	368	Robt. & Thos. Brown	Thomas Brown	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
New South Wales & China	—	*Prince Regent*	389	Buckles and Co.	John Aiken	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	1	*Britomart*	242	Somes & Co.	William Vaughan	Lon. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co.
Van Diemen's Land & N.S. Wales	4	*William*	350	J. Williams	H. Sowerby	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	—	*Ellen*	300	B. A. Mac Ghie	George Dixon	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
Swan River & King George's Sound	20	*Margaret*	500	Thos. Lewis	Wm. Johns	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Bryant, Brothers, & Co.
	4	*Adams*	290	James Mills	James Mills	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.

(63)

PRICES OF SHARES, April 25, 1834.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
East-India Docks.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
London (Stock)	43	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
St. Katherine's (Stock)	53½	2½ p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto Debentures	66	2½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto ditto	—	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India (Stock)	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	
	95	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	31	—	10,000	100	25	
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	—	3 p. cent.	10,000	100	15	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	7	—	10,000	100	15	

Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China	£. s. d. cwt.	£. s. d. @
Nankeens piece	0 3 0	0 5 0
Rattans 100	0 11 0	0 13 0
Rice, Bengal White cwt.	0 14 0	0 16 0
—— Patna	0 8 6	0 9 0
—— Java	2 0 0	2 10 0
Safflower	0 15 0	1 8 0
Sago	0 10 0	0 12 0
—— Pearl	0 15 0	1 10 0
Saltpetre	1 5 0	1 12 0
Silk, Bengal lb	0 13 5	1 1 6
—— Novi		
—— Ditto White	0 14 6	0 17 0
—— China	0 13 2	0 17 0
—— Bengal Privilege		
—— Organzine	0 4 0	0 10 6
Spices, Cinnamon	0 4 0	0 10 6
—— Cloves	0 0 10	0 1 4
—— Mace	0 5 0	0 8 6
—— Nutmegs	0 6 9	0 7 3
—— Ginger cwt.	1 8 0	1 12 0
—— Pepper, Black lb	0 0 3½	0 0 3¾
—— White	0 0 5½	0 0 10
Sugar, Bengal cwt.	1 2 0	1 13 0
—— Siam and China	1 2 0	1 6 0
—— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 9 0	3 1 0
—— Manilla and Java	1 1 0	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea	0 1 8¾	0 1 10½
—— Congou	0 1 10½	0 2 10
—— Souchong	0 2 5½	0 3 11½
—— Campoi	withdrawn	
—— Twankay	0 2 0½	0 2 7½
—— Pekoe	none	
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 0¾	0 3 1
—— Hyson	0 3 4½	0 5 5
—— Young Hyson	none	
—— Gunpowder		
Tin, Banca cwt.	2 16 0	3 0 0
Tortoiseshell lb	0 5 0	0 6 0
Vermilion lb	0 3 0	0 3 3
Wax cwt.	6 0 0	6 10 0
Wood, Sanders Red ton	13 0 0	15 0 0
—— Ebony	8 0 0	10 0 0
—— Sapan	12 0 0	20 0 0

Barilla cwt.	£. s. d. @	£. s. d.
Coffee, Java	2 10 0 —	2 17 0
—— Cheribon	2 14 0 —	3 1 0
—— Sumatra and Samarang	2 0 0 —	2 10 0
—— Ceylon	2 11 0 —	2 14 0
—— Mocha	2 19 0 —	5 15 0
Cotton, Surat lb	0 0 5¾ —	0 0 7½
—— Madras	0 0 6¾ —	0 0 7½
—— Bengal	0 0 6 —	0 0 7
—— Bourbon none		
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
Aloes, Epatica cwt.	9 10 0 —	16 10 0
Amniseeds, Star	3 10 0 —	
Borax, Refined	3 15 0 —	4 0 0
—— Unrefined	3 10 0 —	
Camphire, in tub lb	6 10 0 —	7 0 0
Cardamoms, Malabar lb	0 3 0 —	0 3 2
—— Ceylon	0 1 8 —	0 1 10
Cassia Buds cwt.	3 15 0 —	3 19 0
—— Lignea	3 14 0 —	3 19 0
Castor Oil lb	0 0 7 —	0 1 2
China Root cwt.	20 0 0 —	30 0 0
Cubebs	2 8 0 —	2 13 0
Dragon's Blood	0 15 0 —	1 7 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop	6 0 0 —	7 0 0
—— Arabic	2 2 0 —	3 0 0
—— Assafœtida	1 10 0 —	5 0 0
—— Benjamin, 3d Sort	1 10 0 —	10 0 0
—— Animi	5 0 0 —	8 0 0
—— Gamboge	7 10 0 —	18 0 0
—— Myrrh	2 0 0 —	10 0 0
—— Olibanum	0 17 6 —	2 5 0
Kino lb	12 0 0 —	
Lac Lake lb	0 0 4 —	0 0 8
—— Dye	0 1 11 —	0 2 0
—— Shell cwt.	4 16 0 —	4 18 0
—— Stick	2 16 0 —	2 17 0
Musk, China oz.	0 0 6 —	1 7 0
Nux Vomica cwt.	0 13 0 —	0 15 0
Oil, Cassia oz.	0 0 6 —	0 0 6½
—— Cinnamon	0 4 0 —	0 5 6
—— Cocoa-nut	0 0 5 —	0 0 6
—— Cajaputa	1 18 0 —	2 0 0
—— Mace	0 0 2½ —	0 0 3
—— Nutmegs	0 0 11 —	0 1 2
Opium none		
Rhubarb	0 1 8 —	0 2 3
Sal Ammoniac cwt.	3 0 0 —	3 4 0
Senna lb	0 0 3 —	0 0 4
Turmeric, Java cwt.	0 14 0 —	0 18 0
—— Bengal	0 12 0 —	0 16 0
—— China	0 18 0 —	1 5 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 5 0 —	3 10 0
Hides, Blue lb	4 0 0 —	
—— Ox and Cow		
Indigo, Purple and Violet	0 0 5 —	0 0 7
—— Fine Violet	0 6 9 —	0 7 1
—— Mid. to good Violet	0 6 3 —	0 6 8
—— Violet and Copper	0 5 10 —	0 6 6
—— Copper	0 5 4 —	0 6 0
—— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 4 7 —	0 5 2
—— Do. ord. and low	0 4 0 —	0 4 6
—— Oude, ord. to good mid.	0 3 9 —	0 4 3
—— Madras, gd. to fine mid.	0 4 6 —	0 5 1
—— Do. ord. & mid.	0 4 0 —	0 4 6
—— Do. Kurpah	0 3 8 —	

Cedar Wood foot	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Oil, Fish tun	0 0 5 —	0 0 7
Whalefins ton	22 10 0 —	23 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz. lb	90 0 0 —	95 0 0
Best	0 3 6 —	0 4 6
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

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes cwt.	1 10 0	
Ostrich Feathers, und lb	1 5 0 —	1 10 0
Gum Arabic cwt.	0 0 4½ —	0 0 6
Hides, Dry lb	0 0 4½ —	
—— Salted cwt.	2 0 0 —	
Oil, Palm	1 9 0 —	
Raisins	5 10 0 —	5 15 0
Wax	17 0 0 —	19 0 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best pipe	14 0 0 —	15 0 0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	6 10 0 —	7 10 0
Wood, Teak load	0 1 0 —	0 1 11
Wool lb		

Sugar.—There are no public sales of East-India Sugar, and the private purchases are inconsiderable. The public sale of Mauritius, on the 22d went 6d. lower.

Coffee.—There is a decided reduction in the prices of this article.

Cotton.—This market continues in a very inactive stat .

Tea.—The demand for Boheas in large chests is but trifling, at about cost price. Common Congous command an advance of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. on sale prices. For the good and fine Congous there is a fair demand, and those that cost 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. at the Company's Sale command profit of 1¼d. to 2d. per lb. Hysons 1d. to 1½d. per lb. profit.

Wool.—The market continues in a dull state, the present high prices demanded preventing business from being done. At the late public sales the New South Wales and Cape Wools fully sustained their prices.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 15th inst. and closed on the 18th :—

"The quantity declared was 3,966 chests, of which 1,643 chests were Company's; during the sale, the proprietors withdrew 654 chests, leaving 3,212 chests, which presented the following assortment:—52 chests Bengal, very fine shipping qualities; 525 do. good to fine do.; 1,535 do. good consuming to good shipping do.; 938 do. low to good consumers; 112 do. Madras: total 3,212 chests.

"The sale began with the Company's marks, which were taxed as usual at about 20 per cent. under the market prices; the biddings at first without being animated, were very steady, and prices of all descriptions nearly on a par with a fair average of those of last sale; the good and fine sorts, however, being comparatively neglected, it was evident that the orders for export were confined to middling and ordinary descriptions. At the opening of the sale, on the second day, 654 chests of good and fine quality were withdrawn, and when the Licensed marks came on, a considerable portion was bought in by the Proprietors, who appeared unwilling to sell at the present rates; an improvement then gradually took place, and the sale closed with spirit, at an advance of about 3d. on the rates paid on the first day. Of the small quantity of Madras put up, a very few lots were of good quality, and sold at about 3d. above the prices of the last sale, whilst the remainder, which was of middling and ordinary quality, was chiefly bought in at the January prices. The whole quantity bought in is about 600 chests, leaving therefore only 2,600 chests sold in the sale.

"The following are the prices—*Bengal*, fine purple 6s. 9d. *a* 7s.; fine red violet 6s. 3d. *a* 6s. 9d.; fine violet 6s. 3d. *a* 6s. 6d.; good and middling do. 5s. 9d. *a* 6s. 3d.; 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. 5s. *a* 5s. 3d.; very low do. 4s. 3d. *a* 4s. 9d.; trash 3s. 3d. *a* 3s. 9d.—*Madras:* good and fine 4s. 3d. *a* 5s. 1d.; ordinary and middling 3s. 6d. *a* 4s.; very low 3s. 3d. *a* 3s. 6d.

The market has become brisk; since the close of the India House sale about 1,000 chests have been disposed of by private contract, of which about one-half is for export; prices generally on a par with the rates obtained at the sale; perhaps somewhat higher.

Silk.—The Company have declared 2,100 bales of Bengal for their June sale, which is 300 bales less than the last declaration. This is in consequence of the present very depressed condition of the market.

The East-India Company have issued a notice that, in the month of May, they will offer 34,000 Long Ells, forming the remainder of their stock of these goods, which they were prevented exporting to the China market, for which they were intended, in consequence of their trading having ceased.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from March 26 to April 25, 1834.*

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr.Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	Shut	Shut	91⅛91¼	Shut	98¼98⅛	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	52 53p
27	—	—	91 91¼	—	98⅜98½	—	258 9	—	29 31p	52 54p
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
29	—	—	90¾91	—	98 98¼	—	259	—	29 31p	52 53p
31	—	—	90⅝91	—	98⅛98⅝	—	—	—	—	52 53p
Apr.										
1	—	—	90⅞91⅛	—	98⅛98½	—	—	—	30p	52 53p
2	—	—	90⅞91⅛	—	98⅛98½	—	259	—	28 30p	52 53p
3	—	—	90⅝91	—	98⅛98⅜	—	259½	—	29 30p	52 53p
4	—	—	90⅛90⅞	—	98 98⅜	—	259½	—	29 31p	53 54p
5	—	—	90⅛91	—	98⅛98⅜	—	—	—	29 30p	53 54p
7	213 214	90 90⅛	91 91⅛	97⅜97½	98⅜98½	17 1/16	259	102	29 31p	53 54p
8	213½	89⅞90⅛	90⅜91⅛	97⅛97½	98⅛98½	17 1/16	—	102 2¼	29 31p	53 54p
9	213½	89⅜89⅝	90⅜91	97¼97⅜	98⅛98⅜	17 1/16	258½	102	29 31p	53 54p
10	213½214	89⅝90	90⅜91	97⅛97⅜	98⅛98⅜	17 17 1/16	259 60	102	30 32p	53 54p
11	213½214	89¼90	90⅛90⅞	97⅜97½	98⅛98½	17 17 1/16	259 60	102½	30 32p	53 54p
12	213½214	89⅛89⅞	90⅜90⅝	97⅛97⅜	98⅛98⅜	17 17 1/16	259½0½	102 2¼	—	52 53p
14	213½	89⅜89⅞	90⅝90⅞	97⅛97⅜	98⅛98⅜	17 17⅛	260	102 2¼	29 31p	52 53p
15	213 214	89⅛89¾	90 90¼	97⅛97⅜	98 98⅜	17	—	102 2¼	29 30p	50 53p
16	213 214	99⅜89½	90⅜90½	97 97⅛	98 98¼	16 15/16 17	259½60	102½	28 30p	51 52p
17	214	89¼89⅝	90 90⅝	97 97¼	98 98¼	17	260½	102 2¼	28 30p	47 49p
18	213½214	89⅜89½	90⅛90½	97 97⅛	98 98⅛	16 15/16 17	260	102½	29 31p	49 50p
19	213½	89½89⅝	90⅛90⅛	96¾97	97⅛98	16 15/16 17	259½	102 2⅛	28 30p	49 50p
21	—	89⅛89½	90⅛90⅜	96⅛97⅛	97⅛98⅛	16 15/16 17	—	102 2¼	28 30p	47 49p
22	214 215	89½89¾	90⅛90¾	97⅛97⅜	98⅛98⅛	17 17 1/16	—	102⅛2¼	29 31p	48 50p
23	214½215½	89⅜90	90⅜91	97⅛98	98⅛99	17 17 1/16	260½	102⅛2⅛	29 31p	49 50p
24	215	90 90⅜	91 91⅜	98 98⅛	99 99⅛	17 17⅛	260½	102⅛3⅜	29 31p	49 50p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *December* 3.

The fourth sessions of oyer and terminer commenced this day. Amongst the grand jury were three Hindu gentlemen, Rajchunder Doss, Ramcomul Sen, Ram Hurrier Dutt, and Womanunder Thakoor. The name of Raja Kalee Kissen was called, but Mr. Prinsep moved for his exemption from the duty of grand juror, stating that he had great objection to serve, the grounds of which had been embodied in an affidavit and petition put in last sessions, when Sir John Franks had thought it better to defer the application till the raja's name was called, and it not having been called till to-day, he now made the application accordingly, and begged the court to take into consideration the grounds that had been submitted.*

Sir *E. Ryan* said, he recollected having seen the petition and affidavit, and his own impression was, that the grounds were not sufficient; but if any native gentlemen were unwilling to serve, the court would not insist on it, so long as there were a sufficiency of gentlemen to compose the grand jury present.

Sir *J. P. Grant*, in his charge to the jury, observed that, "to him it was no small gratification to find, on taking his seat on the bench, the recent Act of Parliament in force, and the natives of India participating with his countrymen in the discharge of the most important functions that could be entrusted to their care. In England, men of the highest rank, who partook in the legislation of the country, and possessed the highest hereditary honours, considered this as one of the most valuable privileges they could enjoy; and he felt assured that there was no native of rank who would not feel his rank and influence materially increased by the extension to them of that privilege which Englishmen of all ranks considered the greatest that could be allotted them. That this extension would be an advantage, in every way, he felt fully satisfied. It would be of advantage to society, to the country at large, and to the due administration of the laws; and there were many other advantages, which it was evident must result from the natives of this country being admitted to partake in the administration of justice, which were in his apprehension incalculable. Their better acquaintance with the language of the witnesses, their better knowledge of the ways and manners of the people amongst whom justice was to be distributed, and in many instances their knowledge of the characters of the witnesses to be examined, and on whose credibility the result of the case might materially depend, would be of the greatest advantage to their fellow-subjects of this country who would sit with them on the grand jury; and he was quite persuaded, that the longer they continued in the discharge of these duties, the greater would be the advantages arising to the country and to themselves."

December 20.

Charles Betts was indicted, on three counts, for the murder of Meah Khan, a Mussulman, at a place called Cheena Kooree. The first count stated that the murder was caused by beating with a whip, and with other beating; the second with a stick, and other beating; and the third with an iron rod, and other beating.

The native evidence for the prosecution was to the following effect. The prisoner was a dealer in pit-coal at Cheena Kooree.

* The grounds assigned are: That he has never served on any jury; that, according to the customs of Hindus, from time immemorial, persons of his birth and rank have been exempted from the performance of duties of criminal justice; that, where a brahmin is the accused party, the raja is restrained by caste motives from taking part in the proceedings; that the confined attention required from jurymen is not only irksome to the feelings, but inconsistent with the habits and religious observances, of Hindus, especially those of high rank; that his delicate health rendered the duties of juryman too fatiguing; and that he is not sufficiently acquainted with the English language to apply it to the practical purpose of following a train of judicial examination.

The *Sumachar Durpun*, with reference to the raja's application, observes: "Little did we suspect that the objection to sit on the grand jury would arise from Raja Kalee Kissen Bahadoor, and still less that he should have urged as the ground of his objection that it would impair his dignity to sit on the same bench with those among his fellow-countrymen who had been called to serve on it. We are sorry that the raja should be so ill-advised as to make so stupid an objection. We have great respect for his talents, and have so often brought his works to the notice of the public, that in the remarks we may offer no one will certainly suspect us of feelings of hostility towards him. To his honour be it spoken, that his merit is far more personal than ancestral. How then, we would ask, is the dignity of Raja Kalee Kissen compromised by sitting on the grand jury? We know, every body knows, that his grandfather, Raja Nubu Krishun, was originally a very poor kaist, who, having acquired a knowledge of English, became moonshee to Lord Clive, who, it is said, never could speak a sentence either of Bengalee or of Moors, as the Hindoostanee language was then called. In those bright days of wealth, he made a large fortune, and bought much land in Calcutta before the price of ground had increased to its present scale. He was honoured with the title of raja, which was afterwards conferred on his son, Raja Raj Kristno, and has now been bestowed by Lord William Bentinck on the *second* son of the late raja, the present Raja Kalee Kissen. It is manifest, therefore, that there can be no plea on account of ancient and hereditary dignity for exemption from sitting on the grand jury. Neither can it rest on the plea of caste, for the raja's family is shoodra, and we have already seen brahmins on the grand jury."

The deceased, who was sixty years of age, and had been ill, was in the prisoner's service, and was sent to fetch a labourer, who had absconded. On his return without him, Mr. Betts beat the deceased with a whip, named *ramcaunt*, the thong of which was coir twisted into the size of a three-inch rope; others said he beat him also with a stick; the deceased died the day after the beating. Several witnesses stated that the deceased fell during the beating, and that Mr. Betts applied fire to his legs. Mr. Betts gave the deceased some medicine afterwards. He ordered the body to be buried on the other side of the river; it was buried without ceremonies, prayers, bathing, or winding-sheet. No inquest was held: a skeleton with a fractured rib was subsequently dug up by the darogah.

It appeared that hostility subsisted between Mr. Betts and the proprietor of some neighbouring collieries, named Narrain Chuckerbutty.

Before the native evidence was gone through, the judge (Sir J. P. Grant) remarked upon its contradictions and inconsistencies with the depositions before the magistrate, observing to the jury that he did not consider it safe or proper to convict on such evidence.

Thomas Dickenson, a seafaring man, who was on a visit to the brother-in-law of the prisoner at the time, deposed as follows: "I have been in court during the trial. I recollect the occurrence spoken of. Meah Khan was outside of the verandah; Mr. Betts, Mr. DaCosta, Mr. Deverell, and myself were there. Not being well acquainted with the native language, I cannot speak certainly of what was said, but I could gather the substance. I heard that the man had been sent to a village at a considerable distance to bring labourers of the coal mine. Mr. Betts questioned the deceased, who said he had taken the man, but the ryots subsequently released the man, and had beaten Meah Khan. Mr. Betts asked why he allowed the Assamee to be taken from him. He said they had beaten him. Meah Khan had a small stick in his hand. Mr. Betts took it from him. He got a few cracks with it. *Ramcaunt* is a thing generally used in indigo-factories and other places to punish people;* it is a small piece of rope. I saw it on this occasion. I believe it was used by Mr. Betts. I did not see it used. I think he used it, because it was sent for into the house. I think he came for it. I have no doubt on this point, to the best of my recollection. I was present five minutes when he was beating him with a stick. He did not beat all the time, but conversed also. I saw Meah Khan the same night in the verandah. I went up to him. I did not speak to him. I continued with him a very short time. I had no conversation with him that night. I did see him again a short time after I first saw him; he appeared very unwell. When Mr. Betts returned into the bungalow, I had conversation with him. I cannot call it exactly to mind, it is so long ago. I cannot exactly say how long we sat together. Something was said on the subject of the beating. Mr. Betts asked how the man was. I do not exactly recollect who the person he asked was. I cannot say that any of the other gentlemen went into the verandah. I had conversation with other persons respecting Meah Khan. Mr. Betts found the man unwell, and administered some medicine. It was eau-de-luce mixed with water. When he said the man had vomited, Mr. Betts took down a book, and having looked at it, he struck his hand to his forehead, and said, 'my God! I have given him too much.' He did not mention what; of course relating to medicine. He did not go out of the bungalow to administer it himself, and must have sent it by a servant. After administering the medicine, I am not aware of any gentleman having gone to him; I believe nobody went to him. There were bottles of hot water applied to his feet and stomach I believe. Servants sat up with the man. I do not know, I am sure, who went near the deceased during the night, having been asleep; I got up about daylight. It is so long ago I cannot recollect what I then did. I do not recollect any particular conversation that morning with the prisoner. We breakfasted together. The conversation was that which is generally usual, I suppose, at any other breakfast table. Had there been any remarkable conversation I might have remembered it, and I might not. I had conversation with the prisoner during the day on different topics; I cannot remember it just now; had it been any thing particular I cannot say that I should. I did not speak to Meah Khan in the course of that day. I saw him in a bed in the bottleconnah. I do not recollect how long the prisoner and I sat together that evening. I cannot recollect any thing we talked of. I remember stone-cutters coming that evening, for the purpose of taking away the body of Meah Khan. I do not recollect who was present when they came. I do not recollect how many times they came that evening; they came after dark. I had no conversation with the prisoner about these men; I did not hear him say any thing about these men. I do not know when the prisoner went to bed; I do not know when I went, having no watch. I rose at daylight; I saw the prisoner; I had conversation with him in the morning; I wished him good morning. He said something; he said 'good morning.' Our conversation at breakfast was the same as

* This has been denied by indigo-planters, in the papers.

usual; it is so long since that I cannot recollect what was said," &c.

Thomas Da Costa deposed: "The deceased went, on the 14th July, to a village called Deem Juree, for coal-diggers. He came about dusk, and said the people had taken away the man, and had beaten him. Mr. Betts got vexed, and took a stick Meah Khan had in his hand, and gave him a few strokes with it. The stick broke, and Meah Khan fell. Mr. Betts called for a rope's end. Mr. Betts gave him a few cuts with that. After that, when the man was down, he said, 'you are my father, you are my mother; I am sick, do not flog me.' Mr. Betts said, 'if you had told me that, you would have saved your flogging.' After beating the man on the ground, Mr. Betts desired the man to be taken to the other side in the verandah. I believe I heard Mr. Betts call for some straw. I believe, after the man was down, Mr. Betts went into the bungalow, and dipped a piece of paper in oil and lighted it, and brought it out to look at the man's face; and having seen him, he threw it on the ground, and put his foot on it. I next saw Meah Khan in the verandah. I did not go near him before he took the eau-de-luce. I do not know whether he walked to the verandah. I had no conversation about him with the prisoner. The eau-de-luce was mixed with water. I did not see the deceased that night. When we had coffee, there were Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Betts, and myself. I do not recollect any conversation; it is so long since that I cannot recollect the subject. I recollect that after giving the eau-de-luce, and referring to the medicine-book, Mr. Betts said he thought he had given the man too strong a dose. I do not recollect at present any other conversation. Next morning I saw the deceased between seven and eight o'clock. He was in a very weak state. Baboo Khan was giving him a little milk; I do not recollect any other person present. I saw the prisoner in the morning after I returned from the mines. I had a conversation with him on business; on no other subject. I had breakfast with him, but had no conversation then that I recollect. I do not recollect whether I dined at the bungalow or at the mines. I returned in the evening after sunset. I do not recollect the conversation at tea. We had no particular conversation. I believe I was present when some stone-cutters came. I saw these persons more than once. I believe they buried Meah Khan. I gave Burra Harro some spades. I gave him, I believe, fourteen rupees. These were for fees generally given to Mahometans for burial. No objection, to my knowledge, was made by the stone-cutters. I do not know whether the prisoner said any thing on this occasion; I had no conversation on the subject that evening or next day. He never spoke to me on the subject; I do not recollect his speaking to any one about it. I was there the whole time. The beating was with a thin stick and a rope's end. I believe the beating was on the posteriors, and no where else. Mr. Betts did not throw any fire of any kind or sort whatever on the man; I must have seen it if it had been done: the lit paper was used to look at the man's face. From the moment he said he was sick he was not struck at all. I never saw the man after the day after the flogging. The reason of Mr. Betts having the man buried that night was, that he considered it conformable to the usages of the Mahometans. I received strict orders from Mr. Betts not to punish the coolies if I could avoid it. He always used the man well. I heard Meah Khan say he was ill before he was beat; I heard him say that he had a disorder in his bowels."

Mr. *Turton*, for the prisoner, submitted that there was no case to go to the jury; there was not a single answer which showed that the beating was the cause of the deceased's death.

Sir *J. P. Grant* stated the case of Squires and his wife.* It was there said, that the person was killed for want of sufficient nourishment and food, and by certain barbarous usage. The indictment was not very distinct, but it was held that both of these was the cause of death; but if the death was caused by the want of food and nourishment, the case was defective as to the wife, and she could not be found guilty, as the husband ought to have provided it; and on that, the surgeon who opened the body deposed that the boy died from want of proper food and nourishment, and not from the wounds, and therefore the wife was not guilty. If the inference to be drawn from this case were correct, it was necessary to be inserted in the indictment that the death was from the wounds and bruises, and there must be evidence of such death having been so occasioned. In this case, there was no evidence of the kind at all, and they must have the best evidence that could be produced, and they had persons before them capable of giving their opinion whether the person did die of these mortal strokes and bruises. This would have been received in evidence, but they might have

* "In a more modern case, a prisoner was found guilty of murder in causing the death of his apprentice, by not providing him with sufficient food and nourishment. The prisoner, Charles Squires, and his wife, were both indicted for the murder of a boy who was bound as a parish apprentice to the prisoner Charles; and it appeared, upon the trial, that both the prisoners had used the apprentice in a most cruel and barbarous manner, and had not provided him with sufficient food and nourishment; but the surgeon who opened the body deposed, that, in his judgment, the boy died from debility, and for want of proper food and nourishment, and not from the wounds, &c. which he had received."—*Russell on Crimes*, vol i. p. 620.

had better evidence from people who witnessed the death and the occasion of it, and who might have stated whether the marks had swollen, or such appearances, and then the court might have had learned evidence on that unlearned evidence, as to whether the death was so occasioned; but there was no evidence of the kind. Then, with regard to the evidence on the other hand; that evidence was against its being supposed that the skeleton that was produced was the skeleton of the man who was killed; and if that was not enough, it was shewn that the rib that was broken could not have been broken in the manner described, nor at the time of the beating. He was, therefore, of opinion, that the jury, from want of evidence, could not say that the death proceeded from mortal wounds and bruises inflicted by the prisoner. On the evidence, therefore, they were bound to believe that this man died in some other way, such as his having died from the disease which had been mentioned; or, if not of sickness, that he died of the eau-deluce which had been administered to him; but certainly there was no evidence that the death of this poor man was occasioned by the blows which he had received. He was clearly of opinion that the jury were not entitled to draw, as a mere matter of inference, without direct evidence, that the man died from blows which might or might not have caused death, and it was also to be observed, that there was no immediate succession of death. But supposing that, the strokes being proved, it was also proved that there was an immediate succession of death, it was still uncertain whether death was occasioned by that which immediately preceded it. Every medical man would say it was quite impossible to say whether one had any connexion with the other, unless he had the opportunity of ascertaining the fact by some evidence submitted to his professional judgment. The jury were bound to acquit the prisoner, from the want of direct evidence that the wounds and bruises caused the death of the deceased.

The jury proposed retiring.

Sir *J. P. Grant*.—"The jury must return the verdict I have directed. You should throw on me the responsibility of your verdict given on a legal point, as I would on you your verdict given on matters of fact. My decided opinion is, that you can return no other verdict."

The Foreman.—"My lord, I do not understand the nature of our duty; we are sworn to judge by the evidence; am I bound to fulfil my oath or not?"

Sir *J. P. Grant*.—"I am under oath also. It is undoubtedly your duty, on a point of law, to take the recommendation of the court."

After a consultation of the jury, the foreman said, "cannot your lordship discharge us without a verdict?"

Sir *J. P. Grant*.—"No such thing. You are bound to make up your minds and return your verdict."

The foreman again spoke to the rest of the jurors, and after a few minutes informed the court, that they could not decide.

Sir *J. P. Grant*.—"You will retire; I will take your verdict to-morrow morning."

The Foreman.—"My lord, eleven of us have agreed."

It was then intimated to the jury that they must be unanimous, and they accordingly retired. In about half an hour (at eleven), they returned, and the foreman said, *on compulsion*, the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*. The formal question being put, the jury returned the following verdict. "We are compelled to say, *not guilty*, contrary to the conviction of some of the jurors."

Sir *J. P. Grant*.—"I can take no such verdict."

The Foreman.—"Then we are agreed, *not guilty*."

This case has been much canvassed. A writer in one of the papers contends, with great apparent reason, that the credibility of the native evidence was a question for the jury, who were *directed* to acquit a prisoner whom the majority deemed guilty, and who was discharged without one word of reproof for the violence so unequivocally established against him.

December 31.

Wm. Peters (master of the free-school) was charged, on a criminal indictment, with having, on the 27th of July, unlawfully and maliciously published, or caused to be published, in the *John Bull*, a false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel, of and concerning Rammohun Ghose, containing therein, amongst other things, the words and matter following:—"but unquestionably, in the eye of the law (if there be any meaning in the deliberate judgment of Sir John Franks, in which Sir Edward Ryan concurred), in all points soever in which the affidavits were denied, the parties, Rammohun Ghose and Ramchund, were held to have sworn falsely on their own admission; in the eye of the law, therefore, the perjurer, the self-avowed perjurer, was a suitable 'guardian' to exercise 'parental authority over the child.'" The second count charged him with publishing the following paragraph:—"With such a crime was Krishna Mohun Banoorjea most falsely charged; the accuser admitted his iniquity in open court (Mr. Clarke on his part 'had no objection to the return'); the case was one in which the perjury could

have been most clearly proved upon the most creditable testimony, as I can hardly imagine that one (if not both) of the judges, who takes an interest in these matters, was other than fully aware. Nevertheless, the perjurer is permitted exultingly to depart. It is seldom that an opportunity offers for such open conviction;—seldom, indeed, that the case is so clear of all legal and other intricacies;—but it is thrown away, and reproaches levelled at the intended victim of the perjury and his advisers." The third count charged the following: "nevertheless, the perjurer is permitted exultingly to depart."

Mr. *L. Clarke* addressed the jury for the prosecution in a speech of some length. He shortly detailed the facts of the case of the boy Brijonath Ghose, which are known to our readers,* observing that this was a matter of private history, of no great public interest; yet the defendant had thought proper to write a long letter in a newspaper, charging the father of the boy with perjury, a heinous offence in the eye of the law. He observed, that there was scarcely a line in the whole letter which might not be the subject of indictment, but he had confined the present charge to the imputation of perjury.

Proof was given of authorship.

Mr. Peters read a defence of great length, in which he contended that, if the vindication of the plaintiff's character was the object in view, a civil action would have been the proper remedy; for, if the court condemned him (the defendant), the plaintiff would not now come forth clearer from the imputation of perjury, and he (the defendant) had affidavits denying the fact averred in support of Rammohun Ghose's application to the court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The indictment charged malice and contempt of the law; both of which should be proved, for both he disavowed. Proof of the justness of the implication of perjury was denied him by the form of proceeding chosen by the plaintiff. The allegation of falsehood laid in the indictment was wholly gratuitous, and the jury were bound to require proof of it; the charge was ungenerous and unwarrantable against one unable to repel it. His (the defendant's) opinion, that the plaintiff had perjured himself, arose out of the public report of the proceedings in the case referred to; from his knowledge that there had been no forcible removal of the boy, and from the fact that the lad was dragged, inch by inch, out of the court, declaring he was in fear of his life from oppression, experienced and expected, on the part of his father; and that he would rather go to the common gaol for two years, the remainder of his alleged minority, than be sent to his natural home. The defendant then proceeded as follows:

"The case of Brijonath Ghose has become a matter of public concern. I was not present on the occasion of the hearing, being confined to my couch by sickness; but it became an object of intense interest to me. Though I had never spoken to the lad, I had seen him in the Mirzapore school, and, by the description, recognized him as the most intelligent of many clever scholars. I heard and read that he was literally dragged away, inch by inch, clinging to the barristers' table and every intervening support, declaring that he was in danger of his life. I felt that he had been removed beyond the promised protection of the court. I knew that a common practice prevails (which Brijonath had alleged had been attempted to be practised upon himself, but frustrated by the cries of his mother) of administering intoxicating drugs to young converts, to an excess deranging the intellect perhaps for life; and that there are several instances in which lads, who had for a long period regularly attended missionary schools, have been suddenly missing, and never subsequently heard of; giving strong reason to suspect that the fear of the lad Brijonath for his life was but too justly founded. The hope, as declared in my letter, of inducing, if possible, a rehearing of the case, of which the importance had only become manifest to one of the judges, by his own acknowledgment, during its progress, which was certainly a novel case, and one in which even a judge might err from precipitation, was one of the motives of action which influenced me.

"Another of my motives was the hope of attracting sympathy for the lad in high quarters and in the public mind, in order to lead to some steps for his protection, now that he was removed beyond that which this court professed itself ready to afford him, when implored in a proper manner. There was yet another, to which I must advert with more caution.

"The supposed aspersion of the missionary cause, if not of individuals, which has not even yet been satisfactorily disclaimed; that accusation of allurement of the boy for the purpose of conversion to the Christian faith;—not the bringing him away in the carriage, but allurement, for the purpose of converting that lad, who openly, and in the face of persecution, declared himself a Christian in this court; that accusation of allurement for the purpose of conversion to the Christian faith, against the religious forms and usages of the Hindoos, was, I am not ashamed to say, a principal, a spirit-stirring excitement to interference. My object was to shew, to what extent the impressions that led to such an accusation could operate, and what moral difficulties could be sur-

* See last vol. pp. 2, 82, 84, 236; and present vol. p. 1.

mounted, in order to maintain the application of an Act of Parliament, which I felt, and, it may be in ignorance, still feel, in no wise justly applicable to the case of the poor lad. I felt that, in the few last words of the judgment, the valuable lives endangered in an unhealthy clime, and the thousands of pounds spent in the most benevolent of objects, that of rescuing heathen youth, and conferring on them that inestimable gift, the religion of Christ crucified, would be devoted and employed under censure of the law and danger of prosecution,—however holy the means and however unquestionable their reception, which none can say was not the character of the tuition he received, and of its just influence on the mind of Brijonath Ghose.

" I suppose it may be argued, that Rammohun Ghose is not perjured, even if the relation of Krishna Mohun Banoorjea be true. He affirmed, nevertheless, on oath, that according to information conveyed to him, and *to the best of his belief*, during his absence, the boy was forcibly taken away by Krishna Mohun Banoorjea. The individual, named Ramchund Sircar, makes affidavit to the forcible abduction of Brijonath Ghose, and of him nothing more is heard. That forcible abduction of Brijonath Ghose, of which Rammohun Ghose was informed, he, to the best of his knowledge, swears he believes; but such forcible removal never took place.

" Moreover, any real injury to Rammohun Ghose from calling or proving him a perjurer would be very questionable. Intimate association with Europeans he cannot have. Among the natives his character would be in no way impeached; on the contrary, according to the tenets of his religion and their first of law-givers, he would be elevated in their estimation to a degree unattainable by those who have not the opportunity of coming under that condemnation which it is charged that I have, of malice, attempted in this case.

" Whatever the shade of my blameableness or inadvertence (if there be blame, as well as inadvertence), the jury will, I trust, weigh in the scale the different degree of moral evil, which necessarily is attached to an imputation of perjury, in a country where the obligation of an oath is not held so especially sacred as it is amongst us. This is due to me, should they in any way incline, as I depend they will not, to a verdict which may involve the judgment of a prisoner.

" There is a text of Hindoo law clearly applicable to the present case; clearly demonstrative that no real injury could be sustained by Rammohun Ghose, amongst his fellows, and clearly indicative that any attempt of mine to hold him up to reprobation, had such ever been my purpose, must have failed in its object by the nature of the accusation. Gentlemen, I will read to you a passage from the Institutes of Hindoo law, as translated by Sir W. Jones; which is stated in the title-page to comprise 'the Indian system of duties, religious and civil.' The passage runs thus:—

" 'In some cases, a giver of false evidence, from a pious motive, even though he know the truth, shall not lose a seat in Heaven; for such evidence wise men call the speech of the gods!'

" I do not mean to adduce this as shewing my motives, on which you have to decide; but to counteract any undue bias regarding the effect on Rammohun Ghose, individually, which you are bound to keep out of view.

" Having said thus much of the motives which did stimulate me; having disavowed all malice as regards Rammohun Ghose, which I neither felt nor feel, I have now to shew to you that disrespect for the laws of the realm could not have influenced me. I will state the subject of a letter, written by me to the Rev. Mr. Dealtry on the 6th July, in explanation of my having waited on the Lord Bishop, in order to endeavour to prevent the baptism of the lad. This will place my conduct and my motives in a clearer light. Mr. Dealtry was of the same opinion as myself regarding the impropriety of the baptism, yet took offence at my interference in the matter. This was some days previous to the return of the writ of *habeas corpus;* but I nevertheless, at that time, possessed all my sympathies towards the lad, and had most of my unfavourable impression regarding the father. The following is the extract referred to:—

" '6th July, 1833.

" 'My dear Sir,—I am sorry you should have entertained mistaken impressions of what I must have failed clearly to explain on Thursday. I therefore hasten to remove them, as I am satisfied that a candid consideration of the circumstances under which I sought the bishop on Wednesday, will not admit of the interpretation of unnecessarily meddling with the matters of others.

" 'That I anxiously watch the signs of the times at this deeply interesting, and I believe important juncture, and that I felt strongly that great evil would result to the cause from precipitation (I mean in the act, not as to the early season of baptism, with reference to the lad's preparation, and from aught that might bear even the semblance of concealment, or be construed by the natives into a breach of the civil law, in endeavouring by means of baptism to remove the lad from the control his father maintains he ought to possess over him) I do not deny. Acting upon these feelings, had I, in fact, appealed to the bishop in order to do all in the power of an individual to prevent the baptism taking place, I might surely have been held blameless, until, by direct communication, you were satisfied that I had gone heedlessly, and without seeking direction, to the work; such a course would have been but justice towards me, before motives that have been attributed to me were alleged against me. The case however was different.

" 'I request you to bear in mind that I had all along understood that the boy was considered in danger if left with his parents, and that the power of the police to prevent his being eventually given up, was doubtful, on account of his alleged minority."

The defendant concluded with strongly disavowing malicious intention.

Sir *J. P. Grant* said, of the three counts in the indictment, the second had been given up by the counsel for the prosecution, as involving a question unnecessary to argue; consequently, there remained only the first and third counts to determine on. The first set forth that the defendant, "being a person of an evil, wicked and malicious mind and disposition," &c. On this wording, the defendant had in his defence enlarged very considerably, but he had to tell them that they were mere words of style, adopted in remote ages, and still used as introductory to a charge. When he said this, he by no means meant to infer that the motives of the party were to be left out of the consideration of the jury; because a libel, like every other criminal charge, did not consist merely in doing an act, but also in the intention with which that act had been done. In a charge of libel, it was not merely the publication of a sentence or passage that reflected on the character of another that constituted libel; it was also necessary that it should be done with an evil intent. Having told them that they might throw out of their contemplation all those words of style, he must also tell them that they must not throw out of their consideration the imputation contained in the indictment, which charged the defendant with malicious motives, for that was the essence of the offence. The next thing for their consideration was, whether any thing had been published—what had been published—the intent with which the words, if published, had been published, and the necessary consequence of that publication. His Lordship then read the passage from the indictment "but unquestionably, in the eye of the law," &c. That was the libel which the defendant was accused of publishing; and if he had really done so, he must have intended to publish that which charged another person with a crime, which could not be so imputed consistent with innocency on his own part; and if they took the words "therefore the perjurer, the self-avowed perjurer," to apply to the prosecutor, there could be no doubt that they imputed to him a crime cognizable by the laws of the country, and for which he might be severely punished. In looking, however, at this paragraph, they ought also to look at what preceded it; for if they were of opinion that the whole matter was consistent with the supposition that there had been no design to throw any imputation against Rammohun Ghose, then they would give the defendant the benefit of that interpretation. But if it were not so explained by that which preceded, or by that which followed it, but was to be judged entirely by what the words themselves expressed, then they would find that that part, as laid in the indictment, was made out, and return a verdict of *guilty*. The learned judge then read the following passage in the letter: "The Editor of the *Enquirer* is, I apprehend, wrong in imagining that the court declared themselves legally bound to hold both the return and the affidavits to be true; they acknowledged only the return (according to the *Hurkaru's* report), which is rational; the counsel for the boy's father having admitted it on his behalf. Inasmuch, therefore, as the affidavits were not contradicted by the return, the former might be true; but unquestionably, in the eye of the law," &c. They would draw such conclusion from the whole of this passage as they thought reasonable; but they would not put a forced construction on the words, but take them according to their plain and obvious meaning. The only question for a jury to try, in a case of libel, was the malicious intention with which it had been published, and the fact of publication in furtherance of that intention. They would therefore consider, if they were satisfied that the fact of publication was brought home to the defendant, what was the *animus*, or intention of mind, with which he wrote the paragraph. If they were of opinion that the paragraph was not of such a nature as to imply a malicious intention on his part, or that he had been actuated by no such intention, then they were to acquit him of the charge. The defendant had said a great deal in his defence, and he had said it exceedingly well, on the subject of the motives by which he had been actuated in writing the letter. He had said that he had been actuated by a sense of public justice and a great feeling of commiseration for the situation of the boy Brijonath Ghose; and that, being entirely unacquainted with the prosecutor, he could not possibly have entertained any malice or personal ill-feeling whatever against him. He had also stated, and very properly too, that they would take into their consideration the motives by which he had been actuated; and he had also alluded to the difficulty in which he had been placed, by being accused of writing and publishing a false libel, without being allowed the opportunity of proving it true; and without the jury being allowed to try its truth or falsehood, though that was material to support the allegation of the libel. But whatever weight they might give to this consideration, they could not consider it in the verdict they were bound to deliver. It was not implied that that was false in point of law which was so stated in the indictment, although they might perhaps think that it would have been as well if it had not been so worded. Their duty was to judge from the evidence the facts of the

publication of the libel, the writing, and the procuring and causing it to be published; and if they believed the evidence, he thought these points sufficiently made out. They would then consider whether the publication, charging a person with the crime of perjury, was sufficient to make out that degree of malice which the law implied in cases of this nature, for they would remember that, if the natural tendency was enough to cause injury to society, the law inferred that it was done with an evil intention.

The jury retired, and after an absence of a few minutes returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

January 11.

The King v. *Mirza Hosain and others.* This was a case, tried in the last sessions, in which the defendants, Mussulmans, had been convicted of carrying off two girls under the age of ten years, and subsequently marrying them. The prosecutor was a poor and wretched-looking woman, and the mother of the children. The defendants belong to a wealthy Mogul family resident in Calcutta. The defence set up was the consent of the mother to the marriage; this, however, was not proved satisfactorily on the trial, and the jury had found them guilty of the misdemeanor. They were now brought up to receive judgment.

Mr. *Turton*, their counsel, said it was his intention to move for a new trial; but that if the Court would be satisfied by his clients' acceding to the wish of the prosecutor to give up to her the children, and by the husbands' pronouncing a divorce, he would merely move that judgment be pronounced.

Mr. *Justice Grant* said that the court did not consider this a light offence, although the object was marriage, and the taking not forcible, because the children were not of an age when the law considers a child capable of giving consent; but he thought, after a review of all the circumstances of the case, that justice would be satisfied if the actual delivery of the girls was made to the mother, no evil or mischievous design against her being intended, as it appeared, by the defendants.

Mr. *Marnell*, for the prosecution, said that the mother only required her children to be returned to her.

The matter being thus arranged, the husbands made their appearance in court, one of whom was a mere child, and, in the presence of the court, pronounced, after the moulvie, the few words of divorce required by the Mohamadun law. He, however, required some coaxing before he would consent to part with his little wife. The two girls were then brought in, and a scene was enacted, which shewed the maternal feelings in full play. The mother rushed forward and seized her children, almost smothering them with her caresses, while her sobs and language of delight seemed half hysterical. One of them was then taken up in her arms, while an old withered-looking hag pounced upon the other child, and was equally lavish in her expenditure of kisses on its cheeks as the mother. Both the young captives were borne away in triumph in the arms of their friends.

When silence was restored, Mr. *Justice Grant* pronounced the judgment of the court on the defendant Mirza Hossain, the other defendant not being present, in a forcible and eloquent address. He said that the Supreme Court would always with a strong arm protect the natives of the defendant's country, as well as Hindoos, in the exercise of their peculiar usages and customs; but, at the same time, with a jealous care that the peace and repose of society, and the rights of others, were not invaded; that the English law made no distinction between poor and rich, for both were equally within its protection.

The defendant was then fined one rupee, with the alternative of being committed to jail. The fine was instantly paid.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *December 5.*

In the matter of Fergusson and Co.—Mr. *Turton* presented a petition on behalf of Capt. Ouseley, Mr. Colville, and Mr. E. Macnaghten, praying they might be appointed assignees to this estate, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of creditors yesterday. Mr. Macnaghten had no wish for the appointment himself, but would consent to accept it. Mr. Lyall had also been proposed, and it had been resolved to recommend him who had the majority in number of votes and amount of claims as assignee in the first instance, and in the second, he who was next on the poll. Mr. Macnaghten stated expressly that, if the whole of his time were required, it was impossible for him to accept the office, and that he could not pledge himself to more than a general superintendence. But the meeting, notwithstanding this, and knowing also Mr. Macnaghten's unwillingness to take the office, still came to the conclusion that that general superintendence would be sufficient. It had appeared to be the general wish of the meeting that the winding up of the estate should, as much as possible, be conducted by the late partners of the firm,* for all ranks of creditors appeared to place in them the most implicit confidence. The house was known to have had indigo concerns to a very large extent, many of which had been mortgaged, and contending and conflicting claims might arise between the assignee

* Messrs. Wm. Fairlie Clark, Wm. Melville, John Gilmore, and Wm. Fred. Fergusson.

and the mortgagees, and considerable detriment might arise if the person appointed was not one in whom all parties had every confidence, and could fully understand what his firmness of character and experience would enable him to do. Unfortunately, some seizures of indigo had taken place already, and the assignee should be a person able to reconcile and adjust difficulties between the parties, and he was very anxious that Mr. Macnaghten should be appointed if only on that account; because from his knowledge, and the experience he had acquired in offices of this kind, it was to be supposed he fully understood how far his rights as an assignee extended, and how far he was to concede to mercantile men and to the government, in arrangements which would prove beneficial to the interests of the creditors. He understood, that, in one factory great detriment had arisen from the seizures which had been made, by which the advances for next year's crop had been greatly endangered. Mr. Macnaghten was at present the assignee to the estate of Colvin and Co., and he had heard it said that it was quite incompatible in him to be assignee to another large estate at the same time; but if the objection ever existed, it existed at the time he was appointed in the estate of Colvin and Co., for it might then have been said as well as now that he was already the assignee for fifty other estates, the interests of many of which were more likely to come into collision than they were in these two. It was very easy to say they might interfere with each other, but it was quite enough to raise those objections when it was shewn that they peculiarly applied to the present matter, for they would extend to any house or to any person in Calcutta. It might be said with equal justice that Mr. Lyall might have conflicting claims with the estate of Fergusson and Co., though he made no such objection to him, for he would himself be prepared to support his appointment if the court did not comply with the prayer of his petition. He wished it distinctly to be understood that he did not appear there in a character hostile to any one—he merely attended to support the very-strongly-expressed wishes of a very large majority of creditors both in number and amount.

Mr. *Clarke* appeared to present a counter-petition from eighteen creditors, who represented property to the amount of eleven lacs of rupees and upwards. Mr. Colville was one of these petitioners, and he was willing to accept of office conjointly with Mr. Macnaghten, but preferred acting with Mr. Lyall.

The *Commissioner* (Sir J. P. Grant) inquired whether the name of Mr. Colville did not appear to the petition presented by Mr. Turton, because he could not receive two petitions from the same gentleman on opposite sides.

Mr. *Turton* said, he had been instructed to appear for the gentlemen recommended as assignees.

The *Commissioner* observed, that the question was, whether this petition, which purported to be that of Mr. Colville, Capt. Ouseley, and Mr. Macnaghten, was or was not the petition of Mr. Colville.

Here some contradictory statements were made by the counsel on both sides, and on Mr. Colville stating that he did not authorise the petition put in by Mr. Turton, the Commissioner observed that he did not know what to make of the matter, except that it was a trifling with the court.

Mr. *Turton* said, it now became necessary for him to shew that, if there were any trifling, it was by Mr. Colville. At the meeting, it had been resolved to recommend Mr. Colville jointly with the other two gentlemen, and he, being present, must have understood that it had been determined on to present a petition on behalf of the three.

The *Commissioner* thought it absolutely necessary that the petition should be authorised by Mr. Colville; but, after a few remarks from Mr. Turton, consented to receive the petition if the name of Mr. Colville, who still persisted in refusing his sanction to it, were struck out.

Mr. *Clarke* read this petition, which set forth that the petitioners were of opinion that Mr. Macnaghten was not a fit and proper person to be appointed assignee, inasmuch as he already held the situations of examiner in equity in the Supreme Court, receiver of the real estates under the management of the said court, assignee of the greater portion of the insolvent estates, and sole assignee of the estate of the late firm of Colvin and Co. These onerous and numerous duties, they submitted, must, in a great measure, prevent him from devoting the time and attention to the management of the affairs of the estate of Fergusson and Co. which, from their complicated nature, vast extent, and immense amount, was indispensably necessary; that they were confirmed in this belief by Mr. Macnaghten's own statement at the meeting, that he had not sufficient time at his command satisfactorily to manage the estate, and his request that he might not be proposed as an assignee; that, at the former meeting, the candidates proposed had been required to pledge themselves to devote their whole time and attention to the discharge of the duties assigned to them; and that it was still the wish of a large majority of the creditors that no one should be appointed whose time must be greatly occupied by numerous other important avocations; that Mr. Macnaghten, being already sole assignee to the estate of Colvin and Co., a mercan-

tile establishment of great extent, ought not to be appointed an assignee to the estates and effects of a still larger establishment, as there must be a great probability of his having to manage and decide on conflicting and clashing interests in winding up the affairs of the two firms. The petition concluded by praying that the court would not appoint Mr. Macnaghten, but that it would appoint Mr. James Napier Lyall. Mr. Clarke then went on to say, that this petition bore the signatures of twenty-two creditors, who represented property to the amount of Rs. 11,22,000; and that an affidavit accompanied it, verifying the signatures. Mr. Clarke was authorised by Mr. Lyall, to state, that he was willing to take the office, and would, if he were appointed, devote the whole of his time to the business. The only objections he had against Mr. Macnaghten were the numerous and onerous duties he had already to discharge; for no one could be more ready than he was to admit his qualifications in every other respect, and he believed that a better or a more efficient officer never held a situation in the court. From the bench and from the bar, from officers, attorneys, and suitors, and from all who came within the range of his duties, he had gained just and well-merited applause; and were it not for the objection that he had mentioned, he would have urged every thing in his power to procure his appointment; but one man could not do every thing, and if they gave him too much, they could not expect him to do every thing well. As examiner, he had very extensive duties to perform, and as receiver he had also extensive duties, besides which, he was now the assignee of almost all the estates in this court, and was the sole assignee to the estate of Colvin and Co. In the case of Palmer and Co. there were originally no paid assignees, but a great number of unpaid,—he believed as far as twelve. That number had been found inconvenient, and therefore, in the case of Alexander and Co., it had been recommended that they should have two paid assignees, who would devote the whole of their time and services to the business entrusted to their charge. A similar course had been adopted with respect to the affairs of Mackintosh and Co., and he would be bound to say, that if any one went to either of those places, they would always find one of the assignees in attendance. This was necessary; for a creditor might often wish to see the assignee rather than the partners; and if he did not wish to see those partners, who had been placed by their insolvency in a very different situation from that in which they had originally stood, he had a right to see the person in whose possession the law had vested the estate. This made it necessary that the assignee should not be selected from those who could only devote a portion of their time to the duty, or who could only exercise a general superintendence. It was urged by Mr. Turton, that his duties would not fall so heavily on him, in consequence of the assistance he would derive from the unpaid assignees; but Capt. Ouseley had said, that he could not spare more time than at most a couple of hours in the day to the work. If, then, Mr. Macnaghten could only exercise a general superintendence, and Capt. Ouseley could only attend two hours in each day, Mr. Colville might perhaps not be inclined to work harder than his colleagues, and the business would be thus left almost entirely in the hands of the partners. His clients thought that the person appointed ought to engage to devote his whole time and attention to the business.

The *Commissioner* wished to know whether any thing had been resolved on relative to the employment of the partners.

Mr. *Turton* replied, that it was proposed that they should receive among them the sum of Rs. 2,400 a-month for their services; and at the meeting Mr. Fergusson, for himself and the rest of the members, had stated his willingness to devote the whole of his time and attention to the business of the estate; and it was the unanimous wish of the meeting that the partners should conduct nearly all the business, while the assignees should be held responsible for that done under their sanction. He had a petition embodying these particulars, which he would afterwards put in.

The discussion between counsel proceeded to considerable length, when the Commissioner thought the best plan would be to ascertain whether Mr. Macnaghten was willing to undertake the duty.

The question having been put to Mr. Macnaghten, he stated that he had been no candidate for the appointment, and that he did not wish to be proposed; but if he were appointed, he would do his best, though he should not be in the least disappointed if the court did not appoint him.

The *Commissioner* wished to know whether, if he were appointed, he thought he would be able, consistently with his other avocations, to do justice to the estate.

Mr. Macnaghten said, he thought the creditors the best judges of that; but after the manner in which he had been proposed, he was willing to undertake the duty, and do the best that he could.

Sir *John Grant* said that, after the very strong and unequivocal manner in which Mr. Macnaghten had been recommended, he thought he was bound to suffer his opinion to be guided by so decided a majority of creditors. Had they done that which he thought prejudicial to the interests of the estate, he would have felt it to be his duty to withhold his assent; but though now, as well as before, they were not unanimous, yet where there appeared to be no well-founded objection, he felt himself bound to be guided by the opinion of so great a majority of those most interested. Mr. Macnaghten had been recommended by a very large majority in number and amount, and though seventy-five creditors had not voted for him, yet eighteen only out of that number had thought fit to make any objection in court. There was such a majority in favour of Mr. Turton's petition, that he thought it proper to adopt their recommendation. He was of opinion that three assignees would be enough, and that was the number recommended by the creditors; but he also thought that remuneration should go to all those who performed the duty; but he did not see sufficient reason to refuse the recommendation of the creditors on this account, and he would receive Mr. Colville, Capt. Ouseley, and Mr. Macnaghten, as fit and proper persons for assignees to the estate, and he would accordingly so appoint them, the two former to be unpaid, and the latter to be the paid assignee.

December 7.

In the matter of Fergusson and Co.—Mr. *Turton*, on behalf of the members of the firm, put in a certificate from the assignees, certifying that they had been put in possession of assets amounting, to the best of their belief, to half the debts due by the estate, exclusive of a sufficiency to satisfy the mortgages held on certain of the property of the firm; and prayed that they might be entitled to the relief of the Act, and have the usual order of personal protection.

Sir *John Grant* thought they were entitled to the benefit of the Act, and granted the order prayed for.

Mr. *Turton* then applied, on behalf of each of the separate estates, praying that Mr. Thomas Holroyd be appointed special assignee. No opposition appearing against the application, it was granted.

In the Matter of Colvin and Co.—In this case, the insolvents filed their schedule, and the service of notice having been satisfactorily proved, were declared entitled to the benefit of the Act. Notice of opposition had been entered by mistake, but it was subsequently withdrawn, the party opposing merely wishing to examine the partners touching a sum of money entered in the schedule which he conceived to be due to him by the corresponding house at home, and not by the late firm. One of the partners was accordingly examined, but the facts elicited are of no public interest.

In the matter of Palmer and Co.—A dividend of two and a-half per cent. was declared payable on the first of February.

December 21.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.—Mr. *Turton* presented a petition on behalf of the assignees of Alexander and Co., praying for liberty to carry on the working of certain factories until January 1834, unless in the mean time such offers for the purchase of them should be made as the assignees should consider advantageous. The learned counsel stated that the working of the factories, during the last season, had produced a clear profit to the estate of seven lacs of rupees, and that such of the factories as were mortgaged were not worked on the funds of the estate, but on funds advanced by the mortgagees.

The *Commissioner* thought that the order, instead of being granted *nisi*, as prayed for, might be granted in the first instance; but

Mr. *Turton* said, that as a number of creditors objected to the further working, he was anxious that the rule should be *nisi*, in order that they might come in and state their objections.

Mr. *Prinsep* also stated, that he had a petition to present which might have some connection with the subject. It was signed by a large body of creditors, representing claims of upwards of one crore of rupees, and prayed that the court would order the management of the estate to be conducted on a less expensive scale. The petitioners considered that one assignee, assisted by one of the partners, would be sufficient to wind up the business, and prayed that the continuation of the salaries to any but one partner might be discontinued after January next.

Mr. *Turton* said, that he had another petition to present from the assignees, which would do away with one part of the objections just stated by Mr. Prinsep. It announced the receipt of a letter from Mr. James Young, stating his having obtained the situation of secretary to the Union Bank and declining all further remuneration from the estate, though he wished to be understood that he would be willing to afford every information to the assignees relative to the affairs of the late firm. The petition was received, and both of the matters were ordered to come before the court on the 4th prox., a meeting of the creditors being, in the mean time, convened, to consider the matters of the petitions.

January 4.

The Same.—Mr. *Turton* moved, in the usual way, to have the order *nisi* for the carrying on of certain factories for another year, made absolute.

Sir *John Franks* adverted to his intended departure for Europe, on account of the bad state of his health, and said that he had rather defer the matter till next Saturday for the decision of Sir E. Ryan, who had made most of the orders in the affairs of this estate, and who would in all probability continue to do so.

Mr. *Turton* said, there was no opposition to the order, and that it was supported by the wishes of creditors to the amount of ninety-seven lacs. He had no wish to hurry the matter, if it were not that this was the season for sowing, and every week's delay might occasion considerable loss to the estate. The Chief Justice was not likely to object to the order, for he had said that the best thing for the estate would be to carry on the factories till they could be advantageously disposed of; and that he would not object to making the order absolute, unless good grounds were shewn against it.

Sir *J. Franks* stated, in addition to his former reasons for deferring the matter, that Mr. Prinsep had given notice of a motion connected with this matter, and that as the question was likely to involve the interests of a great number of creditors, he would rather not make an order on the eve of his departure: besides he thought the two questions ought naturally to come on together, and he therefore preferred leaving the matter to the decision of the Chief Justice.

January 10.

In the matter of Cruttenden and Co.—A special court was held this morning to receive the petition of Messrs. James Cullen and Robert Browne, the members of the late firm. The petition was supported by affidavit, stating that the partners were able to assign over property to the amount of half the debts of the firm. It prayed, in the usual manner, for the benefit of the Act provided for the relief of insolvent debtors; and was precisely the same in form as those which had been presented in the matters of Colvin and Co. and Fergusson and Co.

Sir *E. Ryan* observed, that it was very desirable to have the assignee appointed as early as possible, as nothing could be done till the filing of the certificate; and therefore he thought the best plan would be to call a meeting of creditors the ensuing day, to recommend proper persons to be appointed by the court. He had always been impressed with the belief that the fewer the assignees appointed to manage an estate the better, as a large number, instead of accelerating business, were likely to obstruct it, by interfering with each other. His only object in hurrying the election of assignees was, that the persons of the partners might as soon as possible be protected from arrest, which they could not be till after the assignees had certified that they were entitled to the benefit of the Act, by the assignment of property equal to half the amount of debts.

January 11.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.—Mr. *Turton* applied to make absolute an order *nisi* authorizing the assignees to carry on certain indigo factories for another year.

Sir *E. Ryan*, after ascertaining that no cause was shown against the order, said that it must be distinctly understood by the assignees that they were not to carry on the factories on speculation, under a hope of realizing profits for the estate; but that they must be disposed of in all cases whenever a fair offer could be got for them. On looking over the documents, he remarked that there had been a loss on three or four of the factories; though, upon the whole, there appeared to have been a very beneficial return.

Mr. *Prinsep*, on behalf of certain mercantile houses, presented a petition, accompanied by some of the resolutions passed at the last public meeting of the creditors of Alexander and Co., namely, that there be in future only one paid assignee; that that assignee be in future remunerated by a commission of five per cent. on the dividends instead of as heretofore by salary, paying out of the said commission all expenses of establishment, except the salaries of the partners, and law-charges; that Mr. Burkinyoung be recommended to the court to fill the office of paid assignee; that there be in future two unpaid assignees; and that Messrs. Paton and Dick be recommended as unpaid assignees.

Sir *E. Ryan*, with reference to the changes proposed in the assigneeship, said it would have been as well to have looked into the Act of Parliament before making such an application. That Act provided for the appointment of new assignees in the event of the death or resignation of the old ones, or of misconduct or incompetence proved against them; but it did not authorize a change with every change in the minds of the creditors. It was no light thing to remove a person from a trust which the court had thought him competent to fill, not in its own judgment, but on the representation and recommendation of a large body of creditors. The parties who now sought to remove one of the assignees had not attempted to show that he had in any manner misconducted himself, nor would he for a moment suppose that he had, till it had been proved to him. Without something charged against the conduct of the assignees, he would not change the management of the estate by taking it out of their hands; neither indeed did he think that the Act of Parliament would allow him to do so.

Mr. *Prinsep* then proceeded to the next part of the application, namely, the alteration in the mode of remunerating the assignees. The resolution recommending a remuneration by a commission of five per cent. on the dividends was verified by an affidavit, but it was not accompanied by any estimate.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, that that placed the court in a difficulty, as the assignees had formerly made affidavit that that would not be sufficient. He was willing to try the experiment and make the order, for he had always thought a commission the best mode of remuneration; but the assignees must have the option of coming in and resigning.

Mr. *Turton* put in a petition from Mr. Fullarton, and other creditors, to the amount of a crore and sixteen lacs, praying that the present mode of remuneration might be continued; and proved by an affidavit that the claims of the creditors represented by Mr. Prinsep only amounted to ten lacs and upwards, instead of upwards of a crore, as had by some mistake (unintentional he believed) been stated in their petition. Mr. Turton then argued at great length in support of the present mode of remuneration.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, with reference to the question of remuneration, as the original order had only been made for one year, it came regularly before the court. On this question there were two bodies of creditors with different opinions, but as one had claims to a far greater amount than the other, the balance of opinion might be said to be in favour of the present mode. He had been reluctant at first to sanction a remuneration by salary, but had done so at the recommendation of the creditors; and as there now appeared to be a difference of opinion, he would still rest on the grounds of the former appointment, and refrain from making any change in the mode. But as a year had now elapsed since the granting of that order, and as the labour ought in that period to have materially decreased, he would order a reduction of the assignees' salaries from 1,000 to 800 rupees a-month each. That would put their remuneration on a par with that of Mr. Alexander, whose exertions he had understood were indefatigable for the benefit of the estate. That would be the order, and the only order, he should make in this case, to have effect for one year.

Mr. *Turton* said, he was authorized to say that the assignees were perfectly satisfied with this reduction.

Mr. *Prinsep* applied to make absolute the order *nisi* that was granted on the last court-day for the assignees to sell the Sonapara indigo concern for 55,000 rupees.

Mr. *Turton* showed cause against the order, and produced a number of affidavits to prove that the factory was worth considerably more, and that 60,000 rupees had been offered for it by Radha Madhub Bannerjea.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, it was difficult for him to decide between such conflicting valuations, and his only course, in such a case, was to be guided by the affidavit of the assignees. He must consider, till the contrary was shewn, that they were doing the best for the estate. On these grounds, he refused to make the order absolute.

In the matter of Fergusson and Co.—On a petition, accompanied by the usual affidavit, the court ordered a remuneration to Mr. E. Macnaghten, the assignee, of four per cent. commission on all dividends, out of which he should pay 2,400 rupees per month to the partners, and all other expenses, law-charges excepted, after the 1st March next.

In the matter of Cruttenden and Co.—Mr. *Turton* presented a petition from Mr. Donald Macintyre, setting forth that he had been elected as a fit person to be recommended to the court as assignee, and the other resolutions agreed to at the meeting of creditors.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, the mode of payment by a per-centage on the dividends was what he approved of, and always had approved of; for it gave the assignee an interest to wind up the affairs of the concern, and make the dividends among the creditors with the greatest possible despatch. He was not aware of what the assets were likely to be, but it did not appear to him that four per cent. was too much. He saw they proposed to give the partners 600 rupees a-month each, which he thought rather too much. In some of the other insolvent firms the partners had been remunerated by salaries of 400 rupees a month each, and he did not see why they should be allowed more in this.

Mr. *Turton* said, the same salaries had been given to the partners in the matter of Fergusson and Co.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, there had been no order yet made in that case.

Mr. *Turton* said, it was proposed in both cases to deduct the salaries from the commission.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, if that were the case, he had less objection. He certainly thought 400 rupees a-month enough for each of the partners; but he would not object, as the amount was to come from the commission. The order for the salary, however, could only be given for one year: he did not think it would be right to sanction it for more. With respect to the assignee recommended, he had always thought, and still thought, one better than more, and under all the circumstances of the case, no one coming forward to oppose the petition, he should confirm its recommendations, and grant the order that Mr. Mackintyre be appointed the assignee to the estate, that he be remunerated by a commission of four per cent. upon all declared dividends, to defray *all* expenses, law-charges excepted, and that the partners receive a monthly allowance of 1,200 rupees, but that that allowance be only continued for one year from this day.

January 13.

In the matter of Cruttenden and Co.—The partners of this firm obtained their protection from arrest in consequence of a certificate presented this morning, in chambers, to Sir Ed. Ryan, by Mr. Macintyre, the assignee, of which the following is a copy:—

I, the assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named insolvents, do hereby, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, certify to this hon. court, that the insolvents above named have put me in possession of estate and effects of the amount of half of their debts.

(Signed) D. MACINTYRE.

Statement of the Debts and Assets of the late Firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.

Calcutta, 10th Jan. 1834.

Gross Debts due by the firm	Sa.Rs. 1,35,00,000	
Debts due to the firm:		
Civil, Military, and Medical,	20,35,000	
Mercantile Accounts	30,31,000	
Indigo Accounts	63,55,000	
Miscellaneous Accounts	27,72,000	
Landed Property, Ships, &c.	26,35,000	
	1,68,28,000	
Deduct payments and transfers in liquidation since 1st May 1833, less new Credits, &c.	21,00,000	
	1,47,28,000	
Loans on Indigo and Mortgages, &c.	19,70,000	19,70,000
Assets	Sa.Rs. 1,27,58,000	
	To pay	1,15,30,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

A meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Alexander and Co. was held on the 19th December, having been convened by the assignees for the following purposes:—

To inspect and take into consideration the statements of the assignees of the assets in their hands; to take into consideration the expediency of empowering the assignees to compound and adjust certain debts due to the late firm, to refer matters in dispute to arbitration, and to prosecute and defend suits and actions at law and in equity; it was further intended to submit the names of debtors to the meeting.

Mr. *Pattle* was called to the chair, and observed they would all agree that the assignees must be very much interrupted in the discharge of their duties by not having sufficient power. The power they required was, that they might refer matters to arbitration; that they might sue for and recover debts due to the house, and that they might make compromises, where it would seem advantageous for all parties that such compromises should be made and such measures taken.

Mr. *H. Smith* said, that, before proceeding to the business for which they had been convened, he would submit a resolution on the subject of the mode in which remuneration should be made to the assignees. Till now, they had been remunerated by a salary of Rs. 1,000 a-month, which he considered was a method by no means advantageous to the estate. He did not come there to bring any charges against them, but it was the duty of each of them at all times to see that the best mode was adopted to wind up the affairs of the estate. He was of opinion that the best mode would be by commission; besides its other advantages, it would make it the interest of the assignees to wind up the business as soon as they possibly could; but the creditors now gave them an interest in prolonging the final adjustment of the estate. He moved,—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient that the salary to the assignees be immediately abolished, and that the system of remuneration by commission be adopted in lieu."

The *Chairman* observed, that this formed no part of the object of the present meeting, and could not be entertained. If the assignees were not properly remunerated, or if a different scale of remuneration were thought advisable, the question would be best discussed at the Insolvent Court; at its next sitting it would come under consideration, as their first year's services would then be expired; but at all events the meeting not having been convened for such a purpose Mr. Smith's motion could not now be entered upon.

The discussion became very confused about the merits of the motion, which however was seconded, and the largest part of the meeting appeared inclined to support it.

Mr. *Scallon* observed, that in England, no salaries were given to assignees, and though, as he heard it now stated, such had been the mode of remuneration in some cases here, the eyes of the people had been opened, and they would not be likely to fall into the same error again.

Captain *Sewell* proposed, that to avoid all further confusion, the business for which they had met should first receive consideration.

This being put as an amendment, received the support of only four votes. The original motion was then put to the vote and a large majority supported it by a shew of hands, but a division being called for, about three-fourths of the meeting retired to one end of the hall, thereby proving that the majority were in favour of the motion.

The *Chairman* observed, that this question being now settled, they would proceed to the business for which they had been called; and that the principal object of their assembling was to obtain for the assignees the power to sue for and recover debts and make compromises, where, by doing so, they could gain any advantage to the estate and those interested in it. He then read the 46th section of the Insolvent Act, under which the authority he had mentioned could be vested in them; and he hoped that it was not very necessary for him to repeat his conviction that the power could not be given to more upright and honourable men. Their appointment had met the approbation of the court, and they had discharged so far the duty assigned to them in the most able, satisfactory, and impartial manner, and he was quite convinced that it was the best thing they could do for themselves, to give the assignees the proposed powers. He then read the following propositions:—

That the assignees of the estate and effects of the insolvents shall have full power and authority,

1. To commence and prosecute actions of law and suits in equity against any of the persons whose names appear as debtors or creditors to the estate, and also to defend actions at law and suits in equity brought against the assignees by any of the persons whose names appear as debtors or creditors in the schedule, and to defray the costs to which the said assignees may be put, in respect of such actions and suits, out of the proceeds of the estate and effects of the insolvents.

2. To take such reasonable part of any debts due to the said insolvents' estate by the several persons who may be debtors to the said estate, as may, by composition, be gotten in full discharge of the said debts.

3. To submit to arbitration any difference or dispute between the said assignees and the several persons whose names appear as debtors or creditors of the said estate, for or on account or by reason of any thing relating to the estate and effects of the insolvents.

4. Generally to do every lawful act and thing that they, the said assignees, may think necessary, and be advised in and about the premises.

5. That this meeting approve and confirm such proceedings at law as the assignees have found necessary to commence or continue for the protection of the interests of the estate, also such conditional compromises as the assignees have considered it advisable to make, subject to the approbation of this meeting.

Mr. *Dick* observed, it was a duty he owed to himself, to those for whom he appeared, and to the creditors at large, to oppose the five propositions in the lump. He thought it would be very dangerous in principle to intrust such very extensive powers as those proposed to any man, and he would therefore move, "That those powers be given to the assignees under the control of a committee of four creditors."

Mr. *Burkinyoung* observed, that the assignees would not have the smallest objection to such an arrangement.

Some conversation here ensued as to the proper number for a committee; some being of opinion that five would be the best; some that three, and others that four would be preferable.

Mr. *Cockerell* suggested that their best course would be to hear the statement of assets read.

The *Chairman* consequently read the following account;—

General Statement of Assets on Hand on this 19th December 1833.

Deposit in Union Bank	4,11,000	
Balance in hands of Cashier.	14,526	
Company's Paper on hand	2,000	
Bills on London sent for realization	41,039	
		4,68,565
Indigo, 1,372 maunds	2,40,072	
Saltpetre, 2,976 maunds	22,056	
Coals, advances made by assignees	57,190	
Deduct received for Coals sold	24,370	
	32,820	
For which the undermentioned Coals on hand, *viz.*—		
At Kidderpore Depôt, 82,401 mds. at 5 as. per md.	1,01,281	
At Amptah Depôt, 2,41,700 mds. at 5 as. per md.		
At the Colliery, 67,566 mds. at 3 as. per md.	12,669	
At ditto, Rubble Coal, 1,16,902 mds. at 1 anna per md.	7,306	
		3,83,385

Property in the Hands of the Assignees.

Amount due by Mortgagers of sundry Houses and Lands, as per Accts. Curr., available when sold for Dividends	3,36,272	
Amount due by Mortgagers, and accounts of sundry Indigo Factories, Talooks, &c. mortgaged and belonging to the late firm of Alexander and Co., as per Accts. Curr., available for dividends	10,85,792	
Amount due by Accounts of Houses, &c. belonging to late firm of Alexander and Co., as per Accts. Curr., available for dividends	64,619	
		14,86,683
Total	Sa.Rs.	23,38,633

While the chairman was reading the statement, the meeting engaged in considerable desultory discussion, on the nature of some of the items, and of the description of some portions of the assets. Repeated inquiries were made upon these points of the assignees, particularly with regard to the value of mortgaged property and the amount with which it was encumbered, as several expressed their belief that the amount of mortgage in several instances far exceeded the value of the property, so that the most advisable plan would be to abandon it altogether. The assignees stated, that about ten lakhs of rupees would be gained by keeping on the mortgaged estates, but this they could only state in a general way, not having anticipated that they would have been required to enter into the details. They would, however, be ready to give any information from the books at the office, where they were themselves in constant attendance.

This information appeared to occasion disappointment to some of the meeting, and it was then proposed by Mr. Cockerell, seconded by Mr. Bagshaw, "That the meeting be adjourned till the assignees

shall be prepared to lay a full account of the affairs of the estate before the creditors."

The *Chairman* remarked, that it could not be expected that the assignees could be prepared to answer such a number of questions as had been put to them, otherwise there could be no doubt that they would have been ready to give the required information.

The amendment, after some rather sharp conversation, was carried by a large majority.

A meeting of the creditors was convened on the 2d January, under an order of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, to decide upon the selection and recommendation to the court of one paid assignee, and generally for the consideration of such matters as might seem necessary for the future conduct of the estate; and also as to the remuneration of one assignee only, by a per-centage on the assets to be realized, and not by paid salary. Mr. Plowden was called to the chair.

Mr. *Dick* inquired whether the court had discharged the other assignees; the chairman replied, he was not aware of any thing of the kind.

Mr. *Bagshaw* moved :—

That the accounts which may have been prepared by the assignees be laid before the meeting, and that they furnish the meeting with their report on the same.

This was carried.

The following report was then read, and a great number of documents to which it bears reference were laid on the table :—

The assignees, in accordance with the resolution of the creditors, passed at the meeting held at the Town-hall on the 19th ult., now beg leave to submit the further statements required.

1st. The accounts-current have been closed, by order of the Insolvent Court, up to 10th January 1833, and the assignees are now closing the books regularly; the balance-sheet up to 30th April 1832 is complete, with the exception of a difference of Sa. Rs. 89. 15. 8. in the addition, which may be hourly discovered. The further period, from 1st May 1832 to 10th January 1833, will then remain. By the time the books are closed up to the 10th January 1833, the assignees will have rendered all the accounts-current, and parties will have made objections, &c. which will enable the assignees to amend the schedule once and finally, by which considerable expense will be saved to the estate.

2d. The actual state of debtors' and creditors' accounts cannot be accurately obtained until the books are finally balanced, and these emendations made in the schedule, which will of course alter the present position of many of the accounts. The annexed list shews the actual payments made by debtors, which amounts to Sa. Rs. 5,75,695. A considerable amount of profit on the operations of the indigo factories will have to come to credit of the factory accounts, and on the 10th January next, a year's interest will be chargeable on all the sums due to the late firm.

3d. General state of property mortgaged by the estate. The annexed list exhibits the various properties mortgaged by the late firm to the Bank of Bengal, the Loan Committee, and the Union Bank. Owing, however, to the successful operations of the indigo factories, as shewed in this list, the profit on the indigo advances made by the Union Bank was calculated, on the 15th October last, as sufficient to discharge the late firm's debt to that establishment; and accordingly, the Bank of Bengal, under the right which they possessed as second mortgagees, paid Sa.Rs. 5,49,923. 10., and vested in itself the several properties held by the Union Bank, as security. In like manner, the Bank of Bengal discharged the debt due by the late firm to the Government on the 15th November, amounting to Sa.Rs. 6,97,391. 8. 9., as per statement of the Bank of Bengal hereunto annexed. As the several properties are now vested in the Bank of Bengal, the assignees have, in a list, stated the whole to be mortgaged to the Bank alone. The value placed by the directors of the Bank of Bengal on these properties is Sa. Rs. 12,79,500, a sum, however, which the assignees consider as greatly below their real value, particularly the indigo concerns, which, upon the operations of the late year, are valued at little more than two years' purchase, a price totally inadequate to their real value to the estate. The assignees have only to instance the Collepool concern, sold in June last for Sa. Rs. 43,000; the purchaser has cleared this concern by the out-turn of the season, so that the estate has lost Rs. 43,000 by this sale. The 2d list of G. shews the list of property pledged by the late firm to C. G. Strettell, as trustee for Blythe's estate.

The assignees have not yet received detailed accounts from the Bank of Bengal, but as nearly as they can calculate without such accounts, the sum due on the three several accounts to the Bank of Bengal, the Loan Committee, and Union Bank, will amount to twenty-two lacs of rupees, after giving credit for the net proceeds of the indigo for the past season and the property sold. The estate standing better by these operations, by about ten lacs of rupees, than at the period of the failure.

From hence it is apparent, that it is of the greatest importance for the benefit of the creditors, that the several indigo concerns should, if possible, be preserved and carried on for the estate, because, if now sold, they will not cover the mortgages, and being carried on with the funds of the mortgagees, the estate has the prospect of entirely clearing them without expenditure of the assets of the estate. It is hardly necessary to point out that the price put on the factories by the Bank is out of all proportion low with reference to the profits; and the present has not been a particularly favourable season, as Tirhoot, Benares, and Ghazeepore districts have all suffered from inundations; the assignees, therefore, have prayed for leave to continue the operations of the several indigo concerns until fair and reasonable prices can be obtained for them. They possess the concurrence of creditors, whose claims on the estate amount in aggregate to Sa. Rs. 98,98,221. 15. 6., to their following this course.

4th. General state of property mortgaged to the estate, without other lien on it.

Annexed list exhibits the several properties held by the assignees as security for debts due on account-current. In the present depressed state of the market for landed property, the assignees fear there is little hope of immediate realizations to any extent from these securities. The general statement of assets on hand laid before the last meeting shews the amount which appears on accounts-current as due by these properties, or by parties who have pledged them as security for advances.

5th. Valuation of debts as likely to be realized, and when.

The assignees are not prepared, nor do they think it would be for the interest of the creditors, that a statement which at best can be but a matter of opinion as to the value of the assets, should be published by them. When they were put in possession of the estate, they found the debts due to the late firm classed under the different heads, to be as follows :

Civil List.....	Sa.Rs.	38,12,371	12 11
Medical ditto.....		5,81,954	9 6
Military ditto.....		37,90,863	7 1
Commercial ditto.....		1,95,76,157	7 9
Miscellaneous ditto*		89,30,643	12 5

This last list includes debts due to the Bank of Hindoostan.

* Reservation made by the late firm to meet bad balances..... Sa.Rs. 89,27,000
Surplus profits of 28-31 to be added.. 9,50,000

Sa. Rs. 97,77,000

Note. These sums add 93 lacs; but it is thus in all copies.

At the time of estimating these assets for the Insolvent Court, the assignees considered that a reduction of sixty per cent. on the whole ought to be made; but since that period there has been a considerable accession of commercial calamity on one side, while there has been an advantage of nine to ten lacs of rupees in carrying on the indigo factories, by profit on the outlay and increased value of the blocks, on the other.

Under these circumstances, the assignees feel that any opinion which they might offer as to the present value of these assets, could not be expected to approximate to correctness; but they may say, that the only hope of realizing any thing from a large proportion of commercial assets depends upon the indigo factories being carried on.

6th. Amount of funds now on hand available.

This is given in the statement of general assets, laid before the creditors on the 19th ult., amounting, with produce on hand, to about nine lacs.

7th. Statement of compromises made or in progress.

The few compromises in progress being subject to the general power to be obtained by the assignees from the creditors, cannot at present be considered as complete; and the assignees feel it indelicate and impossible to bring them forward in detail at a public meeting. In number they do not exceed eight above 10,000 rupees. In amount of debt they are about eight or nine lacs. In amount of compromise, on an average, about eight annas in the rupee.

Any further explanation the assignees are fully prepared to give in private; and in entering into these compromises, they have been guided by others well competent to form an opinion, as well as by their own judgment.

8th. Statement of law expenses incurred, and of any actions in law or equity, decided or pending.

The amount of law expenses already paid by the assignees is Sa. Rs. 9,948, of which at least 5,000 rupees have been paid for business done by different attornies previous to the failure.

The only common-law suit the assignees have engaged in was for the recovery of the balance of an indigo sale, made by the late firm to Messrs. Gilmore and Co.

They have been obliged to become parties as representing the late firm in four equity suits.

9th. Statement of expenses of establishment, including salaries to assignees.

Salaries to partners and establishment from 10th Jan. 1833 to 10th Dec. 1833, Sa.Rs. 53,483
Salaries to assignees..... 22,000

Sa. Rs. 75,483

To this is to be added
House-rent.....Sa. Rs. 6,960
Postage of letters..... 3,595

With regard to the expenses of the establishment, which may appear heavy to some of the creditors, the assignees beg leave to observe, that in winding up an estate of such magnitude, the operations of the first year involve the labours of a solvent business. When they took charge of the estate, they found the monthly charge of the establishment, including house-rent Sa.Rs. 9,547,8 after deducting the establishment paid for by the Laudable Societies and Military Bank. During the year they have been called on to close and render about four thousand accounts current, to continue bringing up the books, and to carry on all the factories. By the statement marked G, it appears that the commissions earned, during the year, and which the assignees estimate will amount to about Rs. 42,000, will reduce the cost of establishment to the estate to the sum of about Sa. Rs. 33,000, an amount which the assignees conceive the creditors will consider extremely small. They think it right to add, that all the partners, with the exception of Mr. N. Alexander, whose services have been most laborious and most essential to the interests of the estate, have resigned their salaries. The assignees trust that the creditors will take into consideration the difficulties they have had to contend with, and which have rendered their endeavours to realize large payments almost totally abortive.

10th. Statement of insurances on lives of debtors.

The assignees, finding that nearly all the policies held by the late firm were pledged to the Laudable Society, and that consequently the premium which would have to be paid, would, in the first instance, be wholly applicable to the benefit of that Society, did not think it right to continue advances, which might have amounted to five or six lacs of rupees, before any positive benefit could accrue to the estate, without taking the advice of the commissioner, who recommended them to beware of any thing of the nature of speculation; consequently, they deemed it prudent to drop all the shares.

11th. Statement of indigo factories and other concerns which the assignees propose to carry on.

The assignees propose carrying on all the factories in the list G, except, of course, those which have been sold, and which are so noted in said list.

Mr. *Pattle* submitted the following motion :

That it is impracticable for the meeting to consider the voluminous accounts and papers laid on the table, and therefore that a committee of three creditors be appointed to examine into them and report on them."

This was carried; and the following gentlemen were put in nomination and appointed, *viz.* Messrs. Patton, Fullarton, and Cockerell.

Mr. *Turton* said, that, on the part of the assignees, he would explain something which did not appear to be very well understood by the meeting; and he was not surprised at it; for the order, on which the meeting had been convened, was not English and intelligible. No application had been made to the court to change the system of management, and such change was neither sanctioned nor refused; all that had been done was to put the matter in train of inquiry. It would have to be considered in court whether such proposal could be carried into effect without shewing some misconduct or mismanagement on the part of the assignees. He had no objection to their contending in court as long as they liked; and, as far as he was himself concerned, he would say, long may they so go on, and long may he find opposing parties willing to distribute their dividends, where they would be willingly received, in a court of justice. But he warned them, that if they did not turn their attention to the manner in which they could best wind up the estate, without continual alteration, and without thinking it proper to make an alteration in what had been adopted in the preceding year, again perhaps to be altered in the succeeding year, they would fritter away probably the whole assets of this estate, without giving satisfaction to any one. He recommended them to consider also the situation in which the managers of the estate were placed, by their holding back their sanction to giving them that authority necessary for them to pursue the business to the advantage of the creditors. At this season of the year, debtors to the estate were proceeding to Europe, who would be happy to make some reasonable compromise before going away, and these, if they did go, might perhaps never return; so that their only opportunity for such an arrangement would be the present. Then

again, there might be decrees taken against the estate for the non-appearance of the assignees, and the creditors might find themselves engaged in endless controversy; so that their best course now, and that by which they would save a considerable sum of money, would be to give the assignees that power which would enable them to act in their behalf. He merely told them the legal situation in which they were placed; and he would inform them at once, that he attended there as the counsel of the assignees, and through them of the estate. They must, of course, be aware that there were opposite interests at work in the meeting; for to one person it would be of great advantage to hurry on the winding up of the estate, while to another it would be advantageous to make as much delay as possible; those who had money in their pockets would like to find as much matter of purchase in the market, as could be brought into it; those who had not money at command, and wished to recover as much as possible from the indigo factories, were anxious to keep on, that the estate might gradually work itself out, and he was satisfied that this would really be for the benefit of the creditors at large. With regard to the indigo factories, there were people with their mouths open to purchase them at a quarter of their price; but they should watch both sides, and weigh the motives by which they were to be influenced. The factories had been carried on at the expense of the mortgagees and for the benefit of the estate, yielding to the former a profit of about twelve lacs, and to the estate a profit of about nine lacs, and they might calculate that about twenty lacs had been saved, for there had not been an expenditure during the year, including every thing, above the sum of Rs. 33,000.

Mr. *Pattle* said, if it could be shewn that the management of the assignees had been for the benefit of the creditors at large, no one could wish that they should not continue the management; but they understood, at the Insolvent Court the other day, that the profits to the estate during the year amounted to a little better than seven lacs, and from inquiries that he had made he was told that that was the whole; but he was now given to understand, from what fell from Mr. Turton, that twenty lacs had been saved, including the amount claimed by mortgagees, though how that was an advantage to the estate had yet to be explained, but the real advantage was not more than seven lacs. He had asked of the assignees a few explanations, and by them he was told that the amount required to carry on the indigo factories was borrowed from the bank; but shortly after the failure it was stated that a large sum was available, and it now appeared that there was no such thing. He was interested for friends both in England and in India, who expected that at the end of the year some small dividend would be made, by which they would be enabled to struggle on with the misfortunes and poverty which the failure had occasioned to them. He would recommend the creditors to be as liberal as possible to the members of the house; and in consideration of the orphan and the widow, who had to struggle friendless through poverty, he would also recommend that they would not quit this meeting without arranging some mode of getting from the assignees a dividend, however small, at an early period.

Mr. *Preston* proposed that Mr. Smoult should be the assignee in future.

The *Chairman* observed, it appeared to him that, before they could propose a new assignee to the court, they were bound to assign some cause for discharging those at present employed.

Mr. *Dick* said, that as there was no imputation on the present assignees, he thought they should re-appoint one of them, under the guidance of the committee, which had been spoken of at the last meeting; and he would therefore propose, as an amendment, that Mr. Burkinyoung be elected.

After some discussion, it was arranged that the number of assignees should first be settled, and on the motion of Mr. Dick, it was resolved unanimously, "That there be only one paid assignee; and that the paid assignee now to be nominated shall receive five per cent. on all dividends, and no more, to enable him to pay all expenses and his own services, saving the allowance to any partner of the estate, and law-charges; in lieu of the present mode of remuneration."

Mr. *Preston* again proposed that Mr. Smoult be recommended to the Insolvent Court to be appointed paid assignee; and then

Mr. *Dick* again proposed as an amendment, that Mr. Burkinyoung be appointed; which was declared to have been carried by a large majority.

A long discussion ensued as to whether there should be a committee to control the acts of the assignee. It was at last carried, "That two unpaid assignees be appointed in addition to the paid one."

Several gentlemen were then named for these offices, but the meeting eventually fixed upon Mr. Patton and Mr. Dick.

A question raised was settled by Mr. Turton, who declared that all the assignees, whether paid or not, or however named, were equally responsible.

The resolutions agreed to at the previous meeting were confirmed.

Col. *Becher* proposed, "That the assignees be requested to declare whether the money realized by them for the estate will at present afford any dividend to the creditors," which was unanimously carried.

Mr. *Burkinyoung* said, he should think not; but he should suppose the commissioner the most proper person to answer the question.

The question having been again put, Mr. Burkinyoung's reply was, "I should think not."

ESTATE OF FERGUSSON AND CO.

A meeting of the creditors of this firm took place on the 29th November, to choose assignees; Mr. Wm. Hay Macnaghten in the chair.

The chairman, in his address to the meeting, observed that he was sure only one feeling prevailed amongst the creditors towards the members of the firm, and that was regard for their private worth, and commiseration for their present calamity. They had struggled against the tide of ill-fortune while any hope remained, and they did not abandon the vessel in which the interests of their constituents were freighted till every chance was lost. They had met not merely as representatives of their own interest, but also as the representatives of those who were absent, the unprotected widow, and the helpless orphan. The parties, who might be nominated to fill the office of assignees, should be men of business, and quite independent of the influence of any other house of agency,—those who would devote all their time and attention to the business of their office. He was satisfied there would be nothing of angry expression or confusion, to give a handle to the opinion that had gone abroad in Calcutta that they could not meet without wrangling, and that each man was desirous of serving his own interests merely.

Mr. *Rogers* (of the firm of Hamilton and Co.) thought that sufficient time had not been given, and would therefore propose:

That this meeting do adjourn for three weeks, to enable creditors in the Mofussil to appoint their representatives at a meeting to be held for the purpose of appointing assignees; and that, in the mean time, a committee be appointed to examine the accounts of the firm, and to draw up a report of the state of their affairs.

The *Chairman* stated, that Mr. Fergusson had suggested that delay would cause considerable detriment to the interests of the estate, as the period for the sale of the indigo would pass away.

Mr. *Rogers* thought that the common assignee, working under the direction of a committee, would be able to do away entirely with any such difficulty.

Mr. *Dickens* said, that the common assignee was simply appointed by the Insolvent Court, and if he refused to act under them, the committee would be quite powerless.

Mr. *Ross* had an amendment to propose:

That a committee, consisting of five of the creditors, be appointed to examine into the truth or falsehood of certain allegations, which have been currently reported, relative to undue preferences and unjust transfers of the property of the estate, besides numerous other irregularities, which were unwarrantable after the pledge given to the creditors who signed the agreement to forego their claims for three years. That such committee be requested to prepare their report for another meeting of the creditors this day week, previous to which, the commissioners of the Insolvent Court be requested to suspend the nomination of any other assignee than the official organ of their court.

Mr. *Clarke* opposed this proposition, and observed that it was competent for any creditor to demand such an investigation of any such allegations, and to bring the result before the Insolvent Court as a criminal charge; but if any creditor was determined to do so, they should let him take the *onus* on his own shoulders.

Mr. *Ross* said, there were persons in the room to prove the truth of these allegations.

Mr. *Turton* said, he would oppose the motion, if he believed the imputations it contained to be true, as much as he would believing them to be unfounded, because no committee, extra-judicially appointed, could enter upon such an inquiry, and the result would be to throw the estate into inextricable confusion; and therefore the best thing they could do was to appoint some person who, whatever might be the rumours, would examine into them in a proper shape.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Ross was then rejected unanimously (with the exception of the mover), and with strong marks of disapprobation. A proposal was then made that it should be cancelled from the proceedings of the meeting, but, on the suggestion of Mr. Clarke, who thought it was better to record it, in order to show how it had been received, it was allowed to remain.

Mr. *Rogers'* motion was then submitted, and was negatived by a large majority.

The *Chairman* said, it had been proposed that Mr. Fergusson should give some account of the state of the funds.

Mr. Fergusson then appeared, and said that the firm had not been able to close the books up to the 30th April 1833, but, as far as they had gone, the totals agreed nearly with the totals of 1832. He then read the account of balances due to and by the house, on the 30th April 1832, as given in p. 42. At the time this account was closed, he observed, they had made an allowance for bad debts of 70,00,000 rupees, reducing the estate to what was estimated to be 2,85,00,000 rupees net. They had not been able to go into any estimate since that date, but he believed that the present posture of affairs must have deteriorated the property, and made many items of the account doubtful and bad.

The *Chairman* thought that this statement would be regarded by all as very satisfactory. He need hardly mention that the partners of the late firm were not only

entitled to their commiseration, but also to their consideration. Many of the creditors, it was true, had lost their all, and yet there were few among them who could not, by diligence and labour, repair their shattered fortunes; but was he wrong in saying, that these gentlemen, by the present calamity, had lost every thing but their honour? He hoped something would be done for them. The Chairman, after a pause, observed, that no one seemed inclined to broach the subject of the meeting, and he therefore suggested that there should be one paid and two unpaid assignees, who should be assisted by the members of the firm.

Mr. *Turton* seconded this proposition. He agreed with him that it was their duty not to lose sight of those who had never lost sight of their constituents in moments of difficulty or danger. He was anxious that the estate should not be frittered away by large salaries, and he knew that the affairs of this house could not be better managed than by those who had already been experienced in its concerns, and had a better knowledge of them than any person they could bring in. Still, however, it was necessary that the assignee should hold a legal and moral control over the partners, and it was just that they should not be deciding authorities between conflicting parties. They must recollect that they were then placed in the situation of trustees of those who were not within the limits of this city, and though they might be disposed to think only of themselves, they should bear in mind that a body of one-half of the creditors was in Europe. They should see that those they appointed were as acceptable to the absent creditors as to those that were here. The proposition was, that they should have two unpaid assignees and one paid assignee, and the latter should be a man on whose exertions, independence, talent, and integrity they could rely, and besides this he should possess a degree of weight with the large body both of creditors and debtors to the estate. He was anxious that the working assignee should have these qualifications, but they should also be scrupulous with regard to the unpaid assignees. There was one individual he had in view, than whom no better could be found, and he was a person lately before the meeting, and one whose services would be most valuable under any trying exigency. He need hardly say that he alluded to their excellent chairman, whose temper, discretion, and habits of business made him stand more prominently forward for election than any other he could think of.

Some discussion here ensued as to what pledge the candidates should make; it was at last agreed that they should devote the whole of their time and abilities to the estate, relinquishing every other employment.

A ballot took place on behalf of the several candidates mentioned in p. 42, when Mr. J. P. McKilligan was declared elected paid assignee, and after much discussion, and a warm and eloquent eulogium passed by Mr. Turton on Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Colville and Capt. Ouseley were chosen unpaid assignees.

Several creditors expressed themselves with great warmth of regard towards the partners, and it was resolved that 2,400 rupees a-month be divided among them in such manner as the court may deem proper and expedient for their assistance in winding up the affairs of the estate. This was carried without a shew of hands, by acclamation. Between 200 and 300 persons were present.

In consequence of the commissioner of the Insolvent Court refusing to appoint Mr. McKilligan as paid assignee of the estate, on the ground that there was not sufficient unanimity to obviate the objection arising from his connection with the firm, of which he had been the book-keeper (a petition from certain creditors, objecting to him on that ground), another meeting took place on the 4th December,* Mr. W. H. Macnaghten in the chair.

Mr. *L. Clarke* observed, that the commissioner of the court had not rejected Mr. McKilligan, and in his opinion they were perfectly competent to send the name of Mr. McKilligan up again, and he conceived that the commissioner, according to what fell from him, was bound, in case there should be a large majority in his favour, or in case no opposition was made, to confirm his appointment. He still thought that they would have the work better done with two paid assignees, upon whose services they could depend, and who would devote the whole of their time and

* It appears that some of the creditors were disposed to persevere in their support of Mr. McKilligan. The *Hurkaru*, of December 4, says: "We have an insuperable dislike to all hole-in-corner proceedings. The meeting at the Town Hall on Monday evening, of some of Messrs. Fergusson's creditors, was of that description; but its object has transpired, and it is one which we trust the majority of the creditors at the meeting this morning will unite to defeat. It seems that certain parties deem it consistent with their interests to persist in the recommendation of Mr. McKilligan, the book-keeper of the firm, as the *sole* responsible assignee, which has already been condemned by the court, and which never will, we trust, be approved by it, opposed as it is to precedent and principle, and calculated to generate or confirm the suspicion and mistrust of all the distant creditors. What indeed can they think of such a choice? Charges have been openly advanced at the meeting of a most serious nature respecting transfers; we believe them to be wholly unfounded, and that the transfers which have been made were forced upon the partners, and are justly enumerated among the causes which compelled them to stop payment; but if there is one measure more calculated than another to keep alive these unfounded accusations, it is surely that of appointing as sole assignee the book-keeper of the establishment, who, if any such transfers had been made, must have been privy to them, and whose interest and feelings therefore would be alike opposed to the duty of exposing them."

attention to the business. He would now move:

That the resolution passed at the last general meeting, that there should be one paid and two unpaid assignees, be rescinded, and that it is the opinion of this meeting that it will be more conducive to the good management of the affairs of the estate that there should be two paid and one unpaid assignees.

Mr. *Turton* said, he would oppose this motion chiefly on this ground, that they were not now any thing like so numerous as they were on the last occasion, and he doubted very much whether this meeting, which had been appointed for a specific purpose, had the power to rescind the resolution, after such a very large majority had carried the question in the other way. He thought it would be most gratifying to the majority of the creditors, if they could make over the whole management of the estate to the partners. He had no desire to conceal that this was his object. Mr. Clarke had given his recollection of what was said by the commissioner, but what he (Mr. Turton) understood him to say was to this effect: The court was of opinion, that Mr. McKilligan was not a fit and proper person to be an assignee, and though he was recommended by a majority of the meeting, that recommendation was not binding on the court; but as it was met with objection by a large body of creditors, it was sufficient to determine the court not to appoint him. He had no hesitation in stating his belief that the amendment was intended to open a door to propose Mr. McKilligan conjointly with some one else.

Mr. *Clarke* admitted that Mr. Turton was right.*

Mr. *Turton* thought so. Mr. McKilligan's friends, finding that they could not get him in alone, were determined to get him in on the shoulders of another—to hook him to the tail of a second assignee created for the purpose.

Mr. Clarke's amendment was then put to the vote, and lost.

Mr. *Bagshaw* inquired whether the partners, if employed, would one and all pledge themselves to devote the whole of their time and attention to the winding up of the concern.

Mr. *Turton* replied by a counter-question, whether this was not assuming that they would pay the whole of the partners as long as any part of the estate remained open? He would also ask, whether the creditors would undertake to engage them till the estate was finally wound up? He thought, however, the partners might be asked, whether they would devote the whole of their time and attention to the winding up of the estate, so long as their services were required and paid for. If they would not do this, he was not prepared to vote for their employment.

Mr. *Fergusson* expressed himself willing to comply with the proposal, and doubted not that his partners would be equally ready to do so.

Mr. *Turton* said, he now proposed a person who had never asked for a vote, and who would at once carry into effect the object which he had openly professed to have in view. He thought that the choice of an assignee should not be made a matter of canvas; and if the qualifications of two candidates were equal, and on this point their decision were to rest, he could safely tell them that there had been no canvas in favour of the person he at present alluded to. They had already recommended two as respectable persons as possible, as unpaid assignees, and he would now propose that they should ask the court to appoint Mr. Elliott McNaghten, who was himself a large creditor and the brother of another creditor, to the office of paid assignee. Circumstanced as Mr. McNaghten was, they did not suppose he thought that a large and heavy commission ought to be given to him, for the situation he held would enable him to undertake it for the smallest remuneration; but that very situation enabled them to carry on the estate in the best possible manner, and to the satisfaction of a large body of creditors. Mr. Turton said he had not mentioned the matter to Mr. E. McNaghten himself till about ten minutes before.

Mr. *McFarlan* thought that, from the multiplicity of Mr. McNaghten's avocations, particularly the duties that devolved on him as assignee to the estate of Colvin and Co., he would be unable to undertake the office.

Mr. *McNaghten* said, that he could not, if he were expected to devote his whole time and attention to it; all he could do would be to give a general superintendence.

Mr. *Turton* thought, that with McNaghten's great experience, and the assistance he would derive from the partners, that would be quite sufficient.

After much discussion, the meeting proceeded to ballot for Mr. E. McNaghten and Mr. Lyall; when the scrutineers reported that there were 129 votes from persons who had claims to the amount of 85 lacs, in favour of Mr. McNaghten, and 75 votes from persons claiming an interest to the amount of 22 lacs, in favour of Mr. Lyall.

It was finally decided that a petition should be presented to the Insolvent Court, praying for the appointment of Mr. Colville, Capt. Ouseley, and Mr. E. McNaghten, as joint assignees; Mr. McNaghten alone to receive remuneration.

* The *Calcutta Courier* states that the intention of the private meeting of creditors was to propose Mr. McKilligan again as a joint paid assignee with Mr. Russell, and to name Mr. Colville alone as a paid assignee.

The *Calcutta Courier* remarks, that "the choice of assignees for the estate of Fergusson and Co. has excited an extraordinary stir in certain quarters, and what is most singular, the canvassing, with two or three exceptions, appears not to have been on the part of the candidates themselves." The *Hurkaru* observes that "the great activity displayed in canvassing for votes, leads to the supposition that an assigneeship to a bankrupt estate must be a very good thing for the fortunate holder of it, or his professional friends."

On the 3d January, pursuant to an advertisement, signed by Mr. Brae and four other gentlemen, a public meeting of creditors was held to consider of the remuneration be to given to the assignee, and other matters relating to the estate. Mr. Vint (one of the requisitionists) was called to the chair. He stated the object of the meeting, and requested Mr. Shaw to read a petition which had been prepared.

The petition, after stating the resolutions passed at the former two meetings, especially that which provided for the remuneration of the assignee by a commission on the dividends, the rate to be determined when the probable amount of assets realizable had been ascertained, prayed that the court would grant Mr. E. McNaghten a monthly allowance or remuneration of Rs. 1,500, until the amount of commission to be allowed him should be determined by a meeting of creditors called for that purpose; and that the assignees might be permitted to make such payments as they may think necessary for keeping up an establishment requisite for winding up the estate, exclusive of the monthly sum of Rs. 2,400, to be paid to the partners of the late firm.

Mr. *Dove* proposed:

That as it is impracticable, in the present posture of the affairs of the estate, to form a correct estimate of its capabilities, and the creditors being disposed to grant the paid assignee a liberal allowance, consistently with circumstances, to testify their confidence in his management, that the court be moved to allow Mr. E. McNaghten the sum of Sa.Rs. 1,500 a-month, until a satisfactory statement of accounts be prepared and submitted to the creditors, and that the expenses for working the estate be paid from the funds of the estate, during this period, and that another meeting be convened, early next November, to reconsider the question of allowance to the paid assignee.

Mr. *Turton* suggested that it was impossible for the present meeting to overturn the mode of remuneration which had been determined on by a former meeting full ten times more numerous. It had then been determined to remunerate the assignee by a commission, and the court had approved of it as the best course that could be adopted.

Mr. *Shaw* said, that Mr. McNaghten had no wish for immediate payment, but was willing to wait as long as the affairs of the estate rendered it necessary; all he wished was, that something should be settled, as a great many useless applications to the court, and much trouble, might be thereby saved.

After a vast deal of noisy discussion, half-a-dozen persons speaking loudly at once, Mr. Dove's motion was put and lost, there being only three hands held up in favour of it.

Mr. *Preston* then proposed that Mr. McNaghten receive a commission of four per cent. on the declared dividends, he paying therefrom all expenses of establishment, including the partners' salary, but exclusive of law charges.

Mr. *Dove* thought four per cent. by far too much, and proposed two and a-half per cent., subject to an increase, on a satisfactory statement being laid before the creditors.

Mr. *Preston* stated that he meant the four cent. proposed by him should extend no farther than a crore of rupees: if the assets amounted to more than that, he wished the rate of commission to be decreased to two and a-half per cent.

Mr. *Turton* opposed Mr. Dove's amendment as far too little. He did not think five per cent. on the first crore of rupees too much. If four per cent. were proposed he should vote for it; and if that were lost, and five per cent. proposed, he should likewise vote for that.

Mr. Dove's amendment was then put and lost.

Mr. *Hastie* said, with reference to Mr. Preston's motion, that it had been suggested to him, by some of the assistants of the house, that four per cent. would not be sufficient; he would therefore propose that Mr. McNaghten be allowed a commission of five per cent. on the dividends on a crore of rupees, and two and a-half per cent on all above that sum; out of which all charges, except law-charges, were to be defrayed.

On Mr. Hastie's amendment and Mr. Preston's motion being put to the vote, there appeared to be more hands held up in favour of the latter than of the former. Mr. Turton on this demanded a ballot, as several of the gentlemen who had voted for the amendment were representatives of several creditors. Much discussion here ensued, some being of opinion that no right existed to call for a ballot after a motion had been put and carried; others, that any gentleman had a right to call for a ballot; and others that, if a ballot were to be had, the meeting ought to be adjourned, to give all creditors an opportunity of exercising their privilege. The confusion was finally put an end to by Mr. Turton, who said it had been suggested that if four per cent. on the whole were proposed, it might meet with more general approbation. Mr. Hastie wished to withdraw his first motion in favour of another, and Mr. Turton withdrew his demand for a ballot.

Mr. *Hastie* then proposed, that the assignees be allowed a commission of four per cent. on all dividends, paying therefrom the salaries of the partners, and all other expenses of establishment, law-charges excepted, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. *Brae* then stated, that a letter had been prepared, addressed to the assignees, for the consideration of the meeting, which was read. The letter suggested, in order to afford the creditors an early knowledge of the affairs of the estate, and to inspire confidence in the creditors, that the assignees allow of the appointment of committees of creditors to value the indigo concerns, appraise the real property, report upon debts and mortgages, &c. &c.

The proposal was objected to by Mr. Turton, and seemed displeasing to the meeting. The letter was thereupon withdrawn.

In the course of the day,

Mr. *Stalkart*, who stated that he had recently come to Calcutta, asked whether there was any one present who had any knowledge of the state of the accounts, or what the assets were likely to be. Being told that Mr. Melville was present, he expressed a wish that that gentleman would give the information required, and as in the printed statement, which he had seen, the assets were put down at a large amount, he would also like to be informed how they had been valued, for perhaps they might not realise one-half the amount.

The *Chairman* stated, that an estimate had been made, by which it appeared that the assets would afford Rs. 2,15,95,000; and Mr. Melville explained that this was an estimate prepared by the assignees, each of whom had taken a different branch of the accounts in making the calculation.

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN AND CO.

In compliance with the order of the Insolvent Court, a public meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., was held on the 11th January, to elect a person or persons to be recommended to the Insolvent Court as an assignee or assignees.

Mr. *Plowden* was requested to take the chair.

On taking the chair, Mr. Plowden addressed the meeting in the following terms: "We have met here on the occasion of the fall,—I am sure your hearts will echo the sentiments of mine in saying, the undeserved fall,—of the last of the old established agency houses,—establishments that were once synonimous with wealth and prosperity in the commercial world. I need not, I am sure, give words to the feelings which must exist in every humane and reflecting mind on this distressing occasion. This feeling will, I am sure, not only secure to the partners your sympathy but your liberality; for while we are studying, as in duty bound, the interests of the creditors at large, we must not forget those who have never forgot us, and who have toiled with heart and hand to forward those interests, and to avert this deplorable calamity, but to avert which all human efforts were in vain. I thank you for this opportunity of bearing testimony to the high honour and integrity, and unwearied zeal of individuals, who, if desert could have warded off misfortune, would never have been placed in the unfortunate situation in which they now stand."

Mr. *Sanders* proposed Mr. Thomas Holroyd for assignee.

Mr. *Bagshaw* said, that there were a great many candidates for the office; it would therefore be perhaps the best course that could be adopted to call them all before the meeting, and let them state publicly what were their qualifications, what time they would devote to the duty, and what they would undertake to perform. Their names could then be put to the ballot.

The following persons were then put in nomination as candidates: Messrs. Holroyd, Lowe, Donald Macintyre, R. Davidson, and O'Dowda. They all pledged themselves to give up *sufficient* time and attention to the office.

After much desultory conversation, a ballot was taken, when the numbers appeared:

		Amount of Claims.
For Mr. Mackintyre,	63 votes	Rs. 21,00,000
For Mr. Holroyd ..	32 do.....	5,78,000
For Mr. Davidson ..	24 do.....	4,30,000
For Mr. Lowe	17 do.....	2,14,000
For Mr. O'Dowda ..	4 do.....	not recorded.

The first was declared elected.

The following resolutions were then agreed to:

That an allowance of Rs. 1,200 per month be placed at the disposal of the assignee, as a remuneration to the two partners for their assistance in winding up the concerns of the late firm.

That the assignee be allowed a commission of four per cent. on all dividends, including the allowance to the partners, and all other charges, except law-charges.

The following rough statement, dated the 10th January 1834, was put into the chairman's hand, and read by him:—

Estimated amount of net debts due by the firm 1st January 1834, after providing for mortgages and advances made by Bank of Bengal and Union Bank on deposits of indigo.....	Rs. 1,16,00,000
Estimated amount of assets.....	1,28,00,000

The debt of the firm to the bank of Bengal, secured by indigo, was said to be about eight lakhs, and the other incumbrances of a similar character, to the Union Bank, &c. six lakhs.

THE LATE AGENCY HOUSES.

The *Englishman*,—a paper which, since its transmutation from the *John Bull*,

seems to have fallen into very feeble hands, —has endeavoured to curry favour with the agency-houses, by striving to shew that, though "the collective body of agency, as it has hitherto existed, has been guilty of great and fearful evil, and been productive of greater mischief than perhaps was ever perpetrated within the same period and by the same number of individuals," it is, nevertheless, "not the men, but the system," of which we are to complain; and he tries to make it appear that it is the constituents, not the firms, that is, the unfortunate lenders, not the borrowers of the lost money, who are to blame for the wide-spread mischiefs of a system "which for many years has been sustained under false appearances, wearing externally the aspect of health and soundness, whilst all was false and hollow at the core." He says:

"If we investigate the causes which have occasioned the successive downfall of the great houses now prostrate in ruin, we shall discover that the main and chief of those causes is to be found, not in the casualties to which commerce is universally subject—it will be found to have its source and origin in the very principle upon which those house were founded,—in that principle which, to so large an extent, has been in operation in Calcutta, in the combination of the two distinct, and in a great measure opposite, capacities of banker and agent. By the operation of this principle, it was that the whole constituency of an agency house were in fact partners in the firm, and formed a joint stock company, of which the firm were the directors, and they the sleeping partners; and in this point of view it is that the public have chiefly themselves to blame, and their own supineness and negligence, in entrusting the management of their affairs to parties to whom they gave a *carte blanche* as to the disposal and investment of their funds, and yet required those funds to be always ready at their call. The chief evil of the system was this: that whilst, in reality and in fact, the interest in the firm was common to every individual constituent, and to the whole collectively, there existed no bond of union amongst them; each considering himself interested in *the house*, but not reflecting that they were all equally interested in the speculations of the house to whom they chose blindly to entrust those speculations, and over whom they kept no control. There being, therefore, no common interest *felt* to exist, although it did in reality exist, primarily in the same manner as in direct and open partnership, every individual considered himself entitled to withdraw his funds from the general stock without the least reference to the interests of his brother constituents, or regard to the degree of embarrassment his so withdrawing might occasion to the various speculations of the house. Now, in the case of a mere banker, each individual constituent has an undoubted right to regard himself as totally distinct, and without any community of interest with the other constituents; but where a party has entrusted his money in a house which was to return them a much higher rate of interest than the market price of money, it is clear that the whole body must be regarded as a partnership, mutually concerned in the application of the general funds and the speculations of the house. Hence it never could be in truth just to the remainder, that one or more should be at liberty, at their own option, to withdraw from an engagement which was, or ought to have been implied; that is to say, that by consenting to receive a larger rate of interest than the market rate, each and all did in fact consent that their money should be employed in such schemes as would bring a larger return, which of course involved some hazard."

This writer must surely have wit enough to know that no understanding, much less stipulation, existed, or could have been implied, between depositor and depositee, that the deposits should be employed in the "speculations of the house;" that the members of the firm alone could know the real state of their concerns, and that the monies they employed in "speculations" did not return a profit equal to the interest they paid on the deposits; and he must be aware, too, that the constant cry of the free-trade partisans, abroad and at home, was the vast profits of trade, and especially of indigo cultivation, and that capital was even still wanted: a misrepresentation which, although, perhaps, only limited to one object, that of overturning the Company, had likewise the natural effect of inducing depositors, who believed these assertions, to think the interest they received not too large to leave a profit to their agents.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The *Mofussil Akhbar* of the 28th December has a long article on the general qualifications of the officers belonging to the Indian army, and the employment of them in civil duties during the "piping times of peace." We can only offer our readers a brief analysis of its contents: the subject matter may be thus divided, 1st. The inefficiency of the Company's officers generally, "even so far down as the rank of major" to lead armies, conduct the duties of command, to be entrusted with the lives of thousands, and the possible fortunes of a nation. 2dly. The cause of this inefficiency and paucity of talent. 3dly. The proportion of European officers to the number of native troops. And lastly, the appointment of them during the intervals of peace to the civil duties

in the service of Government. Under the first head it is remarked, that the inefficiency complained of is so striking as to make it notorious that in war the junior ranks would place no confidence in the capability of the superior, "where the British forces were to be equally balanced by that of an enemy." It is admitted that, from time to time, a master-spirit, like an Ochterlony, has arisen, but the instances are declared to be very few. 2dly. The cause is mainly ascribed to the age at which cadets are sent out. Alluding to former times, the editor observes, that several "distinguished" officers, among them Col. Mordaunt, were unable to read or write, although he adds it is understood that an examination (now) takes place before appointment, to ascertain whether the cadet has obtained any proficiency in his mother tongue. It is pretended that the origin of the evil is to be found "in the first organization of the army by the Court of Directors," and that if cadets were obliged to study the higher branches of education from the age of sixteen to twenty or twenty-two, and then sent out, the character of the army, "which even now" (with all its declared deficiencies) "stands high," would be "equalled by none that owns allegiance to any other Government." To effect this desirable intellectual advancement, no particular seminary is recommended, but merely the institution of strict examination "in those departments which are considered requisite for an officer, who might at any time be selected for various and important duties." 3dly. Although it is allowed that during war the "army has no officers to spare," it is contended that in the interval of peace "more than one half might be employed with advantage on other duties," and a reference is again made to past periods, in proof that, from the circumstances of a battalion, under the constitution of that era, having only one European officer, we possess "practical experience that, were the European officers reduced even to a smaller number (than at present) the army would still be able permanently to retain its footing against any native power." Another example is attempted in the case of a local corps, where two European officers are said to bring it into a state of efficiency which nearly, if not altogether, puts it on a par with regiments of the line. 4thly. We are told that the object is not to advocate a reduction, but that under an "improved system" it would afford gladness to the editor if he could see the numbers increased! His object is stated to be "the appointment of officers to assist the civil service in the execution of its respective functions."

It is further asserted, that since 1808-9 the charge of corps has "nominally" been held "by ephemeral" commanders, while "the real control" rested with the adjutant; that the officers of companies were ciphers comparatively; and that the observant sepoy was well aware of this.

The rest of the article details the various civil situations in which the officers might be placed, and adverts to the beneficial effect of so employing them in the colonies, and particularly at Van Diemen's Land; concluding with the observation that—"The Government of India cannot lay the flattering unction to its soul, that it has acted uprightly and honestly in taking every precaution to guard the rights of its subjects, so long as it allows a large and useful body of officers to remain idle and unemployed, who might, under a more liberal system, effect most important alterations in the happiness and prosperity of the country."

We confess we differ from our Agra contemporary in every argument he has advanced.—*India Gaz., Jan.* 11.

SUICIDES.

Cases of self-murder effected and attempted in the City of Delhi, between the 1st of January 1833 and 1834.—Computed population, 200,000.

	By Opium.	Arsenic.	Bhang, Gunja, Churrus.	Leaping into Wells.	Leaping from House-tops.
Died	44	11	0	9	1
Recovered	6	5	9	5	14
Total	50	16	9	14	15

Grand Total, one hundred and four.

Delhi Gaz., Jan. 7.

GHAUT FOR DYING HINDUS.

In September last, Baboo Rajechunder Doss applied to Government, through the chief magistrate, for permission to erect a building, at his own expense, to the south of Baboo Radamadub's ghaut, expressly as a receptacle for the poor Hindoos who, according to the prescriptions of their religion, are carried, "in their last stage of sickness," to the river's side, with a view to afford them every procurable comfort that their condition called for. To a work so humane, the government has given its ready assent; and we understand that 6,000 rupees will be devoted to its prosecution, and that the building is to bear the name of its projector.—*India Gaz., Dec.* 26.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM.

Preparations are already making, as might be expected, for the *novus ordo* that is to be introduced by the charter now in progress through parliament. The

new presidency, of course, is the first thing that will require the attention of the Supreme Government: accordingly, an officer of great skill has been directed to survey the site of the new presidency, and report on the buildings and appurtenances that will be requisite for the new arrangements. We learn also that a plan has been submitted to government for farming out lands to Europeans, conformably to the liberal provisions of the India Bill, and that the plan is to be taken into consideration as soon as the bill becomes law. Every thing around us holds out the assurance that the prospects of the country will revive, and that activity will be restored to commerce and every species of enterprise.—*Englishman, Jan.* 9.

PROJECTED FETE.

The Governor-general announced his intention of celebrating the renewal of the Charter with a grand display of fireworks at the presidency. This exhibition was to have taken place on the 10th January; it was however suddenly postponed till the 14th. The following *query* appears in one of the papers: "It has been asked, 'Who is to pay for the expenditure, should John of Leadenhall decline the *onus?*' This is somewhat difficult of solution. It is not to be doubted, however, that the burden must light, in some form or another, on those the least able to bear it."

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

We mentioned the election of two new directors of the Bank of Bengal (Mr. W. W. Bird, C. S., and Mr. A. Fraser), and we learn also that some important changes, for some time under deliberation, are about to be adopted, with a view to the convenience of the public under the altered condition of mercantile affairs in Calcutta. The most important of these is the transfer to the bank of Bengal of all government payments now made at the General Treasury. This arrangement will shortly come into operation, and will prevent much trouble and delay now experienced. The Bank will also receive acceptances for realization on account of its constituents; grant loans on deposit of metals and imperishable goods, such as indigo, &c., and open cash accounts on credit. The receipt hitherto required for bank notes exchanged or cashed is also to be abolished, and the person requiring the exchange will give a memorandum of the number of the notes, &c. The Bank, in its present state, is notoriously unsuited to the exigencies of trade, especially now that Government will cease to be a trading body; and the Charter will be amended to accord with the altered state of things in the mercantile world, and to afford increased facilities to mercantile operations, such as those we have mentioned.—*India Gaz., Dec.* 20.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE JUMNA AND SUTLEJ.

The *Mofussil Uhkbar* proposes a communication between the Jumna and the Sutlej. We have observed its advantages to commerce generally, and to government in particular, in the means of concentrating troops with rapidity on our most vulnerable side, the north-western frontier. In the latter respect, it offers water-carriage for troops and supplies along the entire course of the distance between Calcutta (*viâ* Allahabad, Agra, Kurnaul, and the projected canal) and Loodhiana, and by the Indus and Sutlej, from Bombay up to the same point. The use of iron steamers would render this mode of conveyance both speedy and secure; and a powerful army might assemble at any given point of the Sutlej in a state of such efficiency as to take the field under every favourable circumstance. The troops from Madras, uniting with those of Bombay, would embark at the latter place for the purpose of ascending the Indus and the Sutlej, if self-defence were the immediate object. If, on the other hand, we were called upon, in virtue of existing treaties, to act in conjunction with the armies of the Punjab, upon the western frontier of that country, the Bengal divisions might be carried down the Sutlej and join, at the confluence of the two streams, the divisions from the other presidencies, whence the whole could proceed by the Indus up to Attock, being the entire extent of frontier on that side of the Punjab.—*Ibid.*

THE COURT OF DELHI.

The palace of Delhi probably exhibits as much intrigue (we discourse not of gallantry), on a Lilliputian scale, as it did in the days of Shah Jehan. The greatest rancour prevailed till lately among the little factions on account of the mission of Ram Mohun Roy to England. None but the *ministerial* party, as we may call them, are likely to know all the points which that personage is commissioned to carry; and as they keep his instructions a profound secret, the opinions or statements of the opposition are to be mistrusted. The Walli Ahud, or heir apparent, by far the most respectable and accomplished member of the family, has been long in disgrace with the king, whose third and favourite son, Prince Selim, and Prince Baber, the darling of the queen, who rules his majesty, govern the modern empire of the Moguls between them. These scions of chiefs and monarchs are said to help themselves to ten thousand rupees a-month each, whilst their elder brother has only half that sum settled on him by the Company, and some of the grandsons of the reigning king do not receive so much as a hundred. There are nephews, cousins, and more distant relatives descended from Timour, compelled to support their royalty on the wages of a link-boy, and a daily plate of *pilao* from his majesty's kitchen. These starvelings are all heavily taxed to pay the expenses of the embassy. Like other great men, those who lay on the impost do not apportion the burden of it to the circumstances of the payers, but take most where they meet with least resistance. Hence the unpopularity of the clippers among the mobility of imperial blood, and the hard names which they are wont to bestow on the ambassador, whom all these exactions are made to satisfy. The only avowed object for which he is sent to London, is, that of getting the present, instead of the former revenue of the Delhi territory, assigned to the king. The heir apparent from the first refused to become a party to the negotiation. The uninfluential connections of the family saw no prospect of gaining a rupee if Ram Mohun Roy succeeded; nor could they account for Selim's zeal in raising supplies for him, otherwise than by supposing that another object of the mission was to get himself declared his father's successor. There is no doubt that this project has long been entertained in the palace, and the prince himself had some coquetting on the subject with the late Mr. Stirling's moonshee. The heir apparent and all his friends still believe that the ambassador undertook to get the succession altered, and is staying in England to carry that measure.*—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 7.

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM.

To the Editor of the *India Gazette.*

Sir:—The following is a copy of a letter in reply to a query of mine to a friend, asking whether the cultivation of poppy was now really free, as asserted in the Minutes of Evidence, my acquaintance with the poppy districts some years ago, when it was not free, causing me to doubt the evidence on this head.

Poshtpura, Nov. 28th, 1833. R. A. S.

"You want to know if the opium cultivation is voluntary. Yes, *de jure* the cultivation is free, *de facto* it is forced. Whenever a man is unwilling to put a particular seed into his ground, we naturally inquire into his reasons, satisfied in our own minds, that if that particular seed was the one that was best adapted to the soil, and the one which would yield the greatest profits, the man's self-interest would require no stimulus, and that as far as that seed was concerned, the growth would be proportioned to the capability of the soil and the demand in the market. Now the fact must be known to the Government, that when it is found necessary to give a per-centage to the collector, that officer must have an interest in promoting the cultivation, and it must be equally well known, that if the profit accruing to the cultivator was a sufficient bonus (which it ought to be) to ensure the growth of the poppy, there would be no room for that interest to exert itself; and consequently if the cultivation is free, the collector puts the per-centage into his pocket for nothing. It follows, as a matter of course, that the reasons of the matoos for not cultivating poppy voluntarily must be of some weight, and we will look at the thing as it progresses. In the first place, the *soil* must be good, and prepared with great care; a good deal of manure is required, and irrigation. The poppy plant, in the early stages of its growth, is very delicate, very susceptible of blight from frost and cold as well as from easterly winds and rain, and consequently of great uncertainty as to its eventual produce. The labour attending this cultivation is very great, and the morning and evening attendance it requires, when in flower, as the juice is collected before the sun causes it to become too inspissated, makes it essentially necessary that it should be close to the villages, and hence the very best lands are taken for opium, the usual lands being those around the village, and which rent at eight rupees per beegah, while the common lands are not worth more than from two to three. Take the cost of raising a beega of opium, its produce, and compare it with the same quantity of wheat land. Opium one beega; rent of land 8., cultivation 19. 12., total 27. 12.; produce 7 seers 8 chittacks average at 3. 8. per seer; government allowance 26. 4., seed 2., crop of bhenea 4., total 32 4., profit 4. 8.; deduct presents to the collector's amlah 1. 8., net profit to the matoo Rs. 3. Wheat land, rent 4 8., cultivation 3. 8., total 8, produce 7½ maunds, on the average at 1 rupee, 7.8. sundry vegetables 3., total produce 10. 8., profit 2. 8. So that the wretched cultivator gets eight anas profit for an outlay in hard labour of 16. 4. The labour should yield a profit of twenty times this before a willing cultivation can be established."

REMITTANCES.

We understand that the head of our government has answered private inquiries respecting the remittances likely to be made this season, by assurances that any amount of advances required by the trade

* "We learn from good authority, that Rammohun Roy has not been employed to obtain any change in the succession, and never contemplated any thing of the kind."—*Beng. Hurk.*

of Calcutta would continue to be made, as in former years.—*Hurkaru.*

ROADS.

The lines of road proposed in 1831 by the Governor general, then to be constructed or repaired, or which were in progress, are the following:—

	Miles.
1st. The main road from Calcutta to Delhi, passing through Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Coel, which, with short branch-roads, would also open a communication with Patna, Mirzapore, Lucknow, Furruckabad, Agra, Muttra, Hattrass, Anoopsheher and into Rohilkund. Sirdahna, and Meerut. The extent of this line is	908
2d. The completion of the road from Mirzapore to Jubulpore, opening a communication with Central India	239
3d. The completion of the Cuttack road, the direct line of communication with the Madras Presidency	248
4th. The Calcutta and Moorshedabad road	107
5th. The Patna branch-road	83
6th. A road from Calcutta to Dacca, opening the communication with our eastern frontier provinces ..	199
Total miles,	1,784

The cost of this great undertaking, supposing the work to be performed by hired labour, must have been very great. This has also been obviated by the accomplishment of another part of his lordship's plan, namely, by the judicious employment of convicts. Such have been the energetic measures adopted, that the number of prisoners now at work, or appropriated, is, we understand, little short of 10,000 men, acting under able, scientific, and experienced officers of the department of public works – so that, with the exception of the cost for superintendence and of hired artificers, for building the requisite bridges, and of such materials as cannot be prepared by the prisoners, this important work will be executed almost free of expense to the state.

We understand also a plan is under consideration for carrying on the road which leads from Mirzapore, on the Ganges, through Jubbulpore, towards Bombay, as far as Amroutee, the great cotton mart of Central India. This, we trust, may not be lost sight of; for, besides its great and obvious utility in a political and military point of view, with reference to the commercial prosperity of Bengal, no measure, we think, could be adopted which promises greater advantages. The distance of this great mart for one of the chief articles of Indian commerce, from the Ganges at Mirzapore, is about 450 miles. To Bombay, we believe, the distance is about 400 miles. But on this side there is already from Mirzapore a splendid road for 239 miles of the way. When this road is continued through the remaining distance, 210 miles only, we shall then, by means of cross-roads of no great extent, be able also to open a free communication with the valley of the Nerbudda, and other rich tracts now almost excluded from external intercourse, and this will enable us, on this side of India, to share more equally with Bombay in the great export cotton-trade to China, and even to Europe.—*Englishman.*

ABOLITION OF INLAND CHOWKIES.

The *Reformer* states, that the abolition of certain inland and custom-house chowkies has been finally determined on by Government. As the report both upon the town duties and upon inland transit duties has, we have reason to believe, been sent in to Government, and as the whole system will very soon, therefore, come under the revision of the public authorities, it would be premature to say any thing upon the subject until the decision of Government is known. We will, therefore, simply add, that no boon which the Government can confer upon the country, not even the abolition of pilgrim tax, will be received with so much gratitude by the natives of the country as the entire abolition of the inland transit duty, and the chowkies by which it is maintained.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

MILITARY BANK.

At the end of last year, there were 402 accounts of depositors,* and the assets of the bank then amounted to Rs. 6,20,540, all which, except a floating cash balance of Rs. 11,320. 14. 7. in the bank of Hindostan, was represented by mortgages of house-property. But, from the sum of apparent assets, must be deducted a heavy loss expected on certain mortgages of Shaik Abdullah, for which loss a deduction of one-sixth was made from the depositors' accounts, by transfer to a suspense account in 1830, being then estimated at about Rs. 1,60,000. We would now strike off two lacs, instead of the above amount, in valuing the shaik's property unrealized, and about half a lac as likely to be lost upon the other mortgages, which reduces the present value of the assets to about Rs. 3,75,000. From this sum, again, must be set apart about Rs. 75,000 to pay the dividend of eight

* 13 colonels, 12 majors, 44 captains, 11 surgeons, 42 lieutenants, 6 assistant surgeons, 2 ensign and cornets, 27 soldiers' children, 21 drummers, 112 non-commissioned officers, 44 privates, 5 apothecaries, 7 soldiers' widows, 18 conductors, 3 estate accounts, 14 soldiers' wives, 3 band-masters, 1 riding-master, 2 regiment funds, 5 trust accounts, 3 farriers, 3 savings' banks, 2 subadars, 1 vety.-surgeon, 1 suspense account.

anas in arrear to depositors, whose claims amount to about a lac and a-half, so as to put them on an equality with the rest who have received their eight anas. We have then about three lacs left for division among all the depositors, whose claims being about ten lacs, their future dividends may be estimated equal to an immediate payment of 30 per cent. Hence the loss to each depositor will be about 20 per cent. besides arrears of interest; a loss entirely owing to the depreciation of house-property, which security alone was unfortunately preferred to all other, and alone looked to for the investment of the funds. To many, however, perhaps most of the depositors, their loss by the Military Bank will be cheerfully borne, being, in fact, an escape from a much greater loss by trusting their money to the fallen agency houses. But others there may be, who only made an election between this bank and Company's paper, believing both to be equally under Government guarantee. The foundation for that opinion is the 9th clause in the Regulations of the Military Bank, published on the 23d December 1820, which state as follows:—

"In order to afford every facility to the directors in communicating with the pay department and with the Commander-in-chief, and to enable his excellency and Government at all times to ascertain that the concerns of the institution are conducted according to the Regulations, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be directors ex-officio; *viz.* the adjutant-general of the army, the military auditor-general, the accountant military department."

The bank has in consequence always had its three ex-officio directors, and therefore does appear to involve the responsibility of Government to the extent of any loss arising out of the failure of the treasurers, and by default of mortgagees, in case it should be traced to neglect or mismanagement, neither of which, however, we mean to infer, not being aware that there is any just ground of complaint or dissatisfaction as regards the conduct of the directors. The expenses of management have been small, not exceeding 150 rupees per month.—*Calcutta Courier.*

COURTS OF RAMGHUR AND THE JUNGLE MEHALS.

A Regulation (XIII. of 1833) for abolishing the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut of the zillahs of Ramghur and Jungle Mehals, and for providing special rules for the superintendence of certain tracts of country at present included in the zillahs of Ramghur, Jungle Mehals, and Midnapore, was passed by the Governor-general in Council on the 2d December. The zillahs are placed under an agent of the Governor-general.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam-fund was held on the 7th January, with reference to the 8th resolution of the general meeting of the 27th June last, to determine on the appropriation of the fund; Sir J. P. Grant in the chair. About 100 persons were present. A report of the committee was read. It stated that the amount subscribed was 1,59,400 rupees, of which 1,34,258 had been realized in cash from 1,764 subscribers. It then stated the result of the application made to the Supreme Government, and the consequent proposal to the Bombay committee to relinquish the joint-stock part of their scheme for the present and concur in accepting the liberal proposals of the Supreme Government; in reply to which, the Bombay committee declared their intention to build a vessel of their own, as a joint-stock concern: "while, as regards the immediate and certain re-opening of the communication, they offered, on condition of the Bengal steam-fund being made over unreservedly in other respects to their disposal, including of course their annexation to the joint-stock part of their scheme, 'to undertake 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 the year 1834, and one towards the beginning and another towards the end of 1835;' thus leaving the expense of this partial compliance with the proposition of the Supreme Government to be wholly defrayed from the New Bengal Steam-fund; and even this was to depend on the consent of the subscribers to that of Bombay, who would thus, in point of fact, not merely have reserved the whole of their own funds for the purpose of building a vessel of their own, but would have appropriated to the same purpose the surplus of those of the Bengal subscribers, who had expressly stated that their subscriptions should form 'no part of the Bombay joint-stock, nor of any other joint-stock fund.'" This proposition the committee considered an actual rejection of their own,* and they resolved to state their affairs to the Governor-general in Council, at whose suggestion the committee proceeded to consider whether Calcutta, instead of Bombay, might not be fixed as the place of departure, the means for which they determined were available. The Governor-General in Council liberally offered to be at the charges on account of the higher establishment and insurance of the *Forbes*, estimated at Sa. Rs. 30,000 per voyage,

* The Bombay committee, however, have strenuously denied any intention to refuse to co-operate with the Bengal committee, and assert their readiness to co-operate in any feasible plan to be carried on with an efficient steamer. See the intelligence under that presidency.

for three voyages quarterly, to be undertaken after the originally intended one of the *Hugh Lindsay*, on the 1st February next, shall have been made, on condition that the postage leviable on letters should be allowed to the credit of Government, the fund deriving all benefit from passengers, newspapers, parcels, and other freight, and it was to authorize the committee to accept this offer that this meeting was called. The report then proceeded: "The first consideration is the necessity for a new depôt being established at Socotra. It is hardly possible to contemplate any other result from the mission of Capt. Ross than a ready compliance with our wish to establish a depôt on that island. Your committee have therefore resolved to forward the coal without delay.

"Another point is the means proposed to be employed to secure the *Forbes* a sufficiency of fuel to make the passage between Galle and Socotra. To effect this, it is proposed to adopt a suggestion of Capt. Ross, *viz.* to have a vessel with about 80 or 90 tons of coal, to be tugged from Galle by the *Forbes*, the coal being transhipped by mechanical arrangements without impeding the progress of the vessels.

"One important point yet remains to be noticed, namely, the means which have been adopted to ensure despatch of the packets between Alexandria and England. This subject engaged the attention of your committee as early as September last; on the 13th of which month they addressed Government, soliciting that his Lordship in Council would refer their earnest and respectful request to the authorities at home, for the means to be provided for the despatch of a mail for India by the March Malta steamer to Alexandria, the vessel on her return to take the Indian mail conveyed by the *Hugh Lindsay*. Your committee ventured to suggest that this request might be despatched as well by the way of the Cape of Good Hope as by the Red Sea, and that, simultaneously with the latter, the admiral on the Mediterranean might be apprised of the objects in view and requested to co-operate in effecting them, and that a similar communication might be made to H. M.'s Consul-general in Egypt.

"In reply, your committee were informed, that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council at Bombay would be requested to despatch a cruizer to Cossier or Suez early in November, for the conveyance of letters from the governor to the admiral commanding in the Mediterranean and to the Hon. the Court of Directors; in the one case soliciting the co-operation of his excellency in having the letters conveyed to and from Malta and Alexandria, and in the other soliciting the confirmation by the Hon. Court of the measures contemplated by this Government to encourage the establishment of steam-communication, and their support in securing by such means as may be deemed most advisable, a regular and permanent communication by steam between Great Britain and Alexandria. These despatches have consequently been sent by the cruizer, which left Bombay early in November.

"Under these favourable circumstances, your committee cannot doubt that the India mails will be duly met at Alexandria by a steamer appointed to carry them on, which steamer will have brought the English mails from Great Britain.

"As regards the expense of the voyages of the *Forbes*, your committee trust that, beyond the amount of Sa. Rs. 90,000 contributed by the Government, it will not exceed Sa. Rs. 1,10,000, or thereabouts, including agency on the line of communication, presents, and all incidental expenses, which will necessarily be larger on the commencement of the undertaking than may subsequently be required. This sum is subject to be reduced by such returns as may be received for freight of passengers, parcels, bullion, &c. Government, in return for their contribution, will take the whole postage, which may be levied on letters; and your committee are not prepared to hold out expectations of large returns from any other source until the communication shall be permanently established. But they confidently hope that this experiment, if successful, will induce capitalists at home or in this country to undertake, or contract for, at least, a quarterly communication, at a rate which the assistance of the Hon. Court of Directors, if granted to the extent which his Lordship the Governor-general in Council is willing to recommend, and the other returns to be derived from it, will fully and liberally sustain; and to this the ultimate and perfect consummation of the hopes and wishes of their constituents, they will readily devote their best attention, when the more pressing question of the immediate re-opening of the communication is determined.

"From Madras, your committee throughout have received assurances of a desire to co-operate with your committee in any measures which they might propose to adopt; but the Madras subscriptions having been especially made with reference to the Bombay Fund, the committee at that place have not felt themselves at liberty to devote any part thereof to the new Bengal Steam Fund; they however are interesting themselves in procuring from the Madras government the removal, if practicable, of the obstruction opposed at the gulf of Manaar to the progress of steamers, in which, if they should be successful, they will aid most materially in the promotion of the permanent communication from Calcutta.

"As regards the committees established at places subject to this presidency, those at Agra, Meerut, and Delhi were not formed in connection with your committee. From these places communications were received declaratory of their views being similar to those entertained at Bombay, and from the two former committees no replies were received."

The following resolutions were then unanimously agreed to:

That the committee be authorised to accept the liberal offer of the Supreme Government to defray the expenses of hire, insurance, and establishment of the *Forbes*, and to run her for three voyages between Calcutta and Suez, at the charges of the fund on all other accounts.

That a sum not exceeding Sa. Rs. 4,000 be placed at the disposal of the committee, to be by them applied to the purpose of enabling Mr. Waghorn to proceed to England, *viâ* Egypt, with the view to his there exerting himself in favour of the cause of permanent steam-communication.

That, as the committee have been authorised to accept the offer of the Supreme Government, they be requested to devote their best attention to the ultimate object; namely, the permanent establishment of a steam-communication between India and England; and that, with a view to this most important end, they be directed to endeavour to unite the committees at Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon in one great effort to command permanent success.

The chairman proposed the following:

That the committee communicate, in the name of this meeting, to the steam-committee at Bombay, the regret of this meeting that any difference of opinion should have arisen in regard to the means of effecting the great object of opening a communication by steam with England, the sincere hope of this meeting that all causes of such difference of opinion may be speedily removed, and their earnest desire to unite the exertions of the whole community of India in one common effort for the accomplishment of that object for the common benefit of the whole of that community.

Mr. *Turton* opposed this resolution, declaring his conviction that there really did exist no difference of feeling between the two committees; that he was anxious that the people of Bombay should succeed in their scheme; and that, however the project was furthered, the greatest benefits would arise from it.

The resolution was, in the end, adopted in the following form:

That this meeting concurs heartily in the anxious desire expressed and acted upon by the committee to co-operate with all of the committees in other parts of India, and especially with that of Bombay; and that the committee be requested to communicate, in the name of this meeting, to the steam-committee at Bombay, the regret of this meeting that any difference of opinion should have arisen in regard to the means of effecting the great object of opening a communication by steam with England, the sincere hope of this meeting that all causes of such difference of opinion may be speedily removed, and their earnest desire to unite the exertions of the whole community of India in one common effort for the accomplishment of that object for the common benefit of the whole of that community.

Thanks were voted to the Governor-general in Council, the bishop, the committee and Mr. Greenlaw, the secretary, to the latter of whom a piece of plate was voted; to Captains Ross and Johnston, &c.

Captain Ross has received directions from the Government to proceed to the Island of Socotra, in order to survey the island, with a view of ascertaining its capabilities as a depôt of coal for steam-navigation. He is authorized, if necessary, to proceed to the coast of Arabia with the same object, and to represent himself to the chief of the island, as well as to the Imaum of Muscat, as the agent of the Supreme Government, and is to be furnished with credentials to these personages.

AFFAIR WITH BHEELS.

On the 21st October, on the requisition of Capt. Pasley, the political agent, the brigadier commanding at Neemuch detached Capt. Bowden Smith, of the 37th regt. in command of fifty sepoys of that corps and twelve of the local horse, to surprise a noted Moogeer plunderer, who had murdered an opium merchant, and taken up his abode in the small Bheel village of Mowah in the Banswarra jungles. Capt. Smith surrounded the village on the morning of the 24th; and as the Moogeer and his followers made a desperate resistance, himself and brother were mortally wounded, and his nephew killed; and as the night was dark, chance shots killed the wife and mother of the plunderer. Four men, seventeen women and children, were brought from the village by Capt. Smith; the Moogeer chief himself being placed on a charpoy, carried by four men, Capt. Smith and his native subadar repeatedly called out to the Moogeers not to continue firing; but their humane caution was disregarded, and the sepoys were, in self-defence, compelled to return the fire. The Bheels were supposed to be friends; but Capt. Smith's report states that only four minutes had transpired, after obtaining possession of the village, when the Bheels commenced firing on his party from all directions, and mortally wounded the native subadar, a gallant old soldier. As Capt. Smith's party had effected their object, and the Bheels were collecting in great numbers, the detachment commenced its march back; but a brother of the Moogeer having escaped unhurt, it is supposed that he roused the Bheels, who crowded together to defend the Bhoona defile, through which the detachment had to pass. The defile was very narrow, and had been blocked up by felling trees, and piling up large stones, across the pathway. The enemy to the amount, it is surmised, of 2,000, lined the rocks on each side of the defile, and commenced a heavy fire of

arrows and matchlocks on the Sepoys. Capt. Smith instantly directed that all the prisoners but the wounded Moogeer should be allowed to go away, as to take them on was to sacrifice their lives; and the little band marched boldly on. Before the obstacles were removed from the pathway, Capt. Smith, three havildars and eleven sepoys were wounded, and one sepoy killed. Capt. Smith's poney received three arrows in his body, and the Captain two, one struck him through the cap, nailing it to his head. The attack of the Bheels was desperate, and to rescue the prisoner was their object; but, so long as the bearers were unhurt, this was vain. The barbarians then directed their fire on the charpoy carriers, and the unfortunate man being desperately wounded, and unable to move, was necessarily then left behind. The Bheels followed the detachment for three miles, when the Duffadar and horsemen hearing the fire, rejoined the detachment, cutting their way through the enemy. Capt. Smith states that, to the steady and firm behaviour of the detachment (which has been acknowledged by the brigadier in a letter to their commanding officer) when surrounded on all sides by a body of no less than 2,000 Bheels and Moogeers, he attributes the circumstance of their not being cut off to a man. "Such was their spirit, that even when wounded they continued fighting as long as the enemy shewed themselves." It is melancholy to add that Capt. Smith, whose judicious and gallant conduct is highly spoken of, died of his wounds a few days after.

Extract of regimental orders issued by Maj. Herring, commanding 37th regt. N. I., Nov. 2d: "The commanding officer performs a most painful duty in notifying to the regiment the death of Capt. Henry Bowden Smith, which melancholy event took place at a quarter of an hour before ten o'clock this morning, and was brought on by his zealous exertions in the performance of his duty, when detached on a special service on the 21st ult., in which he received two wounds, and most honourably supported the character and reputation of the regiment. Major Herring is sure that every officer of the corps will long deplore the loss of one who was so universally and justly esteemed, and he requests that the officers of the regiment, as a last sad mark of respect to the memory of a brave and gallant associate, will appear in mourning for the period of one month from this day."

It appeared from a *post mortem* examination, that the Bheel arrow had penetrated the cranium, fracturing it, a small portion of the bone having been found driven in on the brain.

LAUDABLE SOCIETIES.

The report of the Seventh Laudable Society and the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, shewing the state of the funds up to 31st December 1833, has been published.

The funds of the former (including a balance due by Alexander and Co. of Sa. Rs. 5,35,646, secured by bonds and notes of individuals, and by eventual dividends on 27½ shares held by that firm on lapsed lives, and which balance is taken at one-half) amounts to Sa. Rs. 5,29,792, which, being divided by 209 shares held on lapsed lives, gives Sa. Rs. 2,535 per share, over and above the regulated advance of Sa. Rs. 4,000 already paid on each share. The lapses between 1st January 1832 and 30th June 1833 were 32 lives, 159 shares: ditto between 1st July and 31st December 1833, 16 ditto, 50 ditto, out of 414 lives and 1,269 shares; average four per cent. Total lapses 68 lives, 209 shares, 1st January 1832 to 31st December 1833. Number of shares in force, 31st December 1833, 1,219; lives insured on, 398.

The funds of the latter (including a balance of Sa. Rs. 27,330 due by Alexander and Co., secured by eventual dividends on 21 shares held by that firm on lapsed lives) amounted to Sa. Rs. 2,12,451, which, being divided by 128¼ shares held on lapsed lives, gives Sa. Rs. 1,656 per share, over and above the regulated advance of Sa. Rs. 4,000 already paid on each share. The lapses between 1st July 1832 and 30th June 1833, were 30 lives, 108½ shares. Ditto between 1st July and 31st December 1833, 13 ditto, 19¾ ditto out of 311 lives, and 828 shares, average 4¼ per cent. Total lapses 43 lives, 128¼ shares, 1st July 1832 to 31st December 1833. Number of shares in force, 31st December 1833, 809½; lives insured on, 300.

The following gentlemen were nominated to fill the vacancies in the direction, *viz.* J. Pattle, Esq., Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, and John Cowie, Esq.

The *Bengal Chronicle* remarks, that "a comparison of this report with that of the last year exhibits a striking improvement, which justifies the confidence reposed in the management. It is worthy of remark also, that the statement which exhibits this improvement is made up immediately after the close of the most unhealthy half of the year at all times, and in this case, after one of the most sickly seasons experienced for many years in Calcutta; and yet these societies are in a better condition, notwithstanding all the clamour raised last year against confiding them to those who have managed them so well."

The removal of Mr. James Cullen, of the late firm of Cruttenden and Co., from the office of secretary, by the directors, has induced some of the subscribers to call a meeting of shareholders, which has been animadverted upon by Mr. Theodore Dickens, one of the directors, in the following terms:—

"My duty to the shareholders demands that I should make known, that I have charges to prefer against Mr. James Cullen, which, I think, must compel an admission from every honest man that he is unfit to be the treasurer of any society whatsoever, unless he disprove them. My occupations do not permit me to reply to the advertisement in the manner it demands, until too late for publication this day; but on the 15th January I shall place before you the reasons which induced me, as one of your directors, having some regard for your interests, some for my own character, some also for public propriety, to appoint the present secretary, and to reject Mr. Cullen, the only other candidate; and I shall also explain to you the reasons I have for thinking that the present appointment was regular and most urgently necessary."

LOAN OF 1825-26.

A Government notice, dated 19th December, states, that the promissory notes of 1825-26, of the registered debt of this presidency, from No. 721 to 1,150 inclusive, will be discharged on the 20th of March, on which day the interest thereon will cease; that, for the accommodation of proprietors of notes now advertized for payment, who, not being resident in India, may not have furnished powers to their agents to receive the principal amount, and to grant discharge for the same, the accountant-general is authorized to allow the conditional transfer of such notes to the four per cent. loan, opened on the 7th June 1831, for one year.

ALTERATION OF STATIONS.

The station of Bancoorah, which was formed in 1804 from portions of the three zillahs of Ramghur, Burdwan, and Midnapore, is about to be abolished as a sudder station, the collectorate and dewannee reverting to the original zillahs. Government have also ordered the construction of barracks at Hazareebaugh, where a regiment of European infantry will be stationed, instead of at the unhealthy station of Berhampore. The latter plan is objected to by a writer in one of the journals, on the ground that Hazareebaugh is not considered to be equally healthy at all seasons of the year.

RUNJEET SINGH. — CABOOL AND PESHAWUR.

Ukhbars from Umritsur, to the end of November, state that the maharaja's disorder (rheumatism) still continued, in spite of medicine and the prayers of fakeers.

Paineh Khan had collected about 200 horsemen and committed great depredations on the banks of the Scinde.

The maharaja had a long discourse regarding the frequent requisitions of Messrs. Allard and Ventura to be allowed to return to their own country, and observed, "that it could only proceed from their imagining that there was no one in his majesty's service fit to take the command of the infantry, and that were he able to prevail on any one to take their places, he would soon convince them of their mistake; they had better not try his temper too long." M. Allard repeated his request to return to Europe, which was not granted.

Hurree Sing Sirdar told his majesty that the bridge across the Scinde was ready, and that as Peshawur was defenceless, if his majesty wished for a favourable opportunity to annex it to his dominions, its present state was most opportune.

The brothers, Sirdar Dost Mahomed Khan, Meher Dil Khan, and Rehem Dil Khan, with other chiefs, had met at Jelalabad; a general consultation had been held, and it had been determined that Cabool was the best place to concentrate their forces and oppose Shah Shooja ool Moolk. Sirdar Sooltaun Mahomed Khan was to remain at Jelalabad, and was rapidly collecting troops from all parts, but had sent Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan and Mahomed Zamaun Khan, governor of Jelalabad, with a body of troops to Cabool.

The scarcity so severely felt in Cashmere and Peshawur was beginning to be remedied by the importation of grain. The troops in Cashmere were in a state of insubordination; they had shut up Koonwur Shair Sing for several days until he was forced to issue six months' arrears of pay to the troops.

Shah Shoojah ool Moolk was at Shikarpoor; and it was rumoured that Meer Morad Ali Khan, the hakim (governor) of Hydrabad (in Scinde) had died. It was stated that the sirdars of the Baruk race, with the view of reconciling all differences among themselves, had assembled together at Jelalabad, on the occasion of opposing the progress of Shah Shoojah ool Moolk. Ameer Khan observed to Sooltaun Mohumud Khan, that his government of the country of Peshawur depended on their unity and friendship and that, if they chose, it could in an instant be wrested from him. It was, therefore, necessary that the management of the country from Cabool to Scinde should be vested in the hands of Dost Mohumud Khan, to whom he should show obedience, and remain undisturbed

at Peshawur. Sooltaun Mohumud Khan replied, that though there was a difference of religion, it would be preferable to be in subjection to the Sikhs than to Dost Mohumud Khan, owing to which a misunderstanding took place amongst themselves, and Sirdar Mhirowl Khan returned to Candahar displeased. Sirdar Ameer Mohumud Khan and Jubbar Khan suddenly departed, and Sooltaun Mohumud Khan and Peer Mohumud Khan, with their forces, marched towards Peshawur.

The *Mofussil Ukbar* of December 14th says: "The sirdars of Cabool, Candahar, and Peshawur, have resolved to assemble a body of troops consisting of 21,000 men, each contributing a share proportioned to his ability. With this body they proceed to Candahar to oppose Shoojah ool Moolk, whom they expect to meet there; but should he not have reached that place, they will continue to advance to Shikarpoor, with the view of seizing him and dispersing his army."

The *Delhi Gazette* states that Shah Shoojah, having heard that British officers are permitted to fight for foreign princes in Europe, has written to a gentleman in the political department, begging to know whether an application of his to the Governor-general, for "ten or twenty captains and lieutenants," would be favourably received.

OUDE.

Owing to the vigorous and impartial administration of justice under the administration of the present prime minister to his majesty of Oude, the country seems to be gradually settling into tranquillity, and the resistance to the payment of the rent on the part of the cultivators is becoming a rarity, as well as daring robberies—*Sum. Durpun, Jan.* 1.

MUNIFICENCE OF THE BEGUM SUMROO.

We have the very greatest pleasure in announcing a munificent bequest of the Begum Sumroo, at Meerut. Her highness has given the sum of 1,50,000 rupees in trust to the Lord Bishop and the Archdeacon of Calcutta, for missionary and charitable purposes. The money has been received and vested in government paper. Some discussion was raised as to the most desirable plan for the appropriation of the funds, it being deemed necessary that the trust should not be left vague and uncertain as to its objects. The preparation and employment of Christian missionaries, therefore, suggested itself as the most desirable course, and in the correspondence which ensued it was finally determined that the interest of one lac of rupees should be appropriated to this direct object, and 50,000 in other works of charity amongst prisoners and debtors.—*Christian Intell.*

The letter of the bishop of Calcutta, acknowledging this splendid gift, states: "I have been consulting with ——— in what manner the deeds could best be drawn, and the particular terms filled up, so as to prevent the money being wasted hereafter in litigation and dispute. After much consultation, I conceive your highness's intention of benefiting the church under my governance in India would be best promoted if I employed the interest of the Rs. 1,00,000 for providing fit persons to be set apart as ministers and teachers, and to be maintained and supported in their pious labours of reading prayers to the people, explaining the Gospel, teaching children, visiting and comforting the sick and dying, and being the friends and advisers of those in affliction. With regard to the 50,000 rupees for the poor and the debtors, it is thought that those words are specific and definite in themselves."

The Begum has also erected, at her own expense, a Roman Catholic chapel at Meerut.

It seems doubtful of what faith the Begum is. Her first husband, Walter Regnard, a German (called Sumroo, from his dull aspect,) is supposed to have been a Protestant. Her second husband, an Italian, or Frenchman, was a Catholic.

NEW CANAL.

It is said that Government contemplates the cutting a canal from Rajemahl to Cutwa, to be secured by locks. A survey, we are told, has actually been commenced to ascertain the practicability of the attempt. If it be found likely to succeed, the advantages to the trading interests and the community at large will prove immense, in having a shortened line of communication, free from the numerous shoals and windings of the great river. The line from Rajemahl to Cutwa is direct; the face of the country presents no inequalities; the rivers which the canal would cross are insignificant; and the work itself would be a noble monument of government munificence.—*India Gaz.*

COLONY IN AUSTRALIA.

The following gentlemen took their departure, on the 29th September, from Calcutta, in the bark *Mercury*, to establish a colony in King George's Sound: *viz.*—James Calder, Esq., Capt. C. Cowles, William Raynor, Esq., George Battle, Esq., Samuel Beadle, Esq., Thomas Nisbett, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Austin, with 50 native emigrants.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

During the past quarter, the business of the Medical Retiring Fund has been actively pursued. At the October quarterly meeting, the chairman, Mr. Corbyn, gave a satisfactory account of the state of the fund. He said that its affairs were much more flourishing than could have been expected, considering the many difficulties it had had to contend with, from the general poverty of the service, the doubt of obtaining the sanction of the Court of Directors, and the impossibility of framing regulations in accordance with the views of all. He then proceeded to say, that during the doubt as to the decision of the Court of Directors, it would not be possible to declare any annuities this year; but that he hoped the fund would be in active operation next year, as soon as sanction for its establishment should have been obtained. Soon after the meeting, the whole of the signatures to the memorial were received; when it was found that, from all the divisions of the army, they amounted to 202; which will prove to the authorities at home that the Bengal Medical service is nearly unanimous in favour of the cause. On the whole, the prospects of this fund are improving, and there appears to be little reason to doubt its ultimate success.—*Journal of Med. Science.*

THUGS IN RAJPOOTANA.

A letter from a correspondent at Ajmere mentions, as a piece of local information connected with the state of crime in Rajpootana, that in consequence of the panic caused by the attack on Dr. Motley's bungalow, about 100 persons in the garb of Boiragees were seized there a short time ago on suspicion. These have now proved to be Thugs belonging to Marwar, of the Bheel or Thoree class, constituting a fraternity more extensive than any hitherto discovered. Portions of their body are said by them to have established themselves in considerable numbers at several stations in our north-western provinces, the Doab and Bundlekhund, where, it is hoped, they will shortly be arrested. These go as far north as Attock and Peshawur, and as far east as Dacca and Sylhet, while hundreds are about this time crossing over from their villages in Jodhpoor to Mewar and Goozurat, going in search of victims and plunder to the southernmost point of the peninsula. These statements, combined with previous accounts, present a most appalling view of the extent of crime in India.—*Ind. Gaz.*

THE BAIZA BAIE.

The resident's chuprassies are placed at every nook of the roads and pathways leading to the camp and tent of the Baiza Baie, and the strictest inquiries made of those attempting to go that way, so that it is morally impossible for either man, woman, or child, who are found not to be one of her followers, to enter the camp. So great is the suspicion of the wary resident, that even the starving poor are precluded the indulgence of entering the camp, to beg charity. It was, however, merely by chance, overheard, from two of her female attendants, who happened to be standing and conversing with two of her camp-followers on the outside of the camp, that her case and situation were most deplorable; that no human being could have suffered such ill-treatment and persecution as have fallen to her lot; and that it is strongly suspected, and very much feared by her followers, that she intends or has attempted to destroy herself, and that her attendants are very watchful of her in consequence. That she has often been heard to say, that she neither can, nor will, suffer the arbitrary ill-usage and persecution she is labouring under, much longer; that she hopes her enemies will soon cease to persecute and ill-use her, to the full enjoyment of their sordid hopes, vile and treacherous wishes, and trusts that a just God will reward them for their treachery and duplicity hereafter.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Dec.* 21.

Extract from a native letter.—"All the friends of the Baie, and those interested in her welfare, are now precluded from having an interview with her. The hurkarahs of the assistant resident are placed over the sirdars in the Baie's camp, and such arrangements have been made as entirely to preclude her from receiving any advice from them. The Baie is in great distress, and has at length been induced to send a kureitah to the resident at Gwalior, requesting him to come to her. For three days, supplies were prevented from entering the camp; but after that time the grain was allowed to cross from Muttra."

A report has just reached us, that the troops attached to the Baiza Baie have surrendered their arms to the Muttra force, under Brigadier Richards. It is said that her camp was surrounded during the night, and that Major Alexander, in consequence, obtained the permission of the Baiza Baie for his men to pile their arms. Hindoo Rao, Appa Patungurh, and Major Alexander, have been directed to separate themselves from the Baie. The last, however, is permitted to remain until his arrears shall be paid up. Three lacs per annum are said to have been settled on her highness.—*Ibid., Dec.* 28.

TRADE AND EXCHANGES.

Seldom, if ever, has the trade of Calcutta been in such an anomalous position as at present, arising principally, not from

the discontinuance of the Company's trade, but from the suddenness with which that measure has been adopted, without any previous warning. Exchange operations have also been almost wholly stopped. The *Courier* mentions that, in consequence of the apprehended suspension of the Company's advances, some first-rate American bills were on Tuesday offered for sale at 2*s.* 4*d.* per rupee. As the statement is made without any doubt or qualification, we suppose such an offer must have been made; but we do not find, on inquiry from the best-informed parties, that this is the rate at which good American bills can be generally obtained. The *Calcutta Market* of Monday states, that United States bank bills for £1,000. on Messrs. Baring and Co., had been sold at 2*s.* 0½*d.* per rupee; and similar bills were sold at the Exchange on Tuesday at 2*s.* 1½*d.* If the Government should announce its purpose to withhold further advances, the exchange will not improbably rise to 2*s.* 3*d.*, or even 2*s.* 4*d.*, and even at the present rates there are inducements to remit which cannot be expected to recur, as instead of bills we shall doubtless next season have large importations of bullion. In this state of things, we venture to suggest to those who have occasion to remit to England, and who may not otherwise have their attention called to the subject, that it will be well to avail themselves of the opportunity which the present state of the exchange offers.—*India Gaz., Dec.* 16.

We have been somewhat surprised at the rate to which the exchange on England has lately risen; and as it is a matter which affects in a vital degree all parties resident in India, we trust that some remarks on the subject will not prove unacceptable to the generality of our readers. Until within a few weeks ago, both Government and individuals were delighted to obtain a remittance of 1*s.* 11*d.* per rupee; but, suddenly, every thing has changed, and less than 2*s.* 6*d.* will satisfy almost no one, though some few are moderate and wise enough to be contented with 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* and to secure a remittance at that rate. Government suddenly raised the exchange at which they were accustomed to make advances from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* and the destruction of the old agency-houses having removed all barriers in the shape of capitalists, who prevent fluctuation by relieving the market of a temporary excess, it thus became easy work for the Liverpool traders, aided by Government, to force the sellers of bills to any terms they pleased to exact—in the same ratio reducing the price of every article of produce, and snatching from the enterprizing cultivator the return for his industry on which he so justly calculated. The result of the last opium sale must convince even Government of the short sightedness of their measures, and our friends the Yankees, who used to complain bitterly of the agency-houses being able to sell their bills at 1*s.* 11*d.*, while *they* could only get 2*s.* for the drafts they brought, must now be satisfied by sad experience that it was well worth the penny to have establishments who could relieve them of these bills to any extent, and that they never will again have such facilities.

It is a fact, that dollars sent out from London to Calcutta yield 2*s.* 1½*d.* per rupee; and unless bills can be negotiated under that rate, the former mode of providing funds will be preferred. It therefore must be evident that, for any length of time the exchange cannot continue above that rate—though for this season the purchasers of indigo, and the French in particular, having in a manner been taken by surprise, are obliged to sell their bills at whatever may be offered. The indigo planter, the manufacturer of sugar, saltpetre, &c. are suffering a loss of from 10 to 15 per cent., from the rise of the exchange, and it is of the deepest importance to them to know if it will continue. The civilian and the soldier are rejoicing at the prospect of providing for the wants of their families and remitting their own savings on such favourable terms: the former may rest satisfied that the evil will work its own cure, and the latter will find that the present exorbitant rates will be followed by an equal re-action, from the market next year being overstocked by importations of bullion. In fact, it may be received as an axiom that, barring extraneous influences, whenever the exchange on England is higher than 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*, it will next year be proportionately lower, and until things again settle to a regular system, the trade of Bengal must be extremely speculative and dangerous.—*Beng. Chron., Jan.* 7.

A correspondent controverts the proposition, that because the exchange is above 2*s.* 1*d.* this year it will be proportionally lower next year. "You will find," he says, "that Spanish dollars bought in London at 4*s.* 10*d.* per oz., the last quoted rate, cannot be laid down here under 2*s.* 2*d.*, inclusive of interest at 5 per cent. for the computed time between the purchase and the payment of a bill on London. This is at the rate of 210 rupees per 100 dollars; but if any large importation were to take place, nothing more than the mint price of 206 could be expected, which would bring the price to 2*s.* 2½*d.* Now this is the cost to the purchaser of produce, and should bullion rise in England, which it may do, either from the effect of the five-pound clause, or from a demand for the *free-trade* to China, you will find the *par* of exchange, or *silver value* of the rupee, even higher than above stated. Dollars will undoubtedly be imported, but not so much on account of the expected profit, as because of the difficulty of negotiating bills at all; and we may, therefore, reasonably expect that ships coming here, with supercargoes, will next year be provided with sufficient gold or silver to purchase some sort of cargo, so as not to be detained here for want of funds; but we may also expect a very considerable sum in open credits as at present, as well as in bills from China, in which market, during the past season, the amount of bills on London is understood to have exceeded one million sterling."

EMPLOYMENT OF EAST-INDIANS.

It is to be regretted that the East-Indians have so long confined themselves to a particular walk in earning their bread. At the end of the Directory published at the *India Gazette* press, there is a list given of East-Indians resident in Calcutta, its vicinity, and the interior of the country, as far as they could be ascertained. Of these one only is a shoemaker, and one only a poulterer, as well as can be made out by inspecting the list. Not one is a butcher, a smith, a carpenter, a cook, a confectioner, a locksmith, a gardener, a fishmonger, a milkman, a butterman, a brickmaker, a tanner, a sadler, a turner, a weaver, a potter, a candlemaker, a glassmaker, a fruiterer, a brushmaker, a ropemaker, a grain merchant, or even a barber. Out of the whole, only some twenty or forty are, properly speaking, in trade; the rest generally are clerks and assistants in public offices. With very few exceptions, in the whole list, one does not recognize the substantial tradesman or the productive labourer. But I shall be told that there is no field even for the shopkeeper. Now let us look, for instance, at those ranges of shops that constitute the old and new China bazars. Their wares are principally intended for European consumers, but the natives, within the last eight years more particularly, have become, I believe, good customers. Look any day at the number of Europeans that stroll from shop to shop: yet for many days of the year these shops are shut up altogether, and the best of them never open before twelve o'clock at noon, and shut at four o'clock P.M., or perhaps an hour or two earlier. What room for competition does not this sample develope! If the native shopkeepers, with this lax attention to business, with their want of honesty and principle in dealing, and with their comparative ignorance of the use and real value of many articles and commodities that pass through their hands, make fortunes, would not East-Indians, with closer attention, superior honesty in traffic (I speak, of course, very generally—for there may be, for aught I know, very fair native dealers), and more perfect acquaintance with all the circumstances connected with the manufacture, purchase, sale, and consumption of his goods, be sure to succeed? The importance of labour, its infinite divisions, and its moral effects, form one of the most interesting subjects upon which a rational being can meditate; but it is to be feared that it is one which has obtained hitherto but a very superficial consideration on the part of that class whose welfare these discursive remarks have an immediate reference to. All men aim at independence: the indigent who are so from apathy, idleness, or dissipation, will tell you that they aspire after independence. There cannot be a nobler object of ambition, but it ought to be always borne in mind that independence in the abstract is a mere notion, inasmuch as no person can be wholly independent of his fellow-creatures. True independence scorns no avocation, however humble, that is honest, and despises no labour that affords the means of respectable subsistence. When a prejudice against honest though lowly labour exists among those who cannot subsist without working, it is a sign of unsound morality, or of very defective mental cultivation. If the unsoundness be general, so much the worse, and so much the more necessary its speedy correction. If all the members of society insist upon being gentlemen, some must become the sole ministers to their own wants, or in other words, betake themselves to the gentlemen-at-large system of the original forest or savage life. If all were to despise trades and handicrafts, society would fall into confusion. It is one of the many proofs of the superiority of Henry Derozio's mind to his own position, and the prejudices of too many of his class, that he utterly scorned such folly as I have deprecated above,—folly which he knew had entailed much wretchedness on his countrymen.—*Cal. Lit. Gaz.*

NATIVE OPINIONS OF THE INDIA BILL.

We must confess we have been disappointed, sadly disappointed, at the decision of the House of Commons on the India Bill. That a question involving the welfare of 100,000,000 of people subject to the British sway excited so little interest as scarcely to have procured the attendance of even half the number of members, is, indeed, very astonishing: but so it was, and we must rest contented. In expressing our disappointment, however, at the decision of the House of Commons, we do not mean to say that the whole Bill is objectionable; on the contrary, there are some provisions in it for which we are really thankful to the ministers and the

lower house of parliament; such, for instance, are the provisions by which all, whether natives or Europeans, are declared eligible to offices of trust and responsibility, and by which the highest as well as the lowest of British subjects in the East are proposed to be governed by a uniform system of laws. But there are other clauses in the Bill which call for our reprobation, and we propose to take a short notice of some of them.

Our readers are already acquainted with our opinion with respect to the increase of the ecclesiatical establishment of India; but it is to be observed, that the question has assumed another and a more offensive shape. Bishops are henceforward to be appointed not only to take care of the spiritual concerns of the Christians, but also to convert the heathens to the religion of Christ. This, to say the least of it, is really too bad. We hope we will not be misunderstood. We object not to the missionaries converting the natives of this country, but to their being assisted by government in so doing. This is not only the most unjustifiable appropriation of the revenue of this country, but a violation of the pledge by which the British Government has bound itself not to interfere with the religion of the natives.

The next point which we shall notice is the almost uncontrollable power with which the Governor-general is to be invested. The India Bill not only divests the governors of the subordinate presidencies of the power of enacting laws, but makes the Governor-general the sole legislator for all India. In the opinion of many this may be necessary, and we will not dispute the point; but we may certainly be permitted to observe that, armed with this power, the Governor-general may do the greatest good or the greatest evil. Now, we beg to ask, what check does the India Bill afford to the Governor-general's abusing this power? None that we can find. But it may be said, that the Court of Directors have the power of abrogating any law enacted by the Governor-general. This we do not deny; but it is to be observed, that the Court of Directors are at the distance of 14,000 miles from us; so that, before they are made acquainted with the laws enacted here, and before they send out orders for their repeal, much injustice may be done to the inhabitants of this country. The India Bill, therefore, is grossly defective in this point.

Another thing worth noticing is the continuation of the salt and opium monopolies in the hands of the Company. While the wishes of the people of England for the opening of the China trade to them have been attended to, those of the people of India for the abolition of the monopolies in question have been disregarded. It is, indeed, very curious to observe that, though the India Bill ceases to recognize the Company as merchants, it in fact leaves them in possession of more than half their title to a commercial character. But Mr. Grant has promised to do away with the salt and opium monopolies. When this promise is to be fulfilled is more than we can predict: is it to be after four, eight, twelve, or twenty years? We are afraid that the promise is that of a statesman, which is scarcely meant to be fulfilled.

The *Bengal Herald* mentions that some of the natives talk of meeting to petition against some of the most offensive clauses of the India Bill. We have heard similar rumours; and we sincerely wish that those who entertain such an intention will lose no time in carrying it into effect; for, as our contemporary has justly observed, let the natives now arouse themselves and endeavour to crush the evil in the bud; "it will be too late, when its power is full blown, and it has received the sanction of time."—*Gyannaneshun.*

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *January* 6.

The first sessions for the year commenced this day. For the first time, the grand jury included native gentlemen; the names of four, M. Casavaloo Naidoo, C. C. Strenevassa Pillay, Vencatā Lutchmah Roy, and M. Vencatasawmy Naidoo,* appear in the list.

Mr. *Justice Comyn* delivered to the jury a very able charge, which, at their request, has been published. Adverting to the circumstance of natives of India having been for the first time summoned to this inquest, he observed that he thought it, on that account, expedient to explain more minutely than customary the duties of a grand juror. He then impressed upon them the great importance and responsibility of the office, and pointed out the proper mode of proceeding in finding bills of indictment, and in making presentments. He inculcated the necessity of impartiality, honesty, and secresy, in the execution of the trust reposed in the grand jury, as public accusers and arbiters between the crown and subject; observing that they had sworn

* The *Carnatic Chronicle* having expressed great satisfaction at the summoning of these native gentlemen on the grand jury, the *Madras Gazette* declines participating in its joy, and, intimating a dread of the libel law, is content to refer to a report of a motion in the third term of 1833, in a suit between V. Soobaroy Moodelly against five other natives, one of them named *M. Vencatasawmy*, to dissolve an injunction issued to restrain the defendants from availing themselves of an award upon a Tanjore bond, when the chief justice refused to dissolve the injunction, observing, that though Vencatasawmy had sworn he knew nothing of a prior mortgage, "his Lordship could not believe him."

to leave no one unpresented through fear, favour, affection, or hope of reward; and this was intended to secure their entire impartiality. "If," he added, "it should at any time happen to be your misfortune to find that you are called to investigate a charge against any one in whom you are interested, you must remember that, in your public capacity, all private considerations must be forgotten; esteem, friendship, affection, those qualities which are the ornament and delight of private life, are to be absorbed in the great claims of public duty; for it is only by consulting the benefit of the public at large that you can be permitted to promote individual welfare. Nor is it with regard to the offenders alone that your unbiassed decision is to be looked for. You are all bound to listen to the reasons and arguments of your fellows, and in candour ought to embrace any opinion which may seem more weighty than your own; but you are to exercise that reason and understanding with which Providence has endowed you; you are not to lean upon the sentiments of any man, however great his reputation for talents, learning, and integrity. As a stubborn adherence to your own sentiments against your conviction would be contrary to your duty, so also would be a blind reliance upon the opinions of another."

His Lordship then proceeded to comment upon the several cases; and, with reference to an indictment for a libel subsequently tried, observed: "It remains only to speak of one other case of misdemeanor, I mean an indictment for the publication of a seditious libel. Before, however, I particularly advert to this, I wish to say a few words upon a matter which is new amongst us here—the liberty of the press. It may be, that an impression has gone abroad,—but I hope henceforth that impression will be corrected,—that, by the liberty of the press, is meant a perfect freedom to any man to publish, with impunity, whatever sentiments and opinions he may think fit to lay before the public. Gentlemen, the liberty of the press means no such thing; the liberty consists in this,—that a man is permitted to lay before the public his sentiments and opinions without being subject to any previous censorial examination. But no rational man ever dreamed that he was not responsible for what he published, or that he might put forth offensive matter without being subject to punishment. It is no doubt beneficial that public men and public measures should form matter of public discussion, because inquiry may be thereby promoted and error corrected. As long as such discussion is conducted with temperance, candour, and moderation, it may be highly beneficial to the public; but it never can be beneficial when these bounds are overstepped. If, instead of temperate and candid discussion, men and measures are to be the subjects of violent invective, and false and unwarranted aspersions, the foundations of government would be shaken; individuals could no longer be secure of their reputation or even of their lives, and the liberty of the press would become a curse to the community. It is impossible that such publications should be tolerated, and it is fit it should be generally known that they can and must be punished." The learned judge then explained what the law considers as a seditious libel, namely: "Any thing which has a direct tendency to bring the government or the rulers into contempt and hatred, to stir up strife, to create disaffection, to encourage a breach of the peace, and particularly the commission of atrocious offences."

January 7.

Veerasawmy and Subaupady were indicted for having, on the 11th September, taken one Venoigan, aged 17 or 18, into both their hands, and pushed him into a tank in which was water, whereby he was choked, suffocated, and drowned. The inquisition charged them with the same offence, but laid it as having been perpetrated *traitorously*, feloniously, and maliciously.

The evidence proved that the body of the deceased was found in the tank forcibly bound round with a cloth, which there was some reason to think belonged to one of the prisoners, Veerasawmy, who was upon ill-terms with the deceased. The evidence did not at all affect the other prisoner; and the prevarications and contradictions of the native witnesses were so shameless, that the jury acquitted both.

January 8.

Kearn Delany was indicted for the wilful murder of his officer, Captain John William Donelan, of H. M. 57th regt., on the 30th December last. The prisoner, being asked, in the usual way, whether he pleaded *guilty* or *not guilty*, replied "guilty."

Sir *R. Comyn* told him that by that plea he confessed himself to have perpetrated the murder, and the court must pass on him sentence of death.

The prisoner, in reply, said that he had been "mollified by witchery, and was under the influence of a diabolical spell."

Sir *R. Comyn*, however, prevailed upon him to plead *not guilty*.

The Advocate General conducted the prosecution.

Major Aubin examined: "I am in command of H. M. 57th regiment. The prisoner is a private in the regiment. He came to me on the 21st December, and told me he had a complaint to make. I said his complaint ought to come through

his captain. He replied it was a particular complaint, and that he wished me to attend to it. I desired him to state it. He was perfectly respectful; he commenced by saying, 'you know me to be a steady, good soldier, sober; I never appeared before you since you have taken the command of the regiment, and I apply to you for redress." He went on to say that he could not stand it; he had no rest, night or day, on guard or any where else; he was under a magic spell by the officers; he was held up as a laughing-stock, and he could not stand it. I asked him, if he had any complaint against any officer in particular. He said no, but against the commissioned officers, generally. I asked him if he had been drinking; he said no, he did not drink. I asked him if he had been to hospital; he replied no, he had not been to hospital for nine months. I never before observed anything particular in his conduct. I wrote a note to the surgeon and sent it to him with the prisoner. I saw nothing afterwards of the man until he appeared before the coroner. I was on parade in the Fort, on the morning of the 30th December last. The companies had fallen in; I heard the report of a musket a very few minutes after my arrival; it came from the direction where Capt. Donelan's company was. Immediately upon hearing the report, I turned round and observed Capt. Donelan stagger and fall. I jumped off my horse, went up to him and found him dead.

The prisoner put the following questions to the witnesses.

"Did you ever know me to be labouring under a diabolical spell, or under the influence of witchcraft?" "No, never." Prisoner. "But you do, and every one knows it—they all know it—every man."

Several witnesses, officers and privates in the regiment, deposed that the prisoner was the man who fired, and that, when he had done it, he said, "I have shot a crow!" He did not appear insane, and though he was in liquor the night before, he knew what he was about and spoke rationally. He declared that his motive for the deed was because Capt. Donelan had stopped his promotion. Mr. Macdonald, the surgeon of the regiment, stated that the prisoner had been in hospital for aberration of mind, apparently from excitement. He complained that there was a conspiracy against him, and that he was labouring under a spell of witchcraft, formed by a woman in the regiment; that he was not happy in Madras, and that he wished to get away, as if he went three miles from Madras the spell would be broken. He said he had had a hurt on board ship, and the witness attributed his aberration to that blow and the effects of the sun's rays. This aberration re-appeared a few days before the occurrence, when he complained to Mr. Macdonald that all the commissioned officers of the regiment had conspired against him. He was of opinion that the prisoner was deranged.

The prisoner, on being called on for his defence, said, he was out of his senses—he was labouring under a diabolical spell—and there was not an officer in the regiment that could deny it—they all knew it—they all knew it—they all knew it; every man of them—that they did. He was under a magic influence and a diabolical spell.

He called, as witnesses to prove the existence of this spell, several officers, most of whom declared they did not know the man; one said he always thought him a good soldier.

Sir *R. Comyn* left it to the jury to say whether the prisoner committed the deed, and if so, whether he was at the time capable of discriminating right from wrong.

The jury returned a verdict of *guilty*, and sentence of death was passed by the judge in so impressive a manner as to affect many persons in court, the foreman of the jury being dissolved in tears.

The prisoner appeared totally unconcerned, and observed, "They all know I am under the influence of magic."

This individual was executed on the 10th. After conviction, he shewed no signs of contrition; he denied that Capt. Donelan had impeded his promotion, declaring he was a kind good man; he would not state the motives which impelled him to the act, but expressed his belief in witchcraft. On the day of execution, however, he evinced a more becoming sense of his situation, and appeared duly impressed with religious feelings.

January 10.

The King on the pros. of the East-India Company v. *James William Branson.*—This was an indictment against the editor of the *Madras Gazette*, for publishing the letter signed "The East-Indian Franklin,"* extracts of which are inserted in p. 44. The indictment charged, "that J. W. Branson, of Madras, yeoman, wickedly and seditiously intending to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the dominions of our Lord the King in India, and to excite insurrection therein, and to traduce and vilify the administration of the Government duly by law established therein, and to bring the same into hatred and contempt, and to alienate and withdraw

* A correspondent in the *Madras Herald* states, that the person who thus designates himself is a half-caste writer at Cawnpore, who is in the habit of issuing his proclamations to the East-India community, which are to be seen occasionally placarded in the bungalows in the interior.

the fidelity and allegiance of divers subjects of our said Lord the King living in India, and commonly known by the appellation of East-Indians; from his Majesty and his Government over the said dominions as by law established, and to induce the said subjects to oppose and resist the said Government, and to cause it to be believed that the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies and their servants lawfully appointed for administering the affairs of the said Government, were tyrants and oppressors, and to induce and encourage his Majesty's said subjects to murder divers of such servants; on the 14th day of December, &c. did wickedly, seditiously, and maliciously print and publish"—[Here the indictment set forth the letter]—"in open violation of the law and against the peace of our said Lord the King his crown and dignity." In another count, the defendant was charged with the same offence, omitting the innuendoes.

The *Advocate-general* stated the case. He observed, that the publication of the letter had excited very great interest. The prosecution had been directed by the Government, at his advice and instance, in order that it might be understood whether such a publication was to be tolerated. The press in Madras was free beyond any thing ever heard in any country, monarchical or democratical. There never was a press less shackled, except by verdict of a jury, than the press at Madras. All restrictions upon the press were now removed; with the censorship, which was abolished about two years ago, expired the right of interference by authority over what emanated from the periodical press of Madras, and, at the present day, there was no power to exercise, directly or indirectly, any influence whatever over the public papers. He then adverted to the character of the letter, and designated it as a call upon infatuated men to bring the Government of this country into hatred and contempt, to resist lawful authority, and to call upon them to open massacre and murder. In inviting his countrymen to act the part of an E—— A ——, the object of the writer could not be misunderstood. The learned counsel did not charge the defendant with any participation in the sentiments of the letter, but the publication of it was a foul misdemeanour, for which he was amenable to law. However contemptible the letter might be, such productions ought not to be suffered by the strongest governments to pass with impunity. Even though the defendant inserted the letter unconsciously, without knowing its contents, he was by law responsible for the publication, whereby he had done far more mischief than the writer; but there was strong presumptive evidence that he had previously read it, for there was a note appended to it, "We blush at the flattery," which shewed, at least, that he had read so far.

Mr. *Campbell*, for the defendant, said he was not surprised that the press here, so suddenly and recently emancipated, should run into excess; and the advocate-general would have acted more discreetly in treating this publication with neglect. The jury, however, had to decide whether the defendant had published the letter with a malicious and seditious intent. Juries *alone* were judges of the law as well as of facts, in cases of libel; they alone had any control upon the press. Unless, therefore, the jury could be satisfied in their consciences that the defendant was chargeable with criminal intention and legal malice, they could not find him guilty. He was certain the jury could not do this. The very publication of the letter was a proof that he could not have known its contents; for a young man, like the defendant, who had to depend upon this court and upon his profession for his future success in life, who had other and overwhelming duties to perform besides editing the paper, would not have been mad enough to publish the letter if he had not been ignorant of the sentiments contained in it. Respecting the character of the letter, there could be but one opinion. The defendant, as well as he (the learned counsel), admitted that its publication was improper. His confidence in the writer, whose former letters reflected credit upon him, and were beneficial to the community for whom he wrote, might have made him less vigilant.

Sir *R. Comyn*, in addressing the jury, commented upon the liability of the editors of papers for what might appear in their journals. The law, he said, made no difference between them and the writers of offensive articles. He entered largely upon what was the duty of jurors in such cases; they were, he said, to look to the court, and not to an ignorant scribbler in a newspaper, for the interpretation of the law.* The judges, acting under the authority they did, were the persons invested with power to interpret its meaning. It was the duty of the judge, in all such cases, to give an opinion; it was true, the jury were not bound to abide by such opinion, but still that did not do away with the duty of the judge. His lordship then entered fully into the law of libel, and explained what was to be understood by the liberty of the press. He described the publication in question to be, in his opinion, "one of the most abominable

* Referring to some remarks in the *Commercial Calculator*, for which the writer was brought before the court for a contempt.

and atrocious libels ever published." His lordship concluded with remarking, that where a man commits an act tending to do evil, he is guilty of intending to do that evil.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of more than an hour, returned into court with the following verdict—"Guilty of publishing the letter inadvertently, and we strongly recommend the defendant to the mercy of the court."

Sir *R. Comyn* told the jury that this verdict could not be received. They must find the defendant *Guilty* or *Not Guilty*. The two points for them to consider were, first, whether the defendant published the paper, and as he was the editor he must be presumed to have done so; and, secondly, whether the production itself was a libel. His lordship again remarked, that, in his opinion, it was the most abominable and atrocious libel ever published. It was quite immaterial whether the defendant did or did not publish it intentionally, that was not matter for their consideration, nor was it any excuse that he did it inadvertently.

The jury again retired, and after being a second time absent upwards of an hour and a-half, returned a second verdict—"*Guilty*, but we strongly and earnestly recommend him to the mercy of the court."

Sir *R. Comyn* then addressed the defendant, commenting in strong terms upon the enormity of the offence of which he had been found guilty. Little as the court was disposed to appear, much less to be, severe, there was but little room left for discretion. The judgment the court was about to pronounce was not by half what it would have been had not the jury so earnestly pleaded for mercy. The judgment of the court, in consideration of the very strong and earnest manner in which he was recommended to mercy, was, that the defendant be imprisoned in his Majesty's jail for the term of three calendar months, do pay a fine of 500 rupees to the king, do enter into recognizances to keep the peace for two years, himself in 500 rupees and two sureties in 250 rupees each, and to be further imprisoned until the fine be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GHOORK RAJAH.

The Ghoork Rajah (the chief of a small principality in the Deccan), against whom an expedition was meditated, has been taken prisoner.

SCHOOLS for NATIVES.

We are given to understand that certain respectable natives are preparing a petition to be delivered to Government, praying the establishment of a proper school at the presidency for the instruction of lads of their community in European literature.—*Carn. Chron., Nov.* 18.

DEARTH AND DISTRESS.

It is with regret that we publish the following extract of a private letter from Masulipatam, dated 29th December:—"From the want of rain for some time past, the most serious apprehensions are entertained that all the crops in this district will fail, and a continuation of the famine be the consequence. The tanks and wells are almost dry. The division was thinned very much last season, and another of like severity will leave the land without cultivators. The fort is already thronged with starving wretches."—*Mad. Gaz., Jan.* 4.

VENCATACHELLA PILLAY.

The *Madras Gazette* contains an account of the case of Vencatachella Pillay, a respectable native, who was head cash-keeper in the commissary-general's office, against whom the grand jury found a true bill for embezzlement; and the ensuing morning, when he was to be taken into custody, he was found dead. The *Carnatic Chronicle* seems to imply a suspicion of suicide; but a coroner's jury were satisfied that the death was natural, and the *Gazette*, which pronounces him an innocent man, thinks his end was hastened by persecution. The case is certainly a curious one, but it is too long for insertion this month.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *November* 14.

Capt. W. Morley v. *R. C. Money, Esq., Rev. J. Wilson, and Rev. C. Stone.*—This was an action against the proprietors of the *Oriental Christian Spectator* for a libel contained in the following extracts from the *Spectator:*

Notes to Correspondents.—We have received a communication from Nugger, which we shall lay before our readers, who, with ourselves, must be thunderstruck, that any person, bearing the name of a British officer, could so degrade the British and Christian character, as to build a Hindu temple, in commemoration of an impious and illicit connexion; and if true, we sincerely trust that the proper authorities will take cognizance of it. Nor shall we overlook Dhakjee Dadajee, who has attempted to deify himself, and to institute an annual *jatra* in honour of himself; nor the sordid brahmins, who have co-operated with him; nor the inconsiderate Europeans who have encouraged him. We are determined to make a thorough exposure. We shall give the names of offenders, that they may meet with merited disgrace.—*O.C.S. for May* 1833.

Scandalous Encouragement of Idolatry at Nuggur.—In our notes to correspondents, inserted in our last number, we alluded to certain information which we had received concerning a most disgraceful transaction at Nuggur. We now publish it, in the hope that it will excite the indignation which it so justly merits.

"I quite forgot," says our correspondent, "to mention a fact in my last letter, which should by no means pass unnoticed. It is the erection of a new Hindu temple in Ahmednugger. The friends of Hinduism will be happy to learn, that in these degenerate days, when so few have the piety or public spirit to build and endow temples, make gods, and feed brahmins, men of another tongue, from whom they expected little, but feared much, are coming forward to engage in this meritorious work. As I was riding, a few days since, along the banks of the river, which runs a little south of Ahmednugger fort, I observed that the temple, which has been for some time in the process of building, was completed, and the natives already adoring the god, which had been newly set up, with as much alacrity as if other days of olden times had returned, and they were permitted once more to breathe the atmosphere of their forefathers. The shrine of the gods forms rather a singular combination. The reason of this, or rather the appropriateness of it, will appear more obvious in the sequel. They consist of the goddess, the linga, and the other emblem of Shiwa. Curious to know who among this degenerate people had, in his latter days, called from the dead the spirit of his fathers, I inquired of my gorawalla, if he knew who built that temple. Will a Christian, will an Englishman, believe me, that he did not, as I expected, reply, that a certain brahman, Maratha, or Mar, built it; 'but,' said he (and he seemed to know its whole history) 'it was built by Captain Saheb.' I asked him why a gentleman should build a Hindu temple? He said, he had built it over the ashes of his *kali stri* (black mistress), as a tribute of respect to her memory. No one, thought I, will deny but the captain chose a very appropriate way of embalming the memory of the departed. But I had another thought: it was this; that some people, whose consciences have not sustained the chills of the Cape, will have very serious scruples whether the captain is not a little too zealous in his master's service. These conscientious people are always on the look-out, and some say, they not only regard themselves, and others by nature depraved, but are so uncharitable as to believe that depravity is the universal disease of the human race. This class of people (which, thanks to God, seem to be on the increase in India) will think that he not only is willing to immortalize a practice which is not *every where* well-spoken of, but fain would teach generations to come to forsake the invisible living and holy God, and to worship the 'image which he has set up.'

"I read on the front of this temple 'Morley's house of worship,' and the same name made part of a sentence inside of the temple, which none but the worshippers at such temples like to pronounce. These have been written by some person in contempt. The friends of Hinduism may feel encouraged; but what will these deluded idolators think of such kind of Christianity?"

In reply to special inquiries which we made on this subject, we have learned the following additional particulars:

"The officer referred to is of the artillery, at Ahmednugger. I have inquired of many natives, who give me but one account, that is, —— built it as a tomb over the ashes of his mistress. Doubting the accuracy of what I had heard, I inquired of Ensigns —— and Cadets ——, who confirmed all I had heard, and said it was known through the camp. Whether he *ordered* the images to be put in, I know not; but it appears very obvious that he knew they were put there, and did not forbid it. There is no inscription engraven on the temple, or originally written there; but some European soldiers, who have treated the temple with no little indignity and abuse, by beating the door, and pelting with stones the chunam figures on the top, till they have quite beaten off three of the four placed there, have written with chalk the inscription in front of the temple and behind the image. This is the writing to which I referred in the communication."

The damages were laid at 25,000 rupees. The defendants pleaded a justification as well as the general issue.

Mr. *Roper*, for the prosecution, stated that this was, in many respects, an extraordinary case. "The plaintiff," he said, "is a captain of artillery, an individual comparatively unknown, who never before appeared or wished to appear as a public character, till the libels were printed. The defendants fill, in comparison with him, a prominent station; they court notoriety, and for this purpose have set on foot a periodical farrago, called the *Oriental Christian Spectator*, of which they are the proprietors. Two of them, Mr. John Wilson and Mr. Cyrus Stone, are missionaries; the third, Mr. Money, strange to say, is Persian secretary to the Bombay Government. Most strange, because there is a direct general order of the government strictly prohibiting any of its servants from being in any way whatever connected with a periodical publication, whether as proprietor, editor, or otherwise. It may appear unaccountable, that persons wearing the garb of religion should be accused of an act so abhorrent from religious charity, as the malicious publication of a libel. It may appear that that charity, which Christianity preaches to all mankind, should be deemed of imperative observance by persons, who take specially upon themselves the important duty of spreading the true religion, and furthering the conversion of sinners. And it would be both natural and desirable to attribute a wound inflicted by persons invested with such a character, to an error of judgment rather than of intention. I would gladly take this view of the case, and suppose that they had been incautiously hurried into this offence by the warmth of their zeal and the blindness of their enthusiasm. But this inference is at variance with the nature of the libels, and the times at which they were severally published. If, after the publication of the first libel, they had been informed that Capt. Morley had *not* built the Hindoo temple described, and that he felt great regret and a spirit severely wounded both from what *had been*, and what further was threatened *to be* published, to the unjust discredit of his name, it is to be presumed, if the defendants' motives had been pure and honest, they would have been anxious to retract what they had falsely said. But what are the facts? A friend of Capt. Morley read the first libel; and, apprehensive of the further injury threatened to his character, wrote to another gentleman, known to be intimate with the defendants, requesting him to undeceive them as to the matter, and use his influence to stop the forthcoming publication. This gentleman, Dr. Edwards, called upon the defendants, and made such a statement as he thought would have induced them, if acting under proper motives, to repair the injury they had done, or, at least to have abstained from inflicting any further pain. They made no attempt to justify the libel on the ground of its being true; but on hearing that Capt. Morley had adopted measures to obtain redress from a court of justice,

they resolved at all events to throw dirt, and villify his character; they were not solicitous to retract or undo what they had done of wrong; but replied to Dr. Edwards that they really were very sorry, but the sheets of the next number (containing the second libel) had already gone to press."

The learned counsel then proceeded to show the malicious intention of the alleged libel, as well as the "order of talent," of "a work arrogating to itself the title of *Spectator*, and pretending to diffuse *Christian* charity, civilization, and taste amongst the *Oriental* nations." The defendants, he observed, imputed to the plaintiff, 1st. a scandalous encouragement of idolatry; 2dly, the wish to perpetuate the memory of an illicit and impious connexion. The obvious sense which these accusations bore, was that Capt. Morley *wilfully* and *designedly* gave such a scandalous encouragement to idolatry—that he *wilfully* and *designedly*, and not by mere hazard or implication, did an act tending and intended to commemorate such impious and illicit connexion. He contended that the defendants, on their own showing, had no right to bring forward these accusations, unless the acts (which the defendants urged in their justification on the 1st and 2d pleas, and which were over-ruled as insufficient), were abundantly substantiated as true; that even allowing the acts imputed to be true, they had no right to make these accusations, unless these acts had the obvious effect of encouraging idolatry, and of perpetuating the memory of the impious and illicit connection; and that, allowing the acts to be both fully established by proof, and to have the obvious tendency to produce the effects before mentioned, they had no right to make the accusations, unless they were prepared to show that Capt. Morley, in doing the acts, *intended* and *designed* that such effects should follow.

"We all know," he remarked, "that the Hindoos are plunged in idolatry and superstition; that they fall before stocks and stones and graven things. But is any one so absurd as thence to imagine that, by annihilating those stocks and stones, he would put an end to idolatry? No; the disposition to idolatry would still exist in the mind of the people, and were every stock and stone in the country removed, the Hindoos would soon find other things, perhaps still more unworthy, whereon to gratify their idolatrous propensities. Hence, the stocks and stones, though *objects* of idolatrous worship, do not *occasion* idolatry, the disposition to which must pre-exist in the mind itself before either stock or stone can be dreamt of in the light of divinities. Hence the defendants had no right to impute to Capt. Morley an *encouragement* of idolatry, even though it were proved that he had himself built the temple in question, and had with his own hands furnished forth its divinities. Idolatry, or the absence of it, depends entirely upon education, and not upon the influence of external things. This discussion should not have been brought forward in a country like this, where the commandant of Baroda is annually obliged to fill a place in a procession in honour of the idol Gunputty—bowing to or otherwise complimenting the palankeen which bears the image. Why has the *O. C. S.* left this 'scandalous encouragement' untouched? In addition, the defendants impute to Capt. Morley that he built this temple in order to commemorate an impious and illicit connexion. Such conduct is altogether at variance with human nature, yet they have had the audacity to put on the file a plea of justification of this part; to wit, 'that Capt. Morley had built or caused to be built a building *in the form* of a Hindoo temple.' I cannot help remarking on the craft of this passage: the *form* of the building is advanced: but not a word to show that Capt. Morley intended it for such a temple. To justify the second imputation, of having built such temple for the purpose of commemorating an impious and illicit connexion, they plead, not that he built it, in the terms of the plaint, in order 'to commemorate such impious and illicit connexion,' but 'as a monument to the memory of a person deceased!' I will aver that he *could not* have intended by this building to perpetuate the memory of an impious and illicit connexion. Even did it appear that he had lived in a state of concubinage with a person to whose memory he afterwards raised this monument, it could not follow that he thereby intended to perpetuate the memory of a connexion, which must have subjected him to such attacks and notoriety. If, however, Captain Morley ever has lived in such a state with such an individual, and has afterwards erected this monument to her memory—if he has been so unfortunate as to have formed such a tie, there is no doubt that the memory of this impious and illicit connexion now bids fair to be perpetuated. Yet this effect will have been produced, not by an act of Mr. Morley's, but by the conduct of the defendants—by the filthy innuendos published, and the uncandid pleas which they have put on the record, and which have been over-ruled. The fair and candid construction would in such a case be, that the monument had been erected to commemorate the fact of such a being having once existed, and not for the purpose of blazoning her vices to the world; that he did it, not to perpetuate the memory of an impious and illicit connexion, but to mark the spot where lay the ashes of one whose memory,

for some reason or other, he had reason to cherish. The first assertion in the special plea of the defendants is, that Mr. Morley built or caused to be built a building in the form of a Hindoo temple. Where religious freedom is proverbial, is it to be endured that in such a country the erection of a building in the form of a pagoda is to be put forth as a matter of deadly accusation? Is it to be imputed as a crime, that a man builds a pagoda in a country where thousands of pagodas already exist—where hundreds of pagodas are yearly erected, where Surinjams and other grants are secured by the Government for the support of such pagodas—where, as the property vested in pagodas forms a large item of litigation, this court is constantly engaged in deciding claims connected with pagodas, exercising a right of protection over pagodas, and may be said to be by its officers directing and superintending the erection of pagodas? Had it even been proved that Capt. Morley had built and furnished with images a temple like that described, I contend it could not be imputed to him as an *encouragement* of idolatry. Johnson defines *encouragement* to mean *incitement* and *assent*. Now I appeal to common sense whether there be any quality in a building of a particular form, or in idols of a particular shape, to induce non-idolaters to fall down and adore! On these grounds I can see no right on which the defendants can ask for a limited amount of damages. Their own special pleas of justification have aggravated their original offence: upon their own showing they have put a false, violent, and overstrained construction upon his conduct. It must also be remembered that Capt. Morley has been subjected to much mental anxiety, great personal inconvenience, and considerable expense; and under these circumstances I call for large damages."

Publication was admitted, and proof was given of authority to Capt. Morley to visit Nuggur, of his being the person intended in the libel and an officer in the Company's service, and of the conversation between Dr. Edwards and Mr. Stone respecting the libel.

Mr. *Phillips*, for the defence, entered into a technical argument on his right to claim, under the general issue, the full benefit of any evidence that may fall short of the justification, and yet tend to negative the presumption of malice. With respect to Mr. Money's meddling as a proprietor with this publication, he being a civil servant, all he had to say was, that Mr. Money was amenable to his own authorities if he had infringed the regulations of his service. Mr. Money was far too generous to shirk his share of the odium attached to the paragraph; he and Mr. Wilson were both contributors to these supposed libels, and as to Mr. Stone, it so happened he did not pen a line of them. "In regard to the evidence in justification," he observed, "we came to trial under a serious disadvantage. I was in court on Friday to move, if this case had then been called on, that it might be postponed for a few days on account of the sickness of a most material witness; but on that very day a certificate came down from Nuggur, which put it out of the question, that this man, who was neither more nor less than the contractor for the building, could be here this term, and between this and then my clients, who have no money to spare, have preferred letting matters take their course, to incurring the additional expenses of delay, which, as Ahmednuggur is the real venue in this action, and most of Capt. Morley's witnesses came from hence, would not have been trifling." The learned counsel then stated the evidence he was about to adduce. He observed: "I shall shew that a building in a conspicuous situation, near the Fort of Ahmednuggur, and in the form of a Hindoo pagoda, was completed about January last; that, afterwards, flowers were seen strewn in it and the usual Hindoo symbols, and that, in fact, the vessels used in all Hindoo temples were observed in actual use there; that in this building, in this form, and converted to such purposes, there was observed this inscription, 'Morley's place of worship.' I shall shew that this very building, which was quite dissimilar in shape and materials to all the native tombs in and about Ahmednuggur, was generally understood there to have been built by Capt. Morley, and in commemoration of a native woman, with whom he had cohabited. I shall also prove a conversation between this same witness and the plaintiff, in which he was told that this temple was called his (Morley's) house or place of worship, and that on his asking who called it so, it was distinctly stated to him that it was so currently reported throughout Ahmednuggur, on which he made no further observation, neither admitting nor denying the fact. What was told him must have conveyed this impression to his mind—that his name, as an officer of rank and standing in the service, was publicly coupled with a transaction open to unfavourable comment; and he must have been strangely ignorant of passing events in this country and at home if he supposed that such matters were likely to pass uncensured. As to the Supreme Court's and the Government of India aiding and maintaining Hindoo usages, I shall say that, at a time when, with the utmost consideration for the prejudices and feelings of the natives of India, any thing like a promotion of idolatrous customs has been most bitterly and justly inveighed against, state policy not-

withstanding, the plaintiff could not have imagined, that an active furtherance of them by a private individual, and under such peculiar circumstances, was an imputation not at once to be met and set at rest, if he had it in his power to do so. There is another circumstance indicative of the general feeling at Nuggur on the subject of this building, and the light in which it was viewed there, after it was completed, and bore the name of Morley's 'house of worship;' it was very much injured, the walls were broken in, and other damage done: now the natives are not given to such acts of violence, nor was there the slightest reason for laying the demolition at their door; and as to Europeans, they never would have ventured on such an outrage to any tomb or temple, Hindoo or Mahomedan: the orders on this head are peremptory, and must be well understood at Ahmednuggur. Had this building been entitled to the common protection, an inquiry would have been immediately instituted by the civil authorities there. I have no direct evidence as to the persons by whom the injury was done, but taken together, the inscription, and the injury, and the impunity with which it was committed, I think I am not asking too much to infer that it was defaced by Europeans; as a building which, even after it had been converted to Hindoo purposes, was still looked on, not as a sanctioned native temple, but as the work and contrivance of Capt. Morley. As to motives, I think it quite enough for me to say, that the work, in which this publication appeared, was professedly devoted to religious topics. What was written was written under the sincere impression that a flagrant public scandal had been committed. The paragraphs may have been roughly and uncouthly penned; at the same time I think my learned friend has laid too much stress on particular expressions; 'his master's service' appears to me to be no more than this, that what had been done in violation of the precepts of religion and morality, had been done at the instigation of the spirit of evil. I have not forgotten my learned friend's opening, that his client, a quiet captain of artillery had been dragged into public notice. I press it because I am well aware how much it would be to the prejudice of my clients, if it could be made out against them, that they had followed any man into his domestic privacy even with the best intentions; but here there has not been a prying into the private whereabouts of any man; what has been noticed was made matter of publicity by the plaintiff himself. Here there was an intrusion on the public of what it was due even to society to keep back: no man is at liberty to parade his amours before the public eye. I should wish to know whether, if any man in Bombay were to build a tomb, or any thing in the way of monument or memorial over his mistress, either on the Esplanade, or at the Beach, or any other public resort, would it be tolerated for a week, or a day, or an hour? Think of the impression likely to be produced on the ignorant natives; they were not likely to sift and scrutinize the peculiar motives and sympathies that might have prompted Capt. Morley, an officer of rank and experience: the broad inference presented to their minds was, that he the believer or at least the professor of a foreign faith, yet thought so highly of theirs, as to be anxious to patronize and promote its worship. It was to counteract the mischief of this, to check any like future example, that my clients lifted their voices. Of what avail are schools of education and missionary societies (and I presume the object of these societies is not impugned), if such counter-influence were to have full license! Besides, for what purpose is the plaintiff here to-day to ask for damages?—for blazoning his own misdeeds, in compensation of his own indiscretion? is he entitled to make money out of a transaction like this? To give him damages would indeed be to convert the shield of the law into a sword."

The following is a digest of the evidence for the defence.

The Rev. Hollis Read, a Presbyterian missionary at Ahmednugger, deposed that a stone building was erected, near his house, in form of a Hindoo pagoda, about twelve feet square and fourteen high, with a cupola; the whole height of the building was twenty feet. Inside it he saw the idols, Mahadeo, Bhowanee, the Nundee Bull and the Linga. The walls were of pucka and chunam; the foundation of stone. There were Hindoo and Mussulman tombs near it, of stone, three feet high and six feet long, of a character altogether different from that of the pagoda. He saw the temple afterwards mutilated, several weeks after the completion of it; the idols were broken, and the walls broken through. He has seen wreaths of flowers about the neck of Shiwa and the goddess, lights burning in the evening, and the water that had been thrown on the gods as it has been carried off by a drain made for that purpose. He has observed people collected there, and has gone there to address them in his official capacity. In this temple he has seen inscriptions in chalk or charcoal: at one time he saw in English "Morley's place of worship," in front, on one side of the door, near the middle, in large characters. The two walls (two pucka bricks thick) of the temple were broken in the middle; the door was beaten apparently with stones, and mutilated, and the chunam figures (not images but ornaments of the temple) were beaten off. He never saw a Hindoo or Mahomedan temple in such a plight. He first heard that *Malee* Sahib built the temple; afterwards, on inquiry, learnt it was Capt. Morley; that Capt. Morley built this place called a temple. He knows a man who said *he* built the temple. Witness heard the report that it was built over the ashes of a woman with whom he (Capt. M.) had lived a long time.

Cross-examined. Q. Did you never see a dome on a tomb like that on this temple?—I have seen nearly a similar dome on a tomb.

Q. Are you the author of the letter?—I don't choose to answer.

Q. Were you in the habit of haranguing the people?—I have been in the habit of preaching the gospel to them, sir. When I passed and saw the crowd, I went and addressed the people against the worship of images. It never would have passed with me as a tomb.

Q. Are all pagodas alike?—I don't know that I ever saw two pagodas precisely alike, but I have seen them very similar: what chiefly distinguished this were the chunam figures; they were not offensive. If I took away the distinguishing point, it would be much like a tomb: the distinguishing point at a distance was the chunam figures; nearer there were other points.

Q. What idea have you of a Hindoo pagoda?—The pagodas have usually a sort of spire or steeple.

Q. Is this generally the case, that the Mahomedans have domes or cupolas?—I should say perhaps not generally; they have small ones at corners, not in the centre: a single dome from the middle is not characteristic. I think Bhagoo is the name of a native woman whom I knew.

Q. Did you not threaten to take her to the magistrate if she did not come?—I asked her to come down: I said she would be taken before a magistrate for the purpose of making an affidavit.

Q. Did she show any reluctance to make an affidavit?—She showed no reluctance whatever; she said she would give it: it was not taken.

Re-examined. Q. Whom did you send?—The person whom I sent was a sister of the person who died and was buried. There was nothing in the least in my demeanor to alarm her. Common rumour said such a woman of such a name lived with Capt. Morley such a a time; that she died, was burned, and her ashes buried under the temple.

John Cosgrave Wright, an ensign in the 8th regiment; has been stationed at Ahmednugger since May 1832, till September last. He observed this temple said to have been erected by Capt. Morley. It does not appear to have any distinguishing mark of a tomb about it. He saw three idols inside: an image of Nundee, a Brahminy Bull; the goddess Yonee; a human figure; flowers and strings; also a powder called *huldee*, turmeric, on the body of the idols, a censer and pots also for burning oil. The building was in complete repair when he first saw it. It appeared inside to be six or eight feet square, outside a little thicker, on a foundation of three feet high; walls outside nine feet high, and on the top not exactly a dome, but a kind of spire. He has observed several Hindoo and Mahomedan tombs in Nugger; never with a spire; repeatedly with a dome. He saw it afterwards partially dilapidated. He saw an inscription in English, in large characters, "Morley's place of worship," or "house," written, with charcoal, on the wall. The wall was of rather a dark yellow; about the top was some red paint. It was on the banks of a nullah, south of the fort about 1,000 yards, near some footpaths and common garree roads, and not far from some roads passing near the fort. It might be distinguished a mile off. The building has no other erections near it like it: nothing so high or of such colours. Knows the plaintiff very imperfectly; has been introduced to him; has had some conversation with him on this subject, which witness would rather be excused mentioning. (*Ordered by the Court*). "I was coming from Mr. Bogges's house to my own, and met Capt. Morley on Bombay road, at ten o'clock at night; he was then starting for Belgaum; he was in a bullock garree; as I passed it, I called out, 'How d'ye do?' or something of the kind; he was apparently half asleep; got out of the garree and asked where he was; I pointed out to him the fort, the town, and also the temple of which we have been speaking. I observed some one had written 'Morley's place or house of worship,' on it; he asked me who did so? I told him I did not know. Nothing more was said of the subject that I remember. That is all I recollect of this conversation. I heard a report at Nugger about the building, coupled with Capt. Morley's name. I heard that Capt. Morley had built the temple or caused it to be built, to commemorate the woman who lived with him. I heard many reports on the subject; some reports said he built it, others that he did not—different persons being pointed out as builders. I heard that the sister of the woman buried there had caused it to be built. I am intimately acquainted with last witness; am partially acquainted with Capt. Morley; he has never been at my house; I have been once at his. Capt. Morley did not desire me to get the scribbling rubbed out. There are not any tombs of that description near the temple; there are some tombstones, little erections of stones and chunam; apparently there are many bodies buried there, and many are burnt near there."

Q. What are the distinguishing marks of a tomb?—When we look for a tomb, we expect to find something grave and sombre about it: on the contrary, this was tricked out in yellow and red paint. When I said "distinguishing marks," I meant that, and had in my mind a reference to the construction also.

Q. Had it a spire?—A dome I conceive to be on an arch; this does not appear to be an arch, being on planks; the cieling is apparently flat; and that is one of my reasons for saying it is not a dome. This is divided into a series of sections bulging out in the centre and growing sharp to the top, with a multitude of flowers, rings, and other ornaments plastered on it. I have seen a pagoda with a structure like this on the top something in that style; there may be a difference in the arrangement of flowers, rings, &c. but I have seen many Hindoo erections, similar buildings to that. I have seen many Mahomedan tombs; those that I have seen have a semicircular dome, not painted or figured about as that. The writing appears to have been written on it in contempt, and not a part of the original erection: I do not know who wrote it; I heard it attributed to European soldiers. I do not know how long it had been written before I had this conversation with Captain Morley; it may have been a week or month, or more. I do not recollect having seen Capt. Morley between having seen this inscription and having the conversation with him. I may probably—it is verypossible—I scarcely can recall; I think I may have passed him in the fort: the fact of my having met him is very vague, and my motives I cannot recall. I had just seen the tomb, and mentioned it to him casually.

Q. Would it not have been better to have told him immediately?—It might have been better; it was very indifferent.

Sir *John Awdry*. Did you not observe that this was a serious imputation?—I can scarcely call to mind whether I mentioned it as a hasty observation or a threatening one, and that it was important to him to save his reputation. I had forgotten the fact till I recollected and noted it down, and thus preserved the recollection. I might have mentioned it simply to let him know it was the case, but cannot be very positive about it.

By the Chief Justice. I noted it down about the time of last sessions, when the case was put off; I expected at the time I should have been called over to Bombay last sessions. A friend of mine, who knew more about it, was either sick himself, or his wife, and did not come.

The Chief Justice. And he wished you to come and give evidence in his stead?—Yes. I do not know whether he knew of the conversation between me and Capt. Morley; I recollected it suddenly when I was thinking over what evidence I could give on the subject. He did not ask me to go down without knowing what evidence I could give; he knew I could vouch to the existence of such a temple, which we believed the principal fact. It is very probable I communicated, before I was asked to come down as a witness, the conversation, before the cause was put off last sessions; but I cannot exactly remember either to whom, or the circumstances under which I mentioned it, or whether before or after; I believe to Mr. Bogges.

Q. If you mentioned it before, why did you make a note?—My confusion arises as to the date, before or after: I made a note because we did not know, up at Nugger, whether the cause had been put off or not. I thought it most probable I should be called on, and a letter I received stated it was put off. Mr. Read was out of Ahmednugger at that time; from that I expected I should have been called upon as a witness.

Q. Did you make a note at the time?—I did not make a note at the time of the conversation.

Q. But you recollected the circumstance?—I recollected it then, and afterwards.

Q. And then you made a note?—Yes: I took other notes.

By Sir *John Awdry*. Will you state why, if you made a note, you begged to be excused from giving the conversation today?—I do not like repeating conversations in a public court; I thought it would be as well in my note-book, if required. I had no idea of its importance.

Mr. *Roper*, in reply, observed, that there could be no doubt who was the author of the letter from Nugger, Mr. Read, the first witness, upon whose manner of deposing the learned counsel made some pointed observations. "I have seen," he observed, "natives incur the censure of the court for their conduct in this box, but never have experienced more difficulty in getting a straight-forward answer to the simplest question. Is it possible to give credit to statements given in the manner in which this witness delivered his evidence? It is obvious that this awakened suspicions in the mind of the court itself. I will instance one point. Whatever this building might have been, whether a temple or a tomb, I submit that to pronounce it a pagoda and not a tomb, from the mere fact of its having a dome-ornament, which by a strange figure of speech the witness converted into a spire, shows such a looseness in his notions, as must force us to receive his testimony with very great caution. It was competent for him to mistake a dome for a spire but then his spire, comes in such a questionable shape that we are obliged to reject his definitions altogether. It is well known, my Lord, that the columns

and statues, which ornament the tombs in Europe, will in India soon be over-run by jungle, and moulder into decay; hence it has been usual to erect tombs with a vaulted chamber, wherein a person can reside to protect the tomb from injury; and it is not at all unusual for the person so residing to perform in this chamber his own acts of religious worship. In Seroor there is such a tomb erected over the remains of Colonel Wallace; in this very tomb a man lives, a light is kept burning, and it is not at all improbable that the place may subsequently be abused into the worship of Hindoo deities. Dr. Gordon died on his way from Hydrabad; a similar vaulted tomb was erected over his remains, and I am informed that in this tomb the worship of idols has been actually performed. I will submit that, as far as the evidence goes, there is nothing against my client; vaulted tombs or erections containing chambers, are built as tombs all over India; similar edifices have been raised over deceased Europeans, and the fact of their having been abused in other instances, affords the strongest presumption that a similar abuse may have taken place in this." With respect to the alleged connection between the plaintiff and a native female, the defendants had adduced nothing but common report. If he (Mr. Roper) admitted that Capt. Morley had lived with such a woman as a concubine, he would go a step further, and add, that at the remonstrances of a friend he had put her away, and that she had ceased to be a concubine before her death. By their conduct in this particular, the defendants had added aggravation to their offence, violated public decency, insulted the decorum of this court, and injured the morals of society. No man, but one sunk in the lowest depths of sensuality, but will struggle hard to emancipate himself from its baleful influence. But nothing will tend so effectually to render all his efforts vain as public exposure and degradation; for then, when he has lost caste and character, when he is branded as an outcast from his friends and from society, he ceases to have those incentives to amendment, which might have enabled him to retrace his steps to virtue, and regain that place in the good opinion of the world and his own estimation, which he had not altogether forfeited. So far, therefore, from checking immorality, the defendants have done all in their power towards increasing it. In conclusion, he claimed most ample damages, the defendants having, by the evidence they had offered, weakened their case and given the plaintiff a further title to the largest compensation.

The *Court* gave it as their opinion that the matter published was undoubtedly libel, and that the defendants had not proved the facts advanced in justification; there must consequently be a verdict *for the plaintiff*; but, as the amount of damages depended upon the consideration of many circumstances, the judges took till the following day to deliberate, when the court pronounced a formal judgment in favour of the plaintiff, damages Rs. 350, with costs. The grounds of this judgment were in substance as follows:

That the matters acknowledged to be published by the defendants were libels on the character of the plaintiff; that the facts alleged by them in justification had not been proved; that the charges made, being serious ones, called for serious damages; but, as from the circumstances of the case, it was more easy for the plaintiff to have negatived than for the defendants to have established the charges by direct proof, and as, though the defendants had failed in proving the facts charged, yet neither had the plaintiff brought forward his household to completely disprove them, as he might have done had he chosen, therefore the case was not one calling for vindictive or exemplary damages.

The *O. C. S.* gives the following as an authentic copy of Sir John Awdry's judgment:

"This is a case for serious damages, consisting as it does of statements of fact accompanied by great severity of observation; and as the facts, if true, would have justified great severity of observation, it results, that the imputations conveyed by the libel, and not substantiated, must be of a very grave nature. The case is also serious on the question of compensation for injury to character, from the high personal reputation, and the sacred objects, of the proprietors of this work, which tend to cause their censure materially to affect a man's reputation, with those whose good opinion is of value. But, though it calls for serious, it does not require vindictive, or, as they are called, exemplary damages; for, there is not a pretence for saying that there was any express malice against the plaintiff, or that the defendants did not, in fact, believe the matters to be true; and it is still possibly a matter of doubt, whether they may not have been wholly or partially true, though the defendants have utterly failed to prove them, though they grounded them on information of ensigns and cadets; for the course which they took rendered it fully competent to the plaintiff to disprove them, which, if the facts had admitted of it, he might have done by his own associates and domestic servants much more easily than the defendants, who are strangers, could have proved the affirmative. Taunts and challenges to prove the whole truth have, indeed, been abundantly thrown out on his behalf; but I consider them, in this, as in most other cases, to be mere rhetorical artifice, to throw on the other side the blame of sup-

pressing evidence, which he does not himself find it expedient to disclose. I infer, then, that they who make charges, which they fail to sustain, must pay damages; but that a man has no right to require that those damages should be heavy, on the ground of calumny, unless he (being in a situation to prove the truth) chooses to bring it fully before the court. That is the course which would be taken by those, whose object was not to revenge himself on an assailant, but to clear his good name from groundless aspersion. It is, undoubtedly, sometimes hard on public writers, that they should be responsible for the rigid accuracy of every assertion, where there may have been honest error in stating facts on apparently good authority; but the hardship would be tenfold greater on the public, if a man, whose character was damaged by their mistakes, should be left without redress, even if, previous to his obtaining any redress, an inquisition into his private life should be requisite. He is entitled to say, 'You have maligned me without proof, and must make me compensation;' and it is only when he claims a very ample measure of damages, that I can hold him bound to do more than see whether his adversaries have come up to the proof of their accusations."

December 3.

The fourth quarter sessions were opened this day. Sir John Awdry, in his charge to the grand jury, alluded to the late correspondence between the court and his Majesty's justices, on the employment of the assessment fund. As the charge must be considered an official announcement of the legal opinion of the court on this question, it becomes a document of considerable importance.

After adverting to the lightness of the calendar, the learned judge proceeded thus:—

"I now come to a subject of considerable local importance, on which I have reason to apprehend that there may exist misconception, requiring to be cleared up by an exposition of the law from this place: it is the application of the assessment fund raised under 33 G. III. c. 52. sec. 153, for the cleansing, watching, and repairing of the streets, and for no other purposes. The matter is a peculiarly proper one for the exercise of your vigilance, and if you should be disposed to offer a presentment on the subject, I shall be happy to receive it. It is not, however, to you, Gentlemen of the grand jury, that I now principally address myself; but to his Majesty's justices of the peace, who are entrusted with the management of this fund, and who (though their names are not usually called over here, as is done at the assizes at home, and I believe at the sessions at the other presidances) are required to be in atttendance on these occasions, for the purpose amongst others of receiving such instructions, in matters of law pertaining to their office, as may be from time to time requisite. This fund is, as I have said, applicable by the act of parliament to cleansing, watching, and repairing, and to no other purposes, and, in regard to the mode of its application, *within those limits*, the discretion is vested exclusively in justices of the peace, and admits of no appeal or other instruction of this court, whether it be considered to be judiciously or injudiciously exercised, provided only (as in all cases) that it be exercised *bonâ fide* to the best of their judgment, *but* ['Leader *v.* Macon 2 Bla. Rep. 926,' action for obstruction to plaintiff's doors against defendant, who relied on *discretionary authority of paving Commissioners*] their discretion is not arbitary; but must be limited by reason and law, by the express restriction of the act of parliament, and by the rules and principles of the common law, bearing upon its construction and objects: and it is the universal office of the King's Bench, whose duties are here cast upon this court, to keep all subordinate authorities within their lawful limits. I will proceed to advert to those points of construction which appear to require elucidation; and first, I am of opinion, that these provisions, conferring a discretion on his Majesty's justices of the peace, ought to have a large and liberal construction; because the subject is public convenience and improvement, and because the terms enter into much less minuteness of detail than is usual in providing for similar purposes at home, which may well be ascribed to the intention of the legislature, in providing for the local wants of very distant communities, not too strictly to tie up the discretion of those entrusted on the spot. An instance of this conciseness, which is worth explanation on its own account, is found in the employment of the word 'streets,' without adding other similar words. It is evident that this word is used alone, not for the purpose of restricting the sense to the larger class of highways only, but for the purpose of obviating any construction by which it might be inferred, from the enumeration of various kinds of public places to which the powers of the act extend, that other similar public places, whose peculiar names happened to be omitted, were not to be included; I therefore am clear that 'streets,' within the meaning of this provision, will include all lanes, alleys, and other public places, whose situation with regard to the buildings is similar to that of streets, and over which the public at large have such a right of passage, whether on foot, with cattle, or with carriages, as would make a nuisance in them the subject of indictment at common law.

"My attention was drawn to the subject by a rumour (I will give it no other name, nor express any opinion as to its truth; for I do not purpose to make a presentment on my own view, as used under the English Highway Act, and therefore the authentication of facts is not within my province, but only the statement of the law on a hypothetical state of facts), that, while a large proportion of the streets of the native town were destitute of made roads, so that during the monsoon they were with difficulty passable, a portion of the produce of the assessment fund had been or was to be applied to lighting up some of the principal avenues, which were already well constructed, broad, safe, and convenient. Supposing these facts true, I must pronounce such an application of any part of that fund to be decidedly illegal. The improvement is a great one, and is one to the accomplishment of which, by legal means, I would gladly contribute such aid as might be in my power, in my private or (consistently with my other duties) in my public capacity; but I must not allow the desirableness of the end to sanction the illegality of the means, nor, in deference to the private wishes of myself and others, to suffer the express prohibition of the legislature to be set at nought.

"If the fund is not adequate to all its lawful objects, the justices have the uncontrolled power of selection; and however erroneous their judgment on such a point might appear to me, I should have neither the right nor the inclination, except in my capacity of justice of the peace, to interfere; but if, whether intentionally or otherwise, they exceed the bounds of their discretion, their acts are cognizable in this court.

"As I said before, this is proper matter for consideration if you think fit; but it is not the object of these observations to force it upon your attention, but to lay down the true principles of the law for the guidance of those whose duty it is to administer it in the first instance. Should they enable you to present to the court, either that all the streets are in good and sufficient repair for their safe and convenient use at all seasons, or that their non-repair is attributed to the exhaustion of the funds by an expenditure which the court can see to be legal, you will probably feel it a duty to them to do so. Should they on this point have done any thing not authorized by the act, whether from inadvertence or from an erroneous construction of it, they will doubtless immediately retrace their steps on the true construction having been officially pointed out to them. The third possible case is not to be supposed of these highly respectable magistrates, *viz.* that they have rendered themselves liable to indictment or information by a wilful violation of the act and misapplication of the fund entrusted to them: if such an application were to be made or continued, after what has passed to-day, such an act could hardly bear another construction, as would regard the individuals concurring in it; but at present they are entitled to every presumption in their favour, both as regards the body at large and the individuals (if constituting only a part of that body) under whose actual directions the fund has been managed."

The grand-jury were discharged on the foreman stating that they had *no presentment* to make.

A native, of some influence, was said to be exerting himself to bring the subject before the court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTATE OF SHOTTON AND CO.

At a quarterly meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co., 25th November, pursuant to notice, the following statement of receipts and disbursements, since the last quarterly meeting, was laid before the meeting, as also a balance-sheet of the books to the 20th April last.

Disbursements.

Expenditure to August 24th		Rs. 1,98,599
Premium of Life Insurance for Sept. and Oct.....	Rs. 3,964	
Office Rent, 3 mo., at Rs. 60.....	180	
Clerks' Salaries	1,951	
Executive Trustee	1,500	
Mr. Johnson, 20th June to 20th Aug.	1,000	
Law-charges for trust-deed	970	
Postages, 1st Aug. to 31st Oct.	159	
Printing, Stationery, &c.....	72	
Returned to Major Gordon overpaid	52	
		9,848
Paid Cash in deposit, not on account of Estate		2,857
Purchase of Gov. Securities		39,977
Balance, Treasury	25,000	
Do., In hand.....	4,198	
		29,198
		Rs. 2,80,179

Mem.—Of the balance, the sum of Rs. 2,590 is in deposit for different parties, and does not form part of the estate.

Receipts.

Receipts to the 24th Aug.....		Rs. 2,00,184
Received from Debtors to Estate, from Aug. 24th to Nov. 23d		75,834
Ditto not on acc. of Estate, held in deposit		4,460
Investment in Government Securities:—		
Notes of the 5 per Cent. Loan of 1825-26*	Rs. 1,46,900	
Ditto, 5 per Cent. ditto 1822-23 ..	20,000	
Ditto, 4 per Cent. ditto 1828-29 ..	4,400	
	Sa. Rs. 1,71,300	
	Or Bomb. Rs.	2,03,622
Deposit with Forbes and Co., by Mr. J. Seton, Sa.Rs. 5,100.....		5,624
4 per Cent. Note for Sa.Rs. 3,100, in name of Capt. McGillivray.....		3,301
		2,12,548
Cash Balance	Rs. 29,198	
Deduct amount in Deposit	2,591	
		26,607
	Bom. Rs.	2,39,155

Or Rupees 2,80,479.

JOHN BECKWITH, Executive Trustee.

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* Of these, notes amounting to Sa. Rs. 65,000 have been advertised for payment, and have been forwarded to the government agent in Calcutta for re-investment.

Dependencies to be realized before the end of this month, nearly Rs. 11,000.

The following expression of the opinion of the meeting was directed to be recorded:

The meeting, whilst approving of the trustees and committees, has learnt with regret that a great number of the debtors have failed to make any arrangement for the settlement of their accounts; and considering that every reasonable indulgence has already been allowed, beg to express their opinion that legal means should now be adopted to enforce the payment of these claims.

The different books of account, up to the date of the insolvency, having been nearly brought to a close: Resolved, that Mr. Johnson be relieved from the duty in which he has hitherto been employed; and the meeting cannot on this occasion refrain from recording their sense of the upright and honourable conduct of that gentleman, throughout the proceedings connected with the estate.

EAST-INDIANS AND THE MILITARY FUND.

The East-Indians of Bombay (sixty-one in number) have petitioned the Court of Directors against a grievance they suffer, from the stigma cast upon their body by certain regulations of the Bombay Military Fund, which exclude from any participation in the benefits of that institution the widows and children of subscribers who are not of unmixed European blood—four removes from Asiatic or African blood being considered European. "Your petitioners," they say, "though they have individually no connection with, or concern in, the Military Fund, feel that they have just ground to complain of the rule alluded to, inasmuch as the effect of it is to cast a stigma, not only on those who suffer in their immediate persons from its financial operation, but also on every individual of the class which, by implication, it prescribes as a degraded body."

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The Governor in Council communicated to the Bombay Steam Navigation Committee the following extract of a letter from the secretary to the Supreme Government to the Bengal New Steam Fund Committee: "I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council to forward to you, for the information of the committee, the subjoined extract from a letter from the secretary to the Bombay Government, dated the 7th October: 'In regard to the *Hugh Lindsay* performing four voyages annually, it is the decided opinion of this Government that she cannot perform them, but that the object of making four voyages annually could be accomplished by placing another efficient steamer at the disposal of this presidency.'

"Adverting to this communication, I am directed to observe, that such part of the measures as referred to a quarterly communication between Bombay and Suez by means of the *Hugh Lindsay* cannot, of course, be carried into effect, and the wish of his Lordship in Council to co-operate with the committee, by the loan of a government steamer, is thus unfortunately frustrated. The declared inability of this vessel, however, to perform the prescribed number of voyages is of less consequence, as it is understood that your proposals have been rejected by the Bombay committee, and that you are compelled to fall back upon your own resources. The committee will have learned that the remaining part of the recommendation of the Supreme Government has been acceded, and that the *Hugh Lindsay* is to perform one voyage entirely at the cost of Government.

"Under these circumstances it will remain for the committee to consider what is the most expedient course to adopt, with a view to supply the place of the *Hugh Lindsay*. If another steamer should be hired, it will obviously be matter for consideration whether Calcutta, instead of Bombay, may not be fixed on as the place of departure, now the funds of the presidencies are not to be united for one common purpose."

To this communication the committee returned a reply, wherein they stated, that, "so far from rejecting the proposal, we agreed to run the *Hugh Lindsay* three times in eighteen months, which is as much, in the opinion of the committee, including her commander and other naval and scientific officers, as the vessel could with safety be allowed to undertake, and we deeply regret that the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council should have been informed, under these circumstances, that we 'rejected the proposal of the Calcutta committee.' The acknowledged incapacity of the *Hugh Lindsay* to maintain quarterly communications between Bombay and Suez, combined with the alleged rejection by us of the Calcutta committee's proposal, appears, by the enclosure to the letter under reply, to have suggested to the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council the idea of substituting Calcutta instead of Bombay as the point of departure, 'now that the funds of the presidencies are not to be united for one common purpose;' upon which we would respectfully submit that, if on deliberate consideration, the port of Bombay was originally approved of as the best point of departure in the infancy of the undertaking, there is nothing in our letter of the 10th October which can reasonably be assigned as a pretext for substituting another port in lieu of it; and with regard to any division of the aggregate funds subscribed by the public for steam-navigation, on which we have no information beyond what is now communicated to us, we deprecate it as a measure fatal to the whole plan. In giving our opinion on the proposal about the *Hugh Lindsay*, we never contemplated for an instant or anticipated any disunion, either between the committees, or between the funds subscribed for the promotion of steam-navigation; and we readily avail ourselves of this opportunity of assuring yourLordship in Council, that having in view no object except the important one, for the attainment of which the committee were constituted, we continue individually and collectively to be animated with the same spirit of friendly co-operation, which has ever actuated our conduct on this subject."

B. B. R. A. S.

At the anniversary meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 25th, Mr. Money stated that, in consequence of his removal to Dharwar, he was obliged to resign his situation. Before he resigned it, he could not help expressing his conviction that the literary character of the society would be entirely ruined, unless the union with the parent society be dissolved. No one would send a paper to run through two ordeals, one here and one at home; and Capt. Burnes and several other gentlemen had given that as their reason for not delivering their papers to the Bombay Society, as they preferred sending them to Calcutta, where they could be printed immediately, or at once to England, where they ran a less chance of being rejected than in Bombay. Two of Capt. Burnes' papers, rejected by the Bombay committee, had been printed, he said, "the instant they were sent by him to Calcutta." A short discussion took place, and it is hoped that the subject will be brought before the society soon at a special meeting. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Money for his past services as secretary, the meeting broke up.—*Bomb. Gaz., Nov.* 27.

Mr. Frere has been appointed secretary in lieu of Mr. Money.

CUSTOMS AND DUTIES ON INDIGO.

At the suggestion of the revenue commissioner, all land customs and transit duties were recently abolished throughout the Bombay territories on indigo; and as they were previously very heavy (amounting, we believe, in some places, before the article reached a port, to nearly its full value at the place of production), the measure is calculated to improve trade in an article to which an unusual and increasing demand in Europe has given a very high value in this market. A considerable quantity of excellent indigo is now produced in Candeish, and the soil in many parts being well adapted to the plant, no doubt its cultivation might be advantageously extended; and we should think the field thus open to skill and intelligence was one of the best that Europeans, and others who could command a little capital, could engage in, in this quarter of India. —*Bombay Durpun Dec.* 6.

TRADE OF BOMBAY.

The following letter has been addressed to the collector of customs and sub-treasurer, and, we believe, copies have been forwarded also to the principal mercantile establishments in the island:—

"To B. DOVETON and W. C. BRUCE, Esqrs.

"Gentlemen,—As it is apprehended that the interests of the valuable shipping of the port will be materially injured from the competition of the free-traders, when the trade to China shall be thrown open under the new charter, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is desirous of adopting measures calculated to guard against the anticipated evil, without at the same time being prejudicial to other interests; and accordingly requests that you will take this important subject into consideration, and submit your sentiments thereon, after consulting with the principal European and Native merchants and shipowners of this port, whose opinions should also be submitted with your report to Government.

"I am, at the same time, instructed to observe, that his Lordship in Council conceives the end in view might, in a great measure, if not altogether, be attained, by declaring Bombay a free-port or entrepôt for all goods and produce of China destined for the English market, and, *vice versâ*, for all Europe goods destined for Canton.

"I have, &c.

"L. R. REID, Sec. to Govt.

"Bombay Castle, 6th Dec. 1833."

We are sorry to say, that we doubt very much whether any measure, consistent with the general interests of British commerce, will ward off the blow this is intended to guard against; for, it strikes us, the danger, with which the shipping of Bombay is threatened, arises not so much from the present restrictions on the trade of the port, or from the greater cheapness with which English vessels can be navigated, as from the facilities which the circuitous voyage to China will afford the latter. There is in favour of Bombay or its ships only one trifling advantage; the latter can, from the mode of collecting duties in Canton, enter that port at a less rate per ton than the smaller ships, which, in all probability, will be employed from home. We fear the result would be greatly against Bombay becoming a mart for tea and China goods, as the Government letter contemplates. However, we are by no means opposed to the plan of opening the

port as proposed; on the contrary, we are aware that the channels which commerce takes, when perfectly unrestricted, are sometimes so extraordinary, that one can hardly venture without rashness to predict the effects which a measure like the one in question will produce. Who, ten years ago, for instance, could have dreamed that Bombay would become such a market as it is for bills drawn in New York or Boston upon London? Under these circumstances, and looking upon any measure which takes off a restriction as opening the door to improvement, we would advocate not only the admission of China goods for reshipment duty-free, but also of articles the produce of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, and generally, upon the principles, and under the restrictions, of the bonding system in England, of any part of the world.—*Bomb. Cour., Dec.* 17.

We quote from yesterday's *Courier* an article on a subject of first-rate importance to the commerce and prosperity of this port—the proposal of Government to declare Bombay a free entrepôt for all goods in transit between the China and English markets. So far, however, from looking upon the proposed measure with a doubtful and desponding eye, we conceive it one of the happiest, as one of the boldest, that an enlightened government could adopt, from an anxious attention to the welfare of the settlement, which is above all praise. —*Bomb. Gaz., Dec.* 18.

At a meeting of merchants, the suggestion of Government was taken into consideration and approved.

WAR IN SCINDE.

By letters just received from Hyderabad, in Scinde, we learn that two engagements have taken place between some large detachments of the force assembled by the Ameers and a party of the troops of Shah Shooja, ex-king of Cabool, in both of which the Scindians have met with a most signal defeat. In the last of these, an uncle of Meer Sobdar, and several other chiefs of distinction, are said to have been killed, and the greater part of the detachment under them to have been cut to pieces, while those who attempted to escape were drowned in the Indus. The action took place near Bukkor, on the right bank of the river. The army of the Ameers, by the last accounts, was in the neighbourhood of Larkhana, and consisted of about 75,000 men, a large number of whom were Beloches. Shah Shooja's force, on the other hand, amounted to about 35,000, a small portion of whom are disciplined after the European method. These numbers, there can be no doubt, are much beyond the truth; but that the forces on both sides are very considerable is admitted on all hands.—*Bomb. Cour., Feb.* 1.

Penang.

Pirates.—On the 23d ult. the H. C. gun-boat *Hawk* was attacked off Qualla Muda, our northern boundary, by a fleet of upwards of twenty pirate prahus; half were well manned and armed with guns, the rest had swivels. The nakhoda, in his small craft, appears to have shewn a gallant front, but the odds were so much against him that he was obliged to retreat, after expending nearly all his ammunition. These pirates have come from Linga, Siac, Galang, and other ports in the vicinity of Singapore. They generally visit us at this season of the year in quest of birds' nests and of men for slaves; but their number is much greater this year than it has been for many seasons, and a reinforcement is expected which, if reports are to be depended on, will make the fleet 160 or 170! From the extent of captures already made by these miscreants, it is likely that hundreds of our subjects will be carried into hopeless slavery before the termination of this fleet's cruize. The slave-trade flourishes apace in the Straits.—*P. W. Gaz., Dec.* 7.

The pirate fleet left our vicinity immediately after the affair with the gun-boat, and in the direction of the Lancavey Islands. The fleet, it is now pretty well ascertained, consists almost entirely of that peculiar class of men named *Orang Lowt* ('Men of the Sea'), who may be said to live entirely on the sea. They are distinct from the Mussulman Malays, their religion being a mixture of demonological and other superstitions. In their prahus will generally be found books of incantations, to lure prey into their fangs.—*Ib., Dec.* 14.

Piracies have increased of late to a dreadful extent in the Malacca Straits, and in the neighbourhood of Penang. A daring attempt has been made by three prahus to capture the brig *Harriet* within a very short distance of this port. Providentially, the brig was well prepared to defend herself, else the result must have been very disastrous, not only in the loss of the vessel but of valuable lives.—*Sing. Chron., Dec.* 26.

Emigrants from Queda.—The *Penang Gazette* of November 9th mentions that a great number of emigrants from Queda had lately taken up their residence in Province Wellesley, and were cultivating extensive tracts of land.

Singapore.

The determination of the commander of H.M.S. *Harrier* (Captain Vassall), to enforce the rule which requires merchant ships to lower their royals, as a salute to

a king's ship, appears to have led to a disagreeable affair with the *Louise*, a French merchantman, the commander of which states, that on the 13th December, when about a mile from the *Harrier*, sailing with a light breeze, all sails set, and making his way with difficulty round some fishing stakes to leeward, his flag flying, he was fired at from the frigate, and after the fourth shot was boarded by a boat from the *Harrier*, under a warrant-officer, who required him to lower his royals. Captain Duhantcilly states, that he declined, as he was French, and the boatswain departed. Immediately after, a large boat, with a pennant and flag, rowed towards the vessel (the cannon from the frigate continuing to fire all this time, and several muskets being discharged from the boat at the *Louise*), manned with twenty men. The officer demanded the master's papers, took notes, and required the lowering of the royals. Receiving a refusal, he said he should take possession of the ship! The master states, that he refused to concede, telling the officer that if he did not retire he would carry him to Singapore, and that if a shot from the frigate touched him, he (Capt. D.) would "make for the frigate, anchor near, fire into her every bullet he had, and then, perhaps, should lower his royals." The officer, he says, "swore a great deal and departed."

It is stated that the French captain intends, on his return to France, to represent the matter to the Minister of Marine. The *Singapore Chronicle* adds, that this compulsory order to lower royals is exciting a very bad feeling amongst the captains of merchantmen.

Mauritius.

A despatch from Earl Goderich, dated 15th March 1833, disallowing the ordinance I. of 1832, putting into effect the new penal code, is published in the *Government Gazette* of the colony. His lordship states that, in consequence of the ill-digested state of the old penal code, he directed the attention of the judges and other legal funcionaries to the compilation of a new code, based upon the code of France, but assimilated as much as practicable to that of England.

"The new penal code was compiled with the utmost promptitude, and immediately promulgated as a law by the Governor and Council. Sir Charles Colville transmitted to me a copy of it, for his Majesty's approbation, in the French language. In my despatch of the 5th July last, I directed him to forward another transcript in English, pointing out the inconvenience and even impropriety of calling for his Majesty's assent to a law written throughout in a foreign tongue. I, however, examined the French copy sufficiently to perceive that it was little else than a transcript of the penal code of France, with which, however, I did not then collate it, thinking that such a task would be more usefully performed whenever I should receive the English original. Recent events have, however, led me in some degree to make this collation; and I discover, to my extreme surprise, that the French code was studiously altered at Mauritius precisely in those enactments which, if they had been retained, would have subjected the seditious in that colony to severe and well-merited penalties; of this fact, Sir Charles Colville never gave me the slightest intimation when he transmitted the French version of the new law; and in justice to that officer, I must express my firm belief that he was himself left in total ignorance of the important interpolations introduced into the new code. If so, it will remain with the chief judge, and the other public officers employed in preparing it, to explain how it happened that they failed to apprize the governor of the colony of alterations which, momentous though they were, might well escape his observation in the midst of a voluminous body of laws relating to a subject foreign to his ordinary pursuits and studies. The time in which these changes were made is highly worthy of a remark. The law bears date the 15th February 1832, a period at which the armed associations, the seditious public notices, and the self-constituted society to which I have already adverted, were attaining to their full maturity. Yet such was the occasion when it was thought right, silently to introduce changes in the criminal law, the effect of which was to render the government helpless, and to secure impunity to persons engaged in proceedings little short of traitorous."

His lordship points out various instances of this studious alteration, including the following:

"The 124th and 125th clauses of the penal code of France were rejected at Mauritius, obviously because they denounced banishment against those who should concert measures to prevent the execution of the laws or of the orders of government; and, because in cases where the combination had for its object a design injurious to the internal safety of the state, the offenders were to be punished with death or confiscation of their goods. Even still more remarkable is the omission of the 127th clause of the French code, which declared liable to forfeiture of office every judge or judicial officer who shall presume to interfere with the authority of the legislature, by making laws or by entertaining the question whether laws should be published or executed. The obvious design of this change was to enable the

udges with impunity to co-operate in hose measures, so soon afterwards taken, or defeating, by judicial decisions and efusal to register royal acts, such changes n the law as his Majesty in Council might see fit to introduce. In the same spirit, the framers of the colonial code rejected the 217th section of the code of France, because it declared all provocations to tumult by speeches, placards, or printed writings, punishable in the same manner as tumult itself. Thus the leaders in the agitation were to be safe, whatever punishment might await the deluded followers."

Lord Goderich, in consequence, considers that "the task confided to the local authorities has not been performed in a spirit of good faith," and announces that his Majesty "will not confirm a law passed in such a manner and for such purposes."

The Governor accompanies this publication with a proclamation, declaring that, in consequence of his Majesty's disallowance of the ordinance, the penal laws, orders, and regulations in force before its promulgation resume their full operation, among which are the laws and regulations respecting the holding public meetings, forming societies and associations, and preparing and presenting collective petitions; and that, the Governor being informed that there exist certain societies and associations known by the names of colonial committees and agricultural societies, and that they conceive themselves sanctioned, either directly or tacitly, by the government, his Excellency expressly withdraws every sanction and authorization whatever, that may have been granted, for forming such committees or societies, or for their holding meetings or convocations under any name or designation whatsoever.

By way of the Cape, we have advices from the Mauritius, by which it appears that Mr. Jeremie had again come into collision with the judges of the Supreme Court. He had excepted against the judges on the grounds that they were slaveholders, in opposition to the judicial charter, and that they had purposely omitted certain articles in the penal code. The exceptions were made at great length, and are described in the journals as being very violent and passionate documents. In consequence of this, the court had been provisionally suspended until the definitive decision should be pronounced by the executive council. The affair had excited a great sensation at the Mauritius.

A private letter from Port Louis, dated Jan. 24, states that the island had suffered severely from the effects of a hurricane on the 20th, which, though only of a few hours' duration, was more disastrous in its consequences than any that have occurred since 1818. The largest bridges were swept away, and some lives were lost.

Netherlands India.

Late letters from Batavia state, that accounts had reached that place from Padang, giving the details of a complete defeat sustained by the Dutch in Sumatra. It appears that, on the 18th October last, the Commissioner General Vander Bosch, having assumed command of all the forces, led them in person, and made a grand attack, in three or four columns, on a strong position (named Bonjong, we believe), held by the Padries. We have heard no particulars of the engagement, or of the losses sustained by either party; but the result exhibited a total defeat on the part of the Dutch, who suffered a great loss. General Vander Bosch, having left some person of rank to conclude a treaty with the Padries, and having abolished a part of the oppressive duties hitherto exacted at Padang, embarked for Batavia, where he had arrived.

We understand his excellency passed a very severe censure on Colonel Elout, for having deluded the government into his views and policy regarding Sumatra, by representing matters in a false light. The Dutch rulers have now found them to be more than chimerical, having exhausted immense sums of money in a fruitless war, and sacrificed many lives to their ambition and rapacity. They are further compelled to enter into a humiliating treaty with the Padries, who, we suppose, may dictate their own terms. Had the Dutch remained content with their lawful possessions on the coast, and endeavoured to cultivate sincere friendship and a good understanding with the natives, by adopting a mild and liberal system of rule, into which they are now compelled thanklessly, they might, during the years they have held power in Sumatra, have become possessed of immense influence on that important and valuable island, and have established a lasting rule in the affections of the people. In place of this, their tenure now of any of the western part of the island is very insecure, and we should not be surprised to hear shortly of their total expulsion from that coast.

The grand result of this overthrow of ambitious schemes in Sumatra will be the re-opening of the valuable trade of Campar with this port; and it is to be hoped that Sumatran coffee will henceforth be brought here as freely and as in great abundance as formerly, when the import averaged 2,000 peculs per month. The exports, in return to Campar, of British and Indian manufactures, were then very considerable, and formed one of the most valuable items of our general trade. This beneficial intercourse, we may naturally expect, will be resumed, and our manufactures once more find a ready and extensive market in the interior of Sumatra. —*Sing. Chron., Dec.* 12.

The *Journal d'Anvers* contains the following news:—"A letter from Holland announces that the natives of Sumatra, having risen against the Dutch government at Batavia, have chosen a native king, and expelled the Dutch from their possessions in that great island. It adds, that preparations were making in Holland to send a force thither. The news was brought by a ship which has arrived at Amsterdam from Batavia, after a voyage of 160 days. The whole of the staff and Dutch merchants had arrived at Batavia, where great anxiety was felt."

A Dutch paper of May 16th says:—"By the *Indian* we have received Java journals from the 15th to the 18th of January. These papers contain the following account:—In the night of the 8th of January a considerable part of the factory of Tjanjor, in the regency of Preang, was destroyed by a dreadful fire, which continued nearly four hours, and spread rapidly in consequence of a high wind.

"A number of distinguished native merchants and others lost all their property by this event. The son of the captain of the Chinese at Buitenzorg, who happened to be on the spot, honourably distinguished himself by giving, in the name of his father, a quantity of rice for the subsistence of the sufferers."—*Dutch Paper, May* 16.

At Manado, in Celebes, the whole of the Chinese camp and part of the adjacent native plantations were destroyed by fire in August last.

Birman Empire.

Private letters from Rangoon state, that the king continues in the same state of seclusion and melancholy as that under which he has been labouring for the last two years; and the queen's brother, Menza-gyee, is in fact the person who now governs the empire.

An extensive fire lately broke out in the city of Ava, and destroyed upwards of 3,000 houses.

Persia.

The *Suabian Mercury* gives letters from Constantinople, announcing that Mahomet Mirza has been declared heir to the throne of Persia (on the death of Abbas Mirza), and that Mirza Abdul Hussein Khan has been sent to St. Petersburgh and London to obtain from those courts an acknowledgment of the prince in that quality.

Cochin China.

Late accounts, of an authentic nature, have arrived from Cochin-China, which represent that kingdom to be in a very disturbed state. An extensive insurrection prevails not only at Saigon, the capital of the southern and most fertile district, but the Tonquinese are said to be in open revolt against the king, who is reported to be a great tyrant; and Cambodia, which is tributary to Cochin-China, is also disaffected.

We have been favoured with the following details, the correctness of which may be depended on.

The Mandarin Ta-kong, an ancient eunuch of the late king, Ya-long, had been appointed viceroy of lower Cochin-China by his master. At the death of the latter, Ming-Mang, who succeeded him, and who now reigns, did not dare, as he had done in all the other provinces, to recall Ta-kong; on the contrary, he endeavoured to attach him to his interests, and even caused himself to be crowned by him, and on several occasions followed his advice. Ta-kong, more feared than the king, and beloved by the population of the south, and of Saigon especially, was considered, throughout all the kingdom, as greatly superior to Ming-Mang. He protected the commerce of the Chinese, and facilitated the endeavours of those who dared to carry on trade with Singapore, which at all times had been prohibited by the king. By degrees he rendered himself independent, and governed lower Cochin China as a king, though he never failed to remit the tribute due to the king. He reigned thus until 1832, when he died, and disorder arose in the country.

Immediately after the death of Ta-kong, the king sent one of his ministers to take the reins of government. The new governor was installed, and ordered to furnish as pompous a funeral as possible in honour of his predecessor. A few months after his installation, the new ruler visited the magazines and arsenals, and examined the state of the finance. He sent a statement of these things to the king, who found a deficiency, very small it would be in the eyes of Europeans, but large for Cochin-China. The king issued an edict against Ta-kong, though deceased, and condemned him to be chained; changed his name from *Ta-kong** to that of *Slave*, and caused to be

* There are four titles existing in Cochin-China, of which *Ta-kong* is one, which signifies 'a pillar of the state;' the personage holding it is minister of war; *Mow-kong* is another, given to the minister of finance; *How-kong*, to the minister of the interior; and *Twei-kong*, to the minister of marine.

chained all the mandarins who had served under him. Several executions took place at Saigon; many of the chiefs escaped; the tomb of Ta-kong was surrounded with chains, and his name, wherever inscribed, was effaced. The friends of Ta-kong could not bear this insult offered to his memory; they excited the discontented, put a man called Thay at their head, attached to themselves all the Chinese population, marched to the prisons, and liberated about 2 000 prisoners, who joined them, took the fort of Saigon, and beheaded the new governor and three of his mandarins. Thay, at the head of the populace, marched to Dongnai and Tieu-Douc, and took possession of all the province. The Cambodian population of Athiene and Gayto joined the revolters, and their army altogether mustered about 10,000 men. The king was soon informed of these proceedings, and immediately ordered an army of 25,000 men, which was increased on the way to 110,000. Fifteen vessels and about 100 galleys were despatched, and the armament arrived in April last at Saigon, after having sustained considerable damage during the voyage in a storm. The king's forces encamped on the side of Saigon river, opposite the city, and have erected a battery, in order to play upon the fort. The revolters, however, have the whole country open behind them, as far as the borders of Siam, from which state they have already derived some aid.

Thay, finding he could not maintain himself long against such a formidable force, retired with his adherents into the fort of Saigon, abandoning Dong-nai and Tieu-Douc to the royalist troops. Dongnai was taken by treachery; a mandarin sent by the king joined the rebels with a part of the troops. The town was entrusted to him, and soon after the departure of Thay, he allowed the royal troops to enter freely, and ordered a terrible massacre of the population.

The Christians of all the provinces, who were protected by Ta-kong, and who had nothing to expect from the king but punishment, fled to the fort of Saigon, and 700 of them, at the taking of Dongnai, defended themselves heroically, and did great execution amongst the enemy. Thay sustained all the attacks of the royalists, and even made several very successful sallies. Being as politic as brave, he gained over his brother-in-law, who commands in Tonquin, and created a diversion by exciting a rebellion in that country. The king was obliged to remove a great part of his troops from the south to the north; but the result is not yet known. There is, however, reason to suppose that the revolt in the north will be more serious than that of the south; and if the communication between the two revolting parties could be effected by sea as well as by land, the king will have much to dread.

The centre of Cochin-China is not quiet either. Some suspicions, perhaps false, have been attached to the king's brother, and he has been condemned to carry a chain, though he is allowed to remain in his own palace.

All the Christians are persecuted excessively, and several have been condemned to death. Of this number is M. Gagelin, a French missionary, who was at Saigon with Ta-kong, and who was returning to Hue to take his leave before departing for Macao. M. Jacard and father Odorico were prisoners at Hue, and there are strong reasons for supposing they have already been executed.—*Sing. Chron., Jan. 2.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, November 26.—The King, at the pros. of Therry, Esq. v. Raine.—This was a prosecution for a libel contained in letter addressed to Mr. Roger Therry, in his official capacity as Commissioner of the Court of Requests, by Mr. John Raine, who complained that his son, when about to give evidence in that court, was intimidated by the Commissioner, and also designated the conduct of the learned gentleman as "indecent, improper, and uncourteous."

The jury found the defendant *guilty*, but recommended the whole case, under all the circumstances, to the attentive consideration of the court—a recommendation which the judge (Mr. Justice Burton) said should be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Catastrophe at a newly-discovered groupe of Islands.—We are enabled to furnish, from the log-book of Capt. Finnis, the following particulars respecting the recent return to this port of the barque *Elizabeth*, which sailed not long since from Sydney, on a whaling voyage. On the 16th of October, saw a groupe of low islands, not laid down on any of the charts on board, distance twelve miles, bearing S. E. by E., and in lat. by observation 4° 30′, long. by chronometer 168° 35′. Having stood off and on during the night, on the following morning, several canoes appeared in sight; and one came alongside with some natives, who bartered a few trifles with the crew. Shortly after, the boats were lowered, and manned by the chief and third mates and some of the crew, taking with them two muskets, two cutlasses, iron hoops, fishhooks, &c., to trade with the natives. They had orders not to land, but to allow the canoes, the natives on board which might seem to have friendly intentions, to approach them; but if no provisions, of which the ship stood in need, were to be had, the boats were to return immediately; particular orders being also issued that no offence should, on any account, be given to the people. The boats did not return that night. The *Elizabeth* lay-to off the island for the boats; in the mean time, upwards of thirty canoes filled with natives collected in the direction whence the boats were expected to come. At sun-set, on the second day, there was no sign of the boats; on the next morning, several canoes approached the ship, and every preparation was made against an attack by the natives, two of whom came on the taffrail; one was immediately seized, the other jumped overboard. On the following day, the ship still remained lying off and on, near the islands, but there was no sign of the boats or their crews. At sun-set, there being every appearance of approaching bad weather, and no prospect of hearing of, or rendering any assistance to the unfortunate boats' crews, the commander of the *Elizabeth* thought it better, under all the circumstances, to proceed on his voyage—a resolution adopted, perhaps wisely; although we cannot refrain from an expression of regret, that greater exertions were not made either to rescue the ill-fated men who went on shore, or to punish those by whose treachery they were cut off. With a diminished crew, then, Capt. Finnis made sail, and on his passage to this port took on board the captain and chief officer of the *Mary Jane*, which vessel was lost on one of the Navigator's Islands. The native secured by Capt. Finnis, and now on board his ship, states that the unfortunate boats' crews, after being captured, had their hands bound behind their backs, and were distributed (as slaves, we presume) through the groupe of islands.—*Sydney Gaz., Nov. 28.*

Sydney, a free-port.—Sydney is to be declared a free-port, so far as to allow foreign powers to land and warehouse cargoes there *for exportation.*—*Sydney Gaz.*

The Press.—The Emancipist Colonists (originally convicts) are about establishing a public journal, the avowed object of which is "to support their own principles!"

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Aborigines.—Mr. Robinson has returned to Hobart Town, after a most successful expedition in search of the few remaining aborigines now wandering over the island. This gentleman commenced his last excursion at Macquarie Harbour, and travelled in the direction towards Circular Head. Thirty aborigines, whom Mr. Robinson has persuaded to leave the wilds, are on their way from Macquarie Harbour, where others are waiting to be conveyed to Hobart Town. Mr. Robinson confidently asserts, there are only seventeen aborigines now at large in the bush, and that, had he not been compelled to hurry his departure, every black native in the island would have been persuaded to give up his wandering life. Mr. Robinson had opened a treaty with the last tribe alluded to, and the tribe was willing to join him; but when he went to the place where he considered they were, he found they had migrated to some other part of the island. Mr. Robinson, as we before said, was obliged to return, not being able to wait, till such time as the natives might be expected to visit the same place. Mr. Robinson contemplates one other expedition, when he is confident he will bring in the last black native. We must candidly acknowledge, we were always doubtful as to the good likely to result from this gentleman's exertions; but facts have convinced us, that no man ever yet deserved so much reward and thanks, as does that gentleman, for his having, by his own personal exertions, ridded us of enemies of the very worst description.—*Colonial Times.*

Whale-fishery.—The *Independent* says, that the supposed quantity of black whale oil, obtained during the season, just then terminating, at Research Bay, Adventure Bay, and Oyster Bay, on the Derwent, amounted to 1,266 imperial tuns, the whole of which, if sold on the spot, at the present prices of £16 per ton, would average £28,000. There are also about 90 tons of bone, which, at £80 per ton, would average £7,200, making in all £35,200.

Discovery of Coal.—The local government is entitled to the warmest praise for the zealous perseverance which it has exhibited in suffering no apparent disappointment to repress its exertions in pursuit of the most valuable necessary of life,—coal. We rejoice to state, that these exertions have been followed with the most perfect success. A vein has been opened, of large dimensions, so near the surface that it can be worked with the greatest facility, and producing a supply equal to any consumption, and possessing the important advantage of immediate water-carriage. The mine is not very far distant from the river Carlton. Thus will be opened one of the greatest advantages which any maritime country can possess,—a nursery for sailors, and profitable employment for colonial vessels.—*Austral-Asiat. Rev., Oct. 27.*

The South Pole.—An enterprising mercantile house of this town (Hobarton) proposes to send a vessel, well calculated

and properly equipped, to circumnavigate the circle in the centre of which is supposed to be the South Pole, thereby to determine the fact of its existence or otherwise. The command of this vessel is to be bestowed upon the Tasmanian Cook, Captain Stein. If any man has a right to assume the mantle of that illustrious seaman, it is the gentleman we have named; if alone in respect to his voyage round the world, in a sloop of thirty tons, the whole crew composed of himself and five men, not one of the latter being able to read and write, and without even a dose of medicine on board, and himself only twenty-two years old, his own merits having obtained him the command of a ship at the age of eighteen. We understand that Capt. Stein proposes to proceed due south, from our lands'-end; in which case he will in all probability reach the icy region in a week or ten days, and then, should he not fall in with the supposed continent, by proceeding eastward in short degrees of longitude, he will soon be enabled, although of course subject to much peril, and with great privations in such a climate, to reach the ascertained land.—*Ibid.*

SWAN RIVER.

Accounts have been received from this settlement to the 29th of November. The arrival of Governor Stirling was looked for with much anxiety. The crops were looking very healthy, and a favourable harvest was expected. The settlement was healthy, and progressing favourably.

New Zealand.

COLONY FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

"The accounts of Cloudy Bay," the *Colonial Times* states, "have been so extremely gratifying, that half the people of Hobart Town are crazy to leave for the new colony now establishing. The soil is described as of the very best quality; and the climate, although rather cold, salubrious in the extreme. Should a colony, of the description intended, be founded, which we deem easily practicable, there will be one vast advantage over any other colony yet established. Labour can be had for a mere trifle, the generality of the natives being an extremely industrious and good-tempered race. It will be madness to attempt to conquer such a vast population: though in peace the New Zealanders may be led, in war they are terrific; and therefore the new settlers will find it their interest not to fall out with them. There will then be no such scenes as were witnessed at the colonization of America; neither will the want of labour require a convict population. We look forward with a good deal of interest to every thing connected with New Zealand, as we feel confident, that, with judicious management, colonies of vast importance to the mother country may there be established, and with less difficulty and less expense than any others ever yet formed."

"So strong appears the passion for emigration to New Zealand," says another V. D. Land paper, "that even the first of the beau monde, the 'especial particulars' themselves, seem to be taking wing for that happy region. Major Oakes has sailed in the *Brazil* packet, and would have been accompanied by certain others but for particular impediments. The next ship, however, is expected to be fully laden. Unfortunately, they are not of that description whose junction with the proposed colony would be desirable. The drones, who have for their whole lives fattened upon the industry and activity of others, would soon starve in a community where every man can receive only his own earnings."

The *Austral-Asiatic Review* of Hobart Town announces the following as the "principles of the constitution" of the proposed colony to be settled from V. D. Land, on the eastern coast of New Zealand:

"That all men are born equally free, with equal rights, and ought to enjoy liberty of conscience, freedom of the press, trial by jury, power to form new states in vacant countries, and to regulate their own internal police; that all elections ought to be free: that all power is originally in the people; that government ought to be instituted for the common benefit of the community, and that the community have a right to reform the government; that the several magistrates and officers of the government, vested with authority, legislative, executive, or judicial, are the substitutes and agents of the people, and are at all times accountable to the people; that every member of society has a right to protection of life, liberty, and property; and, in return, is bound to contribute his proportion of the expense of that protection, and yield his personal service when necessary; that the people have a right to keep and bear arms, for the common defence; that the people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers, and possessions, free from search and seizure; and, finally, the full and undisturbed posession of the natural right of man, as such were originally bestowed by the Great Creator."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

PIONEER CORPS.

Fort William, Nov. 28, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to resolve, in conformity to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, that the pioneer corps on this establishment shall be disbanded on the 1st February next, when the European commissioned officers will rejoin their respective regiments.

ALLOWANCES OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

Fort William, Nov. 28, 1833.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to resolve, that the allowances of the commissary-general be placed on the same scale as those of the adjutant general and quarter-master-general of the army.

DRESS OF THE COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

Fort William, Dec. 12, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraphs of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the government of Fort St. George be published in general orders, as equally applicable to this presidency:

Extract Court's Military Letter to Fort St. George, dated 17th July, 1833.

"[Letter, 3d April 1832, 19 and 20—submit for Court's consideration the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief for a general assimilation of the dress of the different branches of the Madras army with the corresponding dress in his Majesty's service.]

"Par. 18. The patterns of clothing for the officers of infantry of your establishment, transmitted with our letter of 4th Aug. 1830, were closely assimilated to those at that time worn by the officers of his Majesty's regiments of foot.

"19. We cannot sanction successive alterations in the dress of our officers corresponding with those which may from time to time be made in his Majesty's army."

RELIEF OF REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 16, 1833.—With the sanction of Government, the following relief and movement of corps will take place:

48d regt. N. I., from Secrora to Barrackpore; 47th do. from Cuttack to Secrora; and 31st do., from Barrackpore to Bancoorah.

Dec. 24.—The Commander-in-chief has been pleased, with the sanction of Government, to make the following alterations in the relief of his Majesty's regiments:

H.M. 16th Foot to march from Chinsurah to Cawnpore instead of to Ghazeepore; and H.M. 3d Buffs, from Berhampore to Ghazeepore instead of to Cawnpore.

NEW SYSTEM OF CAVALRY PRACTICE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 21, 1833.—The Governor-general in Council having been pleased to sanction the introduction in the native cavalry of this presidency of "the Regulations for the Instruction, Formation, and Movements of Cavalry," recently approved by His Majesty, and adopted in the royal service, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that commanding officers of regiments will adopt the practice of the new system on receipt of the book of Regulations, eight copies of which will be sent for the use of each regiment from the adjutant-general's office, and they are to be regularly accounted for in the quarterly return of printed books with corps.

APPOINTMENT OF MAJORS TO THE COMMAND OF CORPS.

Fort William, Jan. 3, 1834.—The Governor-general in Council, concurring in opinion with the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief, that the appointment of majors to the command of corps to which they do not belong, is objectionable, has resolved that the practice shall be discontinued.

OFFICERS DOING DUTY WITH CORPS TO WHICH THEY DO NOT BELONG.

Fort William, Jan. 3, 1834.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct, that, with the exception of acting interpreters, no officer shall do duty with a corps to which he does not belong.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 8, 1834.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, in conformity to Gov. G. O. of the 3d instant, that all captains and subalterns, doing duty with regiments of the line, shall proceed forthwith to join the corps to which they stand posted, with exception to those who may be officiating as interpreters to corps they do not belong to.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. T. S. FAST.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 19, 1833.—At an European General Court Martial, assembled at Cawnpore on the 29th July, 1833, of which Col. J. Shelton, of H.M. 44th Foot, is President, Lieut. T. S. Fast, of the 59th N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—Lieut. Thomas Snodgrass Fast,

of the 59th N. I., charged with conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instance:

"Having, on or about the month of January 1833, fabricated, or been actively instrumental in adducing, a charge of the most false, foul, and criminal nature against Capt. J. R. Talbot, of the same regiment, asserting that Capt. Talbot had attempted to procure abortion in a female alleged to have been pregnant by him."

Finding. The Court is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the charge alleged against him, with exception of the words "fabricated, or," of which he is acquitted."

Sentence. The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charge against him, with exception of the words before mentioned, does sentence him, Lieut. T. S. Fast, of the 59th N. I., to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of six calendar months.

Revision. The Court adheres to its former finding, and on revising its sentence, awards that the prisoner, Lieut. T. S. Fast, of the 59th N. I., be discharged the service.

Disapproved.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

The sentence of the Court has been vitiated and rendered invalid, by an illegal division of the votes of the members upon the finding.

Lieut. Fast is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

LIEUT. J. M. MAC GREGOR.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 30, 1833.—At an European General Court Martial, assembled at Mhow on the 16th Sept. 1833, of which Col. R. Hampton, of the 36th Regt. N. I., is President, Lieut. James Melville Mac Gregor, of the 16th N. I., was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—For conduct highly unofficer-like, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War, in the following instances:

1st Inst. For not having attended on the evening of the 11th June 1833, at or about six o'clock P.M., the parade of a detachment of the regiment for treasure escort duty, of which his company No. 5 formed a part, and for having subsequently, on the evening of the same day, abused an orderly sepoy, who was sent to his quarters by the acting adjutant of the corps to warn him that the detachment was on parade.

2d Inst. For having refused to state his reasons in writing, for absenting himself from the detachment parade of the 11th June 1833, when called upon for them by the acting adjutant, who was sent to his quarters for the purpose on the evening of that day, he Lieut. J. M. Mac Gregor being also then and there in a shameful state of intoxication and wholly incapacitated from performing the duty on which he had been ordered.

3d Inst. For frequent neglect of duty, particularly on the following dates, having absented himself from public guard mounting on the morning of the 3d June 1833, and from the target practice of his company No. 5, on the morning of the 8th of the same month.

1st Additional Charge.—For being in a shameful state of intoxication at his quarters on the 12th of June 1833, from about twelve o'clock of the day till eight o'clock P.M., and consequently incapable of making over the papers and money of the Company of which he had charge, and then on the eve of march, he Lieut. J. M. Mac Gregor having the previous evening been placed in arrest for disgraceful intoxication incapacitating him from the public duty then required from him.

2d Additional Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct in returning a public letter addressed to him by the acting adjutant of the regiment, by my orders, on the 22d of June 1833, he Lieut. J. M. Mac Gregor having written upon the margin thereof several impertinent remarks, and which public letter was in no other way acknowledged nor answered by him.

(Signed) JAMES MACLAREN,
Major, Comg. 16th Regt. N. I.

Finding and Sentence.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the first and second instances of the charge, and of the third instance, with the exception of the word "frequent," of which they do acquit him; that he is guilty of the first additional charge, substituting the words "between twelve o'clock of the day, and eight P. M." for the words "from about twelve o'clock of the day, till eight o'clock P. M.;" and that he is guilty of the second additional charge, with the exception of the words "highly disgraceful," of which it acquits him; but the Court is of opinion that the conduct alleged is highly disrespectful and unofficer-like, and does therefore sentence him, the said J. M. Mac Gregor, a Lieut. of the 16th regt. N. I., to be dismissed the service of the Hon. Company.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief.

Lieut. J. M. Mac Gregor is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date on which this order may be published at Mhow, and to be directed to proceed without delay to Fort William, where the Town Major will take the necessary steps on his arrival to provide him with a passage to Europe.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Dec. 23. Mr. J. W. Templer, additional judge of Tirhoot.

Mr. G. P. Thompson, ditto ditto of Goruckpore.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, civil judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. Robert Barlow, civil and session judge of Rajeshahye.

Mr. T. Richardson, magistrate of 24 Pergunnahs, superintendent of Allipore gaol, and a magistrate of Calcutta.

Mr. James Shaw, civil and session judge of Tipperah.

Mr. G. Gough, magistrate and collector of Shahabad.

Mr. W. Cracroft, civil and session judge of zillah Dacca.

30. Mr. R. Hampton, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 9th or Goruckpore division.

Jan. 6. Mr. P. E. Patton, commissioner of 13th or Bauleah division.

Mr. C. R. Martin, to officiate as an additional judge of 24-Pergunnahs, until further orders.

Mr. C. G. Udny, to officiate as civil and session judge of Dinagepore.

Financial Department.

Dec. 30. Mr. A. Dobbs, a member of Committee of Management of Government Savings Bank.

Jan. 6. Mr. F. McClintock to officiate as assistant to accountant general, until further orders.

General Department.

Dec. 30. 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. W. R. Young to officiate as secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. J. W. Alexander to officiate as sub-accountant-general, accountant in Judicial, Revenue, Commercial and Marine Departments, &c.

Jan. 6. Mr. G. Gough, to be deputy opium agent at Shahabad.

Political Department.

Dec. 27. Major Alex. Speirs received charge of office of agent to Governor-general for states of Rajpootana from Lieut. Col. Lockett on 29th Nov. 1833.

Mr. N. B. Edmonstone received charge of office of superintendent of Ajmeer from Major Speirs on 29th Nov. 1833.

Capt. H. J. G. B. Cathcart, 5th regt. N.I., to be junior assistant to Governor-general on north-east frontier.

Jan. 3. Capt. Paton received charge of Lucknow residency from Major Low on 16th Dec. 1833.

Lieut. Matthie received charge of offices of magistrate and collector of Durung division of Central Assam from Lieut. Rutherford on 18th Dec. 1833.

The Hon. E. Drummond, writer, has been reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service.

Messrs. H. C. Metcalfe, H. M. Pigou, and Richard Macan, have reported their return from Europe.—The Hon. J. E. Elliot has reported his return from the Cape.

Messrs. John J. Schanks and Edward Latour have reported their arrival as writers on this establishment.

The Provincial Court of Appeal for the division of Patna is ordered to be abolished.

Furloughs.—Dec. 16. Messrs. R. C. Hepburne and A. C. Heyland, to Europe, for health.—23. Mr. N. Smith, to Europe.—24. Mr. Joseph Reid, to Europe, for health.—Mr. H. Sargent, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—Hon. J. C. Erskine, to proceed from Mauritius to Europe, for health.—30. Messrs. Adam Ogilvie and J. A. F. Hawkins, to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Furloughs.—Dec. 2. Rev. J. T. Jones, chaplain at Penang, to proceed to Madras on private affairs, for six months.—16. Rev. A. Hammond, to Europe, for health.—23. Rev. T. Proctor, to Europe, for health.—30. Rev. A. Macpherson, to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 25 *to Dec.* 6, 1833.—The following removals and appointments of Assist. Surgeons made:—H. Taylor, from 68th to 62d N.I.; H. Sill, of 42d do., to rejoin his regt.; T. B. Hart to 50th do.; J. Eccles, M.D., to artillery at Saugor; A. Walker (1st) to 4th N.I.; F. Fleming from European Regt. to 64th N.I.; D. Gullan to medical charge of left wing 14th N.I., at Shahjehanpoor; A. Keir, M.D., to place himself under superintending surgeon at Cawnpore; C. M'Curdy to do duty with H.M. 49th regt., in room of Assist. Surg. Grant detached with H.M. Foot proceeding from Chinsurah to Ghazeepore; J. Anderson, M.D., to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum.

The following removals and postings in Regt. of Artillery made:—Col. R. Hetzler, C.B., from 5th to 2d bat.; Col. C. Parker (new prom.) to 5th bat.; Col. S. Shaw (new prom.) to 5th do.; Major Isaac Pereira from 1st to 3d bat.; Maj. Geo. Everest from 2d to 1st bat.; Maj. R. B. Fulton (new prom.) to 5th bat.; Maj. T. Chadwick (new prom.) to 2d bat.

The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Surg. T. C. Brown, M.D., of 74th N.I., to perform medical duties of civil station of Mirzapore, during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. D. Campbell; date 19th Nov.—Lieut. D. T. Caddy to act as adj. to 70th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. P. Harris; and Capt. G. W. Hickman to act as interp. and qu. mast. to regt.; date 21st Nov.—Lieut. and Adj. W. Anderson to act as second in command of 2d local horse, from date of Lieut. O'Hara's departure, on leave of absence, from Ajmere; date 16th Nov.—Capt. A. R. Macdonald, of 4th N.I., to officiate as deputy assist. adj. general of Saugor division, from 1st Dec., on departure, on leave of absence, of Capt. Douglas.—Lieut. Codrington, 49th N.I., to be station staff at Loodhiana, in room of Lieut. Rickards, 14th N.I.; date 19th Nov.—Lieut. John Hunt to officiate as adj. to left wing of 22d N.I., under orders for escort duty.

Dec. 7 *to* 12.—The following removals and postings made:—Lieut. Cols. J. Simpson from 23d reposted to 22d N.I.; T. Murray from 22d posted to 12th do.; T. Taylor from 12th posted to 6th do.; Robert Rich from 6th posted to 23d do.; E. F. Waters from 47th posted to 63d do.; C. W. Brooke from 63d posted to 47th do., subject to further orders; T. Dundas (new prom.) posted to 8th do.; A. Hardy (on furl.) from 8th posted to 13th do.; H. L. White (new prom.) posted to 36th do.

Major J. Harris, 63d, to command 47th N.I., on departure, on leave of absence, of Lieut. Cols. Waters and Dundas, late of the 47th N.I.—Major H. Ross, 42d, to command 33d N.I.

Ens. J. T. Wilcox removed from Sylhet light infantry, and directed to rejoin his corps, the 49th N.I.

1st-Lieut. P. W. Wills to act as adj. to corps of engineers during absence of 1st-Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, and to take charge of detail of sappers and miners at Fort William; date of order 4th Dec.

2d-Lieut. A. Cunningham, of engineers, to do duty with corps of sappers and miners at Delhi.

The following division and other orders confirmed:—Ens. C. Ralfe, 3d N.I., to act as adj. to detachment proceeding on duty to Pokheer; date 24th Nov.—Assist. Surg. J. Esdale, M.D., attached to the Benares division of artillery, to afford medical aid to whole of European artillery and public establishments, &c., to assemble in camp at Sultanpore, Benares, for annual practice; date 1st

Dec.—Lieut. A. Cardew to act as adj. and qu master to three European companies and detail of Gohundauze, assembled for practice in camp at Sultanpore Benares; date 2d Dec.—Ens. W. Carnegy to act as adj. to a wing of 58th N.I. detached on treasure escort duty under command of Capt. Orr; date 1st Dec.—Assist. Surg. J. Morice, M.D., of 9th N.I., to afford medical aid to civil station of Agra on departure of Assist. Surg. Duncan; date 30th Nov.

Unposted Ensigns G. N. Greene and P. G. Cornish to join and do duty, former with 19th and latter with 24th N.I., at Barrackpore.—Unposted Ens. G. H. Davidson to join and do duty with 63d N.I. at Mullye.

The following removals made in Regt. of Artillery:—Lieut. Cols. J. F. Dundas from 1st to 6th bat., and S. Shaw from 5th to 1st do.

Dec. 14 *to* 17.—Lieut. Col. F. A. Weston, of Invalid estab., to command European invalids at Chunar.

37th N.I. Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. W. Loveday to be adj., in room of Lieut. Spottiswoode, permitted to resign appointment.—Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis to be interp. and qu. master, v. Loveday.

Assist. Surg. Thos. Clemishaw to do duty with 7th N.I., and directed to join.

Lieut. G. P. Brooke, of 68th N.I., to be adj. of detachment of five companies of that corps proceeding on escort duty with his Exc. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes; date of regt. order 5th Dec.

Supernum. Cornet A. W. C. Plowden to do duty with 5th L.C. at Muttra, at his own request.

Supernum. Ens. F. D. Atkinson to do duty with 56th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Fort William, Dec. 19.—*50th N.I.* Lieut Joseph Graham to be capt. of a comp., from 12th Dec. 1833, v. W. W. Rees transf. to invalid estab.—Supernum. Lieut. Geo. Gordon brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. Henry Lawrence, 67th N.I., to command Ramghur local battalion, v. Wilkinson.

Infantry. Major Alex. Speirs to be lieut. col., v. W. Swinton retired, with rank from 26th Sept. 1833, v. S. P. Bishop dec.

46th N.I. Capt. Alex. Horsburgh to be major, Lieut. Wm. Brownlow to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. S. Grimes to be lieut., from 26th Sept. 1833, in suc. to A. Spiers prom.

Dec. 23.—Brigadier Wm. Richards, C.B., app. to general staff of army, from 24th Dec., with rank of brigadier general, in room of Brig. Gen. O'Halloran, whose tour on staff expires on that date.

Col. J. W. Fast, of 24th N.I., to be a brigadier on estab., from above date, in room of Brigadier Richards.

Dec. 24.—Col. C. H. Churchill, of H.M. service, to be a brigadier on estab. in room of Brigadier Murray, C.B., dec.

Assist. Surg. Fred. Fleming app. to medical duties of civil station of Shahjehanpore, in room of Assist. Surg. Brett, removed to northern division of Moradabad.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d-Lieut. Robert Waller to be 1st-lieut., from 30th Nov. 1833, v. W. C. J. Lewin invalided.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Taylor, 6th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank.

Dec. 27.—Col. F. J. T. Johnston, 8th L.C., to command Benares division of army, with rank of brigadier, during absence of Brig. Gen. White, on leave to hills.

The following removals and postings made in department of public works:—Capt. E. Sanders, corps of engineers, from 7th to 10th or Agra division; Capt. J. T. Boileau, of ditto, from 10th to 8th or Rohilcund division; Lieut. G. T. Greene, of ditto, from 8th to 7th or Cawnpore division.

Lieuts. J. W. Robertson and R. S. Master, corps of engineers, to be assistants to executive engineer of Agra division of public works.

Cadet of Engineers James Spens admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 19.—The undermentioned unposted Ensigns are appointed to corps specified, and directed to join:—G. S. H. Browne to 14th N.I. at Moradabad and Shajehanpore; T. W. Oldfield to 74th do. at Mirzapore; H. E. S. Abbot to 13th do. at Bareilly; G. N. Greene to 70th do. at Banda; R. Hay to 50th do. at Barrackpore; A. E. Dick to right wing European regt. Dinapore; P. G. Cornish to 38th N.I. at Benares; P. D. Warren to 19th do. at Barrackpore; R. Inglis, to 37th do. at Neemuch; T. C. Richardson to 18th do. at Baitool; J. Murray to 36th do. at Mhow; S. Pond to 46th do. at Neemuch.—Ensigns Oldfield and Abbott permitted to exchange corps.

Ens. J. H. Fergusson, at his own request, removed from 19th to 33d N.I.—Ens. W. M. Roberts, of 18th, at his own request, posted to 30th regt.—Ens. W. H. Tombs to do duty with 55th regt.

15th N.I. Lieut. J. V. Forbes to be adj., v. Evans permitted to resign appointment.

The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. S. W. Fenning to act as adj. to 7th bat. of artil., during Lieut. Ludlow's absence: date 4th Nov.—Lieut. D. Downes to act as adj. to 30th N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. M. J. Lawrence; date 2d Dec.

Assist. Surg. A. Gilmore, M.D., to do duty with Ramgurh battalion during absence of Assist. Surg. Harpur, on leave to Calcutta.

Dec. 21. — The following removals and postings made:—Cols. T. P. Smith, from 18th N.I., posted to left wing European regt.; and W. H. Perkins (on furl.) from left wing European regt., posted to 18th N.I.—Lieut. Cols. J. Aubert, from 70th, posted to 18th N.I.; D. Presgrave, from 18th N.I., posted to left wing European regt.; P. C. Gilman (on furl.), from left wing European regt., posted to 70th N.I.

Major J. Thompson, of 31st N.I., to rejoin his own corps on being relieved from command of European regiment.

Artillery Regt. Lieut. S. W. Fenning to be adj. to 7th bat., v. Ludlow proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Lieut. H. Rigby, corps of engineers, to do duty under orders of Capt. Fitzgerald, garrison engineer and executive officer of Fort William, and civil architect at presidency.

50th N.I. Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Mast. J. Saunders to be adj., v. Graham prom.—Lieut. K. Young to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Saunders.

The following station and division orders confirmed:—Lieut. and Adj. C. Fowle, 65th N.I., to act as station staff at Mhow during absence, on duty, of Capt. and Brigade Major Parker; date 3d Dec.—Supernum. Ens. T. T. Tucker to join and do duty with 66th N.I.; date 12th Dec.

Capt. T. D'Oyly, commissary of ordnance, posted to Agra magazine.—Lieut. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, deputy commissary of ordnance, to officiate till return of Capt. D'Oyly.

Lieut. C. Dallas, officiating commissary of ordnance, app. to charge of Chunar magazine.

Dec. 24 *to* 30.—Assist. Surgs. H. Taylor, from 62d, re-posted to 68th N.I.; A. C. Gordon, of 49th, appointed to 62d N.I., and directed to join; J. H. Dallas, M.D., to do duty with H.M. 16th Foot, and R. Christie with H.M. 3d Buffs.

The following removals and postings made:—Cols. Sir A. Knox, K.C.B. (maj. gen.), from 7th posted to 5th L.C.; J. Kennedy, from 5th posted to 7th do.; H. Thomson, from 3d posted to 6th do.; J. Tombs, from 6th posted to 3d do.—Lieut. Cols. A. Duffin, from 7th posted to 2d L.C.; T. Shubrick, from 2d posted to 7th do.; S. Smith, from 9th posted to 3d do.; J. Caulfeild, C.B. (on furl.), from 3d posted to 9th do.; J. A. Hodgson, of 42d, posted to 33d N.I.; H. Hall, of 33d, posted to 42d do.; P. M. Hay, of 56th, posted to 24th do.; F. Walker, of 61st, posted to 56th do.; J. H. Cave (on furl.), of 24th, posted to 61st do.; A. Spiers (new prom.) posted to 14th do.

Brigadier Gen. W. Richards, C.B., to command Dinapore division.—Brigadier E. Cartwright, C.B., removed from Delhi to command of Agra and Muttra frontier.—Brigadier J. W. Fast to command at Delhi.—Brigadier C. H. Churchill posted to station of Cawnpore.

The following station and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. O'Dwyer, civil surgeon, to take medical charge of 11th N.I. and artillery details at Chittagong, during absence of Assist. Surg. Rose; date 15th Dec.—Lieut. D. Ogilvy to officiate as adj. to right wing 15th N.I., v. Forbes; date 18th Dec.—Lieut. E. T. Erskine to act as adj. to 63d N.I., and station staff at Mullye, during absence of Lieut. R. Houghton; date 3d Dec.

Fort-William, Jan. 3, 1834.—Assist. Surg. W. S. Dicken app. to medical duties of civil station of Balasore, in room of Assist. Surg. Clemishaw, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Assist. Surg. G. N. Cheek app. to medical duties of civil station of Burdwan, v. Assist. Surg. Donaldson, who has resigned that situation.

41st N.I. Capt. David Williamson to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. C. McKenly to be capt. of a comp.; from 18th June 1833, in suc. to J. C. Odell dec.—Supernum. Lieut. Charles Apthorp brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadet of Infantry A. M. Becher admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensign.

Jan. 6.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Stevenson, sen., app. to medical charge of civil station of Cuttack, v. Surg. W. S. Stiven, who has resigned the appointment.

Assist. Surg. Charles McCurdy to take temporary medical charge of station of Burdwan till relieved by Assist. Surg. G. N. Cheek.

Jan. 10.—*Corps of Engineers.* Major James Peckett to be lieut. col., from 10th July 1832, v. R. Smith, C.B., retired.

Regt. of Artillery. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Thomas Hickman to be capt., v. G. R. Scott retired, with rank from 21st Oct. 1833, v. T. Shadwick prom.—2d-Lieut. James Brind to be 1st-lieut., v. T. Hickman prom., with rank from 30th Nov. 1833, v. W. C. J. Lewin invalided.

The following artillery officers to be capts. by brevet:—Regimental Capt. W. J. Symons, from 1st Sept. 1833; 1st-Lieut. T. Hickman, from 15th Sept. 1833.

The following removal and appointment made in department of public works:—Lieut B. Y. Reilly, corps of engineers, from 13th to 14th or Saugor division, v. Capt. Buttanshaw resigned; and Lieut. P. W. Willis, of ditto, to 13th or Rajpootanah division, in room of Lieut. Reilly removed.

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

1st N.I. Capt. John Bell to be major, and Lieut. R. H. Miles to be capt. of a company, from 20th June 1833, in suc. to P. Teulon retired.—Ens. C. J. Mainwaring to be lieut., v. R. H. Miles prom., with rank from 30th Aug. 1833, v. J. V. Law transf. to pension estab.

28th N.I. Lieut. H. C. Boileau to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. D. Martin to be lieut., from 26th June 1833, in suc. to J. F. Lowis retired.

37th N.I. Lieut. A. C. Spottiswoode to be capt. of a comp., v. J. Craigie retired, with rank from 14th Nov. 1833, v. H. B. Smith dec.—Ens. David Ramsay to be lieut., from 14th Nov. 1833, v. A. C. Spottiswoode prom.

51st N.I. Lieut. Thos. Roberts to be capt. of a comp., from 6th May 1833, v. T. Frobisher retired.—Supernum. Lieut. P. S. Chinn brought on effective strength of regt.

74th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Andrew Spens to be capt. of a com., and Ens. Joseph Chilcott to be lieut., from 27th April 1833, in suc. to J. R. Stock retired.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 3, 1834.—The following removals and postings made:—Lieut. Col. W. Dunlop, (qu. mast. gen.), from 49th, posted to 56th N.I.; J. A. Hodgson, from 33d, posted to 49th do.; F. Walker, from 56th, posted to 33d do.

The following orders confirmed:—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. W. T. Bunce to join 1st company of sappers and miners under 2d-Lieut. Abercrombie, on his arrival at Hazareebaugh; date 28th Dec.—Assist. Gar. Surg. Brassey to act as garrison surgeon at Allahabad during Mr. Watson's absence on leave; date 23d Dec.—Lieut. Kirke, Sirmor bat., to take charge of 2d company of pioneers; date 12th Dec.

Jan. 4 *and* 6.—Capt. T. Warlow, of engineers, to command corps of sappers and miners, and directed to join.

2d-Lieut. J. H. Campbell and Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. S. Phillips, of artillery, to do duty with Lieut. Mill's detachment of artillery drafts proceeding to Upper Provinces by water.

Jan. 8.—In conformity to Gov. G. O. of Jan. 3d, the undermentioned majors to proceed to join their own corps as below directed:—Major W. Pattle, 1st, to rejoin his own regt. on being relieved from command of 6th L.C. by Col. H. Thomson.—Majors W. H. Hewitt, of 40th, and H. Ross, of 42d, to respectively return to their corps on being relieved from command of 49th and 33d regts. by Lieut. Cols. Hodgson and Walker.—Major C. F. Wild, of 24th, to continue in command of 42d regt. until his promotion to lieut. colonel.

Supernum. Ens. A. M. Becher to do duty with 33d N.I. at Cuttack.

Lieut. Thomas Simpson, 57th N.I., to be attached to Ramghur battalion.

Ens. G. Hutchings, 69th regt., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 71st N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. G. W. Bishop.

Surg. W. S. Stiven posted to 33d N.I.

Jan. 9.—Lieut. H. C. Wilson, 25th N.I., permitted to resign adjutancy of corps.

Fort William, Jan. 10.—Cadets of Infantry G. T. Hamilton and W. S. Sherwill admitted on estab., and prom. to rank of ensign.

Surg. Charles Robinson, 1st member of Medical Board, permitted to retire from service on pension prescribed in letter from Hon. the Court of Directors dated 20th July 1831.

The undermentioned officers brought on effective strength of artillery and infantry on this establishment, from dates expressed:—*Artillery.* 2d-Lieuts. C. Boulton, 21st Oct. 1833, in suc. to Maj. N. S. Webb dec.; A. C. Hutchinson, 22d Oct., in suc. to Col. M. W. Browne dec.; H. Apperley, 18th Nov., in suc. to 1st-Lieut. A. Campbell dec.; M. Dawes, 30th Nov., in suc. to Lieut. W. C. J. Lewin transf. to invalid estab.—*Infantry.* Ensigns A. E. Dick, 18th Sept. 1833, in suc. to Capt. A. McDonald dec.; P. G. Cornish, 19th Sept., in suc. to Lieut. Col. C. Frye dec.; P. D. Warren, 22d Sept., in suc. to Lieut. W. Cole dec.; R. Inglis, 25th Sept., in suc. to Capt. J. D. Herbert dec.; T. C. Richardson, 26th Sept., in suc. to Lieut. Col. S. P. Bishop dec.; J. Murray, 8th Oct., in suc. to Maj. C. D'O. Aplin dec.; S. Pond, 19th Oct., in suc. to Lieut. W. H. Penrose resigned; R. T. Edwards, 31st Oct., v. G. Durant transf. to pension estab.; John Turner, 2d Nov., v. Ens. J. T. Fergusson dec.; F. Adams, 11th Nov., in suc. to Maj. C. D'O. Aplin dec.; G. Parker, 14th Nov., v. H. A. Cumberlege dec.; C. J. Richards, 14th Nov., in suc. to Capt. H. B. Smith dec.

Invalid Establishment.—Nov. 23. Lieut. Col. J. Bird permitted to reside and draw his pay at Berhampore.—Dec. 19. 1st-Lieut. C. W. J. Lewin, regt. of artillery, at his own request, transf. to this establishment.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 28. Lieut. C. H. White, 8th L.C.—Lieut. W. H. Lomer, 21st N.I.—Assist. Surg. C. Llewellyn.—Dec. 9. Ens. B. W. R. Jenner, 64th N.I.—19. Lieut. Col. J. A. Hodgson, 42d N.I.—Lieut. Col. F. Walker, 61st N.I.—Capt. H. P. Hughes, artillery.—Capt. John Ludlow, 6th N.I.—Capt. Benj. Ashe, 62d N.I.—Lieut. T. L. Egerton, 66th N.I.—2d-Lieut. H. Rigby, engineers.—Assist. Surg. W. S. Dicken.—Assist. Surg. A. C. Gordon.—Jan. 3. Maj. Christ. Godby, 36th N.I.—Capt. Thos. Warlow, engineers.—Capt. Griffiths Holmes, 7th N.I.—Lieut. P. S. Hamilton, 5th L.C.—Lieut. John Cumberlege, 41st N.I.—Ens. C. D. Bailey, 56th N.I.—10. Lieut. Col. John Dun, 67th N.I.—Lieut. F. B. Todd, 11th N.I.—Ens. D. Seaton, Europ. regt.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 19. Maj. Jonathan Trelawny, 51st N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. F. C. Robb, 22d N.I., and deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, for health.—Lieut. W. C. Carter, 34th N.I., for health.—Surg. Alex. Scott, for health.—24. 1st-Lieut. James Whitefoord, artillery, for health.—Capt. W. Vernon, 33d N.I.—Assist. Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M.D., for health.—Surg. George Angus, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. C. B. Handyside, M.D., for one year, on private affairs.—Col. Tho-

mas, H.M. 20th regt., on private affairs, for two years.—27. Lieut. G. C. S. Goodday, left wing Europ. regt., for health.—Surg. C. M. Macleod, invalid estab., for health.—Jan. 3. Lieut. Col. Abraham Roberts, Europ. regt., for health.—Lieut. F. Winter, 59th N.I., on private affairs.—Cornet George Jackson, 4th L.C., for one year, on ditto.—Lieut. Col. G. Williamson, 57th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. John Jervis, 5th N.I., on ditto.—1st-Lieut. T. S. Burt, corps of engineers, on ditto.—10. Lieut. Col. E. F. Waters, 63d N.I., on ditto.—Capt. W. W. Rees, invalid estab., for health.—Lieut. Chas. Ekin, 7th L.C., for health (*vid* Bombay.)—10. Lieut. Col. Thomas Dundas, 8th N.I., for health.—Capt. A. T. Davies, 57th N.I., on private affairs.—Ens. E. S. Capel, 53d N.I., for one year, on private affairs.

To China.—Jan. 10. 1st-Lieut. Alex. Humfreys, artillery, for twelve months, for health (to proceed from Mhow, *vid* Bombay).

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 19. Lieut. Col. T. Shubrick, 2d L.C., for eighteen months, for health.—Capt. James Croudace, 11th N.I., for two years, for health (also to Van Diemen's Land.—Brig. Gen. Joseph O'Halloran, C.B., for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

DEC. 2. *Israel*, Bray, from Boston.—10. *Capricorn*, Smith, and *Zoroaster*, Patten, both from Madras.—11. *Landais*, Maugins, from Bordeaux, &c.; and *Richard Bell*, Wardle, from Madras and Covelong.—18. *Jason*, Legrand, from Havre de Grace; *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, from Moulmein; and *Ruby*, Hill, from Madras and Marcanum.—20. *Lawrence*, Gill, and *Warwick*, Gibson, both from Liverpool; and *Thalia*, Biden, from Madras.—21. *Ocean*, Rance, from Marseilles and Monte Video; *Golden Fleece*, Greaves, from Liverpool; *Caledonia*, Symers, from Singapore and Penang; and *Hail*, Hughes, from Madras.—22. *Childe Harold*, Leach, from London and Cape.—24. *John Heyes*, Worthington, from Liverpool.—25. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, from London; *Malcolm*, Eyles, from London; and *Severn*, Braithwaite, from London and Cape.—29. *Trinculo*, Hesse, from Liverpool and Madeira; and *Diadem*, Croft, from London, Cork, and Colombo.—31. *Argyle*, McDonald, from Marcanum; and *Spartan*, Webb, from Covelong.—JAN. 1, 1834. *Sophia*, Thornhill, from London, Madeira, and Cape; and *Captain Cook*, Thompson, from New South Wales.—2. *D'Auvergne*, Le Hoguet, from London and Guernsey; and *Protector*, Buttanshaw, from Covelong.—5. *Isabel*, Gounal, from Liverpool.—8. *Gaillardon*, Allen, from Mauritius and Bantantotte.—17. *Heroine*, MacCarthy, from New South Wales.—27. *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, from Liverpool.—28. *Roxburgh Castle*, Fulcher, from London and Cape.

Departures from Calcutta.

DEC. 8. *L'Emile*, Ducom, for Bordeaux.—9. *Kyle*, Fletcher, for Liverpool; and *Magnet*, Mc Minn, for Mauritius.—18. *Tanje*, Richards, for Persian Gulf; and *Westmoreland*, Brigstock, for Mauritius.—26. *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, for Bombay; and *Staffa*, Scales, for Mauritius.—29. *Dungan*, McKenzie, and *Swallow*, Adam, both for Madras.—JAN. 1. *Resource*, Smith, for Masulipatam.—5. *Alexander*, Saunderson, for Madras.—14. *Richard Wardle*, Bell, for Madras.—16. *Capricorn*, Smith, for Mauritius; and *Bombay Castle*, Wemyss, for Bombay.—19. *Thalia*, Biden, for coast; *Belhaven*, Crawford, for Madras; and *Lawrence*, Gill, for Liverpool.—20. *Royal Saxon*, Renner, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

DEC. 23. *Asia*, Stead, for Madras and London.—JAN. 2. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, for London.—6. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for Cape and London.—7. *Cornwall*, Bell, for London.—8. *Warrior*, Stone, for Madras and London.—14. *St. George*, Thompson, for Bristol.—18. *London*, Wimble, for London.—23. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, for Madras and London.—24. *John Heyes*, Worthington, for Liverpool.—25. *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, for London.—28. *Catherine*, Fenn, and *New Grove*, Brown, both for London.

Freight to London (Jan. 23).—Dead weight, £3. 10s. per ton; light goods, £4. 10s.; bullion, ½ per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 11. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. the Hon. R. V. Powys, of a son, who survived but three days.

12. At Allyghur, the lady of A. C. Plowden, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

22. At Patna, the lady of James Clarke, Esq., garrison surgeon of Chunar, of a son.

— At Cuttack, Mrs. L. Tiery, of a son.

23. At Dinapore, the lady of the Rev. W. O. Ruspini, district chaplain, of a son.

24. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. W. H. Howard, Europ. regt., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. C. C. Greenway, of a daughter.

25. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Nuthall, sub. assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

26. At Chirra Poonjee, the lady of Lieut. Col. Thos. C. Watson, of a daughter.

— On the river, near Jungypore, the lady of Capt. G. R. Carmac, H.M. 3d Buffs, of a daughter.

27. At Gurrawarra, the lady of Lieut. Col. W. Vincent, commanding 26th N.I., of a son.

Dec. 4. At Calcutta, the lady of T. Brae, Esq., indigo planter, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Brown, of a daughter.

7. Mrs. Richard Wall, of a daughter.

9. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Hunter, commanding 71st regt. N.I., of a son.

— At Entally, Mrs. J. J. Marques, of a son.

10. At Chirra Poonjee, the lady of Lieut. Richard Angelo, 34th N.I., of a daughter.

12. At Dum Dum, Mrs. G. Bates, of a son.

13. At Cuttack, Mrs. Wm. Taylor, of a son.

14. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. R. M. Townsend, 31st N.I., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of John Cracraft Wilson, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

15. At Goruckpore, Mrs. M. A. Threipland, of a daughter.

— At Monghier, Mrs. D. O'B. Clarke, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mark Carapiet, of a son.

16. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Col. Roberts, of a daughter.

17. At Cuttack, the lady of Wm. Stevenson, Esq., assist. surg., 33d N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. H. Wiseham, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Geo. Wood, of a son.

18. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. J. H. Mathews, of H.M. 31st regt., of a daughter.

— At Bignour, N. D. of Moorshedabad, the lady of Capt. B. Browne, artillery, of a son.

19. At Dacca, Mrs. G. D. Elliott, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. D'Souza, of a son.

— At Kidderpore, Mrs. R. Mortimer, of a son.

20. Mrs. R. Botelho, of a daughter.

21. At Rajmehal, the lady of Capt. J. G. Carter, H.M. 16th Foot, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Moore, of a daughter.

23. At Bareilly, the lady of Cuthbert Finch, Esq., M.D., 13th N.I., of a son.

25. At Dinapore, the lady of T. Sandys, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Carter, of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Fraser, of a son.

— Mrs. T. E. Mullins, of a daughter, still-born.

28. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. W. Beckett, 9th N.I., of a daughter.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of Major Monteath, commanding 35th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Shahjehanpore, the lady of Lieut. John V. Forbes, of the 15th N.I., of a son.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. P. Moseley, of a daughter.

— At Entally, Mrs. J. H. Miller, of a son.

30. At Cuttack, the lady of D. Pringle, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. F. A. Cornabé, of a daughter.

31. At Meerut, the lady of Assist. Com. Gen. Major John Taylor, of a daughter.

Jan. 1, 1834. At Calcutta, the lady of W. R. Young, Esq., of a daughter.

3. Mrs. P. Victor, of a daughter.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Maillard, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Rogers, of a son.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. Hayes, of a son.

6. At Allipore, Mrs. Bowser, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Platts, of a daughter.

7. At Chunar, the lady of Officiating Garrison Surg. A. K. Lindesay, of a son.

9. At Balloo Ghaut, Mrs. James Hill, of a daughter.

12. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. C. C. Wilson, 25th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of C. Stuart, Esq., of Hurripaul, of a son.

Lately. At Berhampore, the lady of Col. Piper, H.M. 38th regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 4. At Saugor, Lieut. Philip Goldney, 4th regt. N.I., to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Holbrow, of the same regiment.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. John Taylor to Mrs. Sarah Taylor.

12. At Dinapore, Lieut. and Adj. R. Houghton, 63d N.I., to Anna Matilda, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. C. W. Brooke, commanding the Dinapore division of the army.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. G. F. Whichlow, schoolmaster, to Mrs. Mary Ann Cecelia Sherburne.

17. At Calcutta, Ens. F. B. Wardroper, 6th regt. N.I., to Miss Frances Mary White.

— At Cawnpore, Mr. G. H. Bonny, of the Lucknow residency, to Miss Matilda Shenton.

— At Calcutta, George Galloway, Esq., to Rebecca, only daughter of J. W. Baldwin, Esq., indigo planter, late of Kishnaghur.

21. At Calcutta, Capt. H. W. Farrington, 2d regt. N.I., to Frances, relict of the late John Turner, Esq., solicitor of the Supreme Court, Calcutta.

25. At Mhow, M.S. Kent, Esq., of the 7th regt. L.C., to Miss Chapman.

30. At Calcutta, Lieut. S. B. Goad, of 1st regt. L.C., to Emma Gordon, second daughter of L. A. Davidson, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Mr. C. St. L. Kiernan, assistant in the General Post Office, to Miss Susan Hedden.

Jan. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. William Trotter, assistant, Military Board, to Mrs. Julia Eliza Tresham.

4. At Calcutta, Ens. Andrew Fitzherbert Evans, of H.M. 26th Foot, to Miss Sarah Evans.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. Joakim D'Souza to Mrs. Anna J. Turner.

13. At Calcutta, Capt. R. J. Campbell, H.M. 49th regt., to Miss Anne Crawley Collins.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Townsend, merchant, to Miss Sophia Matilda Paxton.

Lately. At Agra, Mr. C. F. D'Costa to Miss Isabella David George.

DEATHS.

Nov. 11. At Benares, Capt. S. M. Horsburgh, 38th N.I., and youngest son of the late Alex. Horsburgh, Esq., of Horsburgh.

21. At Serampore, Jane, wife of Charles Bennett, Esq., indigo planter.

26. At Jessore, T. Beaven, Esq., indigo planter, aged 37.

29. At Tyndony factory, Shahabad, Richard Cleaver, Esq., aged 32.

Dec. 10. At Goruckpore, George Sym, Esq., aged 21.

— At Moonghyr, Mr. Alex. McCarthy, aged 91.

11. At Entally, Elizabeth, widow, of the late Mr. Lawrence Picachy, sen., aged 50.

14. At the General Hospital, Mr. Edw. Whiffin, chief officer of the bark *New Grove*, aged 21.

15. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Col. G. H. Murray, C.B., and brigadier general on the station there. Col. M. was in command of the 16th Lancers, in which he had served upwards of thirty years.

— At Monghier, Priscilla, daughter of the Rev. W. Moore, aged 12 years.

16. At Calcutta, Luis De Souza, Esq., aged 34.

18. At Calcutta, Isaac Malchus, Esq., aged 64.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. John Payne, an assistant in the Marine Board Office, aged 34.

— At Patna, Mr. G. M. Frances, aged 33.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliz. Berkeley, aged 70.

24. At Cossimbazar, suddenly, in a few hours after her arrival from Europe, in perfect health, under her parent's roof, Sophia Isabella, aged 17 years, the eldest daughter of Thomas Mainwaring, Esq., of the civil service.

— At Calcutta, Robert Macfarlane Ronald, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 40.

25. At Calcutta, Edw. Brightman, Esq., aged 52.

26. At Calcutta, Alex. Patterson, Esq., aged 20.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. John Caviol, of the H.C. chartered ship *Duke of Argyle*, aged 28.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Creighton, assistant to the harbour-master, aged 35.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. John Robinson, of the ship *Lord Hungerford*, aged 29.

— At Calcutta, Frederick Bear Otto, a native of Breslaw, in Silesia, aged 37.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. John Hull, aged 27.

29. At Chinsurah, Mrs. M. Healy, aged 78.

— At Calcutta, Rosetta Brown, wife of Mr. Francis Dormieux, jun., aged 21.

Jan. 2. At Calcutta, Mr. G. G. V. S. Schraut, indigo planter, aged 28.

— At Calcutta, Wm. Allan, son of Mr. Chas. Francis, register of the Revenue Department, aged 13.

4. At Dinapore, Capt. Thos. Edwards, aged 59.

— At Calcutta, Mons. Pierre Moniot, aged 37.

6. At Calcutta, Henry Anthony, sixth son of the late Anthony Lackerstein, Esq., aged 16.

9. At Calcutta, John Bennett, Esq., H.C. civil service, aged 23.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. James Paschall, aged 36.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. James Linzie, son of Mr. James Ross, indigo planter, aged 21.

Lately. At Entally, Mr. John Poulson, jun., of Kishnaghur, aged 24.

— At Dinapore, Lieut. Nicholay, of the Hon. Company's European regiment.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

NEILGHERRY HILLS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 29, 1833.—The appointment of an officer to the separate medical charge of the convalescent depôt on the Neilgherry Hills is to be discontinued from the 31st of December next, from which date the duties will be performed by Assistant Surgeon Baikie, the senior medical officer stationed on the Hills. The appointment of superintending medical officer on the Neilgherry Hills is also to be discontinued from the 31st of December next.

BRIGADE MAJOR TO THE FORCE AT MALACCA.

Fort St. George, Oct. 29, 1833.—Orders having been issued for the return to this coast of Brigadier Wilson, C.B., and one régiment of native infantry from Malacca; the appointment of brigade major to the force at Malacca will cease from the date of Brigadier Wilson's embarkation.

DEFICIENCIES IN REGIMENTAL STORES.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 5, 1833.—It having been brought to the notice of Government that, on the recent removal of a quarter-master serjeant to the pension establishment, certain deficiencies were found to exist in the regimental stores, for which no satisfactory cause could be assigned, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the amount be recovered from the allowances of the officer commanding the regiment, by whom the returns had been counter-signed, that officer being liable to make good such deficiency under the second clause of the sixth section of the Ordnance Regulations.

The Commander-in-chief, in notifying the above for general information, desires

it to be distinctly understood, that commanding officers, by their counter-signature to returns, render themselves personally responsible for their correctness, such signature not being simply a matter of form; and that commanding officers are further personally responsible for every article of public property borne on their returns.

CORPS OF PIONEERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 27, 1833.—Under the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, and with reference to the G.O.G. of the 7th June last, the Commander-in-chief directs, that the corps of pioneers be incorporated into the sappers and miners from the 1st February next.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The following distribution of the eight companies of Sappers and Miners is established from the 1st February, in order to give a fair distribution of command allowance and pay havildars:—Regiment headquarters, Bangalore, 3 companies; detachment Neilgherries, 2 companies; ditto Madras, 1 company; ditto Hyderabad Road, 2 companies.

RIDING-MASTERS TO CORPS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 27, 1833.—1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, under instructions from the Supreme Government, directs the appointment of a warrant-officer as riding-master to the horse artillery and to each regiment of light cavalry.

2. The allowances of a riding-master are to be as follows:—Staff allowance, Rs. 62; horse allowance, Rs. 30; and half batta, 30. 7.; or full batta, 60. 14, according to circumstances; making a total of Rs. 122. 7. in cantonment, and Rs. 152. 14. in the field.

3. Riding-masters will be allowed house-rent or tentage, as regulated for conductors.

4. In regard to furlough and passage-money, when compelled from ill-health to visit Europe on medical certificate, retiring pension, and invalid pension, riding-masters will class with conductors, and their widows shall be entitled to the pension of the latter class.

5. Whips, cavessons, ropes, and other articles required for the riding-school, and for breaking in young horses, will be provided by the quarter-master, and charged, as heretofore, to the Saddle Contract Fund, under the provisions of G.O.G., 12th Nov. last.

6. The Commander-in-chief will select and appoint properly qualified individuals as riding-masters for the several corps above specified.

7. The riding-school at Bangalore is to be discontinued from the 31st inst.

MR. LASCELLES.

Fort St. George, Jan. 7, 1834.—A commission having been appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Lascelles, judge of the zillah court of Chittoor, in the disposal of certain property which came under his official charge, according to the provisions of Sec. v. Reg. IV. of 1809, and having reported, in the terms of their instructions, their opinion that Mr. Lascelles "did not act throughout with integrity and good faith, and a due regard to the high principles which ought to regulate the conduct of a public functionary, in the discharge of the trust confided to him;" and the judgment of the commission being approved by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, Mr. Lascelles has, in consequence, been removed from the office of zillah judge of Chittoor.

MOVEMENT OF CORPS.

The 10th regt. N.I. to proceed from Fort St. George, by sea, to Vizagapatam.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 1. W. H. Babington, Esq., to act for principal collector and magistrate of Salem, till further orders.

Dec. 27. R. D. Parker, Esq., to be junior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue.

T. H. Davidson, Esq., to be head-assistant to register to Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut.

31. C. H. Hallett, Esq., to succeed Mr. Paternoster as register to Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in northern division.

Jan. 3, 1834. E. B. Wrey, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Nellore, in suc. to Mr. Bushby.

H. T. Bushby, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry, in suc. to Mr. Vibart on his embarkation for Europe.

7. W. Harrington, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chittoor, v. Mr. Lascelles.

A. E. Angelo, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chicacole, v. Mr. Harrington.

9. E. F. Elliot, Esq., to act as superintendent of police during absence of Mr. Keighly.

10. John Vaughan, Esq., to resume office of second judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division.

S. Nicholls, Esq., to be second judge of ditto ditto for Northern Division.

G. J. Casamajor, Esq., to be second judge of ditto ditto for Centre Division, and to act as first judge until further orders.

J. Blackburne, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

J. C. Wroughton, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Tinnevelley.

14. Arthur Rowlandson, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for present year, in room of Mr. W. H. Hart resigned.

W. H. Hart, Esq., to be a police magistrate, v. Sterling dec.

John Savage, Esq., to be 2d-commissioner of Court of Commissioners for recovery of small debts.

J. Y. Fullerton, Esq., to be 3d ditto ditto.

The following gentlemen have reported their return to this presidency:—S. Nicholls, A. I. Cherry, J. A. R. Stevenson, and C. H. Hallett, Esqrs.

F. Hall and W. U. Arbuthnot, Esqrs., attained the rank of junior merchants on 26th Oct. and 21st Dec. 1833.—C. R. Baynes, Esq., attained the rank of factor on 19th Nov. 1833.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Jan. 7. H. S. Græme, Esq., to Europe, for health, on furlough allowance. —14. Robert Clerk, Esq., to Cape, for eighteen months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 15 *to Nov.* 5, 1833.—Messrs. James Chalmers and Robert Hicks admitted on estab. as assist. surgs., and app. to do duty, former under surgeon of 3d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount, and latter under surgeon in charge of general hospital at presidency.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Beauchamp permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Capt. Bullock, deputy judge adv. gen., to act as paym. to Nagpore subsidiary force during absence of Capt. Coffin, permitted to visit presidency.

Cadet of Cavalry Wm. Vine admitted on estab., and prom. to rank of cornet.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 11 *to* 16, 1833.—The following orders confirmed:—Ens. H. P. White to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 47th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Blaxland on duty; date 26th Sept.—Assist. Surg. Innes, 32d N.I., to act as garrison surgeon at Cannanore; date 26th April 1833.

Lieut. Col. W. Pickering posted to 50th N.I.

Veteran Battalions. Maj. C. O. Fothergill removed from 1st to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and to command detachment of that corps at Chingleput; Maj. Chas. Poulton, 2d N.V.B., to command detachment of that corps at Guntoor; Capts. A. A. Musaita and H. J. Lodington removed from 2d to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., and to join at Vizagapatam; Capt. J. W. Moncrieffe and Lieut. Edw. Stevenson removed from 2d to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Oct. 17 *to* 31.—Assist. Surg. C. Kevin to do duty with H.M. 45th regt.; Assist. Surg. J. Cornfoot with H.M. 57th do., and Assist. Surg. R. H. Buchanan, with H.M. 62d do.

Lieut. and Adj. G. Allan to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 3d L. Inf., during absence of *Lieut.* Sharp on duty at Masulipatam; date of order 9th Oct.

Surg. R. Davidson removed from 29th to 1st bat. of artillery, and Surg. James Smith from latter to former corps.

Nov. 2.—The name of Lieut. Birley, 27th N.I., to be struck off returns of 39th regt.

Nov. 5 *to* 9.—Cornet Wm. Vine to duty with 6th L.C. till further orders.

Lieut. Freeman to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 42d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Smith on furl.; date of order 1st Oct.

Assist. Surg. G. Lubbren removed from Wynaad Rangers to 51st N.I., and Assist. Surg. G. E. Edgcome from latter to former corps.

Nov. 12 *to* 15.—Vet. Surg. G. A. Pegler to do duty with F. troop horse artillery at Secunderabad.

Lieut. Dennett to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 24th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Pope on furl.; date of order 1st Nov.

Assist. Surg. W. D. D. La Touche, M.D., to do duty with horse artillery at the Mount.

Fort St. George, Dec. 27.—*37th N.I.* Ens. R. Cotton to be lieut., v. Broadstreet dec.; date of com. 14th Feb. 1833.

Cadet of Infantry C. J. Gibbon admitted on estab., and prom to ensign.

Dec. 31.—Mr. J. F. Hastie admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under surgeon of general hospital.

Assist. Surg. J. L. Geddes to be surgeon from 10th Dec. 1833, v. Norris retired.

Jan. 2 *and* 3, 1834.—Lieut. C. F. Liardet, 14th N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. gen. of northern division, v. Spicer dec.

3d L. Inf. Ens. J. A. Light to be lieut, v. Drew dec.; date of com. 24th Dec. 1834.

12th N.I. Lieut. P. D. Glover to be capt., and Ens. C. J. Elphinatone to be lieut., v. Spicer dec.; date of coms. 25th Dec. 1833.

Jan. 7.—Capt. I. C. Coffin, 12th N.I., to be paymaster in Mysore, v. Sargent prom.

Surg. John White to be medical storekeeper at presidency, from 20th Jan 1834, v. Atkinson.

Capt. Drake commanding, and Lieut. O'Connor, late staff-officer in depôt of European pensioners at Cuddalore, censured for impropriety of conduct.—Capt. Drake removed from command.

Sub. Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. R. M. Humffreys, 2d N.I. (having been repeatedly guilty of disrespectful conduct towards Col. Farran, commanding the Nagpore subsidiary force) removed from commissariat department, and replaced at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 26 *to* 31.—Lieut. Halpin to act as qu. mast. to 25th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Nicholls on furl.; date of order 14th Dec. 1833.

Assist. Surg. John Drever, from pioneers, removed to corps of sappers and miners, v. Ricks.—Surg. Alex. Campbell, 50th, to rejoin his corps.—Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre removed from 50th to 34th regt., and Assist. Surg. C. J. Cowie from latter corps to 16th N.I.

Lieut. A. Grant, 5th L.C., to act as adj. to that corps, v. M'Leod permitted to resign, at his own request.—Ens. C. J. Gibbon to do duty with 19th N.I.

Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, M.D., removed from 4th bat. artillery to 10th N.I., and Surg. J. L. Geddes (late prom.) posted to 4th bat. artillery.

Lieut. Peter Fair, 41st regt., to act as adj. to that corps from 12th Dec., v. Hall prom.

Jan. 4, 1834.—Lieut. H. Gordon, 18th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. in centre division of army, during absence of Capt. Ely.

Lieut. T. M'Goun to act as adj. of pioneers during absence of Lieut. Holloway on furlough; date of order 12th July 1833.

Fort St. George, Jan. 7.—Capt. D. H. Eaton, 2d N.I., to act as deputy assist. com. gen., during employment of Capt. Clarke on other duty.

Lieut. A. Trotter, 35th N.I., to be sub. assist. com. gen., v. Humffreys removed.

Jan. 10.—Surg. James Stevenson to be staff surgeon at Jaulnah, v. White; and Surg. John Lamb, M.D., to be garrison surgeon at Cannanore, v. Stevenson.

Lieut. C. G. Ottley, 39th N.I., to be fort adj. at Vellore, v. Lewis proceeding to Europe.

2d N.I. Lieut. Hopton Stewart to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

17th N.I. Lieut. G. B. Marshall to be adj.

Assist. Surg. T. M. Lane to be surgeon, from 10th Dec. 1833, v. Norris retired.

4th L.C. Cornet of Cavalry S. W. Hennah, from 7th L.C., to be lieutenant, v. Ravenscroft dec.; date of com. 15th April 1833.

Jan. 14.—Lieut. Col. W. Gerrard to be acting chief engineer, with a seat at Military Board.

Lieut. Col. W. Monteith to be superintending engineer, presidency division, on departure of Maj. Sim for Europe.

Capt. F. H. Wheeler, 51st N.I., to be paymaster to Nagpore subsidiary force, v. Coffin.

Assist. Surg. B. J. Everitt permitted to enter on general duties of army.—Mr. E. G. Bedwell admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and directed to do duty under surgeon in charge of general hospital.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 7 *and* 8.—Lieut. W. Borthwick, 9th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps from 24th Dec., v. Roberts prom.

The following removals ordered:—Capt. W. Drake, 21st N.I., Capt. R. H. Humffreys, 2d do., and Lieut. H. E. C. O'Conner, 32d N.I., to join their respective corps forthwith.—Ens. T. P. Moore, 5th N.I., and Ens. W. H. Wapshare, 10th do.—Ens. Wm. Leader, removed from 45th to 5th regt. as second ensign; Ens. Charles Burton, from 42d to 41st do., as ditto; Ens. James Jackson, from 18th to 14th do., as ditto; Ens. W. McG. Carden, from 26th to 31st do., as ditto.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. S. C. Briggs, 31st N.I., to act as adj. to that corps, during absence of Lieut. Milnes on sick cert.; date 25th Dec.—Lieut. W. G. Johnstone, 12th N.I., to act as adj. to that corps during absence of Lieut. Bell, on sick cert.; date 26th Dec.

Jan. 13.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Lieut. Cols. G. M. Steuart from 4th to 5th N.I.; H. Walpole, from 25th to 20th do.; J. Perry from 5th to 9th do; J. Morgan, from 24th to 4th do.; J. Moncrieff, from 20th to 25th do.; J. P. James, from 9th to 24th do.—Surgeons J. Lamb, M.D., from 5th L.C. to 41st N.I.; G. B. Macdonell, from 41st N.I. to 5th L.C.; T. M. Lane (late prom.) to 2d N.I.—Assist. Surgs. W. G. Maxwell, from 42d to 41st N.I.; T. Willy, doing duty with 39th regt., to 42d N.I.; J. Kellie, from 8th L.C. to 5th L.C.; J. Quin, from 5th L.C. to 2d N. V. B., and to medical charge of all details at Wallajabad.—Assist. Surg. J. Dorward app. to medical charge of 33d regt., during absence of Assist. Surg. Middlemist.

Fort St. George, Jan. 17.—Major A. Ross to be inspector-general of civil estimates.

Capt. A. Lawe, corps of engineers, to be superintending engineer in Malabar and Canara, v. Ross; and Lieut. E. Lawford to be superintending engineer in ceded districts, v. Lawe.

Assist. Surg. B. G. Maurice to be surgeon, v. Herklots dec.; date of rank 8th Jan. 1834.—Assist. Surg. James Cornfoot permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers having passed examination in Hindoostanee language, are deemed by Commander-in-chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—2d-Lieut. G. Hutton, artillery; Lieut. H. B. Blogg, 7th L.C.; Lieut. H. Stewart, 2d N.I.; Lieut. G. B. Marshall, 17th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 15. Capt. A. T. Cotton, engineers.—Nov. 5. Lieut. James Whistler, 6th L.C.—Dec. 27. Lieut. Col. John Ogilvie, 9th N.I.—Lieut. Col. J. T. Trewman, 21st N.I.—Lieut. Col. John Henry, 23d N.I.—Lieut. Wm. Gordon, 6th N.I.—Lieut. E. Roberts, 49th N.I.—31. Lieut. W. G. Beagin, 2d N.I.—Jan. 14. Lieut. R. H. Richardson, 7th L.C.—Capt. Geo. Wright, 10th N.I.—Lieut. Hugh Walker, 14th N.I.—Capt. Alfred Borradaile, 4th L.C.—Lieut. Herbert Beaver, 5th N.I.—Lieut. Edw. Cowie, 18th N.I.—Lieut. F. L. Nicolay, 29th N.I.—Ens. J. L. Stephenson, Europ. regt.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Gerrard, engineers.—17. Lieut. T. L. Pettigrew, 6th L.C.—Lieut. H. A. Nutt, 7th L.C.—Capt. Chas. Wilford, 40th N.I.—Capt. Mark Blaxland, 51st N.I.—Lieut. John Hutchins, 33d N.I.—Col. G. L. Wahab, 15th N.I.—Capt. H. T. Van Heythuysen, Car. Europ. vet. bat.

Off-Reckoning Fund.—In consequence of the death of Maj. Gen. Geo. Bowness, of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—Cols. H. G. A. Taylor, and B. B. Parlby, C.B., each half share, from 7th July 1833.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 31. 2d-Lieut. T. H. Campbell, of artillery, for health.—Jan. 3. Capt. H. R. Kirby, 4th N.I.—2d-Lieut. J. H. Bordieu, of artillery, for one year, on private affairs (his former leave cancelled).—7. Brev. Capt. J. Lewis, 24th N.I., for health.—Lieut. M. Carthew, 21st N.I., for health.—Lieut. O. Bell, 12th N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—Lieut. John Milnes, 29th N.I., for health.—10. Maj. D. Sim, for health.—14. 2d-Lieut. G. W. Harrison, artillery, for one year, on private affairs.—15. Maj. A. Dyce, 4th N.I.—17. Lieut. P. Bedingfield, 37th N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 31. Maj. H. Salmon, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., to remain until 31st Jan. 1835, for health.—Jan. 7. Lieut. C. Bradford, 28th N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).

To Sea.—Jan. 7. Lieut. P. Pope, 24th N.I., for health until 31st Jan. 1836 (or to Cape of Good Hope).—14. Lieut. F. C. Cotton, civil engineer centre division, for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 3. *Sophia*, Bluett, from Calcutta.—5. *Auranza*, Laing, from Swan River.—7. *Peru*, Graham, from Singapore, Malacca, and Penang; and *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, from Calcutta.—8. *Enchantress*, Canney, from Van Diemen's Land and Mauritius; and *Atlas*, Hurstwick, from Isle of France.—9. *Madras*, Beach, from London and Cape; and *Exporter*, Anwyl, from Mauritius.—11. *Alexander*, Saunderson, from Calcutta.—12. *Pegasus*, Howlett, and *Drongan*, M'Kenzie, both from Calcutta.—13. *Lady Flora*, Ford, from London.—14. *Warrior*, Stone, from Calcutta.—15. *Petite Nanci*, de Trelo, from Bordeaux.—17. *Waterloo*, Cow, from Mauritius.—19. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from London.—20. *Lady McNaghten*, Faith, from Quilon.

Departures.

DEC. 30. *Copernicus*, May, for Covelong and Calcutta.—JAN. 2. *Asia*, Stead, for London.—8. *Polonais*, Darluc, for Pondicherry.—11. *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, for Bombay; and *Exporter*, Anwyl, for Covelong and Calcutta.—13. *Pegasus*, Howlett, for New South Wales, and *Atlas*, Hurstwick, for Covelong and Calcutta.—16. *Enchantress*, Canney, for Covelong and Calcutta.—18. *Wellington*, Liddell, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 22. At Nagercoil, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Miller, of a son.

Oct. 18. At Vepery, Mrs. Allen, relict of the late Capt. D. Allen, commanding Nellore, of a son.

Nov. 5. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. J. B. Neeve, 37th N.I., of a son.

10. At sea, on board the brig *Bucephalus*, from Moulmein to Penang, the lady of Capt. Middlecoat, Madras artillery, of a daughter.

14. At Masulipatam, the lady of Major V. Mathias, 14th N.I., of a son.

15. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. and Paymaster Barton, H.M.'s 54th Foot, of a daughter.

17. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. Henry Vanderzee, 27th N.I., of a son.

— At Nellore, the lady of William Elliott, Esq., civil service, of a son.

19. At Madras, the lady of H. T. Bushby, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Dec. 8. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. Mc Leod, 42d N.I., of a daughter.

12. At Madras, Mrs. G. B. Shaw, of a son.

20. At Vizianagram, the lady of Major Leggatt, commanding 3d L. Inf., of a son.

— At Madras, Mrs. John France, of a son.

24. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. W. Justice, paymaster of southern division, of a son.

25. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Bradstreet, of a daughter.

Jan. 1, 1834. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. J. D. Awdry, sub.-assist. com. gen., of a son.

7. At sea, on board the *Atlas*, the lady of Capt. George Wright, 10th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 11. At Vepery, Mr. Charles Johnston to Miss Harriet Cunningham.

Dec. 19. At Vepery, Mr. C. J. Hoffman to Harriett Hurdis, only daughter of Mr. John Ambrose Johnson.

24. At Secunderabad, Henry Hooper, Esq., vet. surg. 4th L.C., to Catherine Augusta, 3d daughter of the late Rev. J. J. Baines, rector of Cald Weston and vicar of Caynham, Shropshire.

28. At Kamptee, Capt. Philip R. Chambers, Madras European regt., to Charlotte Catherine, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. James Wahab, C.B., commanding the 34th light infantry.

DEATHS.

Aug. 13. At sea, Superintending Surg. S. M. Stephenson, of this establishment.

Sept. 28. Whilst proceeding on public duty to Khorassan, to join the Prince Royal of Persia, Surg. John Cormick, of this establishment.

Nov. 15. At Madras, Capt. Murphy, of the brig *Betsy*. The deceased cut his throat while in a state of mental aberration.

Dec. 24. Mr. W. J. Colley, master-attendant of Ganjam.

25. At Masulipatam, in his 44th year, Capt. Alex. Ed. Spicer, deputy assist. adj. gen, northern division, after an uninterrupted service of twenty-six years in India.

Jan. 2. At Karricaul, Agnes Sophia, aged forty-six, wife of the late Mr. James Crump.

8. At Wallajahbad, Surgeon G. A. Herklots.

— At Madras, Caroline, wife of Mr. C. M. Bryan.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDER.

SERVICES OF LIEUT. COL. HARDY.

Head-Quarters, Camp Poona, Dec. 27, 1833.—It is with feelings of sincere regret, that the Commander-in-chief takes leave of Lieut. Col. Hardy, quarter-master general of the Bombay army, who has tendered his resignation with a view of retiring from the service. In justice to this zealous and able officer, his Excellency thus publicly acknowledges the assistance which he has always received from the Lieut. Colonel's intimate knowledge of all the branches of his department.

The Commander-in-chief, in offering his warm thanks to Lieut. Col. Hardy, desires to record his opinion of the loss that the army will sustain in an officer of the Lieut. Colonel's professional acquirements and sound judgment, both in the department over which he has for many years presided, and in the corps of artillery, which his experience of the horse and foot service would have so well qualified him to command.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 17. Mr. John Webb to be acting second assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, and to be placed in charge of southern talooks of Kortee and Kormall.

Mr. Harry Borradaile to be collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. H. Pelly to be collector of customs in Guzerat.

Jan. 2. Mr. W. J. Hunter to be first assistant to collector of Rutnagherry.

Mr. G. H. Pitt to be first assistant to collector of Tanna.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 17. Mr. E. Montgomerie to be assistant judge and session judge of Surat, for detachment of Broach.

21. Mr. John Warden, to be senior magistrate of police, and revenue judge at presidency.

Capt. J. M. Shortt, 13th N.I., to be superintendent of police at presidency, from 1st Jan. 1834.

Mr. Gray to resume his duties as magistrate of police of centre division.

30. Mr. George L. Elliott to be joint judge and session judge of Poona.

Jan. 6. Mr. G. Grant to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Conkan, for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. A. Hornby to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat.

General Department.

Jan. 3. Mr. A. N. Shaw to be acting deputy Persian secretary to Government.

Furloughs.—Dec. 28. Mr. W. H. Harrison, to England, for three years, for health.—30. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, to England, ditto, ditto.—Jan. 22. Mr. J. A. Shaw, to sea, for one year, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. H. Jeffreys, A.M., to be senior chaplain on departure of Mr. Davies; and the Rev. D. Young, A.M., to be junior presidency and garrison chaplain, including performance by them of duty at Colaba and the harbour.

The Rev. R. Ward, A.M., chaplain of Poona and Seroor, to be chaplain of Kirkee and assistant chaplain of Poona; and the Rev. E. Mainwaring, A.B., acting chaplain of Colaba and the harbour, to be chaplain of Poona and Seroor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 6, 1833.—Cadets of Infantry L. Scott and G. T. Pogson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. F. W. Watkins admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Dec. 7.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. G. H. Bellasis to be acting adj. to detachment of 24th N.I. at Broach.—Lieut. W. Chambers, 13th N.I., to act as line adj. at Dapoolee, on departure of Lieut. De l'Hoste for presidency.

2d-Lieut. J. N. Rooke, regt. of artil., having been restored to his rank by Hon. the Court of Directors, 2d-Lieut. J. B. Woonam to be again borne as supernum. to estab.

Dec. 9.—Surg. Glen to be stationed on Neilgherry Hills for purpose of affording medical aid to civil, military, and naval officers of this estab. who may proceed thither on sick certificate.

Dec. 10.—Assist. Surg. Grierson relieved from duty in Indian navy, and Assist. Surg. Keith placed at disposal of acting superintendent of that branch of service.

Dec. 12.—Capt. M. Stack, 3d L.C., to act for Capt. Mansfield in command of Poonah Auxiliary Horse, during absence of latter officer on sick cert.

Dec. 13.—Assist. Surg. M. T. Kays, M.D., app. to medical charge of police of presidency.

Dec. 16.—12*th N.I.* Lieut. W. J. Eastwick to be adj., v. Maughan placed at disposal of Madras government; date of app. 28th Nov.

Dec. 18.—Maj. R. W. Gillum, 21st N.I., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, on pay of his rank, *and to proceed* to Europe.

Dec. 20.—Assist. Surg. H. T. Chatterton to succeed Assist. Surg. Mackell as civil surgeon at Kaira.

Dec. 26.—Surg. Orton to act as superintending surgeon of Poona division during absence of Superintend. Surg. Trash at Mahableswur Hills.

Dec. 27.—Assist. Surg. D. Stewart, M.D., to be acting civil surgeon at Rutnagherry.

Dec. 30.—Deputy Qu. Mast. Gen. of Army Major A. Morse to be qu. mast. gen., v. Hardy resigned, with official rank of lieut. col.; Assist. Qu. Mast. Gen. Major C. F. Hart to be deputy qu. mast. gen., v. Morse; Deputy Assist. Qu. Mast. Gen. Capt. N. Campbell to be assist. qu. mast. gen., v. Hart.; and Acting Deputy Assist. Qu. Mast. Gen. Lieut. J. Holland to be be deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., v. Campbell.—Lieut. J. Holland, 22d N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. during absence of Capt. Willoughby.

Dec. 31.—21*st N.I.* Capt. E. F. Hamilton to be major, Lieut. Wm. Wyllie to be capt., and Ens. F. Twynam to be lieut., in suc. to Gillum retired; date 24th Dec. 1833.

Jan. 3, 1834.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Hiddle to be assistant to assay master, as a temporary measure; and Assist. Surg. J. Ryan to act for Assist. Surg. Hiddle as assist. garrison surgeon and medical storekeeper.

Jan. 6.—Lieut. and Brigade Major A. R. Wilson to take charge of deputy assist. adj. general's department during absence of Capt. Crawley on leave; and Lieut. J. C. Hartley to take charge of

major of brigade's department at Deesa until further orders.

Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th, to act as interp. to 24th N.I., until further orders.

Col. J. Salter to command northern division of army, during absence of Brig. Gen. Kennett; and Lieut. Col. G. A. Litchfield to command Deesa field brigade.

Assist. Surg. F.W. Watkins placed at disposal of acting superintendent of Indian navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Jan. 8.—*Artillery.* Maj. A. Manson, C.B., to be lieut. col., v. Hardy retired; date 26th Dec. 1833.—Capt. T. L. Groundwater to be major, 1st-Lieut. J. T. Leslie to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. J. N. Rooke to be 1st-lieut., in suc. to Manson prom.; date 26th Dec. 1833.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. D. Cannan to be admitted on effective strength, from above date, v. Rooke prom.

Capt. W. H. Fox to be agent for manufacture of gun carriages, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Manson, C.B., who vacates in consequence of his promotion.

Jan. 9.—Assists. Surgs. J. Stewart and W. Calvert directed to proceed to Hydrabad, and to place themselves at disposal of resident at that city.

Artillery. 1st-Lieut. J. W. Fraser to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. W. A. St. Clair to be 1st-lieut., in suc. to Law dec.; date 24th Dec. 1833.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. B. Woosnam to be admitted on effective strength from above date, v. St. Clair prom.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Ens. H. W. Preedy, 25th N.I., to act as interp. to left wing 3d L.C., from 13th Dec.—Lieut. J. S. Ramsay, 4th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and paymast. to that regt. from 15th Nov., during absence of Lieut. Lucas on leave.

Assist. Surg. J. Anderson to be surgeon, v. Shaw dec.; date 29th Dec. 1833.

Jan. 11.—Assist. Surg. D. Grierson placed at disposal of acting superintendent of Indian navy.

Jan. 13.—Ens. M. Wyllie to be acting adj. to left wing 8th N.I., during its march to presidency.

20th N.I. Ens. R. Reilly to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Westley proceeding to Europe.

Jan. 14.—Lieut. W. S. Jacob, of engineers, to be an assistant to Lieut. Shortreed, superintendent of Bombay trigonometrical survey, on a staff salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, independent of his military pay and allowances.

Jan. 17.—Capt. J. T. Leslie, of artillery, to command invalids of H.C. service proceeding to Europe on ship *Lady Raffles*.

Supernum. Lieut. W. W. Baker, 1st N.I., admitted on effective strength of regt., from 16th Feb. 1833, v. Harvey dec.

Jan. 20.—Assist. Surg. H. M. Felix to act as civil surgeon and assist. garrison surgeon at Broach, during absence of Assist. Surg. J. McMorris.

Jan. 21.—Ens. W. C. Stather to be acting qu. mast. and interp. to 1st N.I.

Jan. 24.—Assist. Surg. W. R. Deacon to be surgeon of residency at Bhooj, from 31st Jan.

Jan. 25.—Cadet of Engineers Chas. Walker admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Ens. T. Postans, 15th N.I., to be line adj. at Bhooj, v. Denton resigned situation.

Capt. J. R. Woodhouse, 6th N.I., to be deputy judge adv. gen. to Poona division of army, v. Hamilton prom. to a majority.

Capt. D. Cunningham, 2d L.C., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of nothern division of army, from date of departure of Lieut. Holland to presidency.

Ens. John L. Hendley to rank from 24th Dec. 1833, and posted to 21st N.I., v. Twynam prom.

Artillery. Lieut. Col. E. Hardy (retired) to be col., v. Hesman dec.; Lieut. Col. A. Manson, C.B., to rank v. Hardy prom.; and Maj. T. Groundwater, Capt. J. W. Fraser, and 1st-Lieut. W. A. St. Clair, to rank in suc. to Manson prom.; date 28th May 1833.—2d-Lieut. J. B. Woosnam admitted on effective strength from 28th May 1833, v. St. Clair prom.—Capt. J. T. Leslie and 1st-Lieut. J. N. Rooke to rank in suc. to Law dec.; date 24th Dec. 1833.—2d-Lieut. D. J. Cannan admitted on effective strength, from above date, v. Rooke prom.—Lieut. Col. L. C. Russell to be col., v. Hardy retired; Maj. T. Stevenson to be lieut. col., v. Russell prom.; Capt. W. Miller to be major, 1st-Lieut. A. Rowland to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. R. C. Wormald to be 1st-lieut, in suc. to Stevenson prom.; date 26th Dec. 1833.

Returned to duty, from Europe. — Nov. 26. Lieuts. Wm. Brett and H. W. Brett, artillery.—Dec. 6. Capt. G. Smith, 26th N.I.—Jan. 17. Ens. A. W. Beavan, European regt.—25. Assist. Surg. J. A. Lawrence.—Assist. Surg. S. Fraser.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 12. Lieut. C. Clarke, 21st N.I., for health.—Capt. Thos. Bell, 9th N.I., for health.—18. Capt. J. Laing, 26th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. Aston, 10th N.I., for health.—20 Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th N.I.—26. Lieut. C. J. Westley, 20th N.I.—Jan. 23. Maj. W. K. Lester, artillery, for health.—24. Assist. Surg. J. Burnes, M.D.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Dec. 26. Major E. Jervis, 3d L.C., for one year, for health.

To Madras.—Dec. 21. Capt. A. N. Maclean, 8th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 12. Cornet W. F. Hay, 3d L.C., for eighteen months, for health.—27. Assist. Surg. J. Murray, for twelve months, for health.

To Sea.—Dec. 7. Capt. R. Mansfield, for nine months, for health.—18. Capt. M. C. Decluzeau, artil., for six months, for health.—Jan. 23. Lieut. A. Humfreys, Bengal horse artillery, for eighteen months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 22.—Mr. Roberts confirmed as first assistant to master-attendant; Mr. Atkinson as second ditto; and Mr. Lachlan as third ditto, in consequence of decease of Mr. Goodridge at sea.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—Dec. 18. Lieut. R. Harrison, Indian navy, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 2. *Clarence*, Trail, from Newcastle and Cape.—3. *Nymph*, Briole, from Bordeaux; *Amity*, Scott, from Bordeaux and Madeira; and *Sultan*, McGregor, from Calcutta.

Departures.

DEC. 29. *Aguia*, Falcao, for Goa and Brazil.—JAN. 1. *Chairmont*, Boulton, for Bussorah.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 12. Mrs. T. Howell, of a daughter.
14. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Charles Scott, Esq., medical establishment, of a son.
17. At Surat, the lady of W. M. Webb., Esq., deputy com. of ordnance, of a son.
19. At Bombay, the lady of G. W. Anderson, Esq., of a son.
31. At Khandallah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Bellasis, engineers, of a daughter (since dead).
Jan. 15. At Sattara, the lady of Major G. J. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 8. At Sholapore, Lieut. Fitzherbert Williams, 2d Gr. regt., to Harriet, third daughter of the late Capt. Matthews, Madras army.
17. Mr. Briscoe to Mrs. Ann Graham.
Jan. 1. At Bombay, Harry W. Brett, Esq., of the Bombay horse artillery, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Thos. Eaton, Esq., R.N.
2. At Bombay, B. N. Ogle, Esq., captain H.M. 4th Light Drags., to Maria Jane, eldest daughter of George Simpson, Esq., of Ogle, in the county of Angus, and formerly of Thornton, in Aberdeenshire, now naval storekeeper in Bombay.

18. At Bombay, H F, Owen, Esq., to Mary Stanley, widow of the late Lieut. Col. W. H. Stanley.
21. At Byculla, P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., of the civil service, to Caroline, eldest daughter of G.W. Anderson, Esq.

DEATHS.

Nov. 10. At Bombay, Fred. Alex. Corsar, Esq., of the civil service, aged 29.
— On board the *Lady Feversham*, on his way to the Cape of Good Hope, Wm. A. Morgan, Esq., of the Bombay bar.
Dec. 3. In the Fort, Byramjee Cowasjee, aged 55.
Jan. 19. At Bombay, Henry Loftus Guillemand, Esq., aged 33.
22. At Ahmednuggur, carried off by a bilious fever, William Dent, Esq., of the civil service, eldest son of the Rev. William Dent, of Crosby Cote, near Northallerton.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Colombo.—Dec. 21. *Columbia*, Ware, from London.

BIRTH.

Nov. 7. At Colombo, the lady of W. Norris, Esq., second puisne justice, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 22. Algernon Stewart, Esq., of H.M. civil service, to Charlotte Ann, daughter of Lieut. Col. Clement, Royal Artillery.
Dec. 19. P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., to Katherine Mary, eldest daughter of F. J. Templer, Esq., of the civil service.

Penang, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.

S. G. Bonham, Esq., was sworn in acting governor of the Straits Settlements on the 3d Jan. 1834; and R. F. Wingrove, Esq., was sworn in resident councillor at Singapore on the same date.

Charles Scott, Esq., has been sworn in sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, for the ensuing twelve months.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Dec. 13. *Tickler*, from Liverpool and Batavia.—15. *Singapore*, from Port Glasgow.—16. *Orwell*, from Manilla.—17. *Madeline*, from London and Batavia.

Freight to London (Jan. 10).—Tin, £1. 10s. per 20 cwt.; Coffee, £5. 10s. per 13 cwt.; Sticlac and Pepper, £6. per 16 cwt.; Measurement goods, £4. 10s. to £7.

BIRTH.

Dec. 11. Mrs. Symers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Dec. 25. Mr. Wilson, chief officer of the ship *Madeline*, of the Java fever,—Also, on *Jan.* 2, Mr. Covington, second officer of the ship *Madeline*, of the same distemper.
Jan. 2. Alexander Page, Esq., late of Calcutta.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Jan. 16. *Pioneer*, from Gibraltar.—20. *Duchess of Clarence*, from Liverpool; at Anjier.—25. *William Money*, *Moira*, and *Elizabeth*, all from London; in the China Seas.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 10. At Macao, the lady of John C. Whiteman, Esq., of a daughter.
Lately. At Macao, the lady of J. B. Thornhill, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

Oct.—At sea, Capt. David L. Shaw, commander of the Danish bark *Maria*.

Batavia.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Dec. 6. *Fegjee*, and *Earl of Liverpool*, both from Liverpool.—Jan. 2. *Norval*, from Liverpool.—23. *Lucy*, from Liverpool.

Australasia.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—Oct. 10. *Platina*, from London.—Nov. 11. *Auriga*, from London and Hobart Town.—13. *Pocklington*, from South Seas.—15. *Ann Jameson*, from London (since destroyed by fire).—18. *Java*, from Cork; *Lonach*, from London and Hobart Town; and *Edward Coulson*, from Liverpool and ditto.—21. *Neva*, from Plymouth.—24. *Eliza*, from Dublin and Hobart Town.—Dec. 7. *Reynard*, from London and South Seas.—14. *Scotia*, from Leith and Hobart Town.—15. *Sir Joseph Banks*, from London.—17. *Layton*, from London.—18. *Lloyds*, from London.—19. *Henry*, from London.—20. *Brothers*, from London; *Argo* and *Eagle*, both from Mauritius; and *Sir Charles Forbes*, from Liverpool.—31. *Alexander*, from London; and *Dart*, from Mauritius.—Jan. 1. *Persian*, from London, Swan River, &c.—4. *John*, and *Neptune*, both from London.—16. *Enchantress*, from Mauritius.—19. *Royal Sovereign*, from Dublin.

Arrivals at Hobart Town. — Sept. 17. *Lochiel*, from Leith.—29. *Ann*, from London.—Oct. 23. *Medway*, from Sydney.—Nov. 4. *Scotia*, from Leith.—Dec. 5. *Wave*, from London.—*Princess Victoria*, from Liverpool.

Arrival at Launceston.—*Forth*, from London.

Arrival at Swan River.—Nov. 8. *Brilliant*, from London.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 30. At Stellenbosch, the lady of Lieut. Deck, 15th Madras N.I., of a daughter.
Feb. 2, 1834. Mrs. W. J. Mackrill, of a daughter.
14. At Chavonne, the lady of R. Cooper, D.O.S., of a son.
March 5. Mrs. Fairbairn, of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 25. Mr. Thomas Green, chief mate of the bark *Hope*, aged 26.
Feb. 7. Mr. James M'Gillivray, eldest son of Robert M'Gillivray, Esq., of Inverness, North Britain.
21. Prince Abdolraklep, eldest son of the late Prince Abdullah, of Tedouri, aged 42.
March 9. Mary, wife of Wm. Carstairs, Esq., staff surgeon, Poona, aged 25.
10. Mr. W. F. Venables, aged 57.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 29.

The Lucknow Bankers.—Lord *Ellenborough* said, he had a motion for the 5th of May, respecting the case of the Lucknow bankers, and the *mandamus* obtained by the Board of Control, which, he understood, was not now to be persisted in. He wished to know if this were the fact, and on what grounds the Board had determined not to proceed.

Earl *Grey* could not state the grounds.

The *Lord Chancellor* said, he was anxious to save the noble baron the trouble of making a useless motion. Circumstances had occurred which altered the whole grounds of the case, and rendered it impossible that the original intention of the Board of Control could be persisted in.

Lord *Ellenborough* said, he should still wish that the documents should be laid before the House, and to know the reason why the Board had abandoned their intention.

May 5.

Lord *Ellenborough* moved for

Copies of all minutes of council in Bengal, and of all proceedings there, and of all communications from the Governor-general in Council to the Court of Directors, relative to the affairs of Oude, from the 30th July 1831 to the present time, with a specification of the dates when the documents were received by the Court; also copies of all communications relative to the affairs of Oude from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council from the receipt of the minute of the Governor-general, dated 30th July 1831, to the present time; and also copy of a despatch from the secretary to the Supreme Government to the Resident at Lucknow, dated 11th July 1831, also of a letter from the Governor-general to the Resident at Lucknow, dated 25th March 1814, referred to in the minute of the Governor-general, dated 30th July 1831.

The noble lord adverted to the writ of *mandamus*, which had been applied for by the attorney general, at the instance of the Board of Control, for the purpose of compelling the Court of Directors to forward a despatch, framed by the Board, directing the Indian government to use its "utmost efforts" with the king of Oude to procure payment of an alleged debt contracted by his predecessor to certain bankers of Lucknow, forty years ago. He understood that the rule for the *mandamus* had been discharged a few days since, on the motion of the attorney general himself; and he should, therefore, have abstained from drawing their lordship's attention to this subject, if the object sought to be effected had been altogether abandoned, when the rule for a *mandamus* was discharged. When such an admission of an error had been made, he should not have troubled their lordships on the question, knowing how important it was, with reference to the complex system by which the affairs of India were managed, not to blazon forth any difference that might chance to occur between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, had he not understood, from what had fallen from the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, taken in conjunction with what appeared in the papers laid on the table, that another measure was under consideration for the purpose of effecting the same object, a measure full of danger to the British interests in India. Their lordships had on their table the report of the select committee of the house of commons on East-India affairs of 1832, and they would there find that Lord W. Bentinck, in his despatch of the 30th July 1831, pointed out, in the strongest terms, the distressed situation of the king of Oude's territories; and he also observed, that, unless by the interposition of friendly counsels and mild measures, it would be utterly hopeless to keep up the friendly connexion at present existing between the king of Oude and the British Government. Under such circumstances, it was extraordinary that the home-authority should be called on to give their sanction to the government of India to enable them to take measures to force the government of Oude to pay this alleged debt. The report of Mr. Maddocks, the resident in Oude, stated, that the country was never in a state of greater disorder; that not more than two-thirds of the revenue were collected, and that this was not sufficient for the necessary expenses of the government. The directors, in their letter to Mr. Grant of the 1st of March 1833, observed, that the expression used in the despatch they were called on to send out, namely, that the "utmost efforts" should be made by the British Government in India to procure the payment of this demand, could only refer to "compulsion" either by "intimidation or force." Such interpretation had not been denied to this day. It was evident, therefore, that force was contemplated. It mattered not, in his opinion, whether the claim of Mr. Prendergast was a good claim or a bad one. He contended that they were not at liberty, under existing arrangements and treaties, to press authoritatively any private claim on the king of Oude. It had long ago been determined that no British subject, that no servant of the Company, should have any thing to do with loans granted to native princes. For half a century the Court of Directors had acted upon that principle, which, however, seemed to have been departed from in this peculiar case. In 1797, a most just and proper regulation was adopted by

parliament for the purpose of checking the prevalent practice which privately existed, of British subjects making loans, and mixing themselves up with money-transactions connected with the native princes. The noble lord here recapitulated the regulations respecting loans, the nature of the treaties with the state of Oude, and other details of the case, with which our readers must be sufficiently familiar already. From the manner in which Lord Wellesley had dealt with the claim, he (Lord E.) inferred that his lordship did not consider it a just one. He was perfectly satisfied, if the facts had been made known to the Court of King's Bench, that the judges would never have granted a *mandamus*. He was sure that the noble lord opposite, to whom these circumstances were not known, would not, if he had been aware of them, have sanctioned such a proceeding. He would have agreed with him (Lord Ellenborough) that it was most unjust and unfair to call on the Court of Directors to send out such a despatch. It was contrary to treaty, it was contrary to equity. It sanctioned that which was prohibited by act of parliament, and which was declared to be opposed to the wish of the legislature and to the honour of the country. He therefore felt convinced, after what had fallen from the noble and learned lord on a previous occasion—nay, it was impossible for any individual to feel otherwise than satisfied, that there were now under the consideration of the Board of Control measures for assuming the direct government of the kingdom of Oude; and in connexion with those measures, provisions for the payment of the debts of that state, and amongst others, the debt of Mr. Prendergast, so illegally contracted, was recognized. But let this country beware how it interfered with an old and faithful state; lest by any interference the stain of cupidity and of extortion should be cast upon it. (Hear, hear!) However justifiable might be any interference, this country should have recourse to it with the greatest reluctance and the deepest pain. (Hear!) By going back to the year 1794, in order to include the debt of Mr. Prendergast, it would open grounds for other claims, which might be presented to an extent that would make reform in that state impossible, and would reduce it to a condition of irretrievable bankruptcy; if, by such a course, the means of the people of that country were so disposed of, the character and honour of the nation would be disgraced; that would be done which had not been the policy of this country for the last fifty years; the bad times, of which so much had been heard, would be restored, and a system would be renewed, which in his earlier days the noble earl opposite (Earl Grey), Mr. Fox, and other great men of that period, had ably and indefatigably laboured to prevent. Never had there been a question of greater importance to the character, honour, and justice of this country than that, in respect to the assumption of the government of Oude. The character of England for moderation depended upon her strict maintenance of good faith towards her dependent provinces; and in cases of interference, it ought ever to be manifested to the dependencies, that it was purely from motives of public interest, or of protecting the people of oppression. The minute of Lord William Bentinck distinctly showed there was no justification for such a course as had been proposed by his Majesty's Government in this instance. He therefore concluded that they acted upon fresh and more recent information; it was for that information that he now proposed to move. Lord William Bentinck in his despatch had stated that the present minister of Oude was not inferior in talents and ability to any European; that he enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign, and that he bore no hostility to the British Government, as had been most incorrectly attributed to him. Again; would the proposed interference produce the benefits anticipated and desired? Let the condition of the north-western provinces be regarded, to which, after a lapse of thirty years, this country had been unable to give a satisfactory government. If, then, the improvement of the state of Oude by violent interposition was doubtful, why should recourse be had to such a course, and especially where it was pregnant with dangers in respect to other provinces in India? He had felt it his duty to endeavour to excite their lordship's attention to the great injustice—not to say the great crime,—which, if he had understood the noble and learned lord rightly, was now under the consideration of the Government, with a view to its infliction upon Oude, in the hope that their lordships would prevent the adoption of such a course, and by so doing preserve the Indian empire as it had been preserved by those who had preceded in its government. (Hear, hear!)

The *Lord Chancellor* said, that with respect to the papers in question, there could be no objection to their being produced, except this, that they went over a very considerable space of time, touching a variety of matters, and were, as he had been informed, somewhat voluminous; all he could say was, that there existed no disposition to withhold any document bearing upon the subject, which could be produced without any manifest detriment to the public service. He, however, felt that there was something out of the ordinary course of parliamentary proceeding

in the course of the noble baron, who brought forward the present motion for the purpose of blaming the conduct of the President of the Board of Control, who had actually abandoned the course of which the noble baron so much complained, and who no longer persisted in the intention to forward the despatch in question. This was an objection to his course, assuming the statement of the noble baron to be correct, whereas he would shew that it was a picture totally unlike the original. The noble baron had assumed, in speaking of the origin of the claim of Mr. Prendergast, that that gentleman had purchased the claim, and thereby contravened the statute. Great as this charge was against an individual, it was still greater against the Government; but happily the venom of the accusation had been accompanied by its antidote. The noble baron had the candour to state that the act of parliament in question, constituting the misdemeanour attributed to Mr. Prendergast, did not come into force till December 1797. Consequently, admitting that Mr. Prendergast purchased in the course of that year, he was guilty of no misdemeanour. But no such purchase was made. The noble baron had said that nobody had been heard to deny the purchase. None had been known to admit it who had the shadow of a shade of right to speak upon the subject, in opposition to the authority of relations, friends, and witnesses to the transaction now in England, and who in the year 1795 were in Oude, Benares, Lucknow, and Calcutta. They had never heard the charge made, either verbally, in writing, or in print, by any volunteer advocate of the East-India Company, or any hired advocate to support the alleged slender character of Lord Wellesley, or the still smaller reputation of Mr. Prendergast,—never, in short, from the year 1795 to the present hour, had the charge been made in their presence without calling down a sweeping, peremptory, and indignant denial. Mr. Prendergast was the mere commission-agent of the Dosses, acting for them under a power of attorney, and was richly entitled to all he earned in that capacity. He (the Lord Chancellor) had never seen an individual who so completely identified himself with the interests of his employers, indeed to a degree which might well justify the conjecture in the public mind, that he was a principal. His anxious labours, in the opinion of his friends, eventually cost him his life. With respect to the origin of the claim, he must state that of all the great bankers of India the Dosses at Calcutta, Benares, Oude, and Lucknow, were unquestionably the most extensive. The claim in question bore not the least resemblance to a private debt, had no connexion with any private transaction, and had not in any degree an analogy to what might strictly be called a private debt. The Nabob Vizier, Asoph-ud-Dowlah, had at the time a great pressure upon him, by reason of a rebellion in one district; for want of money application for assistance was made by the Nabob Vizier to the Dosses; they at first objected, on the ground that the Nabob Vizier's security, not the best at any period, was insufficient still more in consequence of the war in which he was engaged. The English resident at Lucknow, Mr. Cherry, was then applied to by the Nabob Vizier, who gave to the Dosses his personal guarantee, and communicated it to Sir John Shore, governor-general, and obtained his entire approval of the course he had taken. On this supplies were granted; and more being subsequently required, Mr. Cherry was again appealed to, and he again applied for and obtained the approval of Sir John Shore for guaranteeing a further advance. Now he (the Lord Chancellor) begged to ask if this transaction could be put on the footing of a private debt, or whether the honour of this country, of which so much had been justly said, might not be considered in some degree to be somewhat involved in it, when, twice over, a personal guarantee had been given by a resident agent, and approved of by a resident governor-general; and when, on that guarantee, so made and so approved of, the money was actually paid and advanced. By its means the war was prosecuted, the rebellion put down, the most perfect success prevailed, and owing to this transaction, thus guaranteed, the Nabob Vizier was saved. He, it was true, was the debtor, but by the representations made by English governors and English agents he was enabled to obtain the loan, and under such circumstances it was the duty of the Government to see that the lenders were not losers. Asoph-ud-Dowlah borrowed the money to maintain his sovereignty, and preserve his territory. By its means he succeeded in doing so, and eventually the British Government reaped the benefit of that success. We became, by the force of events, as regarded the benefit derived from that loan, converted from sureties into principals. Would any man say that in honour the British Government was not bound to see such a claim justly settled? It was in 1811 that he (the Lord Chancellor) first brought forward a petition on this subject in the House of Commons from Mr. Prendergast. But the same opinion with regard to this claim, that opinion which his right hon. friend was blamed by the noble baron for adopting, had been adopted and acted upon by former governors of India, as well as by former presidents of the Board of Control. Everybody who had heard the clear statement of the noble

baron must have supposed that this opinion had originated with his right hon. friend himself—that it was in fact a crotchet of Mr. Grant, and of Mr. Grant exclusively. The noble and learned lord then insisted upon the authority to be derived from the letter of Lord Wellesley to Lord Moira, the letter of Mr. Thornton, which, he said, he regarded in the light of a despatch, and the recognition of Lord Teignmouth, in support of the validity of the claim. He entirely agreed with the noble baron as to the impolicy and injustice of adopting force in cases of this kind as against princes of India. The whole charge resolved itself into what was intended by his right hon. friend. He held in his hand the despatch of his right hon. friend, and also the orders enclosed in it for Lord W. Bentinck; and he would maintain that there was nothing in either to countenance the supposition that his right hon. friend recommended the adoption of force in this case for the settlement of their claim. He (the Lord Chancellor) knew little himself of this subject, and he had therefore no doubt made but a feeble defence where his right hon. friend could make a most triumphant one. It was long since he had first called the attention of Parliament to the settlement of this claim. The first occasion was in 1811, when he presented a petition to the House of Commons on the subject; he afterwards brought it under the consideration of the house in 1812 and 1822. In the latter year the prorogation of parliament prevented the inquiry from being proceeded with. Now all that the Government now did was to renew that investigation, and to interpose with the king of Oude to have an inquiry instituted. The total amount of the principal of the debt was £110,000, and his right hon. friend had merely directed that the claim should be submitted to further consideration, in order to see if its justice could be substantiated and its settlement provided. Such was the present posture of affairs. It was but common justice to those unfortunate bankers, who had been kept out of their money for forty years, and from the loan of which money this country had eventually reaped such benefit, that such a line of proceeding should be adopted.

The Duke of *Wellington* said, he concurred with his noble friend in expressing his surprise at the letters contained in the papers on their lordships' table, and his astonishment that any such letters should have been written by the president of the Board of Control. He was still more surprised that it should have been attempted to force such a despatch upon the Court of Directors. The right hon. gentleman (Mr Grant, in that despatch, had assumed powers which had never before been exercised by the Board of Control. He had never before known such a measure taken by the state to enforce the payment of the claim of a private individual, except in one instance, in which an analogous interference was made by the state in favour of the claims of private individuals in the treaty of Paris of 1814, which was only done in consequence of a similar stipulation in the treaty of Amiens, arising out of the state of things produced by the French revolution. The words used in the government despatch were exceedingly strong. What was the impression which the use of those terms made upon the Court of Directors? They said in their reply, that "the utmost efforts" of the British Government mean compulsion, either by intimidation or force. (Hear, hear!) Such was the meaning attached to it by the Court of Directors. How did it happen that Mr. Grant did not reply to that charge and disclaim such a meaning? The noble and learned lord had said, that, as the *mandamus* had been withdrawn, there was no use whatever in bringing forward such a motion. Now, the noble and learned lord had himself stated, that, though the *mandamus* had been withdrawn, the measure could be attained in another way. He conceived that, under such circumstances, his noble friend was perfectly justified in bringing the matter under the notice of that house. He was as ready as the noble lord to admit that Mr. Prendergast was a very amiable and a very honourable man, but that circumstance did not alter the fact stated by his noble friend; for if he had purchased this claim after the act of 1793, it was an infraction of the act of parliament. He did not think it possible that a person filling such an office as that filled by Mr. Cherry, and who in such a situation should have nothing to do with such matters, could have acted as the noble and learned lord had represented—that he would have pledged himself as security for the loan. The noble and learned lord would find nothing in the papers laid before the house to countenance such a supposition. It was said, that a part of this money was lent for the support of an army; but a portion of it was lent for the purpose of supplying food for the nabob's wild beasts. The money, it was said, was expended in saving the province—a province which, not a few months after, but several years after, was ceded to the British Government, and it was on that consideration that the noble and learned lord contended that we should be security for the payment of this claim. With respect to the opinion which the noble and learned lord had quoted of Lord Wellesley in favour of this claim, and which was contained in a private letter, he would oppose to that opinion the conduct of Lord Wellesley on the subject while he occupied the situation of Governor-gene-

ral of India. Lord Wellesley during that time negotiated a treaty with the Nabob of Oude, which treaty contained certain provisions with respect to the settlement of the nabob's debts, and in it there was not a syllable with regard to those debts. Now, if Lord Wellesley thought that they should be paid, why did he not introduce a provision in that treaty, as security for their payment? He was happy that the present discussion had been introduced, because he thought it was likely, from what had taken place, that the claim would not now be enforced.

Lord *Plunkett* said, that the subject was one on which, when agitated in the other House of Parliament so long ago as 1822, he had formed a very strong and decided opinion; and every new inquiry he had made, every new document he had examined, had completely confirmed him in the opinion of the justice of the present claims, and the duty imposed on the British Government to use every proper means in their power to enforce their liquidation from the sovereign of Oude. He complained of the course which had been pursued upon the present occasion. Originally the motion was for an inquiry into the claims of the Calcutta bankers; but now it was for the production generally of papers relative to the state of Oude. The present position of pending affairs relative to the state of Oude might make it impertinent or improper for him to enter into their discussion; and therefore he should confine himself to that part of the case which affected his right hon. friend, the president of the Board of Control. The noble duke had charged him, not with exercising the influence of the British Government in obtaining redress from the sovereign of Oude, but because he had threatened to do so with force and violence. He (Lord Plunkett) could not, however, find any passage in the document itself which could be made, by any torture of criticism, to bear such a construction. The noble duke had not carefully read the answer sent by the Court of Directors. Their remonstrance was not against violence, but that interference was unnecessary and improper. But if the claim was just; if the debt had been contracted with the knowledge and under the sanction of the British Government; and if protection had not been extended to British subjects in India, the directors had no right to insist against such interference as was proper and just. The noble and learned lord then went into the history of the transaction in question, for the purpose of showing that if not by formal guarantee, yet in honour and good faith, the British Government had been parties to it. The princes of India, it seemed, had a mode peculiar to themselves of settling accounts. They took it for granted that the money paid by the creditors had never been fairly advanced; they audited the account by striking off so much as they thought unjust and exorbitant; and those who did not choose to submit to such a settlement were declared not entitled to the liquidation of their claims at all. Such was the settlement of accounts, he must say, in sanctioning which the Court of Directors had acted not in the honourable and just spirit of British merchants, and still less in accordance with that great and awful responsibility which attached to them as swaying the destinies of that important empire which had been placed under their charge. Under all the circumstances of the case, he thought that there was a just claim on the British Government in India, and that the subject ought to be renewed. Sir S. Romilly, Sir J. Macintosh, Lord Lyndhurst, and several of the best and wisest men in the country, had solemnly and deliberately declared their opinions that these claims ought to be admitted.

The motion for the production of the documents in question, so far as is consistent with the interests of the public service, was then agreed to.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, *April 5.*

Rajundenarain Rai, Woodwonthnarain Rai, and Mohundenarain Rai, appellants; *Bijai Govind Sing*, respondent.—This was an appeal from Bengal. No counsel appeared for the appellants, and the case was heard *ex parte* respondent. The judgment of the court below was affirmed by their lordships, with costs.

April 7.

Satroogun Sutputty, appellant; *Sabitra Dye*, respondent.—This was an appeal from Bengal, in a suit originally instituted by the respondent in the Zillah Court of Midnapore, for certain lands, called the talooks of Budbasi, &c., consisting of 113 villages, yielding an annual rental of 27,525 rupees, paying a fixed land-rent of 17,971 rupees. The property was the inheritance of Dhunjee Sutputty, the respondent's husband, and the appellant's father by adoption, and possessed by him as an independent talookdar. He died in 1803, without issue male. It appears that Dhunjee, having been informed by astrologers that no son born to him would live, determined to adopt the appellant, which, it was alleged, he did in 1782. In 1787 he married the respondent. By the Hindu law of inheritance, in Bengal, the widow of a person dying without male issue, by nature or adoption, is entitled to the whole of his property, real and personal. It was admitted, that if the appellant (the

principal defendant in the original suit) could have established the fact of his adoption, his title would have been preferable to that of the widow.

Upon the death of Dhunjee Sutputty, his brother, Luckichurn Sutputty (who is the father of the appellant), and the appellant, took possession of the talooks in question; but, in order that their possession might be *quasi* legalised, it was necessary that the name of one of them should be substituted, in place of the deceased's, in the register of the collector, which registration, however, is not conclusive evidence of title. Accordingly, in September 1803, the appellant petitioned the collector of Midnapore, that, as adopted heir of the deceased, his name might be inserted in the books. Counter-petitions were, however, presented by a daughter of the deceased and by the respondent; the latter subsequently retracted her opposition and acknowledged the right of the appellant as heir by adoption; whereupon, in February 1804, the appellant's name was entered in the collector's books as proprietor of the property in question. In April 1804, the respondent presented another petition, alleging that the petition in her name, retracting the opposition and acknowledging the appellant's claim, was fabricated, and that she was held, at the time, in strict confinement by the appellant and his father: though an ameen had been sent by the collector, on that occasion, to see the respondent, and he had reported that she confirmed her acknowledgment of the appellant's title.

In July 1805, the respondent filed her plaint, *in formâ pauperis*, in the Zillah Court, alleging that the appellant had acquired possession of the talooks by fraud, and that the collector's ameen had been party to the fraud, and praying to be put in possession of the property, as the widow of the deceased. The appellant, in his answer, stated that he had been adopted by the deceased when a few days old; that when he was eleven years of age, the deceased, in presence of the chief priest and other persons of respectability, invested him with the *zunar* (thread), and performed the *choora-kurn* (tonsure), and twice gave him in marriage; that, in the performance of these ceremonies, Dhunjee did all that became the father of an adopted son, and the respondent performed the duties of a mother towards the appellant; that the appellant's father (the brother of Dhunjee), by the deceased's express appointment, and to protect the appellant's interests, had the entire management of the talooks; and that, on the death of Dhunjee, the appellant set fire to his funeral pile, and performed the duties of a son. The respondent, in her replication, denied the fact of adoption, and alleged facts at variance with the pleas of the appellant.

To render an adoption legal, according to the Hindu law, a variety of ceremonies and conditions, and a certain publicity, are indispensable, in order that an act, carrying with it such extensive consequences, should be a deliberate and public one.

The Zillah Court, after taking the answers of the pundit, as to the forms necessary to be observed in the adoption of a child, and upon the evidence of the witnesses on both sides, which was singularly conflicting, decreed, in July 1806, that the respondent should be put in possession of the talooks, and that the appellant should pay the costs of suit. From this decree the appellant appealed to the Provincial Court for the division of Calcutta. Amongst other grounds of appeal, he denied the property to have been that of the deceased, alleging it to have been, in fact, that of Doorgavy, widow of Narain Sutputty, the deceased's uncle; he asserted that the ceremonies of adoption had been legally performed, and alleged that the judge of the Zillah Court had improperly refused to examine certain of his witnesses.

The Provincial Court, in March 1808, pronounced its judgment, wherein the judges (Messrs. Roche and Wintle) held that the objections urged by the appellant were extremely just, and the decision of the Zillah Court improper; that there was proof of the adoption, education, and marriage of the appellant by Dhunjee, and they ordered that the zillah judge's decree be set aside, and that the appellant remain in possession of the talooks, and that the respondent pay the costs in both courts; the appellant providing for the respondent during her life.

From this decree the respondent appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which declared (April 1812) that the fact of the adoption was clearly and satisfactorily proved; but, as it appeared that further evidence might be obtained, the court directed the decision to be postponed, and a copy of the proceedings, with a precept, to be transmitted to the judge of Midnapore, to examine further witnesses as to certain facts specified, and forward their depositions to the Sudder Court.

The judge of Midnapore, accordingly, examined further witnesses, and in particular a zemindar, named Kasinath Chowdry, one of the appellant's witnesses, who admitted he knew nothing of the facts he was called to prove, but stated that a material document, put in by the appellant, had been fabricated.

The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, rejecting a petition of the appellant praying that other witnesses might be examined, and being of opinion that there had been

fraud on the part of the appellant, and that the adoption was not proved, in August 1812. ordered that the decision of the Provincial Court should be reversed, and the decree of the Zillah Court should remain in force; and directed that the appellant should pay the whole of the expenses of the suit in all the courts.

From this decision the appellant appealed to this tribunal, first, because he had, by testimony uncontradicted in all essential points, fully established the fact of his formal, deliberate, and legal adoption; and secondly, because, if the adoption was not thought sufficiently proved, the peculiar circumstances of the case entitled the appellant to have had the benefit of further inquiry.

Lord Wynford delivered judgment. "The law of adoption owes its origin to the timorous superstition of the inhabitants of India. The people, vainly imagining that, by leaving male children in this world, they secure themselves against the torments of the next, seem to have been so anxious to obtain natural or adopted sons, that they have established but imperfect securities against fabricated adoptions. The law of three children conferred advantages on Roman citizens, which induced them to adopt sons, and when they had got the honours or offices which they desired, they often turned the adopted children loose on to the world again. Tacitus (*Annal*, lib. 15, c. 19) says: '*Percrebuerat eâ tempestate pravissimus mos, quum propinquis comitiis, aut sorte provinciarum, plerique orbi fictis adoptionibus adsciscrent filios.*" The Romans and other nations, which incorporated the civil with the municipal laws, have wisely provided against such frauds. By the civil law, the sanction of the magistrates was essential to the validity of the adoption of an infant: these magistrates, regarding the circumstances of the person proposing to adopt and those of the child that he was desirous of adopting, being authorised to decide whether the adoption would be to the advantage of the latter.—(Dig., b. i., tit. 7, 62, c. 17.) By the Code Napoleon, adoptions must be registered in the Court of the First Instance and in the Imperial Court; and in the latter, an opportunity is afforded to the relations of the person proposing to adopt a child, of shewing that the adoption proposed ought not to be allowed; this court having authority either to confirm or annul any adoption.

"In our own country, although wills are revocable, we do not allow the favoured title of heir to be set aside but by a will in writing attested in the presence of three witnesses: but according to the Hindoo law, neither registration of the act of adoption, nor any written evidence of that act having been completed, is essential to its validity. It is to be lamented that an irrevocable act, which defeats the just expectations of the relations of deceased persons, may, at any distance of time after it is supposed to have been done, be proved by verbal testimony. It would contribute much to the security of property and the happiness of Hindoo families, in a country where the religious obligation of an oath is unfortunately so little felt, and documents are so readily fabricated, if adoptions and all other important acts were required to be performed in the presence of some magistrate, and to be recorded in some court. But although neither written acknowledgments, nor the performance of any religious ceremonies, are essential to the validity of adoption, such acknowledgments are usually given, such ceremonies observed, and notices given of the time when adoptions are to take place, in all families of distinction, such as those of zemindars or opulent brahmins. Wherever those have been omitted, it behoves this court to regard with extreme suspicion the proof offered in support of an adoption. I would say, that in no case, the rights of wives and daughters should be transferred to strangers or to more remote relations, unless the fact of adoption, by which this transfer is effected, be proved by evidence free from all suspicion of fraud, and so consistent and probable as to give no occasion for doubt of its truth.

"At the beginning of this case a striking improbability occurs, and which the appellant has endeavoured to account for by a circumstance that is attempted to be proved by insufficient and contradictory evidence. Dhunjee Sutputty was, according to one account, twenty-two, and according to another thirty, years old, when he adopted Sutroogun. His wife was eighteen; she had given promise of having children, for she had borne a daughter, and another child that had died. Superstition was not likely to frighten a person so circumstanced into the doing an act by which his daughter would be disinherited, and the inheritance of any son or sons that he might have be divided with a stranger. The Roman and French laws are wise in this respect; they do not permit persons under fifty years of age to adopt.—(Heineccius, L. i. tit. 11, sec. 177; Code Napoleon, lib. i. tit. 8, sec. 1.)

"To get over the improbability of so young a man adopting a son, we are told a story of his having his nativity cast by a brahmin from the north, who assured him that no male child of his would live. One should have expected that that brahmin should have been produced as a witness, or some reason given by evidence for not having him before the court. Two persons have been called as witnesses, who state that they attended Dhunjee Sutputty upon this occasion, when he went to this brahmin; one of them knew the brahmin's name, and where he resided; he could have assisted in inquiring after him and bringing him, or accounting for his absence: he lived but four days' journey from Dhunjee Sutputty. Those witnesses contradict each other. Deby Bhudy, the family priest, says the nativity was cast about the seventh or eighth hour of the day, in the presence of Luchun Bhudy, Shibrum Sarbhoom, Narain Sidhunt, and himself. Juggernath Chuckerbutty says, that the calculation was made about three hours after sunrise, in the presence of himself and Luckiputty. They differ as to the time of casting the nativity, and as to every one person supposed to be present at the time it was done.

"The passage in the defendant's answer, in p. 5, is not explained to my satisfaction. He says: 'when first my father made over his property to me.' He would not in a pleading have used those words with reference to an act of adoption. Again: 'all the papers relative to the talooks, which, during my father's life, were in the hands of Luckichurn Sutputty.' These words cannot mean papers relative to the adoption, for the main defect of *his* case is, that there are no such papers. The evidence as to the signing of the petition of the respondent is contradictory. Two witnesses swear that she did not sign it; three that she did. But it does not appear that any of these witnesses saw more of her than her hands. But consider the improbability of her signing voluntarily a petition destructive of her own rights, and will not the balance of evidence incline against the genuineness of this paper? One of the learned counsel admits that if that be a false and fabricated instrument, little credit can be given to any part of the appellant's case. I think that if any important paper produced by the appellant as a genuine paper be shewn to be false, the court cannot have any safe ground for deciding in favour of one who knowingly has produced such a fabricated paper as a genuine instrument. Sutroogun produced to the court a letter purporting to have been written by a zemindar as an answer to an invitation sent to that zemindar to attend the religious ceremonies thought proper to be observed for the sanctioning that adoption, and which letter appears to have been written before these supposed ceremonies were performed, although he had himself fabricated that letter, and obtained the zemindar's signature to it, many years after it purports to have been written. Is not this forgery equally as destructive of the appellant's case as that of the respondent's petition?

"But it cannot be doubted that the respondent was kept in a state of duress, for the purpose of preventing her from asserting her rights. The darogah's answer to the magistrate's order is evasive. He wishes to satisfy the magistrate that she had not been confined. He first reports the answer given him by Luckichurn, which answer is to a question, 'how can peons be placed on the inside of the house by the women's apartment?' He makes Sabitra say she had not been watched by peons, but she adds, 'the day after my brother brought a man from the magistrates, there were two peons near my door.' The appellant therefore appears to me to have attempted to prevent the respondent from bringing her case before the court by duress, and to support his own by false witnesses and fabricated instruments.

"I will not fatigue the court by calling their attention to the numerous contradictions that are to be found in the evidence. I will only add, that although the Hindoo law does not require that adoptions should be acknowledged in writing, it is usual when persons in the situation of life of Dhunjee Sutputty adopt sons, to acknowledge such adoptions in writing, to give notice to the ruling power, and to invite the neighbouring zemindars and others to be present at such adoptions. It is admitted that there was in this case no acknowledgment in writing, and that no zemindars attended, or were invited to attend, the ceremony of adoption. The zemindars, it is said, were asked to attend the performance of the religious ceremonies, but the time when it is most important for the prevention of fraud that those persons should attend is that of the adoption, for what is then done cannot be undone by any thing, or omitted afterwards. I think I have stated, but I am much obliged to one of the learned judges for the suggestion if I have not, that there was no communication of the adoption to the ruling authorities, which is a more important circumstance than the noticing it to the zemindars or any other person. Their lordships are of opinion that this appeal should be dismissed with costs; and I hope that if religion has not sufficient moral influence on the minds of Hindoos to prevent them from supporting their claims by perjury and forgery, that self-interest will; and when they learn that the calling perjured witnesses, or producing forged instruments, will be visited with costs, I hope we shall have less reason to complain of parties attempting to avail themselves of those wicked means of supporting or defending causes."

Appeal dismissed, with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COVENTRY SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.

The Fifth and last Report of this Society congratulates the public on the abolition, or expected abolition, of various cruel customs prevalent in India at the period of its formation in 1828. The suttee practice was abolished in 1829; the pilgrim tax in 1833; the *Churuck pooja* was prohibited in Calcutta the same year; and by the India Bill, provision is made for the extinction of slavery. The President of the Board of Control assured the secretary of the Society (Mr. Peggs), that "when the bustle occasioned by the new India Charter was over, infanticide and ghaut murders should be made the subject of distinct despatch to the Indian Government." The Report refers to the commendable efforts of the Society to effect these philanthropic objects, by the diffusion of publications on the subjects referred to, many of them gratuitously.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The Right Hon. Lord W. C. Bentinck, G.C.B., &c., governor-general of India, commander-in-chief and governor of the presidency of Fort William.

William Blunt, Esq., first ordinary member.
Alexander Ross, Esq., second ditto.
Wm. B. Martin, Esq., third ditto.
T. B. Macaulay, Esq., fourth ditto.

The Governors of the other Presidencies, when the Supreme Council shall assemble within their territory, extraordinary members.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Morison, C.B., provisional member.

Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., governor of the presidency of Agra, to act provisionally as governor-general, in the event of the death, resignation, or coming away of Lord Wm. Bentinck.

The Senior Ordinary Member of the Supreme Council who shall be present, to act as governor of Agra provisionally, upon Sir C. Metcalfe's succeeding to the office of governor-general of India, or upon Sir C. Metcalfe's death, resignation, or coming away.

RETIREMENTS, &c. FROM THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut. Col. W. G. A. Fielding, of cavalry, from 27th April 1833.—Maj. H. C. Sandys, 28th N.I., from 6th Nov. 1832.—Maj. H. L. Playfair, artillery, from 10th Feb. 1834.—Capt. George Thornton, 1st L.C., from 12th Jan. 1834.—Capt. P. B. Fitton, 27th N.I., from 8th March, 1834.—Surg. H. H. Wilson, from 28th Jan. 1834.—Surg. T. S. Child, from 6th May 1833.—1st-Lieut. Geo. R. Birch, artillery, from 24th June 1833 (on Lord Clive's Fund).—Assist. Surg. D. B. Wardlaw, from 16th Dec. 1831 (on ditto).

Resigned.—Lieut. H. P. Cotton, 7th L.C., from 16th June 1831.—2d-Lieut. Joseph Greene, artillery, from 23d Nov. 1832.—2d-Lieut. E. W. Michell, artillery, from 3d Feb. 1834.—Ens. Richard Parker, 2d N.I., from 24th Dec. 1833.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Maj. Sir Henry Willock, Knt., K.L.S., 8th L.C., from 29th Dec. 1833.—Capt. H. Fide Montmorency, 3d L.C., from 17th Oct. 1832.—Capt. Thos. Thompson, invalids, from 19th Dec. 1833.—Lieut. Wm. Haig, invalids, from 16th Dec. 1833.

Resigned.—Lieut. Roger R. Hunter, artillery, from 23d May 1832.—Ens. J. R. Starke, 20th N.I., from 10th Dec. 1833.

Pensioned on Lord Clive's Fund.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Lloyd, from 26th April 1832.

Struck off (having been absent from India five years).—The Rev. John H. Knapp, B.A., chaplain, from 27th Dec. 1833.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut. Col. Henry Smith, of cavalry, from 23d April 1832.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Sykes, of infantry, from 8th June 1833.—Maj. James Cruickshank, 5th N.I., from 30th April 1831.—Major Justinian Nutt, engineers, from 3d July 1832.

Resigned.—Capt. Hugh Grant, 2d L.C., from 24th June 1832.

Pensioned on Lord Clive's Fund.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Gregor, from 23d April 1832.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d Foot (in Bengal). J. C. Handfield to be lieut. by purch., v. Mackay who retires; and A. J. Netterville to be ens. by purch., v. Handfield (both 2 May 34).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Lord C. Kerr, from 90th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Brady who retires (2 May 34).

9th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. John Hoskins, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut., v. C. Dormer who exch., rec. dif. (16 May 34).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Geo. Hutchinson to be lieut., v. Cates dec.; and C. U. Tripp, from h. p. 12th F., to be ens., v. Hutchinson (both 25 April 34).—G. W. Rive to be ens. by purch., v. Tripp who retires (2 May 34).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Geo. Forbes, to be lieut., v. Boyd dec. (5 Feb. 34); Chas. Cameron to be ens., v. Forbes (16 May).

29th Foot (at Mauritius). S. H. Palairet to be lieut. by purch., v. Bayle who retires; and A. St. G. H. Stepney to be ens. by purch., v. Palairet (both 16 May 34).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Edw. Hopper to be major, v. Semple dec. (22 Nov. 33); Lieut. Alex. Campbell to be capt., v. Hopper (28 do.); Ens. H. Bates to be lieut., v. Campbell (28 do.); Thos. Anderson to be ens., v. Bates (16 May 34).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Arthur Horne, from 47th F., to be capt., v. Burslem app. to 94th F. (25 April 34).—Ens. Wm. Evans to be lieut., v. Chambers dec. (23d Oct. 33); Ens. R. Corbet, from h. p. 63th F., to be ens., v. Evans (16 May 34).

48th Foot (at Madras). Serj. Maj. H. Wheeler to be adj. (with rank of ens.), v. Morphett app. to 63d regt. (9 May 34).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. John Heatley to be lieut., v. Rundle prom. (28 March 34); R. A. Seymour to be ens., v. Heatley (2 May).—Ens. James Ramsay to be lieut. by purch., v. Chevers who retires; and H. J. Turner to be ens. by purch., v. Ramsay both 9 May 34).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). J. H. Laye to be ens. by purch., v. Wormington who retires (2d May 34).

62d Foot (at Madras). Ens. G. E. Olpherts to be lieut., v. Clark dec. (22 Oct. 33); Lieut. John Story, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut., v. Vincent whose app. has not taken place (2 May 34); Serj. Maj. Wm. Guy to be ens., v. Olpherts (2d do.).

63d Foot (at Madras). Ens. S. Harries to be lieut. by purch., v. Montgomery who retires; and Patrick Gordon to be ens. by purch., v. Harries (both 2 May 34).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. P. W. Braham, from 70th F., to be capt., v. Holyoake who exch. (16 May 34).

97th Foot (in Ceylon). H. Russell to be ens. by purch., v. Reid who retires (16 May 34).

Ceylon Regt. Capt. James Anderson to be major, v. Bircham dec.; Lieut. R. Gray to be capt., v. Anderson; 2d-Lieut. J. F. Field to be 1st-lieut., v. Gray; and Ens. W. P. Clarke, from h. p. 12th regt., to be 2d-lieut., v. Field (all 2 May 34).—G. B. Tattersall to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Clarke who retires (16 May 34).

It is generally understood that the second lieutenants of all the King's regiments in India will shortly be reduced.—*Nav. and Mil. Gaz.*

J. E. Alexander, Esq., captain in the 42d Foot, has been permitted to accept and wear the insignia, of the third class, of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, conferred on him by the Shah of Persia.

The 63d Regt., some years on the New South Wales establishment, has sailed thence for Madras.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 28. *Minerva*, Furlong, from Mauritius 29th Dec.; at Bristol.—29. *Rapid*, Bush, from Bombay 19th Nov.; at Liverpool.—S. *Gravenhagen*, Bulsing, from Batavia 25th Dec.; off Plymouth (for Rotterdam).—H.M.S. *Talbot*, Dickinson, from Mauritius 9th Nov., and Cape 10th Feb.; at Plymouth.—30. H.C.S. *Vansittart*, Scott, from China 24th Dec.; at Deal.—*Kyle*, Fletcher, from Bengal 15 Dec.; and *Miranda*, Syms, from Mauritius 15th Jan., both off Liverpool.—MAY 1. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from Bengal 4th Jan.; H.C.S. *Warren Hastings*, Sandys, from China; *Glocester*, Brooks, from Mauritius 1st Jan.; *Miranda*, Hopper, from Mauritius 19th Jan.; *Gilbert Munro*, Duff, from Mauritius 18th Jan.; *Glenalvon*, Brown, from Mauritius 10th Jan., and Cape 6th Feb.; and *Manchester*, Brown, from Mauritius 16th Jan.; all at Gravesend.—1. *Asia*, Biddle, from Bengal 7th Dec., Vizagapatam 13th do., and Cape 15th Feb.; *Fergusson*, Young, from Bengal 19th Dec.; *Undaunted*, Miller, from Bombay 4th Jan.; and *Grecian*, Smith, from Ceylon 4th Dec., Mauritius 26th do., and Cape 26th Jan.; all off Portsmouth.—1. *Ceres*, Klingstedt, from Bombay 25th Dec.; at Cowes.—2. *Sandyson*, Sage, from Bengal 15th Nov.; at Liverpool.—9. *Iris*, Mackwood, from Ceylon, 25th Nov., and Cape 19th Jan.; at Cowes.—3. *Arab*, Ferrier, from Singapore 5th Dec.; and *Judith*, Ager, from Mauritius; both at Gravesend.—3. *Asia*, Stead, from Bengal 23d Dec., and Madras 2d Jan.; and *London*, Wimble, from Bengal 18th Jan.; both off the Start.—3. *St. George*, Thompson, from Bengal 14th Jan., and Table Bay 8th March; at Bristol.—3. *Fama*, Hargreaves, *Nelson Wood*, Cole-man, *Lady Fitzherbert*, Ferrier, and *Emerald*, Crawford, all from Mauritius; at Liverpool.—4. *Intrepid*, Robinson, from Bengal 8th Dec., and Table Bay 18th Feb.; *George Hibbert*, Lusk, from Singapore 5th Dec.; *Hanover*, Paton, from Singapore 28th Nov.; and *Arcturus*, Oliver, from Mauritius; all at Gravesend.—4. H.C.S. *Lowther Castle*, Harris, from China 14th Jan.; and *Sir Edward Paget*, Tucker, from Bombay 5th Jan., and Cape 3d March; both off Portland.—4. *Cornwall*, Bell, from Bengal 7th Jan., and Cape 8th March; off the Wight.—4. *Germania*, Van Justi, from China 14th Nov., Singapore 6th Dec., and Cape 4th Feb.; off Hastings (for Hamburgh).—4. *Hope*, McCallum, from Batavia 6th Dec., and Table Bay 1st Feb.; off Beachy Head.—4. *Diana*, Braithwaite, from Batavia; at Deal.—5. *Welcome*, Paul, from Mauritius 29th Dec., and Table Bay 31st Jan.; at Gravesend.—5. *Dominica*, Winspear, from Mauritius 26th Dec.; at Bristol.—5. H.C.S. *Thomas Grenville*, Burnett, from China; and *Eliza*, Bouch from Sydney 7th July, and Hobart Town 3d Oct.; both at Deal.—6. *Tickler*, Lowdon, from Singapore 11th Jan., at Deal.—7. *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, from Bombay 5th Jan., and Table Bay; *Childrens*, Durocher, from Sydney 19th Dec.; *Singapore*, Cargill, from Singapore 11th Jan.; and *David Owen*, Beatson, from Cape 27th Jan.; all at Deal.—7. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, from Bombay 6th Jan.; off Liverpool.—7. *Defiance*, Kirk, from Mauritius; at Bristol.—12. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from Bengal 6th Jan.; off Portland.—14. H.C.S. *Castle Huntley*, Johnston, from China 19th Jan.; off Dartmouth.—14. *Cabotia*, Cumming, from New South Wales 23d Jan.; off Liverpool.—15. *Wellington*, Liddell, from Madras 18th Jan., and Cape 13th March; and *Aurora*, Coulson, from Cape 12th Feb.; both at Gravesend.—15. H.C.S. *Minerva*, Ticehurst, from China 26th Jan.; H.C.S. *Duke of Sussex*, Whitehead, from China 10th Jan., and Cape 11th March; *Hero of Malown*, Richmond, from Bombay 5th Jan., and Cape 8th March; and *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, from Bombay 25th Jan., and Cape 12th March; all off the Wight.—16. *Cecilia*, Lofgren, from Batavia 10th Jan.; off Falmouth.—11. H.C.S. *Rose*, Marquis, from China 26th Jan.; at Deal.—18. *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, from Bombay 20th Jan.; at Liverpool.—19. H.C. Ships *Prince Regent*, Aplin, from China 24th Jan., and *Larkins*, Campbell, from ditto 10th Jan.; both at Gravesend.—19. *Stirling Castle*, Fraser, from Bombay 21st Jan.; in the Clyde.—23. *Achilles*, Duncan, from Ceylon 2d Jan.; off Hastings.—24. *Feejee*, Bewley, from Batavia 13th Jan., and Cape; at Liverpool.

Departures.

APRIL 23. *Margaret Graham*, Hamilton, for Cape, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—25. *Symmetry*, Riley, for China and Singapore; and *Camilla*, Petrie, for Rio and Bengal; both from Liverpool.—26. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—27. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—29. *Hythe*, Drayner, for Penang, Singapore, and China; from Deal.—30. *Andromeda*, Gale, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—MAY 1. *Hashmy*, Harfield, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—1. *London*, McLean, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—2. *Strathfieldsay*, Jones, for V. D. Land (with female emigrants); and *Adelaide*, Clark, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—4. *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, for Penang, Singapore, and China; *Pero*, Rutter, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Maria*, Skinner, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—4. *John Woodhall*, Henderson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—6. *Siren*, Munro, for V. D. Land; from Deal.—6. *Governor Findley*, Kennedy, for Batavia, Singapore, and China; from Liverpool.—7. *Micmac*, Brend, for N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—8. *Edwards*, Martin, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Deal.—8. *Hector*, Cowley, for Bombay; and *Margaret*, Taylor, for Cape and Algoa Bay; both from Liverpool.—9. *Olympus*, Cowl, for Cape; and *Brazilian*, Galloway, for Rio and Hobart Town; both from Deal.—10. *Doncaster*, Pritchard, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—13. *Jumna*, Pinder, for China; and *Cordelia*, Creighton, for Bengal and China; both from Liverpool.—14. *Camilla*, Wilson, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—15. *New York Packet*, Gregory, for N.S. Wales; and *Ellen*, Dixon, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—19. *Hibernia*, Gillies, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—19. *Alexander Baring*, St. Croix, for China; *Claudine*, Keen, for Cape and Algoa Bay; and *Nocton*, Mitchell, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—19. *Samuel Brown*, Harding, for Rio and Bengal; from Liverpool.—21. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—20. *Elora*, Blair, for Bombay; from Greenock.—21. *Tapley*, Tapley, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—22. *Bounty Hall*, Harding, for Bombay; and *Malcolm*, Sims, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Liverpool.—24. *Salacia*, Addison, for Mauritius; from Deal.—24. *British Sovereign*, Browne, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—24. *Rowley*, Franks, for Batavia, Singapore, and China; from Greenock.—25. *William Metcalfe*, Philipson, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—25. *Hebe*, Currie, for China; from Liverpool.—26. *Boxborneburg*, Chapman, for Madras and Bengal; and *Fortitude*, Wilson, for Cape; both from Deal.—28. *Orontes*, Currie, and *Coromandel*, Boyes, for Madras and Bengal; and *London*, Pickering, for Bengal; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Duke of Bedford, from Bengal: Hon. Mrs. Dalzell; Mrs. G. R. Berry; Mrs. Wm. Lowther; Mrs. Pattenson; Mrs. Jas. Parsons; Mrs. George Hill; Miss Dawney; Rev. Mr. Hammond; Joseph Reid, Esq., C.S.; Dr. Handyside; Misses Smith, Pringle, and Macpherson; Masters Monteith, Tierney, Dalzell, Howard (2), Parsons (3), Ouseley (2), Lowther, Pringle, Berry, Hailes (2), and Smith; eight servants.

Per Duke of Lancaster, from Bengal: Rev. Mr. Hill; Mrs. Hill and seven children; Rev. Mr. Pierce and son.—(Mrs. Cobb died at sea 1st Feb.)

Per Parkfield, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Martin and three children.

Per H.C.S. Vansittart, from China: Capt. John

Templeton; Charles Scott, Esq., of Penang; M. B. Kerr, Esq., of do.; three children.

Per S. Gravenhagen, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Dupuy and six children; Mr. Vincent and five children.

Per Eliza, from Van Diemen's Land: Capt. Henley, of the *Thames*; Mr. Phelps; Mr. Cooper.

Per Asia, Biddle, from Bengal: Mrs. Cracroft; Mrs. Hovenden; Mrs. McKenzie; Mrs. Shean; Mrs. and Miss Thomas; Capt. Jackson; Lieut. Nesbit; Dr. Shean; Dr. Rogers; Mr. Peach; Mr. Midwinter; three children; eight servants.

Per Iris, from Ceylon: Lieut. Col. Smith; Capt. Hutton; Lieut. and Mrs. Clare and child; Miss Collins; two servants.—(Lieut. Cuppage landed at the Cape.)

Per Undaunted, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Norton and two children; Lieut. Harrison, Indian Navy.

Per Reliance, from Mauritius: Mrs. Hawes and two children; Surgeons Birnie, Stevenson, and Love, R.N.; Capt. Spratley, late of the *York*; Lieut. Bayley, H.M. 26th regt.

Per Hugh Lindsay steamer, from Bombay, landed at Suez: Col. Hardy, Bombay army; Maj. Groundwater, do.; Capt. Wm. Jackson, do.; Capt. Spencer, do.; Dr. Burnes, do.; Lieut. G. MacDonald, R.N.; A. Finlay, Esq.—Landed at Cosseir: H. H. Lindsay, Esq., from China; W. K. Pringle, Bombay C.S.; A. F. Green, Esq., from Bengal; Capt. C. Pearson, H.M. 61st regt., from Ceylon; Capt. W. Pottinger, H.M. 6th regt., from Bombay.—(The Rev. Joseph Wolff, Col. Thomas, H.M. 20th Foot, and W. Elliot, Esq., Madras C.S., who had left Bombay in the ship of war *Coote*, were taken up at Judda, and landed, the two former at Suez, and the latter at Cosseir.)

Per Sir Thomas Munro, from Singapore; Mrs. C. Thomas and child; Miss Thomas; Mr. Grey.

Per H.C.S. Lowther Castle, from China: Mrs. Capt. Harris; Mrs. Albino; Miss Paiver; Master G. Albino; two servants.

Per Rapid, from Bombay: Mr. Parker.

Per Asia, Stead, from Bengal: Capt. Kydd, H.M. 57th regt.; Ens. Germain, 40th N.I.; Dr. Galloway, R.N.; John Marshall, Esq., jun.; Mr. Snashall, missionary.

Per St. George, from Bengal: Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Jillard; Mrs. James; Mrs. Jervis; Mrs. Watson; W. N. Garrett, Esq., C.S.; Col. Roberts, 1st Europ. regt.; Capt. Hilton, 16th Lancers; Capt. Jervis, 5th N.I.; Lieut. Winter, 59th N.I.; Dr. Yeatman; Misses Maxwell, Roberts, Thomson, Jervis, and Ellis; Masters Maxwell, Roberts, Jillard, Watson, and James.—From the Cape: Major and Mrs. Hartly and child; Capt. Driver, late of the *Bolton*; Capt. Surflen, late of the *Ceasar*.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Stocqueler and two children; Henry Sargent, Esq. C.S.) Mrs. Vernon died at sea.

Per Cornwall, from Bengal: Mrs. Carpenter; Mrs. Middleton; Mrs. Ellis; Mrs. Carter and child; Mrs. Ogilvie and three children; Brig. Gen. Carpenter; Adam Ogilvie, Esq., C.S.; A. C. Heyland, Esq., ditto; Dr. James Scott; Capt. Carpenter, H.M. 41st Foot; Capt. Ellis, B.N.I.; Capt. Mercer and child; Captain Bacon, B.N.I.; Capt. Fenton, ditto; Lieut. W. A. Smith; Lieut. Whitecoord; two Misses Macsween.—From the Cape: Miss McCrea; Mr. H. Menzies, merchant.—Col. Shubrick and Capt. Croudace were landed at the Cape).

Per Sir Edward Paget, from Bombay: Mrs. Bax and two children; Mrs. De Vitre and four do.; Mrs. McGillivray and four children; Mrs. Farquharson and one child; Mrs. Pringle; Mrs. Griffiths and child; Miss Emma Bruce; J. D. De Vitre, Esq., C.S.; M. T. De Vitre, Esq.; W. H. Harrison, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Griffiths, H.M. 6th regiment.—(Dr. Murray and Capt. Mansfield were landed at the Cape).

Per London, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Auriol and Miss Auriol; Mrs. Captain Lumsden; Mrs. John E. Ellerton; Mrs. Wilkinson; Mrs. Dr. Butter; Mrs. Jenkins; Mrs. Dr. Brown; Mrs. Pittar; Colonel Taylor; Capt. W. W. Rees; John Thompson, Esq.; P. Pittar, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Wilkinson; Lieut. Burt, engineers; Lieut. Jackson, cavalry; Mr. A. Greenlaw; Misses Wilkinson, Lumsden, two Butler, and two Jenkins; Masters Ellerton, Lindsay, three Lumsden, and two Jenkins.

Per Marquis of Hastings, from Bombay: Mrs Col. Moore and three children; Mrs. Gillum; Mrs. Crawley; Major Gillum; E. B. Mills, Esq. C.S.; E. Campbell, Esq., ditto; Lieut. Maud, 4th L. Drags.; Lieut. Aston, B.N.I.; Misses E. and M. Wedderburn, and L. White; Masters J. and T. Smith, and G. Laurie; ten servants; invalids, &c.—(Mr. and Mrs. Martin West and child were landed at the Cape.—Lieut. Hesse died at sea.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: Mrs. Chester and child; Mrs McNaghten; Mrs. Vibart and three children: Mrs. Lawrell and child; Mrs. T. Prinsep and child; Mrs. W. Prinsep and three children; Mrs. John Patton and child; Mrs. Farquharson; Miss Braddon; Mr. Hawkins, C.S.; Mr. Ravenshaw, C.S.; Capt. Robb, Bengal army; Capt. O'Halloran, H.M. 6th regt.; Misses H. Thompson, Braddon, Graham, and Alexander; Masters Alexander, Thomson, Graham, and Wells. (For the Cape of Good Hope: General O'Halloran; and W. Alexander, Esq.)

Per Elizabeth, from Sydney: Mrs. Anlaby; Dr. Ellis; Mr. Hausaid; Mr. Goro.

Per H.M.S. Talbot, from the Cape: Capt. Harding, R.N., and Mrs. Harding; Capt. Carrington, of the Marines; Lieut. Allen, R.N.; Mr. Thos. Vokes; Mr. Edw. Vokes; Mr. Cardeau, R.N.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Mrs. Major Sim; Mrs. Ridsdale; Miss Fearon; Col. McPherson, H.M. 39th regt.; Major Crotty, ditto; Major Sim, Madras Engineers; Major Dyce, 4th Madras N.I.; Dr. Turnbull; Capt. Mitchell, Madras Military Board; Capt. Langford, 51st Madras N.I.; Lieut. Maule, H.M. 39th regt.; Lieuts. Campbell and Harrison, Madras Artillery; Assist. Surg. Purvis; Lieut. Bradford, 8th Madras N.I.; 8 children; 10 servants; 30 invalids, &c.—From the Cape: Mrs. Salmon; Surg. Carstairs, Bombay service; Mr. Levick; Messrs. G. and A. Ebden; several servants.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mr. R. Clark, secretary to Madras government; Lieut. F. Cotton, Madras engineers).

Per H. C. S. Duke of Sussex, from China: W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., late chief of the British factory; Capt. Robert Locke, late of the H.C.S. *Duke of York*.—From the Cape: W. T. Toone, Esq., Bengal C.S.; Hamilton Ross, Esq.; Mr. C. Hepburne, late midshipman of the *Wellington*.—From St. Helena: Lieut. Col. Jas. Caulfield, C.B., Bengal Cavalry.—(Capt. W. Prescott, of Madras army, and servant, were left at the Capt.)—Mr. Hepburne died at St. Helena.

Per Hero of Malown, from Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Robertson and two children; Capt. Lang; Lieut. Broadhurst; Dr. Flockton; Mr. Carter; Mr. Arch. Thompson, from the Cape; Master Higginson.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Dr. and Mrs. Richmond; Capt. Woodburne; Lieut. Hay).—Mr. Hall died at sea.

Per Lady Raffles, from Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Whish and child; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Davies; Mrs. Dr. Burnes; two boys, and one infant; Mrs. Whitford; Mrs. Geddes; W. B. Martin, Esq., C.S., resident at Indore; J. Hopewood, Esq.; Major Barclay, 24th N.I.; Capt. Leslie, horse artillery, in charge of invalids; Lieut. Humfreys, Bengal horse artillery; J. Vernon; two Masters Davies; 40 Company's invalids; 6 servants.—(Col. Doveton, 3d Madras L.C.; Mrs. Doveton, and Miss Doveton, were landed at St. Helena).

Per H.C.S. Prince Regent, from China:—Miss Emma Gover and servant.—From St. Helena: Dr. John Cullen, late of the *Marquis of Huntly*.

Per Briton, from Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Dean; Miss Dean; Mr. Dean, jun.; Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill and child; Mr. Thornhill, sen.; Mr. Wiche; Mr. Smith.

Per H.C.S. Castle Huntly, from China: Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart and three children; two Chinese.

Per La Gange, from Bengal: Richard H. Browne, Esq.

Per H. C. S. Minerva, from China: Henry Velthusen, Esq.

Expected.

Per Albion, from Bengal: Mrs. McLeod and child; Mrs. Hughes and three children; Mrs. Scallan; Miss Scallan; Miss T. Scallan; Capt. Dr. McLeod; Thomas Scallan, Esq.; John Hughes, Esq.; John Saschwell, Esq., and Master Saschwell.

Per Lady Nugent, from Bombay: Lieut. Col. Bellasis, engineers; Mrs. Bellasis and sister; two Misses Muriel; Dr. Craw, medical board; Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, 12th Madras N.I.; Messrs. Jarrett and Walker, Madras C.S.; Ens. Steel, 16th Madras N.I.; Lieuts. Gordon and Jekyll and Assist. Surg. Murtagh, H.M. 6th regt.; Mr. McKenzie.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Hythe, for Penang, Singapore and China: Capt. Shitlar; Capt. Smith; Rev. Mr. Vachell; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel; Miss College; Mr. T. C. Smith; Mr. Leggatt; Mr. Nicholson; Mr. McCaughey; Mr. Smith.

Per Hashmy, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. Maclean and lady; Capt. Gregory and lady; Capt. Rawlings; Capt. Barker; Lieut. Stokes; Assist. Surg. Scott; Assist. Surg. Leckie; Mr. Husband and children; Mr. Cockburn; Mr. and Mrs. Ethersay.

Per Hibernia, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. R. A. McNaghten and lady; Mr. and Mrs. Trevor; Mr. and Mrs. Morton; Mrs. Peach: Mrs. Tombs; Mr. Darvall; Mr. Steer; Mr. Gall; Mr. Currie; Mr. Price; Mr. Pathe; Mr. Redman.

Per Juliana, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Pace; Capt. Coningham; Lieut. and Mrs. Pace; Mr. and Miss Hogg; Misses Crowe, O'Connell, Wingwell, and two Misses Bowen; Mr. Langhorne; Mr. Hay; Mr. Redmond.

Per Coromandel, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. Sturt and lady; Capt. Smallpage; Lieut. Sturt; Mr. and Mrs. Welsh: Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and child; Mrs. Searle and three children; two Misses Frank; Dr. Hogg; Dr. Stephenson; Mr. St. Ledger and party; Mr. Day; Mr. Ewart; Mr. Dorin.

Per Broxbornebury, for Madras and Bengal: Hon. Mrs. Gen. Ramsay and family; Mrs. Colpaske; Lieut. and Mrs. Lambert; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Calthorpe; Mr. and Mrs. Butler; Misses Barber, Campbell, Rutledge, Pringle, and two Misses Constable; Mr. Clark, Madras C.S.; Lieut. Gosling; Ens. Owen; Mr. Johnson, Engineers; Mr. Loch, Mr. Wilkinson; Mr. Bell; Mr. Connolly; Mr. Burkinyoung; Mr. Scott; Mr. Airey; Mr. F. Chapman.

Per Orontes, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. Sinclair; Lieut. and Mrs. Norton; Lieut. and Mrs. Glover; Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Carver; Mr and Mrs. Penney; Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; Miss Butler; Mr. Harding; Mr. Friend; Mr. Higginbotham; Mr. Lindesay, Mr. Whittell; Mr. Sheppard; Mr. Kemp.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 12. At Jersey, the lady of Robert Eckford, Esq., formerly president of the Medical Board of Bombay, of a daughter.

April 13. At Lyme Regis the lady of Capt. Codrington, Madras army, of a daughte.

May 14. At Edinburgh, the lady of Wm. Mc Dowall, Esq., late of the Madras establishment, of a daughter.

23. At Molesworth-place, Camden-town, the lady of Capt. Richard Morison, Madras army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 25. At Gadgirth, Scotland, Colonel Byres, of Touley, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Burnett of Gadgirth.

29. At Edinburgh, J. T. Latham, Esq., of the 6th regt. of Foot, to Jemima Ferrier, daughter of James Melliss, Esq.

— James Auchinleck Cheyne, Esq., to Frances Charlotte, only daughter of the late James Sprot, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, Chittagong, Bengal.

May 1. At Christ Church, Marylebone, Philip Bulton, Esq., of Wennington, Essex, to Elizabeth Rayne, only surviving daughter of the late Wm. Allen, Esq., of Coedybryn, Flintshire, and daughter-in-law of the late Maj. Gen. Rayne, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal service.

7. At Rushmere, Suffolk, Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, of the Bengal army, to Margaret, second daughter of Capt. Robert Ramsay, R.N., C.B.

12. At Cheltenham, W. H. Carter, Esq., of New Park, in the county of Dublin, to Frances Elizabeth, widow of J. W. Paxton, Esq., formerly of the Bengal civil service.

DEATHS.

Jan 7. On board the *Asia*, East-Indiaman, aged 19, Charles Anthony Stokes, second son of Thomas Stokes, Esq., of Hean Castle, Pembrokeshire.

13. At sea, on board the *Duke of Buccleugh*, on the passage from India, Lieut. G. M. Archer, of H.M. 16th regt. of Foot, youngest son of the late Gen. Archer, of the Grenadier Guards.

30. At sea, Mr. William Lewis, late chief officer of the H.C.S. *Minerva*.

Feb. 8. At Madeira, Mrs. Telles, wife of Wm. Telles, Esq., and daughter of the late Alex. Scott, Esq., of Synton, county of Roxburgh.

15. Of a rapid consumption, at the Cape of Good Hope, on board the *Duke of Buccleugh*, on his return to England, Cornet C. J. Stock of H.M. 13th Light Dragoons, in his 25th year.

17. On his passage from China, on board the H.C.S. *Prince Regent*, Gordon Forbes Brett, third son of the Rev. J. George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, aged 17.

March 15. On board the *Marquis of Hastings*, on the passage from Bombay, Lieut. W. V. L. Hesse, of the 2d or Queen's Royals, third son of L. Hesse, Esq., of Chisfield Lodge, Herts.

18. At Madeira, Ann Amelia Charlotte, daughter of Lieut. Col. St. John Fancourt, who, when commandant of Vellore, in July 1806, fell a victim to his gallant unexampled courage in defence of that garrison, in a mutiny of the native troops.

April 20. At Hemus Terrace, Chelsea, in his 93d year, Capt. James Wright, late of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion. He served his king and country upwards of 75 years.

21. At Dresden, aged 16, of inflammation on the lungs, Charles Walker Ellice, eldest son of the Rev. James Ellice, of Clothall, in the county of Hertford.

28. At Cheltenham, Charlotte Udny, widow of the late James Stewart, Esq., of the Bengal medical establishment, and eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles Fraser, formerly of the Bengal cavalry, aged 39.

May 3. At East Lodge, Enfield, the Hon. Wm. Fullerton Elphinstone, in his 94th year.

4. At Edinburgh, in his 20th year, Harry James Thomson, eldest son of Col. Harry Thompson, of the Bengal Cavalry.

7. At Bedworth, Warwickshire, Henry Lane, Esq., in his 81st year, many years in the Hon. E. I. Company's China civil service.

— At Glasgow, Margaret, aged 18, daughter of Mr. Alex. Mitchell, New-street, Calton, and niece of Capt. Hugh Mitchell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Valleyfield, Sir Robert Preston, of Valleyfield, Bart., in his 95th year.

9. At Finchley, the Hon. John Law, third son of the late Lord Ellenborough.

13. On board the *Hero of Malown*, on his passage from the East-Indies, aged 27, Frederick, second son of Richard Hall, Esq., of Portland-place, and Totteridge, Herts.

20. At Paris, General Lafayette, in the 77th year of his age.

— At Liverpool, aged 7 years, Edward Brown Denman, youngest son of the late Wm. Denman, Esq., attorney at law, Calcutta.

24. At Bowden Downs, Cheshire, in the 25th year of her age, Annabella Maxwell, wife of Capt. J. W. Bayley, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, and daughter of the late Hugh Crawford, Esq., of Greenock.

Lately. At Walton, Surrey, of apoplexy, William Evans, Esq., late chief officer in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At St. Helena, on his passage to England in the H.C.S. *Duke of Sussex*, R. C. Hepburne, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— At Bombay, in January last, Capt. William Fergusson, of the ship *Annandale*, aged 36.

— Richard Lander, the enterprising African traveller. He was fired upon and severely wounded by the natives on the Nunn river, where he had gone for the purpose of trade, early in the month of January, and he died at Fernando Po on the 6th February.

*** The notice of Mr. Riach's death, inserted in our last number, originated in a mistake.

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, January 9, 1834.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa.Rs. cwt.	16 0	@	22 0
Bottles	100	10 0	—	10 8
Coals	B. md.	0 5½	—	0 6½
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	F. md.	32 4	—	32 8
—— Braziers'	do.	31 8	—	31 12
—— Thick sheets	do.	——		——
—— Old Gross	do.	27 0	—	27 4
—— Bolt	do.	33 0	—	33 8
—— Tile	do.	26 8	—	27 6
—— Nails, assort.	do.	26 0	—	31 0
—— Peru Slab	Ct.Rs. do.	30 0	—	31 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 4	—	0 7½
Cutlery, fine	10A.			15 A.
Glass	10D.			12D.
Hardware	30A.			40 A.
Hosiery, cotton	5D.	—		10D.
Ditto, silk	20A.			30 A.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa.Rs. F. md.	3 12	@	3 13
—— —— flat	do.	3 12	—	3 13
—— English, sq.	do.	2 3	—	2 5
—— —— flat	do.	2 2	—	2 4
—— Bolt	do.	2 4	—	2 6
—— Sheet	do.	4 0	—	5 0
—— Nails	cwt.	10 0	—	14 0
—— Hoops	F. md.	2 10	—	3 0
—— Kentledge	cwt.	0 12	—	0 13
Lead, Pig	F. md.	4 8	—	——
—— Sheet	do.	4 10	—	4 11
Millinery		10 D.	—	20 D.
Shot, patent	bag	——		——
Spelter	Ct.Rs. F. md.	4 5	—	4 6
Stationery		20D.	—	25D.
Steel, English	Ct.Rs. F. md	6 0	—	6 4
—— Swedish	do.	6 4	—	6 8
Tin Plates	Sa.Rs. box	22 8	—	23 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	3 0	—	8 4
—— —— coarse and middling		1 0	—	2 8
—— Flannel fine		1 8	—	1 10

MADRAS, December 18, 1833.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing	candy	265	—	285
—— 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		25A.	—	30 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.	21	—	22
—— Flat and bolt	do.	21	—	22

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops	candy	22	@	25
—— Nails	do.	——		——
Lead, Pig	do.	52	—	60
—— Sheet	do.	35	—	40
Millinery		20A.	—	30 A.
Shot, patent		25A.	—	30 A.
Spelter	candy	28	—	30
Stationery		25A.	—	30 A.
Steel, English	candy	80	—	85
—— Swedish	do.	140	—	150
Tin Plates	box	21	—	24
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		10 A.	—	15 A.
—— —— coarse		10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Flannel, fine		10 A.	—	15 A.

BOMBAY, February 1, 1834.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	15	@	18
Bottles	doz.	0.12		——
Coals	ton.	no demand		
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	49.8		——
—— Thick sheets	do.	52		——
—— Plate	do.	49		——
—— Tile	do.	49.8		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.		——		——
—— Longcloths		——		——
—— Muslins		——		——
—— Other goods		——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 40	lb.	0.9½		0.18
Cutlery, table		P. C.		——
Glass and Earthenware		30 D.	—	35D.
Hardware		P. C.		——
Hosiery, half hose		P. C.		——

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy	53	@	——
—— English, do.	do.	23		——
—— Hoops	do.	23		——
—— Nails	cwt.	5		——
—— Sheet	do.	13	—	17
—— Rod for bolts	do.	6		——
—— do. for nails	St. candy	20		——
Lead, Pig	do.	32		——
—— Sheet	cwt.	9		——
Millinery	do.	9.4		——
Shot, patent		no demand		
Spelter	cwt.	9		——
Stationery	do.	6.8	—	6.12
Steel, Swedish	10D.		—	——
Tin Plates	tub	16.4		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	box	17		——
—— —— coarse	yd.	4	—	6
—— Flannel, fine		1.8	—	2
		1		——

CANTON, January 21, 1834.

		Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 20 yds.	piece	2½	@	4½
—— Longcloths	do.	4½	—	6
—— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 40 yds	do.	4	—	5
—— Bandannoes	do.	1½	—	2½
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul	40	—	50
Iron, Bar	do.	1.30	—	1.40
—— Rod	do.	2½	—	——
Lead	do.	4	—	4½

		Drs.		Drs.
Smalts	pecul	50	@	90
Steel, Swedish, in kits	cwt.	42		——
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.50	—	1.60
—— do. ex super	yd.	3.50	—	4
—— Camlets	pce.	15	—	21
—— Do. Dutch	do.	——		——
—— Long Ells	do.	9	—	12
Tin, Straits	pecul	15½		——
Tin Plates	box	9	—	10

SINGAPORE, January 9, 1834.

		Drs.		Drs.
Anchors	pecul	10	@	12
Bottles	100	3½	—	4
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35	—	38
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in.	pcs.	1¼	—	3
—— Imit. Irish 25 36	do.	2½	—	2¾
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 36-37	do.	4	—	6½
—— —— do. do. 38-40	do.	5	—	7½
—— —— do. do. 44	do.	5	—	8
—— —— 50	do.	6	—	8
—— —— 54	do.	6	—	8
—— —— 60	do.	7	—	9
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2½	—	3
—— —— 9-8.	do.	3	—	5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do.	1¼	—	2¼
—— Jaconet, 20 44 46	do.	1½	—	4
—— Lappets, 10 40 44	do.	1½	—	1¾

		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	—	2¾
—— Nails	do.	3	—	3½
Lead, Pig	do.	5½	—	6
—— Sheet	bag	1½	—	2
Shot, patent	pecul	4	—	4½
Spelter	(none)	pecul	4	— 4½
Steel, Swedish	do.	5	—	6
—— English	do.	6½	—	7
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets	do.	25	—	27
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	yd.	1½	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 2, 1834.—Sales of Piece Goods, since our last, have been few, and we do not find that any particular description has been much inquired after. The market for Twist has upon the whole rather improved during the past week for White Yarn. In Woollens nothing doing. Metals; we are again obliged to reduce our quotations for Copper of almost every kind; other sorts of Metals it will be observed, have also rather given way.—*Jan.* 9. For Lappets the inquiries have been considerable, but the market for Piece Goods, generally, with regard to prices and demand, continues without animation. Mule Twist has not undergone any change since our last. Little has been done in Metals, and the market may be considered unaltered since last week.

Madras, Dec. 18, 1833.—We are precluded from giving any quotations of Europe Goods at present, the markets being bare of any particular article at wholesale. Metals without improvement.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1834.—During the last three years, there has been little or no decrease in the quantities of Europe Cotton Goods imported, but in the same period, from various causes, the consumption has been gradually much diminished—stocks have accumulated—prices have declined, and at the present moment this extensive branch of the Bombay trade is in a more depressed state than it has ever been known. We cannot quote any of the usually-current descriptions of British Cottons as actively inquired after, and all seem only saleable at extremely low prices, while stocks of every sort are very heavy! Cotton Yarns seem depressed, but are shortly expected to recover. Woollens continue in limited demand, without any advance in price. Metals have advanced slightly, although stocks at no period have been so heavy here. Wines of every sort abound, and sales slow and difficult at very reduced prices. Beer and Ale; stock heavy. Spirits; a good supply, but the consumption keeps pace with it, and prices are likely to improve.

Canton, Jan. 14, 1834.—The demand for White Piece Goods, Yarn, and Woollens continue at our quotations.—*Jan.* 21. Woollens have been rather dull of sale. Iron and Steel a heavy supply. Spelter difficult of sale.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 11, 1834.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Sell.
Prem.	21	0	Remittable	20	0	Prem.
	2	8	1st, or Old 5 p. Cent. Loan }	1 Class	2	0
	1	0	Ditto	2 do.	0	8
	0	6	Ditto	3 do.	0	2
	Par		Ditto	4 do.	0	0
Prem.	0	4	New 5 per Cent. from No. 251 to 1150	Par		
Prem.	3	0	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan		0	4 Prem.
	4	8	3d, or New ditto		4	0
Disc.	0	8	4 per cent. Loan dis.		1	0 Disc.

4,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—3,900.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills ..... 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 4 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

Bills on Court of Directors, at 12 months' date, to buy, 1s. 11d.; to sell, 2s. per Sa. Rupee.
Private Bills on London, 6 months' sight, to buy, 2s. 1d.; to sell, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Jan. 14, 1834.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 33 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 31 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 1½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem.

Exchange, *Dec.* 10.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 9d. per M. Rupee.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106½ to 106¾ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102 to 102¼ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, no transactions nominal. 136 to 137 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, first, second, and third classes, 106½ to 109 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 106¼ to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 110½ per ditto.

Canton, Jan. 21, 1834.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.; per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 209 to 212 per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 220 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 1 to 1½ per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1834. *June* 5	*Asia*	536	John Mac Innes	John F. Stead	Lon. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-la.
	7	*Coldstream*	750	Patrick H. Burt	Patrick H. Burt	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Graves. 25	*Duke of Buccleugh*	658	Richard Green	Alex. Henting	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Portsm. 4	*Macqueen*	1440	John Campbell	Henry Thompson	E. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co.
Madras & Bengal	Graves. Do.	*Cornwall*	872	Palmers, McKillops, & Co	Wm. Bell	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co., and John Howell.
	July 1	*London*	620	Money Wigram	John Wimble	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Portsm. 20	*Lord Hungerford*	746	Charles Farquharson	C. Farquharson	E. I. Docks	Cockerell & Co., or Thomas Haviside & Co.
		Catherine	523	Bernard Penn	Bernard Penn	Expected	Tomlin, Man, & Co.
	Aug. 5	*Asia*	535	John Jacob & Sons	John Biddle	St.Kt.Docks	Arnold & Woollett, and Tomlin, Man, & Co.
	June 25	*Ferguson*	550	George Frederick Young	Young Adam Young	W. I. Docks	Domett & Co., George-yd.
Bengal	Portsm. *July* 1	*David Scott*	779	Mungo Gilmore	Samuel Owen	E. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, John Howell, & Edmund Read.
	Graves. 27	*Duke of Bedford*	720	Sir C. Cockerell & Co.	William A. Bowen	E. I. Docks	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co. Austin-friars.
	Portsm. *Aug.* 2	*Malcolm*	650	R. W. Eyles	James Eyles	Expected	Thomas Heath, & Thomas Haviside & Co.
	June 1	*Arab*	450	John S. Sparkes	John S. Sparkes	St.Kt.Docks	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co., & Tomlin, Man, & Co.
		Boyne	650	John Thacker	Wm. S. Stockley	W. I. Docks	Capt. Thacker, Leadenhall-st., & John Howell.
	Graves. 25	*Malabar*	650	Richard Green	William Tucker	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Portsm.	*Mary of Hastings*	451	John Clarkson	John Clarkson	St.Kt.Docks	Crawford, Colvin, & Co. Broad-st.
Bombay	30	*Hero of Malown*	483	Henry Richmond	Henry Richmond	Expected	Lyall, Wyllie, & Co. Billiter-sq., & Thomas Haviside & Co.
	Portsm. *July* 28	*Lady Hotham*	647	Robert Green	Robert Pollok	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	June 9	*Jean Graham*	361	John Irvine	John C. Warren	St.Kt.Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	July 3	*Favourite*	310	Beadle & Co.	William Cobb	St.Kt.Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	June 5	*Abel Gower*	320	Joseph Fletcher	Charles Monro	W. I. Docks	John Masson.
Singapore	10	*Diana*	434	Baring, Brothers & Co.	Robt. Dudman	Lon. Docks	Robert F. Wade.
Manilla	—	*Bombay*	1275	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Batavia, Singapore, and China	Graves. 25	*Minerva*	980	Henry Templer	James Templer	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
	July 15	*William Money*	854	Henry Templer	John O'Brien	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
China	30	*Moira*	650	Henry Templer	Thomas Johnson	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
	June 6	*Fairy Queen*	250	George R. Douthwaite	G. R. Douthwaite	Lon. Docks	Edward & A. Rule, Leadenhall-st.
	1	*Intrepid*	412	John Beadle & Co.	Thos. Robinson	St.Kt.Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	16	*Iris*	340	William Tindall	Wm. Mackwood	St.Kt.Docks	John Lyney.
Ceylon	20	*Achilles*	300	William Tindall	Charles Duncan	St.Kt.Docks	John Lyney.
	Aug. 5	*Morley*	640	Josh. A. Douglas	Josh. A. Douglas	W. I. Docks	Thomas Heath, & Thomas Haviside & Co.
Cape & Algoa Bay	*June* 4	*Glenalbon*	220	Patrick Home	John Brown	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.
St. Helena	8	*Antelope*	150	Edward Luckie	James Adams	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.
Hobart Town and Launceston	7	*Janet*	300	Thomas C. Matheson	T. C. Matheson	St.Kt.Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-sq.
Hobart Town	5	*Ereline*	301	James Gale & Son	John Friend	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles & Co.
Van Diemen's Land	3	*Cygnet*	238	Thomas Ward	John Rolls	Lon. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
New South Wales	5	*Governor Harcourt*	400	John Masson	William Doutty	St.Kt.Docks	John Masson.
	7	*James*	368	Robt. & Thos. Brown	Thomas Brown	St.Kt.Docks	John Pirie & Co.
New South Wales & China	6	*Prince Regent*	389	Buckles and Co.	John Aiken	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles & Co.
New South Wales	10	*William Stowell*	239	Buckles and Co.	Alex. Davidson	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles & Co.
Swan River & King George's Sound	4	*Adams*	290	James Mills	James Mills	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *January* 27.

Assignees of Palmer and Co. v. *James Hastie and others.*—Mr. *Justice Franks* delivered judgment in this case. The bill of complaint in this case, which was filed in June 1831 by the plaintiffs, as assignees of Palmer and Co., states that the latter being possessed of certain indigo factories, proposals by letter were made for the purchase of a part of them by Mr. Geo. Combe, since deceased, which letter led to a correspondence, and the result was, that Mr. Combe agreed to become the purchaser of three-fourths of the Bauleah indigo concern, on behalf of himself and the Messrs. Hastie, for whom Mr. Combe was acting as the recognized agent, in the following proportions, *viz.* one-fourth share to the Messrs. Hastie, and one-half share to Mr. Combe himself, and the remaining one-fourth share was to continue to belong to Palmer and Co. It appears, from the correspondence before the court, that it was agreed, among the parties to the contract for the purchase, that the indigo, when manufactured, should be consigned to Palmer and Co. entire, and that the division thereof, among the parties entitled to the different shares, should take place in Calcutta. It also appears that Palmer and Co. were to advance money to Mr. Combe, who resided at the factory, and had the sole management of the concern, on behalf of him and of themselves, in the proportion of three-fourths of the whole advances, and that the remaining one-fourth part thereof was to be made by the Messrs. Hastie, on account of their own one-fourth share in the concern. These advances were made for the purpose of carrying on the works and the cultivation. A considerable sum appears to have been advanced by Palmer and Co. on behalf of Mr. Combe, for these purposes, prior to their insolvency. In January 1830, the insolvency of Palmer and Co. took place, and the complainants duly became the assignees of the insolvent firm; and Mr. Jenkins, as their secretary and agent, under the authority of an order of the Insolvent Court, continued to make advances to Mr. Combe, in the same manner as they had been made by the partners before their insolvency. The legal effect of the assignment in insolvency was to make the assignees tenants in common with the remaining partners of the indigo concern, according to their original shares, and to transfer the right of possession to the assignees. It appears in evidence, that Mr. Jenkins, subsequent to the failure, on the part of the assignees, made advances to Mr. Combe, besides which, the latter must have been indebted to the plaintiffs in a considerable sum, as he had only paid one-quarter of his purchase-money by a draft on the Messrs. Hastie. The amount of the draft, Sa. Rs. 28,125, being secured by his bond, was afterwards renewed, and a warrant of attorney granted, the execution under which the indigo was seized having issued upon the judgment entered up upon that warrant of attorney. It was attempted to prove that there was collusion in the obtaining this bond; but nothing could have been more satisfactory than the evidence advanced by the Messrs. Hastie as to it, and there does not appear the slightest ground on which to throw the least imputation on their moral conduct. They appear also to have lent money to Mr. Combe, and I think it would require very strong evidence to throw the slightest imputation that any moral fraud was intended. The evidence of Mr. Ronald, independent of the rest of the case, proves the consideration of the bond and warrant, and the issuing of the execution in the ordinary course of his duty, as solicitor to the Messrs. Hastie, without any collusion whatever. The correspondence of the 6th November and 20th April, by which the transactions between Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Combe appear, is sufficient to show that, in the mind of the latter, the same relationship continued between himself and the assignees, and subsequently with Mr. Jenkins, the agent of the assignees or tenants in common, as it did with Palmer and Co. before their failure. And, indeed, if the correspondence were thrown out of view, I think the presumption would be in favour of the continuance of the co-partnership by implication of law; but the letters put the matter beyond all doubt. Under this arrangement, the indigo was sent down to Calcutta by Mr. Combe, consigned to Mr. Jenkins, and while on its way to Calcutta, was seized by the Messrs. Hastie. The questions which arise out of this transaction are, whether the Messrs. Hastie could seize the property of their co-partner Mr. Combe, by virtue of their judgment and execution, and if they had not a right, to whom does the indigo belong? As to the right of seizure, I think there is nothing more clearly settled in law than this,—that one tenant in common has no remedy at law against his co-tenant, as long as that relationship subsists; for they are bound to divide amongst each other the common profits. At common law, one partner has no right to an action of account against

his co-partner; the statute of Anne alone gives him that right, subject to certain prescribed conditions. Partners certainly may sue each other, but it must be on a contract collateral to, and separate from, the partnership contract; and under execution to seize the goods of a partner for a separate debt, the partner seizing must first satisfy the partnership debts: to strike a balance in private will not do. In this case, the whole of the purchase-money was not paid by Mr. Combe, and therefore the vendors have a lien on the property sold, for the amount of purchase-money still due and owing them.

Mr. *Justice Grant* stated his opinion at length, concurring in all points with Mr. Justice Franks.

The *Court* decreed that the execution of the Messrs. Hastie should be set aside, and that an account should be taken of the amount of purchase-money of Combe unpaid, and of the balance of his general account with the late firm of Palmer and Co., and with their assignees since the insolvency; that the assignees may come against the proceeds of the sale of the indigo seized, and against the two-fourths of the factories, being Combe's share, for such amount as the master should find to be still due and owing, and if any surplus should remain after paying Palmer and Co. in full, that it should go in liquidation of the sum secured by the Messrs. Hastie's bond; and, lastly, that the costs of the complaints should be paid by the Messrs. Hastie, and that the executor of Mr. Combe should pay his own costs and those of Mr. Combe incurred during his lifetime.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *January* 18.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.—Mr. *Turton* shewed cause against an order *nisi*, obtained by the Bank of Bengal, to compel the assignees of the estate of Alexander and Co. to sell several factories, mortgaged to the Bank, at prices now offered for them, namely, Rs. 70,000, from Mr. W. Ball, for a half share in the Raujipore concern; Rs. 80,000, from Mr. Baillie, for the Camareah concern; and Rs. 72,000, from Capt. Deugal, for the Moisgunge concern. He urged that the prices offered were inadequate to the present value of the factories; and secondly, that if the property was sold, the joint proprietors would have no means of paying off their debts to the estate; and also that the whole of the property mortgaged to the Bank ought to be sold, and not the most productive parts taken from the estate. The Bank, he ssid, were selling off the best factories, which deteriorated the value of the others.

Mr. *Prinsep*, in reply, contended that the valuation was fair, and made since the rise in the price of indigo in Europe was known in Calcutta, and above the value put upon the factories by the appraisers appointed by the court. He also offered, on the part of the Bank, to close with Mr. Turton's offer, that the whole of the mortgaged property should be put up for sale.

After a very lengthened discussion, Sir *John Grant* (who presided in the absence, through illness, of the chief justice) said that, perhaps, the better way would be to order the whole of the mortgaged property to be put up at public auction, and he intimated to Mr. Prinsep to take measures for so doing, saying he would communicate with Sir Edward Ryan and decide the matter. In the mean time, perhaps, the contesting parties might come to some adjustment. After some consultation, further consideration of the matter was postponed until the 22d, at a special sitting of the court.

January 22.

The same.—The parties not having been able to come to any arrangement, as had been anticipated,

Sir *John Grant* sat to dispose of the rule *nisi*. He said that the rule could not be made absolute, because he was opposed to the principle of ordering the disposal of any of the property by private sale. A public sale he thought by far the most advisable for all parties.

Mr. *Prinsep* had no objection to take the order for a public sale.

Sir *John Grant* observed, that the proper mode was to put up the factories at the prices offered, and to let them go for those prices, or for any offers in excess of them.

Mr. *Turton* said, that, if that were the case, he would move for the sale of the whole of the mortgaged property, and oppose the sale of a portion only.

Sir *John Grant* said, that if the assignees wished it, they had certainly a right to demand the sale of the whole; and on Mr. Prinsep's expressing himself satisfied, was about to pass an order to that effect; but Mr. Turton suggested that Mr. Prinsep ought to make the application on the 25th, that time might be given for the service of notices; and it was finally determined that a court should be held on the 25th for that purpose. The rule *nisi* was discharged.

In the course of the colloquy, Mr. Turton said that the assignees had written to the directors of the Bank, requesting a conference, with a view to coming to an arrangement, which, it was understood, there was a likelihood of effecting, without bringing the matter again into court. At present there was a collision between the Bank and the assignees; the object of the latter being, if possible, to force the Bank into the same speculation which turned out so well last year, both for itself and for the estate, and the Bank naturally wishing to take advantage of opportunities to get rid of a speculative agency business, inconsistent with its character, and defensible only on the plea of temporary expediency.

January 25.

The same.—Mr. *Prinsep*, on behalf of the Bank of Bengal, obtained an order *nisi* for the sale of all the mortgaged factories and property, by public auction, the produce of such sale if sufficient, to be applied by the assignees in satisfaction of the mortgages held by the said Bank; the residue, if any, to go to the estate of the insolvents: but if such produce be insufficient, then that the produce of such sale be applied in part satisfaction of the mortgages; and the Bank to be allowed to prove the residue of the mortgage-debt upon the estate of the insolvents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

The following is advertised as a statement of disbursements and receipts of the assignees of the late firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co. from 11th November 1833 to 10th January 1834.

		Sa. Rs.
To Cash advanced to Indigo Factories through Bank of Bengal..		1,32,295
To advances for Indigo, Sugar, Saltpetre and Coal	11,019	
To Incidental and Law Charges for preservation of property, &c.	4,661	
To Money repaid to Creditors, received after failure	6,675	
To establishment, &c. from 11th Nov. to 10th Dec. last, including Salaries to Assignees and Partners..... Sa.Rs. 5,906		
To ditto, from 11th Dec. 1833 to 10th Jan. 1834, do. 5,502		
	11,408	
To Postage of Letters	222	
		33,985
Balance on the 10th January:		
Bills on London sent for realization 41,039		
Company's Paper on hand 2,000		
Balance in hands of Cashier	9,743	
Deposit in Union Bank	5,52,906	
		5,62,649
		Sa.Rs. 7,28,929

Recapitulation.

Advances made by Assignees for Indigo, Sugar, Saltpetre, and Coal, up to 10th Dec. 1833		2,90,049
Ditto, from 11th Dec. 1833 to 10th Jan. 1834		3,121
Balance.		
Bills on London sent for realization		41,039
Balance on hand, including Government Note		5,64,649
		Sa. Rs. 8,98,858
Balance on 10th Nov. 1833:		
Bills on London sent for realization..... 41,039		
Company's Paper on hand 2,000		
Balance in hands of Cashier.	4,238	
Deposit in Union Bank	3,54,000	
Deposit in Bank of Bengal	326	
		3,58,564
Cash from Bank of Bengal, for advances to Indigo Factories..		1,51,372
Sale of Property and Receipt arising from	10,549	
Sale of Goods	1,32,467	
Cash from Debtors to Estate	70,146	
Cash from Creditors to Estate ..	5,829	
Incidental Receipt	2	
		2,18,993
		Sa. Rs. 7,28,929

A correspondent of the *India Gazette*, commenting upon the proceedings in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in respect to this estate, on the 11th January (p. 76), complains of the extraordinary indifference and apparent ignorance of those concerned as to the merits and facts of the case, in making absolute a rule *nisi* to authorize the assignees of the estate of this firm to carry on the indigo concerns for the current season. He says: "Mr. Turton moved to have the rule made absolute, and presented a schedule, shewing a very handsome excess of return above the outlay, when the Chief Justice noticed that there were four or five of the concerns which shewed a loss between the outlay and income, but there was no notice whatsoever taken of the interest of money in the calculation; as I heard the secretary to the assignees admit to a querist, that 'interest is not calculated.' The auditors had *no* opportunity of judging the amount of balance between outlay and return, and I believe that, without this scrutiny, the creditors and the public will remain lamentably deceived, and a general prejudice be cherished against the indigo planters, who, notwithstanding those *enormous nominal pen and ink profits, have lost*, as I suppose will now be acknowledged, crores of rupees, as I warned them and the agents they would do, ever since this time four years back, by greedy overproduction on the part of the planters, and highly culpable, unaccountable, and palpable want of communion, apathy, and listlessness amongst the agents, who sold for *less than actual cost*, sacrificed interest and charges altogether, and overwhelmed themselves and us in the lamentable ruin we have seen this day consummated, and which I am confident will not stop, if interest and charges continue concealed from all except the smothered planters, many of whom, in the very best concerns, have sacrificed more than sixteen annas in the rupee since 1st January 1830."

A correspondent of another paper says: "I have frequently discoursed with my friends on the subject of an expected dividend, but have always been answered that the prospect of one was yet gloomy, as the assets pledged must first be redeemed, and that that redemption was not likely to take place for years to come. I am now borrowing for my current expenses, and paying interest nearly cent. per cent., being unable upon cheaper terms to obtain money in these difficult and hard times. I have lost a pretty good sum, and a dividend of even four annas a-year hence would give me a few thousands; but if delayed much longer, my borrowing system will be turned into a begging one, to support my family, who, till this disastrous circumstance, were never in want. By the bye, there are several indigo and other factories of the

late firm, which, I understand, are a dead loss; among these, I could name two in Tirhoot, the Ram Collah and Singhea;—would it not be as well to discontinue further advances on these, and bring them forthwith to the hammer? To me it certainly appears that the first and paramount duty of an assignee should be to disburthen the insolvent estate, of which he has the management, of all unprofitable concerns, as holding them on is alike detrimental to its interests, and to that of the general body of its creditors."

Mr. Henderson, who has exerted himself to reduce the enormous expenses attending the realization of this estate, and having, therefore, fallen under the lash of the *Hurkaru* (a paper, it will be recollected, which was connected with the insolvent firm), has addressed a letter to the *Calcutta Courier*, in which he charges the *Hurkaru* with gross misrepresentation, in its remarks on the proceedings reported in p. 76. "To come to a just decision on the merits of this case," he observes, "it is necessary to take a review of the whole proceedings, and that being gone through, I fear not the taunts of the interested. The impartial looker-on, I am sure, will acquit me, and those for whom I was employed, of any unfair bias. On a former occasion, that paper published some remarks in its columns, in the same manner that it has now done, exhibiting a want of fairness and proper feeling utterly at variance with common propriety in a public journalist. In recurring, therefore, to the proceedings had by the very respectable parties whom I represented, I can say that, acting principally for the interests of others, they were solely actuated by a desire to lessen the expenses of winding up the affairs of the estate of Alexander and Co. I believe it has been the general impression, that the appointment of assignees was made only for twelve months, with a reservation that, at the expiration of that period, any creditor might come in and seek an improvement in the management. Accordingly, the parties whom I appeared for subscribed their names to a petition, stating that they represented creditors to the amount of a crore of rupees or thereabout. They suggested that one assignee would be sufficient, assisted by one of the partners of the firm, and that it would be desirable to remunerate the assignee by a per-centage on the assets to be realized, instead of a salary as heretofore; and they requested that no further measures should be adopted in the Insolvent Court, in regard to the management of the estate, until a meeting of the creditors should be called, and the sense of the majority taken as to the future management of the estate. Upon this petition an application was made to the Court, and an order granted, conceding the meeting. That meeting was fairly called after four days' notice, and held at the Town Hall, and was very numerously attended. Various resolutions were passed, recommending a different management of the estate. It was resolved by the fifth resolution, that one assignee would in future be sufficient, and by the seventh resolution that Mr. Burkinyoung should be that one assignee. If, therefore, any objection is to be made to the course of proceeding, it rests with the meeting alluded to, and not with my clients; and I will take upon me to say, that every thing connected with the meeting was conducted with the utmost candour and fair dealing. As much has been said in regard to the amount of debt represented by the parties petitioning the Insolvent Court, a very few words will explain the matter. It appears that Mr. Fullarton and Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. represent jointly creditors to the extent of about eighty-four lacs; and when the intention of applying to the Court was mentioned to Mr. Fullarton, I was given to understand that he did not object, and therefore added the amount in question. Circumstances, which appear since to have occurred to cause Mr. Fullarton to adopt other views, are matters I have nothing to do with. The editorial remarks of the *Hurkaru* also proceed to charge Mr. Bagshaw with a sort of knight-errantry and crusading against delinquents. I do not profess exactly to understand what this means, as connected with the subject of Alexander and Co.'s affairs. But, generally, I should say, that there can be no objection to any person endeavouring to detect delinquency, wherever, it may exist; and unless it be pretended to deter persons from doing their duty towards themselves and others, there can be no good reason for taking such a liberty as to remark upon their conduct in any way, and hold them up to public observation."

Mr. Hurry, one of the assignees, in reply to this letter, states that "the persons who signed the petition were Messrs. Bagshaw and Co., Cockerell and Co., Turner, Stopford, and Co., Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., Gillanders, Ogilvy and Co., and Wilson, Leyburn, and Frith, who state, in the very first sentence of their petition, 'that they represent creditors to the amount of sicca rupees one crore or thereabouts, and the names of which creditors appear in schedule A. B. C. D. and E. hereunto annexed.' Now, the amount of debts due to the creditors whose names appear in the said schedules, as verified on oath by the book-keeper of the late firm, is 10,57,960 rupees. Mr. Henderson says that he added the amount in question, namely, one crore, because he was given to understand that Mr. Fullarton did not object. I must first ask Mr. Henderson who gave him to understand; and secondly, why he omitted adding the names of those creditors who are represented by Messrs. Fullarton and Bagshaw jointly? Is it consistent with the precision and accuracy required by the law in a document, the facts of which ought to have been verified by affidavit, to admit so gross a contradiction as that pointed out, and may I not justly consider that was intended to lead the Court into the belief that a very large, instead of a very small, body of creditors had joined in the application; and is not this supposition confirmed by the circumstance that the usual affidavit as to the truth of the facts contained in the petition was not filed?"

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

The assignees have published the following "Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st August to 31st December 1833."

Receipts.		Sa. Rs.
Cash Balance on 31st July 1833		5,901
Sale of Landed Property		52,649
Ditto of Indigo Factories		21,074
Ditto of Shipping		19,459
Ditto of Goods		21,686
Ditto of Government Papers		6,163
Ditto of Nine Shares in the Hindostan Insurance Society, including Dividend		14,400
Dividend on Forty-four Shares in the Union Bank		3,300
Realized from the Pachete Colliery		11,034
Hire of the Steamer *Forbes*		5,300
Rents of Landed Property		9,337
Recoveries from Life Insurance Societies on Lapsed Life	41,880	
Deduct Surplus paid to Executor to Estate of Isaac Davidson	4,329	
		37,551
Remittances of Account of Debtor Constituents		2,18,956
Realizations on Account of Creditors	16,528	
Deduct amount refunded	6,208	
		10,321
	Sa. Rs.	4,37,131

Disbursements.	
To Union Bank	72,300
To Oriental Life Insurance Company	1,40,328
Advance for Manufacture of Indigo	79,997
Coffee Plantations	4,001
Pachete Colliery	18,495
Steamer *Forbes*	13,301
Paper Manufactory	11,425
Repairs, Assessments, &c. of Houses and Landed Property	6,161
Government Paper purchased	1,491
Life Insurance Premiums	24,653
Office Establishment	18,754
Law Charges	2,052
Interest on Loans on Mortgage, &c.	4,252
To E. Macnaghten, proceeds of Household Property realized in April last on account of J. Calder, G. J. Gordon, and J. Storm	19,273
To J. Marquez, Balance of his Account compromised in part payment of the Mohungunge Indigo concern	4,646
Sundry Disbursements and Charges incidental to the Trust	4,560
	4,26,489
Cash in hand	10,642
Sa. Rs.	4,37,131

A "Patient Creditor," in one of the journals, remarks upon this statement, that it is not sufficiently explicit. "I conclude," he says, "that the sums paid to the Union Bank and Oriental Insurance were in redemption of mortgaged property, though not so explained; but I observe that a sum of Rs. 79,997 has been expended in indigo advances. No item appears to credit; we must conclude that no sales have been made; but would it not have been easy to add, as a *dependency*, so many maunds of indigo valued at about so much? This would have given some idea of the results of the season. The steamer *Forbes* appears to have lost Rs. 8,301; the Pachete colliery, notwithstanding a contract with government, Rs. 7,461; the coffee plantations, I suppose, may be considered as loss, Rs. 4,001; also the paper manufactory, Rs. 11,425; making a total loss by the operations, of Rs. 31,188. Now, considering that the net balance in the hands of the assignees appears to be only Sa. Rs. 322 (that is after deducting Sa. Rs. 10,320 of realizations on account of creditors), the above sum is rather a serious one. I, however, observe that the assignees have charged the sum of Sa. Rs. 18,754 for office-establishment. This is rather surprising, as it was understood they were to receive five per cent. on the net dividends in satisfaction of their trouble, and inclusive of all expenses except law-charges. I, therefore, suggest that the balance in hand on account of the estate should be stated as Sa. Rs. 19,076, inclusive of Government paper purchased to the time, of Sa. Rs. 1,491. No very magnificent shew this, it must be confessed."

In reply to this letter, Mr. Holroyd, one of the assignees, without contradiction or explanation, invites the writer to inspect the books at his office, offering him every information, but adding that this "patient creditor's" patience "has yet to undergo a trial for which, judging by his letter, he fears, he is but ill-qualified." Such are the prospects of the creditors of this estate!

DISTRESS CAUSED BY THE LATE FAILURES.

A humane proposal has been made in several of the papers, that the condition of widows and orphans, who have been reduced to circumstances of want and distress by the late failures, should receive the earliest possible attention of the creditors and assignees to the insolvent firms. "A very considerable proportion of the creditors," it is observed in the *Englishman*, "although they may have lost their accumulations, are yet in circumstances of comparative ease and comfort, having either appointments under Government, or other employment, which places them beyond the feeling or the fear of want. Their interests, therefore, cannot be materially affected by the earliest possible dividend made to those, who are so unfortu-

nate as not to be provided for, and who, either from the consideration of sex or age, are incapable of obtaining employment. All the assignees have sworn that they have been put in possession of assets to half the amount of debts; but, at the same time, there is a gloomy uncertainty in the minds of the creditors generally, as to eventually *realizing* even one-fourth. Future contingencies present a fearful drawback to the hopes which may arise from the estimation of the value of property and outstanding debts. Nevertheless, dividends there no doubt will be, and five or even ten per cent., we should imagine, might be now allowed to the widow and the orphan. The fact that 'the insolvent act is adverse to any preference being allowed,' can easily be obviated; for, even should the court be inflexible in its adherence to the letter of the act, a general dividend might be declared, and those creditors who are not in immediate want, might postpone the reception of their dividends, and permit them to go to augment those of distressed claimants. In this case, the plea of humanity is urgent and loud, and cannot, with any sense of the obligations of religion, or with any regard to the sympathies of our common nature, be disregarded. A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* with great propriety suggests, that there should be separate meetings of the creditors of the respective fallen firms, to take this subject into consideration; and when it is considered, that some of the sufferers 'have been absolutely driven to the humiliating alternative of seeking a pittance from the Charitable Society,' and some, who formerly supported others by their bounty, are now 'unhappily without the means of obtaining common subsistence,' we should imagine that no other inducement could be offered to carry into effect the proposition suggested."

LAUDABLE SOCIETIES.

The proceedings and correspondence, respecting the office-bearers of the 7th Laudable and 13th Supplementary Laudable Societies, which appear in the Calcutta journals, are of enormous bulk, but as they possess, in several points of view, especially with relation to the firm of Cruttenden and Co., some interest, we shall endeavour to present an impartial condensation of them.

The grounds of the appointment by the directors of Mr. Robt. Thomas Wright,* instead of Mr. Jas. Cullen, of the firm of Cruttenden and Co., to the office of secretary and treasurer, were slightly adverted to in the letter from Mr. Dickens, inserted in p. 96. That letter referred to an advertisement, dated the 11th January, and signed by the members mentioned below,* expressing much surprise that, at a private meeting of five gentlemen, two only of which the advertisers acknowledge to be directors of the Laudable Societies, held that day, at the office of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., the secretaries to the society, a new secretary to the societies had been nominated by those who had taken upon themselves the character of directors. They stated that they considered the appointment of such secretary as illegal, and that he has no power to act as such, or to give any legal discharge for sums paid to him; that in the circumstances under which the three new self-styled directors were chosen, their appointment was illegal, and the affairs of the societies being thus placed in great jeopardy, a meeting of the shareholders of the two societies on the 18th, to take into consideration the conduct of the directors, and the nomination of new directors in the room of Messrs. Plowden, Colvin, and W. F. Fergusson, and if any vacancy shall occur in the office of secretary, to fill the same until the next half-yearly meeting. They add: "We understand that Mr. Pattle, Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore and Mr. Cowie, have been placed in the situation of directors to the two societies, and that their election took place at a meeting, at which besides themselves and the secretaries there were only present three shareholders; that Mr. Pattle holds shares only in one, and Mr. Cowie, in neither of the societies."

A counter-advertisement appeared, signed T. Dickens, J. Pattle, and John Cowie, wherein it is stated, that the meeting referred to was held by five duly-elected directors, and Mr. Wright was, by a majority of the directors, then appointed to the vacant office of secretary; that at a general meeting of the members of the societies held on the 3d inst. (and convened by advertisement), at the office of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., for the purpose of inspecting the accounts, and also for the election of three directors, in the room of Messrs. Plowden, Colvin, and Fergusson, "the following gentlemen were nominated to fill the vacancies in the direction, *viz.* J. Pattle, John Cowie, and Dwarkanauth Tagore." Of this election

* Mr. Wright, we believe, was a clerk in the house of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.

* Cockerell and Co., Bruce, Shand and Co., Wm. Bruce, Adam F. Smith, J. Leighton, Tulloh and Co., Hamilton and Co., Twentyman and Co., A. Rogers, T. E. M. Turton, Longueville Clarke, Wm. Smalley, Shamlaul Tagore, Russomjie Cowasjie, Neelmoney Muttelaul, G. Higgins, W. Hickey, J. Moor, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., Gunter and Hooper, John Palmer, John D. Smith, W. DaCosta, Shedden and Co., for Gordon, Ouchterlony and Co., ditto, for the executor of Col. George Arnold's estate, ditto, for Gregson, Melville and Knight, Rogoram Gossain, by John Palmer, Gibson, McKellar and Co., for Robert Gibson and Co.

notice was published in the public prints; that the proceedings for the inspection of accounts and the election of directors, are in strict accordance with the rules of the Laudable Societies, and the rules of the seventh also prescribes, that, "in case of a vacancy in the direction, another or other directors shall be chosen by a majority of the members of the society then residing in Calcutta, or by a majority of such members residing in Calcutta, as may attend at a general meeting to be convened for that purpose." Further, that Article 10th of the Rules of the Supplementary Laudable Society, provides that directors of the seventh shall also officiate as directors of the thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, and that Mr. Cowie is a member of the seventh Laudable Society, and the attorney of members both of the seventh and thirteenth.

On the 15th January, Mr. Dickens published a further letter, of considerable length, wherein he states that the real though covert object of the meeting was the appointment of Mr. Cullen to be secretary and treasurer to the societies, to which appointment he declares he never will consent, until Mr. Cullen has met certain charges, the *onus* of proving which Mr. Dickens undertakes. These charges are, "First, that, within two or three or four days before their failure, and when they knew it inevitable, Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. paid to Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, or some one on their behalf, one-fourth of their claim. Secondly, that, charged with a power, on behalf of the executor of the late Sir Alexander Seton, to receive a large amount of government paper advertised for payment, and with express instructions, coupled with an order of Chancery, to re-invest the amount in Government securities, they turned the money, or a greater part of it, to their own uses. Either of these charges, even while unproved and until disproved," he adds, "constitutes a good reason for not appointing Mr. Cullen personally to the office of secretary and treasurer to these societies." Mr. Dickens proceeds to shew that there was nothing irregular in the appointments of the directors and secretary, as asserted in the advertisements of January 11; and in the next place examines the assertion, that Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. are still the secretaries to the society. "Messrs. Cruttenden and Co.," he observes, "by their insolvency, have ceased to exist to all other intents and purposes, but it seems they survive as secretaries, and why not as treasurers too? This is the month for the payment of half-yearly premiums. Mr. Wright, it seems, cannot give a legal discharge for sums paid! Receipts for premiums signed by Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. dated January 11th 1834, would questionless, in the opinion of the signers, be truly satisfactory documents to the payers of premiums!" He contends that the appointment in question cannot wait a half-yearly or any general meeting, but must be instant, and that the directors alone have the power, and alone ought to have the power, to appoint a secretary and treasurer; charged as they are by the rules with the examination of the accounts, answerable for the funds, and the whole conduct of the current business of the society, the choice of the officer by whom they act, and the agent by whose fraud they may be ruined in fortune if not in reputation, is peculiarly their right. If this be the case, he says, "there were the strongest special reasons, in this case, for proceeding without delay to a new appointment. The half-yearly general meeting had been already held, accounts audited, new office-bearers appointed, and all submitted to with, if any, only mute surprise and mute objection. The month for the receipt of premiums was wearing away. The society had suffered enough by contests the previous year to make it most desirable to avoid a contest now, and consequently a vacant appointment for an interval of some days: these reasons were surely enough to authorize us instantly to appoint some one. It may be said that I, in common with many others, disapproved of the appointment of Messrs. Cruttenden and Co., when appointed by the directors. I did, but not on the ground that they were appointed by the directors. The then directors had suffered a very large sum to remain unsecured, by which it was lost. Mr. Cullen was a director while this was going on and privy to it, and I held, therefore, in common with many others, that it was an emergency beyond the rules in which the shareholders alone had the competence to act, and that they ought to have annulled the appointment of the then directors and secretaries and elected others. It is true we were outvoted, true that a large majority appointed Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. the secretaries and treasurers, although they contended they were already treasurers and secretaries, and so asserted the right of shareholders by that particular precedent to appoint secretaries and treasurers in like cases, that is, when they had so peculiar a merit as contributing to the loss of funds by the breach of rules; but I have yet to learn that they passed any general resolution to the effect that this right belonged to them alone or added to the general rules in this regard." He concludes by warning the subscribers of the danger in which they are placed, by the reckless determination to compel the election of Mr. Cullen. "The consequences of a contest will, in all probability, be the utter ruin of both societies, on whichever side there may be found a majority. I, for one, will never submit to the votes of

a majority that shall appoint Mr. Cullen or expel the present secretary or directors. The meeting of the 18th, I shall treat with perfect disregard, as convened by violence and deceit, on principles which I despise, without the authority of a single director, and in direct contravention of the permanent and fundamental rules. If a meeting be required at all, the circumstances demand a general meeting of the subscribers throughout Bengal, and as a director I shall concur in convening such a meeting, if requested by any considerable number of the shareholders. To the votes of no other meeting shall I pay the smallest regard, and if the meeting of the 18th instant shall attempt to exercise any illegal power, the judgment of the Supreme Court shall decide the contest. I hereby publicly warn intending insurers, that if they pay premiums to, or receive policies from, any person or persons who may style himself or themselves, or be styled by such a meeting, secretary and treasurer or secretaries and treasurers, they will insure no other certainty than the most positive certainty of a law-suit. I beg to draw attention to the new advertisements to-day, signed by four directors, and to inform the society that the majority of their directors have served proper notices on the Treasury, Union Bank, and all other necessary parties, not to pay a rupee in pursuance of the resolutions of this assemblage."

The advertisement referred to was signed by Messrs. Dickens, Pattle, Young and Cowie, and announced that the meeting advertised for the 18th being altogether illegal and irregular, all proceedings and elections made thereat would be null and void; that no secretary or treasurer could be lawfully appointed thereat, with any power whatever to grant policies or receive premiums, and warned all parties insured not to pay any premiums whatever, except to the new secretary and treasurer lawfully appointed, Mr. A. T. Wright, as the directors would not, in any other case, acknowledge or adjust the policies.

Previous to the publication of Mr. Dickens' last letter, Mr. Cullen published a declaration that he should meet no charge, or any measure that Mr. Dickens might choose to take, through the public press, affecting his character or conduct, or in any way bringing him before the public more prominently than his heavy misfortunes had already done, since a newspaper was wholly without the means of affording a proper field for the discussion of matters connected with them. He added: "My character and conduct are open to the judicial tribunals of the country, more particularly now; and when assailed there, in proper time and manner, I trust I shall find no difficulty in vindicating both to the perfect satisfaction of my friends and well-wishers; and to convince all that my object has always been to do justice to the general body of my creditors."

When the charges appeared, however, Mr. Cullen answered them, as an accusation of "breach of trust," as follows:— "As respects the payment to Mr. Gunter, he had in his hands a judgment, with power to issue *instant* execution and seize our effects for the whole amount of his debt. To avoid this, I paid him one-fourth, and got time to pay the remainder, — thereby saving *three-fourths* of the amount to my general creditors! As respects Sir Alexander Seton's funds, I was never desired, or instructed, by my constituent, or the Court of Chancery, to re-invest any part paid off, in Government securities!"

Mr. Dickens' replication was as follows, addressed to the subscribers and shareholders:—"On the 4th Nov. 1833, the firm of C. M. and Co. *confessed* judgment in favour of Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, with stay of execution till the 5th January 1834. If the matter had been contested, Messrs. Gunter and Hooper could not have obtained execution until the 12th January 1834. The 5th of January fell on a Sunday. On the Monday, in consequence of the favourable situation in which the firm had placed these creditors, they could have issued execution; *but Messrs. C. M. and Co. could also have gone into the Insolvent Court and prevented it.* You will recollect the reason assigned by them for going into the Insolvent Court. Messrs. C. M. and Co. could have prevented the execution and did not; but on Monday or Tuesday, they paid money on account of part principal, on Wednesday on account of interest, on Thursday on account of costs, and on *Friday they went into the Insolvent Court.* I never charged this matter as a 'breach of trust,' in a technical sense, but I charge it as a gross breach of duty to the general creditors. Mr. Cullen, however, says that he has by these operations *saved* three-fourths of the amount to the general creditors! Let them judge between us. I acknowledge that (as respects Sir Alexander Seton's fund) his precise denial of a precise 'charge' is *literally* true. But I do not acknowledge that I have done Mr. Cullen the least injury by making a mistake. I have given him an advantage, which I think he would have done wisely not to have availed himself of. The order of Chancery and instructions, it seems, directed re-investment in '*real security.*' The money was paid by the treasury in *June last*, and neither deposited in a bank, or secured in any way, but retained by C. M. and Co. and lost. You will see therefore how far the 'inaccuracy' affects the 'charge' of a 'breach of trust,' and you will judge of the nature of a cause, in which such a defence (calculated to last for twenty-four hours precisely) is boldly published to the world."

In confirmation of Mr. Dickens' statement, Mr. W. Blunt (member of council) wrote to the *India Gazette* as follows:— "As the agent of some of the parties referred to in a letter, signed by Mr. James Cullen, of the late firm of Cruttenden and Co., I cannot permit that statement to pass without notice. The order of the Court of Chancery and the instructions of Mr. Cullen's constituents, therein referred to, directed the investment of the funds of Sir Alexander Seton's estate in real securities. A part of these funds, amounting to Rs. 37,000, were paid to Mr. Cullen at the general treasury in the month of June last, but were not re-invested. Repeated applications, both personally and by letter, have been lately made to Mr. Cullen by Messrs. Cockerell and Co. and by myself, either to invest these funds in the manner directed, or to deposit them in the bank of Bengal; but those several applications were without success; although the agents of the parties concerned were amused by promises which have not been fulfilled. These are facts which I believe will not be denied, and which, if necessary, can be substantiated on any proper occasion, although I regret extremely the necessity which the letter above adverted to has imposed on me of making this statement."

On the 18th January, the meeting of shareholders took place, "to take into consideration the conduct of the directors, and the nomination of fit and proper persons as new directors, in the room of Trevor Plowden, Alex. Colvin, and W. F. Fergusson, Esqrs., and if any vacancy shall occur in the office of secretary, to fill the same until the next half-yearly meeting on the 26th January instant."

After several gentlemen had been solicited and had declined to take the chair, Mr. Cockerell was induced, after much difficulty, to accept the office.

Mr. *Hogg*, on behalf of Messrs. Pattle, Young, Dickens and Cowie, directors, read a letter from those gentlemen, stating their readiness to convene, in the prescribed manner, a general meeting of constituents for the purpose of considering any points relating to the interests of the societies, whenever requested so to do, on reasonable grounds, and by such number as is usual on these occasions.

Mr. *Turton* addressed the meeting at very great length. He considered that the shareholders had a right to meet whensoever and wheresoever they liked, and that it was of vital importance to fill up vacancies declared to be in the appointment, not of the directors, but of the proprietors at large. He avowed that he had been instrumental in calling this meeting; he maintained his right of full examination into the management of any funds in which he had an interest, and he denied the authority contended for by the four directors. With respect to the object of this meeting, Mr. Turton gave the following details: "On the day of the failure of our secretaries, Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., I was informed that Mr. Wright had been elected secretary. I protested, as now, that the right of election belongs to the proprietors at large, and not to the directors. The failure of Alexander and Co. took place a short time before the meeting last year, and then a request was made to Cruttenden and Co. to act as secretaries, which gave great offence to many. Mr. Pattle objected to any right being in Alexander and Co. to hand over the affairs of the society to any secretary whatever, and Mr. Adam was exactly of the same opinion. I myself thought that, when Alexander and Co. failed, they ought to have come to the proprietors at large to elect a secretary. I know of no meeting ever called on the requisition of the subscribers at large. The original meeting, on the 31st of December 1832, was called by Cruttenden and Co., and did ever any body say that it was not regularly convened? The first meeting after that was not convened by any requisition by the directors at large, but by Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., the secretaries." Mr. Turton proceeded to show from the transactions on past occasions, that the *power* of appointing the secretary and treasurer was not lodged in the directors, as a matter of patronage; and he read a report of a committee, appointed in 1833,* to investigate the affairs of the societies, wherein, although the appointment of provisional secretaries and treasurers, by the directors, on the failure of Alexander and Co., was approved as "a proper exercise of discretion," on the emergency, the committee thought that the directors ought to have called a general *meeting* of the subscribers at the earliest period. This report, he observed, was signed by Mr. Dickens! The utmost the directors could do was to appoint a provisional secretary; they could not appoint a paid secretary. Mr. Cullen never applied for any thing but a provisional appointment. Here Mr. Turton read a letter from Mr. Cullen to the directors of the societies, dated January 10th, the day the firm of Cruttenden and Co. suspended its payments, stating that that event would leave him "without anything but a scanty prospect of subsistence for the future," and soliciting "even the *temporary* charge of their affairs." On this letter was written, "I think this appeal requires from us the most favourable consideration. It is necessary, however, to call a general meeting to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dickens I

* See our XIth vol. p. 105.

see speaks of the banks, but one was appointed last year." (Signed) D. Tagore, G. Young. There was also an endorsement: "Read, T. Dickens. I think a meeting should be called to take this into consideration, and to appoint a new secretary and treasurer; the latter being one of the banks. T. Dickens" Mr. Turton concluded with moving the following resolution:—

"That the right of appointing secretaries to the Laudable Societies is in the subscribers and shareholders at large, and not in the directors, except in cases of emergency, as a provisional appointment."

This resolution was carried unanimously, with the exception of Col. Beatson, who stated that his objection rose from the circumstance that it was laid down in the rules that no general meeting should be called without the concurrence of the directors. On this some discussion arose, but as the objection was made after the resolution was carried, it was overruled.

Mr. *Clarke*.—"There is only one point which appears to have escaped Mr. Turton, in bringing to notice the irregularities and delinquencies of the directors. It was resolved, on the 27th of January last year, that no sufficient grounds exist to remove Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. from the office of secretaries, and that they be requested to continue to act as secretaries: so that they were appointed secretaries only. And by that meeting it was further resolved, that the Union Bank be the treasurers, &c. The Union Bank have ever since been employed as treasurers. How, then, have the directors deposed not only Cruttenden and Co. from the office of secretaries, but also the Union Bank from the office of treasurers; for Mr. Wright signs his name not only as secretary, but also as treasurer?"

Mr. *Turton* then moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, with the exception of Col. Beatson, who, as before, made objections after the question was decided:

"That no person is eligible to be a director of either of the Laudable Societies without the assent of the majority of the shareholders and subscribers to the Society wherein he is to act as a director, unless he shall hold some share in such Society at the time of his election; but if he have no share then, a majority then present will be competent to elect him.

Mr. *Turton* accompanied the succeeding resolution with the following remarks: "Let me state why I think Mr. Cullen has peculiar claims on this Society. At this time last year, it was the opinion of some, that there was not one cowrie belonging to one of the Societies, and but little in the other, and that the securities in the hands of Mr. Cullen, placed there by the former secretaries and treasurers, for funds not then forthcoming, were worth little or nothing. Whatever they were worth we owe chiefly to Mr. Cullen. I have the authority of as honourable a man as any in Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Anderson, that it is his impression that Mr. Cullen is the director who pressed the former secretaries for the securities which they gave, and that it was owing to his firmness chiefly that you got those securities from them. In one of the societies, about a lac of rupees has been realized in the last year. I considered it my duty, when I came to this meeting, to get what information I could, as I was told that the directors would not be here, and accordingly I procured the following statement of the present situation of their funds:

Seventh Laudable Society.

In Company's Paper.....	Sa. Rs.	2,66,100
In Cash in the Union Bank.....		1,327
	Sa. Rs.	2,67,427
Balance due by Alexander and Co. secured by Bonds, &c.		5,35,647
	Sa. Rs.	8,03,074

Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society.

In Company's Paper.....	Sa. Rs.	1,71,100
In Cash in Union Bank		3,538
	Sa. Rs.	1,74,638
Balance due by Alexander and Co. secured by Lapsed Shares.....		27,330
	Sa. Rs.	2,01,968

I have seen, with great pain, charges in the public papers against Mr. Cullen, and as your time will not allow me to do it at length, I will only state the plain facts, and leave them to your judgment. The first is, that he gave a preference to Gunter and Hooper, and it was stated also today that Messrs. Gunter and Hooper could not have obtained execution till the 15th of January 1834. I beg leave to differ on that point. When the plaint is filed in the vacation, as was the case here, parties need not incur much difficulty in getting judgment in term, unless sham pleas are pleaded. On the fourth day of the October term, Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. were obliged to put in bail, and notice of exception of bail was given. To prevent a judgment of that term, they might have pleaded a sham plea, which might have subjected them to a severe and heavy punishment under the Insolvent Act for delaying the creditor. Finding themselves in this situation, and believing they might still be able to stem the torrent, they gave, on the 1st of November, a confession of judgment, which was filed on the 4th, thus saving trouble and vexation to their creditor, and gaining time for themselves till the commencement of the present term. When the present term arrived, they were still in that situation, though they had then a hope that a few days might produce a difference in a certain quarter, and on which they had reason to place some, though I admit, not a strong reliance; and

thinking that they might perhaps avail themselves of that, and for the general benefit of the creditors, they agreed to pay one-fourth of the sum of Rs. 26,000, and to obtain time to pay the remainder in three sums, namely, on the 1st of March, the 15th of June, and the 23d of October. Had they not done that, they would have been subject to, and they would absolutely have incurred, as I know positively, an execution next morning taken against them for the whole sum of Rs. 26,000; and now, if any man will say that ought to disqualify Mr. Cullen from eating a morsel of hard-earned bread in future, that man has a different feeling from what I have. It is hard to judge every man acting under the pressure of misfortunes; but I am satisfied, from what I know, and the inquiries I have made, that there is no house, amongst all the unhappy failures which have taken place, whose books will bear a closer investigation, or whose conduct will better bear the strictest scrutiny, than that of Cruttenden and Co. There is one other objection made to Mr. Cullen, relating to the funds of Sir Alexander Seton's estate. I find in this morning's paper, a letter signed by Mr. Wm. Blunt, as attorney of Sir Charles Blunt, at home. It is there stated that Mr. Cullen received instructions to invest the money belonging to that estate, as he received it, in landed securities. This conveys to me an idea very different from what I should consider a representation of the real truth. It had been originally stated, that he was directed to invest the funds, as received, in government securities. The real facts are these: Mr. Cullen received a letter, which I hold in my hand, from Sir Charles Blunt, in which he says, 'the accompanying power of attorney, I trust, will enable you to receive the proceeds of the government securities, standing in my name, belonging to this estate, when the same shall, from time to time, be paid, of which proceeds you will please, in concurrence with the agents of Lady Seton, deal with conformably to the order of the Master of the Rolls, made in a suit in Chancery entitled "Seton and others *v.* Blunt, Bt.," a copy of which order also accompanies this.' In December 1832 this was received, and in December 1833 Lady Seton's agents made their appearance for the first time. The answer of Mr. Browne was, 'send me your power of attorney;' and the power was merely to receive and recover money, though the direction of the Court of Chancery was, that it should be laid out in such real securities (meaning landed property) as the agents of Sir Charles Blunt and Lady Seton might jointly agree upon. A letter from Lady Seton supplied the deficiency. From the time Mr. Cullen received these funds in June last,—for that was really the commencement of it, and when he expected to get over all his difficulties,—he kept possession of them, as he might have been called on the next day to pay them over, or appropriate them, according to the directions he had received. I have heard it said, that he might have put the money in the Bank of Bengal. He might have done that, and he might have shut up shop. I appeal to the mercantile men around me; can any man take money, and put it into a bank for security, without saying I am not in a fit situation to keep it? But was he authorized to do it? Supposing,—which is certainly a remote possibility,—supposing he took on himself to have done so, and there was a sudden run on the Bank of Bengal, and any misfortune to it; what right would he have to justify his placing it there? And can it be said that this is a breach of trust, when he abides by what he is directed to do? On the 29th of December 1833, for the first time, application was made to him; for the first time he hears of Lady Seton; but if he were then required to invest the money, was he in a situation to do so? He might have done it with advantage to his general creditors, for a person who owed the firm Rs. 27,000 wanted to make a mortgage, so that by paying over Rs. 12,000, he would have recovered that amount to his estate. And though he did not write on that day, he did on the day after, and received an immediate answer refusing the mortgage, and offering to sell. For these statements I appeal to the chairman, who is acquainted with the facts. (Mr. Cockerell nodded assent.) The first day of term came, and with it came notices of actions so numerous, that the house felt itself compelled to a sudden close, and the petition was got up in haste without the assistance of the professional gentleman, who only knew the failure would take place a few hours previously. Then the charge is this, if it is any thing, that Mr. Cullen, having this call on him, ought to have paid this money in preference to his general creditors, rather than to allow it to remain in the same circumstances as the funds of the rest. Again; when these funds were about to be paid off, Mr. Cullen had written home to Sir Charles Blunt a letter, stating that they were about to be paid, and praying instructions. The first letter directed them to be re-invested in government securities. They were re-invested in government securities. Then came the letter of August 1832, and the order of the Court of Chancery. He thenceforth held them subject to such order, awaiting the concurrence of Lady Seton. Where is the breach of trust? When he is told to invest them he does so, and would have concluded the mortgage; but then in the mean time come his misfortunes. Is this to be told against him as a fraud? Is this justice to a fallen man? I say fraud and

breach of trust is the ground of the accusation, and neither fraud nor breach of trust is there. I can lay my hand upon my heart, and say that I would trust him as soon as any man I know. He could not have refused to receive money without avowing insolvency. Do you demand why he received it? Demand why he received it from others. But whilst he went on he could do no otherwise. I will add that I have applied to the chairman, as well as being furnished with the original correspondence, and I find that no application was made for these funds by Mr. Blunt till the 27th or 29th of December last. On the 2d of January, this letter from Cockerell and Co. was sent to the agents with an authority, imperfect in the first instance, from Lady Seton, which, for the first time, authorized any investment of the funds and a demand inconsistent with the directions of the Court of Chancery." Mr. Turton then proposed the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

That Messrs. Cruttenden, McKillop, and Co. having become insolvent, the thanks of this meeting be tendered to them for their services as secretaries to the two Societies for the past year; and that in testimony of the sense entertained by this meeting of their conduct as such secretaries, James Cullen, Esq. be requested to continue his services as secretary to the two Societies; and that he be put into possession, as such secretary, of the books and papers belonging to the two Societies.

Mr. *Browne* returned thanks for this vote. He avowed that, if there was any blame in respect to the two transactions referred to, he was responsible as well as his partner. He observed: "It was under legal advice, and under the conviction that we would benefit our creditors, that we agreed to pay a certain sum of money, and this has been brought as a charge against us by Mr. Dickens, who has charged us, by so doing, with defrauding our creditors; and he has done this because a collision has arisen between you and him about the Laudable Societies. In the same breath, as a crime, he has charged us, with reference to Lady Seton's funds, with not having paid them away ten days before the failure of our firm, while he blames us for paying a small sum a few days afterwards. If these charges are consistent, I leave you to judge; and I also leave you to judge whether, on this occasion, my partner and myself (for I cannot separate him from myself) have met anything but vindictive malice instead of the liberal resentment of a gentleman. Another person has come forward, who is of high rank, member of council, a judge in Israel (Mr. Blunt), to give his version of the story, though it is somewhat different from Mr. Dickens' first statement; but I have yet to learn that the *suggestio falsi* is not equivalent to the *suppressio veri*. I say that Mr. Blunt has suppressed the truth to serve his purposes. He has declared that we were ordered to re-invest those funds in landed security on our own authority, and has so expressed himself as to make it be believed that we had been months and months in the negotiation of this matter, instead of eight or ten days; and he has suppressed a part of the order in Chancery, which would have served to explain our conduct;* and I will say, that if there have been *laches*, they have been on the part of the Hon. Mr. Blunt and on the part of his coadjutors,—the agents for Lady Seton,—and not on the part of the firm of which I have been a member." He concluded with saying, that he should never be able to offer a requital for the kind manner with which he had been treated in the time of his misfortune, and only hoped that those who had endeavoured to wound his feelings, will, in the day of their calamity, be able to lay their heads on their pillow as easily as he or his partner, and as void of offence to God or man in their public or domestic relations.

The following resolutions were then moved by Mr. *Turton*, and carried unanimously:

That the following gentlemen be nominated as proper persons to be elected directors for the ensuing year, in lieu of the present directors, namely, Messrs. R. H. Cockerell, W. Bruce, B. Harding, C. B. Greenlaw, Capt. Ouseley, and Dwarkanauth Tagore.

That the resolutions of this meeting be communicated by the chairman to the gentlemen now acting as directors of the Laudable Societies, with a request that they will forthwith call a meeting, either by themselves, or in conjunction with the gentlemen now nominated fit and proper persons to be elected directors, on such early day, and at such place as may suit their convenience, for the purpose of confirming the present resolutions, and for taking into consideration generally the affairs of the Societies.

That a committee be appointed to consider and prepare, in conjunction with the gentlemen now nominated as fit and proper persons to be elected directors, a new set of rules, consolidating the two old Societies, at their respective periods of termination, into one new Society, with such provisions for the annual appointment of directors, as well from the various classes of society in India, as also general directors from any class, and with such provisions for the security of the funds as shall be best adapted to promote the prosperity, permanency, and security of the Society, upon the footing of mutual insurance; such rules to be submitted to, and approved by, a majority of the subscribers to each of the present Societies, before being finally adopted.

That the following gentlemen be appointed members of the above committee, namely, Messrs. Willis, Gordon, Greenlaw, Turton, Low, and Capt. Forbes.

The meeting is represented to have been very fully attended.

In an address to the subscribers and shareholders, dated the 21st, Mr. Dickens maintains that, consistently with the report of the committee of 1833, the directors were justified in appointing Mr. Wright, without expressing it to be a provisional appointment. The committee

* Mr. Blunt, in a letter dated 20th January, states, that "the matter is in a course of legal investigation, when it will appear how far those statements are correct, and whether the parties concerned are justly chargeable with a breach of trust."

considered the appointment of Cruttenden and Co., on the failure of Alexander and Co., a proper exercise of discretion, but that they ought to have called a general meeting; why? "Because six lacs of rupees were in jeopardy, of which a large portion are gone for ever. And why ought the then appointment to have been *provisional* only? Because they who appointed had helped to put the six lacs in jeopardy, and to lose what has been lost. And why ought a general meeting to have been called at first in January 1833? To put the society in security, if possible, against such losses in future, and to remove, if possible, directors and secretaries, who had all been parties to the breach of rules and the loss of funds." The appointment of Cruttenden and Co., he contended, was then, not provisional but absolute, and was recognized as such by the society, and he denies Mr. Turton's argument, that the power of *removal* by the members, in extreme cases, infers a power to *elect*, and that the rules requiring the concurrence of the whole of the directors to a question proposed to the members at large were annulled. With respect to the charges against Mr. Cullen, Mr. Dickens adds: "It is urged by him that the firm could not have prevented Messrs. Gunter and Hooper from obtaining judgment in November, but by a sham plea; this I admit *was* a good reason for confessing judgment with a stay of execution till the 5th January, but, *why pay on the 6th instead of going into the Insolvent Court?* Hear the answer of his advocate: 'When the present term arrived, they were still in that situation, *though they then had a hope that a few days might produce a difference in a certain quarter*, and on which they had reason to place some, though I admit not a strong, reliance, and thinking that they might avail themselves of that, and for *the general benefit of creditors!* they paid, &c.' Really, this is very droll. The term arrives on the 7th January, and on the 2d, 3d, and so forth, they were asked to pay Lady Seton, and did not; and so here we see the ex-secretaries, at precisely the same period of time, paying to one creditor, and keeping the money of another, both for *the general benefit of creditors!* I should do better, perhaps, to end my commentary here; but, as I have found by experience, that it is strangely difficult to convince men on these topics, I must pursue it to the end. Does any sane man believe that any other sane man, in the place of a partner of this firm, could, on the 6th of January last, and after the departure of Mr. George Mackillop, believe that any aid could be obtained to save it from complete insolvency? Whatever had been obtained would have been another asset for the general benefit of creditors, in the language of the defenders of this conduct; in mine, their payment to Messrs. G. and H. was a breach of duty to all. I have called it by no stronger name. Next, as to Lady Seton's case; the test of the 'breach of trust' is this: Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. received the money in *June* last, when they paid no one, as a general rule, and refused drafts for trifling sums; it is said they could not put it into the Bank of Bengal without injury to such credit as they had left. I grant it; but they were under no necessity to put it there; they might have left it in the treasury, and lost some interest, better than the whole principal; they might have re-invested it in government securities; they might have invested it in real securities; they *ought* to have done any thing rather than take it. It is said the Bank of Bengal might have failed. I say, the bank of a government, paying off its loans, could not fail. In conclusion, permit me to bring full to your notice, that this meeting has 'requested Mr. James Cullen to continue his services as secretary to the two societies, and resolved that he be put in possession, as such secretary, of the books and papers belonging to the two Societies.' You may not be aware that the assignee of the firm of Cruttenden and Co. has been in possession of the whole of these books and papers, and of the government securities, since the failure, and that, though the directors have been permitted to *see* the latter, after some trouble, all access to the books and papers has been denied, to the complete hindrance of all business. I must further bring to your notice that this meeting has tendered its *thanks* to Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. for their services as secretaries for the past year! The very negative merit of not having made away with the funds, the directors may possibly be allowed to share with them, in the opinion even of this meeting, but they would, I apprehend, rather not be thanked for it."

On the 25th January, another meeting of subscribers took place, "for the confirmation of the resolutions passed at the last meeting, and the annual election of directors by ballot, and the adoption of such other measures as, under existing circumstances, the interest of the Societies demands."

The requisition was numerously signed, and was addressed to Mr. R. H. Cockerell, the chairman of the last meeting, in consequence of a meeting not having, in consequence of a meeting not having been called by the directors. The meeting was, accordingly, convened by Mr. Cockerell, who, on the motion of Mr. Turton, was called to the chair.

The chairman read a correspondence

between himself and the secretary (Mr. Wright), in which the latter stated that, as the application to convene a general meeting, to confirm the resolutions of the 18th, was not addressed to the directors, who alone had the power to convene one, and as the resolutions were incompatible with the regulations of the societies, he was instructed by the four directors to say that they were precluded from complying with the call.

Mr. *Turton*, after an introductory speech, and a running commentary on the resolutions, moved *seriatim*,

That this meeting do confirm the resolutions passed at the meeting of the two Laudable Societies held on the 18th inst.

That a majority of the subscribers and shareholders in each of the Societies have a clear right of removing their respective directors and office-bearers whenever they shall deem fit.

That this meeting do forthwith proceed to ballot for the election, in each Society, of directors for the ensuing year, in lieu of the present and late directors

That the following gentlemen are duly elected directors of the Seventh Laudable and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Societies respectively, and that they be requested to take all such steps as may appear to them advisable for carrying into effect the resolutions of the last and present meeting for securing the books and funds of the Societies, and for promoting their general interests, *viz.* R. H. Cockerell, Wm. Bruce, T. E. M. Turton, B. Harding, Esqrs., Capt. J. W. J. Ouseley and Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.*

That with reference to the diminished number of the shareholders, the fixed salary to the secretary be reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 150 per month in each Society, exclusive of the accustomed fee on certificates and assignments; that no office-rent be allowed without reference to a general meeting of the Societies called by public advertisement by the directors, or any ten or more of the shareholders in each Society, with six days' notice of such meeting, and that the commission on the receipts shall be reduced to a-half per cent., which shall cover all charges, advertisements, printing, and law expenses excepted.

That these Societies have an undoubted right to meet for the purpose of discussing and determining any questions affecting their rights and interests; that the power of controlling their directors and other office-bearers is inherent in the majority of the shareholders; and to prevent all cavil or dispute for the future, that the clause in article eleven of the Seventh Laudable Society, and in article ten of the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, providing that no question shall be proposed to the members at large without the concurrence of the whole of the directors, be from henceforth wholly abrogated and annulled.

That all shareholders of the respective Societies, wherever residing, be from henceforth entitled to vote, either personally, or by their agents duly appointed.

That this meeting be adjourned to Tuesday the 18th of February next, at three o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, and taking into consideration such business relating to the Societies as may be brought forward.

That the shareholders be allowed to pay up their respective subscriptions by the 1st of March next.

Mr. *Greenlaw* seconded the resolutions, under the impression that the conduct of the present directors (one of whom, D. Tagore, he had elected) was directly opposed to the interests and wishes of the majority of the shareholders.

* A ballot was taken, after the meeting, when this resolution was carried by the following numbers, *viz.*, out of 698 votes in the Seventh Laudable Society, votes 418 in favour, none opposing; out of 507 votes in the Thirteenth Supplementary Society, votes 295 in favour, none opposing.

Mr. *Turton* and Mr. *Clarke* severally pledged themselves that, if Mr. Dickens executed his threat of throwing the affairs of the societies into court, to the injury of the widows and orphans looking to the fund as their only support, they, as well as Mr. Hedger, were willing to act gratuitously, adding, that not a single cowrie of costs of court would fall on the societies, as they had been otherwise provided for. (*Cheers.*)

Thus there appear to be two sets of directors, and two secretaries, acting as the responsible agents of these societies, whose affairs, it is stated, are to be immediately carried into the Supreme Court! In the mean time, a requisition, dated 5th February, addressed to the directors No. 1 (Messrs. Dickens and associates), and signed by ten persons, representatives of very large interests in both societies (including the assignees of the estates of Colvin and Co. and Fergusson and Co.), who had previously abstained from taking any part, requested a meeting, to consider the best course to be adopted, in the hope of preventing further inconvenience and expense, and suggested the 18th February. The directors, however, being of opinion that the requisition was so general as to admit of questions being brought before the meeting on which the interests of every shareholder ought to be represented, fixed the 15th April, and in the meanwhile requested the subscribers to meet on the 18th February, in order to adopt some temporary arrangement, satisfactory to all parties, for the payment of subscriptions due before the 1st March, and to provide for the general safety. This notice is signed "R. T. Wright, Secretary;" a counter notice appears signed "J. Cullen, Secretary."

During these proceedings, so full of interest to the community, the editors of the papers have observed an extraordinary taciturnity; so much so, as to call forth an expression of surprise from one of their correspondents, that they, "who are ready enough to express their opinions on the systems of governing a state or an army, of which they can know but little, have, on this occasion, kept aloof."

GOVERNMENT LIFE-ASSURANCE.

We understand that government have it in contemplation to establish a new life-assurance society, upon principles of perfect security and affording the utmost advantage of which such institutions are susceptible, and a committee to organize the plan has been appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. Prinsep, J. A. Dorin, T. Dickens, C. E. Trevelyan, A. Dobbs, Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, Capt. Henderson, J. R. Bagshaw, Ram Comul Sein. Mr. Bagshaw has submitted a plan which, we understand, has been very favourably received at head-quarters, and will come under the consideration of the committee.—*Beng. Chron.*, *Jan.* 19.

CELEBRATION OF THE RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER.

The grand pyrotechnical exhibition, in celebration of the renewal of the Company's charter, took place on the 14th January, under the direction of Major Powney.

Long before dark, carriages of every kind were drawn up on all sides of the esplanade south of the Government-house, and in front of Chowringhee, and the roofs of all the houses likely to command a view of the grand *tomasha* were covered with people. A vast concourse of natives also was collected. In the cards of invitation to the Government-house, seven o'clock was the hour stated; but it was understood that the visitors would be received earlier, and they began accordingly to assemble soon after five, so that, long before the time fixed, the public rooms were almost crowded. The central south verandah of the building had been most commodiously fitted up with cushioned seats, like the pit of a theatre, and being very lofty, a canvas canopy, at a moderate height, had been provided, to keep off the dew. At about seven, the doors opening into this verandah were thrown open, and at a quarter past, the first gun gave note of preparation. At a quarter before eight, another gun was fired, and at eight, 40,000 blue lights were set off at once, and, as if by magic, a perfect amphitheatre of beautiful pale blue and red fire, comprising an area of four miles, burst at once upon the sight. This was really beautiful, as was also the illumination of the same kind on the top of the ballustrades on the Government-house; the salvos of artillery, the salute from H.M. ship *Curaçao*, and the *feux de joie* of musketry and rockets then commenced. Several balloons floated away at the same time, and this first part of the display was met with the cheers of the dense crowd of natives. But then came a horrible and suffocating cloud of sulphurous smoke, which obliged every one to quit his post. It was almost impossible to breathe, and several ladies fainted before they could be removed from the vicinity of the blue lights. After this, little could be seen, and giants, elephants, tigers, and boa constrictors, were "as that which is not." Above the thick cloud of smoke, some very beautiful fire-works were occasionally seen, and Ochterlony's monument had a very pretty effect when spirally illuminated.

Great expectations were raised on this occasion, and it appears to be generally allowed that the *fête* altogether was a failure: all, at least, seem to have been disappointed that Rs. 20,000 should have produced nothing more.

JEYPORE.

Her highness the queen mother of Jeypore, feeling uneasy at the approach of the rajah to full age, is said to have provided an heir to the guddee in the shape of a grandson, who, were his youthful father translated to Swerga, might insure the advantages of a long minority under the maternal government of the excellent lady. Some Marplot, however, dubious of the miracle of a father at the age of fourteen, is suspected of writing to the Governor-general, who has in consequence refused to recognise this royal descendant of the son. Recent accounts from Jeypore mention that a disconsolate parent, who had lent his infant son to the noble dewan, Joota Ram, first lord of the bed-chamber to her highness the queen mother, intreated to know what had become of his boy, and was answered that a wolf had carried the child away.—*Delhi Gaz.*, *Jan.* 11.

ALWAR.

His highness the Rao Raja of Alwar has at last adopted a fixed and regular plan for raising a revenue from his thankless subjects. There are seven or more dewans, of equal dignity in the presence, who take the business of state in turn. When the first has gone his rounds of the zemindars and traders, levying personal tribute on all to the utmost of their means, he is incarcerated until he yields up a fair portion of these receipts to the raja. Meanwhile, this minister being got into prison, the second dewan begins to run the same career and is succeeded by the third, when ready to relieve his predecessor in durance. The simplicity and cheapness of this system is thought a great improvement on former measures.—*Ibid.*

THE BAIZA BAIE.

Letter from Muttra.—The Baie gave up her arms without having been surrounded. The arrears of pay for nineteen months due to the troops before they quitted Gwalior had been paid up, previously, by the *cowboy*, and doubts now exist whether that portion of Alexander's brigade, which was to have remained as a part of the Baiza's retinue, will continue to accompany her. Alexander himself seems undetermined to which party he shall attach himself; but, in moralizing after his evening meal, he has been heard to express his utter contempt for both

sides of the question. Hindoo Rao and Appatungurh accompany her highness. The former has been offered 10,000 rupees per month, which he pretends he will not accept. The Baie is more likely to have ten than three lakhs a-year. She has selected Singhee Rampore, on the Ganges, a few miles below Futtehgurh, as her future residence. Mr. Cavendish is to meet her on her way thither, to adjust the amount and mode of payment of the stipend to be granted to her and her connexions by the Gwalior government. The large sums of money sent by her to Benares, &c. while in power, now claimed by her and the boy too, are detained by order of the Governor-general, until it can be ascertained to whom it of right belongs.

CAUBUL.—SHAH SHUJA.

Shah Shuja was by the last accounts still at Shikarpore organizing his forces, which are now sufficiently formidable to enable him to attack the Sindians with every chance of success, but his policy is to temporize and not to break with them. His object is money; and in the opinion of those who are best acquainted with the state of his affairs, he requires nothing but "the sinews of war" to place him in quiet possession of his throne.

The present Burkhezee rulers of the country attempted to form a combination against the state, but it has failed from a want of unanimity in their counsels. They are divided among themselves. Each views his rival with a jealousy, which will effectually prevent them from engaging in any combined efforts against Shah Shuja; even Dost Mohummud Khan himself, who is supposed to be the most powerful chief, is in dread of a conspiracy to depose him, and does not leave his seat of government; added to which, the want of money in his treasury, to meet the present exigency, has obliged him to have recourse to the tyrant's law of extortion. Europeans, who have lately travelled through Afganistan, have imbibed an idea that the people are enamoured of their present rulers. Nothing can be more fallacious. They are anxious for a change. Our travellers have been invariably the guests and inmates of the people in power, and did not remain a sufficiently long time in the country to acquire a correct knowledge of the sentiments and condition of the people from their own observation. A long residence in this part of the country, during which our correspondent has been in constant habits of intercourse with them, may give him some right to judge.—*Mof. Ukbar, Jan.* 18.

It is a matter of surprise to us that the enterprize of Shah Shuja, for the recovery of the throne of Cabul, should be regarded with indifference not only by the government but the public of India. He is the only recognized sovereign of three and a-half millions of warlike people, inhabiting more than a hundred thousand square miles of country, abounding in fertile tracts, on the high road of a European invader to our frontier. His acknowledged supremacy over Sinde and Bawulpore would enable him, if restored, to hold the navigation of the Indus at his disposal, for military or commercial purposes; and his dominions, capable of yielding much themselves, comprise the routes by which the trade of Central Asia must be carried on with the river.

His great opponent, whom the royal party of course call a rebel, is Dost Mahommed, the present chief of Cabul, and the notorious partisan of Russia. This man, in pretty regular correspondence with the Czar's ministers, is known to have solicited the same aid from Petersburgh, which he considers Shah Shuja to receive from Calcutta, not in charity merely, but to be used for the re-establishment of his power. "Had the sirdar a lac of rupees a-year," said one of his officers, "had he as much as Shah Shuja, besides what we can raise, he might soon be king of all Afghanistan and Sinde too." The two princes, with their families at Lodiana, get only fifty thousand rupees a-year; and the rest of the remark is perhaps equally chargeable with exaggeration. The rulers *de facto* of Afghanistan believe the Governor-general, at this moment, a party to the expedition of the ex king, who derives his only known funds from our treasury. To remittances from Lodiana and plunder alone his troops have to look for remuneration. In native opinion, therefore, and in moral responsibility, the British Government appears already committed in the cause of the Afghan prince. If no more is done than enabling him to raise a disturbance, we shall have to lament the consequence of half-measures. We believe that 5,000 men, with a battering train, might, if they did not wholly prevent, overcome, all opposition to the king, from the Indus to Candahar and from Beloochistan to Kuttore, as the mountainous boundary is called, to the north. The brothers, in present possession of the country, have neither arms, resources, nor unity among themselves, to bring a respectable body of troops into the field. Sultan Mahommed, who rules the district of Peshawur, doubtful which party may prevail, is confidently asserted to have secured himself by proffering allegiance to the shah. Any thing like an organized army would insure this chieftain's submission. He has already proposed to keep one of his brothers in check at Cabul, while the shah attacks the other

in Candahar. Neither of these are now places of strength; the means of defence are very inadequate; the distance between them is too great to admit of cooperation, even without the threatened diversion; and if either of the rulers left his own capital, his return to it would probably be prevented by an insurrection. Dost Mahommed has attached a number of the Khans to his person and fortune, but none of the family enjoy much popularity. The late Mr. Moorcroft was followed by crowds, wherever he travelled at a distance from the great towns, who asked him anxiously, "why will not your government take the country and give us peace?"

The noble opportunity has been lost of requiring Shah Shuja, during the eighteen years that he has enjoyed British protection, to give the princes who may succeed him, a European education; and they consequently remain as unfit as their ancestors to improve their dominions, and by extending commerce to make them beneficial to other nations. It would be long before a foreign government could introduce such amelioration; and militarily, Cashmere is the only possession required to make India impregnable.—*Delhi Gaz, Feb.* 1.

RUNJEET SINGH.

The news from Umritsur and Lahore represent that some suspicions were afloat that M. Ventura had misappropriated part of the revenue entrusted to his collection. His mootsuddee declared he had not appropriated to himself a single couree: the maharaj then remarked, that Sawul Mul had written to say that M. Ventura had embezzled two lakhs of rupees from the collections: the mootsuddee answered that the statement was untrue. The maharaj observed, that M. Ventura remitted to the treasury only nine lakhs of rupees; whereas Sawul Mul agreed to pay eleven lakhs, on account of the collections of Dehra Ghazee Khan, &c. The mootsuddee remarked, in reply, that, in his judgment, the places in question were not capable of yielding so much revenue. The maharaj then said, that he would associate the mootsuddee with Sawul Mul in the future management of Dehra Ghazee Khan, &c.

An attempt had been made by an akalee to assassinate M. Allard, while riding in his buggy.

The officers of the Lancer corps requested their arrears of pay, and stated that they could not march, as required, till they were paid. On hearing of their "insubordination," the maharaj ordered out the regiment of akalees with two guns to suppress it.

Surdha Ram was desired to question Jumsheid Khan and Kale Khan, the sons of Tajoo Khan Puthan of Kusooria, as to the nature of the services they had rendered to Capt. Wade, which induced that gentleman, when he took his leave of the maharaj, to take them to Bhawulpoor, with him: and to tell them that, in going with that gentleman, they were guilty of a most serious offence, for which they ought to be dismissed. In consideration, however, of the services of their father, the maharaj was induced to relent and forgive them: but that it was deemed necessary that they should give in a razeenamah, forfeiting all claims to arrears of pay due to them, when they might be in attendance as usual. Surdha Ram, after communicating with the parties in question, informed the maharaj that they stated, that agreeably to the orders of the maharaj, they had accompanied the captain sahib, and rendered their services, and that, whenever, in company, any conversation took place touching the maharaj, they invariably spoke in terms of the highest praise of his highness's bravery and liberality—that Choonnee Lall and Fuqeer Shadeen, the faithful servants of the maharaj, were witnesses as to the truth or otherwise of this assertion—that 5,200 rupees were due to them on account of arrears of salary; that if these arrears were paid to them they would continue in the service, otherwise they begged to tender their resignation. The maharaj, on hearing this, remained silent.

LOSS OF THE "LADY MUNRO."

A survivor of this melancholy shipwreck (recorded in our last vol. p. 253), Mr. McCosh, surgeon of the 34th N.I., has given a very pathetic account of it in one of the Calcutta papers. The bark, on its voyage from Calcutta to Van Diemen's Land, struck on the rocks near the desolate island of Amsterdam, on the night of the 11th October. The passengers had retired to rest when the accident occurred, through the carelessness of the native serang who kept the watch. "An awful pause ensued," observes the relator, "as if the ship was stunned with the concussion, and incapable of motion: a few seconds after, she struck a second time, and with increased violence, till every plank in her frame trembled, and every iron bolt rang aloud. I heard the sea roaring and gurgling around my port, and dashing over the deck. I rushed up the companion ladder, with nothing on but my shirt and trowsers: the water was rushing down it in cascades. The serang was running about, calling '*captain sahib! captain sahib! jahaz lagga! kya currenga! hum kya currenga!*' and crying like a child. After running from one hold to another, I succeeded in gaining the poop; and to my

horror saw the bold, black, well-defined shore within forty or fifty yards of the ship, with a tremendous surf dashing upon the rocks. The ship lay with her side to the sea; her deck sometimes inclined to one side, sometimes to another. The waves tumbled in immense volumes over her, sweeping every thing fore and aft to destruction, and pouring down the hatchways in torrents. Firmly resolved to struggle to the last, I collected all my senses, roused up every energy, selected the most secure position I could find, and holding hard my breath as one surge after another rolled over me, making my very arms crack, clung to the brass stanchions of the poop railing with the convulsive grasp of a drowning man. All the lights in the cuddy below were extinguished; and the night was so dark that one person could not recognize another. The ship staggered about from rock to rock, groaning and labouring, and writhing from side to side like a dying thing in its last agony; the sails and rigging were torn to tatters; the masts and yards went crashing overboard piecemeal one after another, and fell seaward. Wild shrieks of despair were now heard in the cuddy. And 'save my children! oh, save my children!' pierced me to the very soul. The united roar of the surf, the wind, and the crash of falling masts and spars, drowned every human cry; and the hull, at one time heaved high into the air, at another dashed with destructive force upon the rocks, gave one last lurch, and went all to ten thousand shivers. I was torn from my hold upon the poop without knowing how, and amongst the dreadful breakers before I was aware of it, and swam strongly for the shore amidst floating wrecks and groups of drowning men. I felt the fatal grasp of desperate hands pass two or three times around my thigh, and once or twice felt my foot strike against some one struggling beneath me, when the first surf buried me. I thought the hand of death itself was closing, and made the utmost possible exertions to get away. The first wave hurled me along its crest with the velocity of a whirlwind, and I thought I should never again ascend to the surface; the second followed with equal impetuosity, and hurled me upon the rocks. I grasped a pointed rock with both arms till it receded, and after a moment of distressing anxiety lest a third should overtake me and sweep me away, I was high and dry, and my danger was over. I crawled along on hands and feet from rock to rock till I came to a bank of reeds, and thinking myself beyond reach of the surf, gathered as many of them together as I could, and tying them into a knot, sat down under their shelter. By this time all the cries of the drowning had ceased, and nothing was heard but the receding of the wreck, and the thunder of the devouring element. Indeed, the destruction of the ship was so awfully rapid, that most of the passengers must have been drowned in their cots, or before they had time to get out of their cabins; the captain and the chief mate were the only Europeans I heard on deck.

"After repeated shouts, to discover any other person who might have gained the shore, I was answered by one close to the water's margin. He continued to moan in the greatest distress, and guided by his cries I soon came to the place where he was. He did not know me; he had almost lost his reason; and took me for some person belonging to the island. He told me he was a poor unfortunate boy, that had been shipwrecked in the *Lady Munro*, and that all his comrades had perished. He entreated me to have mercy upon him, to take him to a house and a fire, and give him a glass of grog, for he was perishing of cold, could not move a hand or a limb if it was to save his life, and was convinced he never could survive the injuries he had received. He was really in a very helpless condition; he was all over lacerated and bruised, and clotted with blood, and one of his arms was broken above the elbow; he was a stout heavy man, and I was unable to carry him on my back, but after a good many efforts lifted him from stone to stone, till I got him out of danger from the waves, and seated under the lee of a projecting rock. He continued to intreat me to take him to a fire and give him a glass of grog; nor could I convince him that I was as helpless as himself. His name was Boyle, a soldier and a convict from Bengal.

"After returning to my knot of reeds, I cried at intervals as loud as I could, to discover whether any other unfortunate was near; but no human sound was uttered in reply; the wild shore alone returned my call. Again and again did I eagerly look around me for some faint streaks of morning, to see whether we two out of all the crowd were saved; but hour after hour of darkness passed away, and no morning dawned. The rain poured down upon my bare head in torrents, and flowed in streamlets around my feet. Birds croaked in all directions amongst the rocks, alarmed at my intrusion. Some, more curious than the rest, alighted upon my knot of reeds, and others, more sympathizing, ventured to sit down on the stones beside me, and only left me when my teeth chattered with the cold, or when I beat my body with my hands, to keep up some degree of vital warmth. But I heartily disliked their confidence; for it only rivetted the conviction that I was cast away far from the abodes of man upon a desolate and uninhabited island.

"Never did the wheels of time seem so laden with delay; never was its progress marked by less defined periods. Not a star was in view to tell by its setting the lapse of another half hour; not even the visible image of cloud traversed the murky hemisphere. I counted the number of surfs as they beat their concussions on the rocks at my feet, but found them somewhat irregular; I numbered the pulsations at my wrist, and found them also out of their wonted regularity. To pass away the time, I flung stones amongst the rocks to silence or frighten the doubtful authors of such an unaccountable noise, and now and then caught a bird as it pryingly fluttered over my head, and had my fingers well bit and scratched for my pains. At length the combined noise beneath the rocks became louder and more deafening than ever, but soon after ceased, and the air became literally alive with birds. An ashy tint was painted upon the beam of the sky; the horizon became defined; a heavy mass of cloud slumbered here and there along the liquid arch; a tinging with the faintest crimson, the long-wished-for daylight appeared, and never did the radiance of heaven expand more welcome to my eye, or disclose such a melancholy scene.

"I tried to account for all these strange sights, but got bewildered in a perplexing maze. I began to distrust the evidence of my own senses, to think it all a delusion, the effects of some spice of enchantment, and endeavouring to rouse myself to a state of consciousness and recollection, when I was convinced of its forlorn reality by the barking of two of the ship's dogs, which sprung from a crevice of a rock, and assailed me as if they had never seen me before. As soon as I spoke, they recognized me, and running up and fawning piteously, seemed to ask forgiveness for such an ill-timed attack. Roused by their noise, first one man, and then another, and another arose from amongst the rocks in different directions, till we mustered twenty-two. The serang is one of the crew saved."

After living for fourteen days upon the desolate island, suffering every hardship and privation, they were rescued by a small American schooner, the *General Jackson*, of Boston, and carried to the Isle of France, after a passage of nineteen days.

The following is a correct list of persons drowned:—Capt. Aiken and brother (2d officer), Mrs. Aiken and child; Mrs. Mountford and Miss Haslewood, of Madras; Mrs. Capt. Brown and four children, H.M. 57th regt.; Capt. and Mrs. Larduer and three children, 5th M.N.I.; Capt. and Mrs. Knox, 6th regt. M.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. Farmer and one child, H.M. 39th; Lieut. Clarke and two boys, H.M. 62d; Quarter Master Lloyd, H.M. 39th; Mr. Lawrie, of Calcutta; Mr. Monteath, of Madras; Mr. Fisher, of Sydney; nine European convicts; four European servants; nine native servants, and twenty-six lascars; in all seventy-six, out of ninety-six souls on board.

MOHUN LAL.—ENGLISH EDUCATION.

A letter from Dr. Gerard, dated at Cabool, speaks highly of the qualifications of his native associate, Mohun Lal, a young native, educated at Calcutta. He says: "Shah Kamran, of Herat, was delighted with his accomplished Persian and unobtrusive address. At Kandahar he was much respected by Sirdar Raheem Dil Khan, who praised his acquisitions, and regretted that his sons could not partake of them. Here he is a favourite with the rulers. In truth, I know not of an exception, in our long journey, to the uniform civility he has commanded; but if much of this is the offspring of his natural disposition, a chief feature has been his school-education, and by far from the least of that his knowledge of English, all of which, collectively, have left an impression in favour of the British Government of the highest interest, and incited many to become acquainted with the structure and constitution of a power which is but vaguely comprehended in these regions—I should say, scarcely known at all, and too often contrasted in disparity with Russia. At Herat, several of the nobility expressed a desire to send their sons to India to reap the fruits of such education, and I have mentioned, in public letters, that the expedient would do more to connect the British Government with these rude communities than the mere force and extension of a supremacy, of which the momentum (moral impulse) is so ill understood, and its physical strength so little appreciated; and truly, if the former is still vastly defective, the stamina of the latter are signally diminutive. At Gerish, upon the banks of the Helmuned, the governor (eldest son of Kohundil Khan, chief ruler of Kandahar) was so much struck with Mohun Lal's acquirements, that he begged of me to intercede with his father to allow him to visit India, and even England. At Kandahar, similar demonstrations were made to the credit of Mohun Lal personally, who in vain endeavoured to convince the people that there were hundreds of others educated under the patronage of the British Government infinitely superior to himself. At this place, the Nuwab Jubbar Khan has intimated to me his intention of sending one of his sons to be educated at the Delhi academy (it were to be wished that Dost Mahomed Khan would substitute one of his family instead). We can lose nothing by such an affiliation, while we may gain immensely. I was surprised to

find that some of the Persian noblemen (one at least), who had been educated in England, under the patronage of the Court of Directors, had sent their sons to Russia for tuition. The example may too soon be imitated in Afghanistan, where Persian influence is already preponderating. The field is at present open to us, if we wish to be foremost in an alliance which is coveted by more than one nation. A short period, perhaps another year, may see it beyond our influence, and we shall then be left to the unavailing reflection of an impotent regret."

THE SENIORITY SYSTEM.

We sincerely and heartily congratulate the army officers on the new commander-in-chief's seeming determination to adhere to the old seniority rule, as exemplified in the discontinuance of the pernicious innovation of *removing majors* to supersede old captains. This is decisive of the considerate regard of Lord William Bentinck to the feelings of old and unfortunate officers, and the recognition of the justice of that fundamental rule, which protects the interests of all Company's officers. This must satisfy the Indian army that its interests are confided to a commander-in-chief who will not permit official underlings to abrogate those old rules, which the Indian liberals, who have powerful friends at home, or at head-quarters, had induced former commanders-in chief to infringe. The army staff-appointments must ever be more or less swayed by patronage, and we believe that the government may freely bestow "the loaves and fishes" as seems to it best, provided there is no departure from the established rule of promotion by seniority.—*Meerut Obs., Jan.* 30.

THE PRESS.

A prospectus of a new Mofussil paper, the *Cawnpore Examiner*, has been issued by Messrs. Greenway and Co., the proprietors of the *Meerut Observer*.

A native paper, to be published twice a week, in English and Bengalee, entitled the *Britant Bauhuk*, is about to appear at Bhobanipoor.

BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

The officers at Agra have submitted, for the votes of the army, the following propositions:—1st, that a branch establishment be instituted at Simla; 2d, that the stationary committees be dissolved, and the business of the society transacted by the secretary to the general management, in direct communication with corps; 3d, that the salary to the secretary to the general management (Rs. 500, and a house) shall include in future the allowances hitherto granted for his office; 4th, that the following establishment of masters, mistresses, and wardrobe-keepers, only, be entertained, *viz.*, a head-master with a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, an assistant master with Rs. 100 per mensem, a head mistress and an assistant mistress with their present salaries, and two wardrobe keepers with their present salaries; 5th, that the allowance for the passage-money of each child shall in future be Sa. Rs. 800 (the present allowance for passage-money being Sa. Rs. 900 for each child, and when there are more children than one, Sa. Rs. 600 for each child); 6th, that the Commander-in-chief be solicited to appoint a committee to investigate and decide upon the suggested reduction on clothing, dieting, and other items, and to assist in instituting the branch establishment at Simla.

The general management condemn all these propositions, observing that they entertain little apprehension that propositions so manifestly objectionable should obtain the concurrence of a considerable number of officers. "The extraordinary changes now proposed," they remark, "do not appear to have been suggested by any views of improving the resources or extending the benefits of the Orphan Institution, but for the purpose of acquiring the means of establishing a school at Simla for the children of living officers. The orphan fund is, however, inalienably appropriated to provide for the maintenance and education of the children of deceased officers. Whatever economy can be judiciously introduced, must be for the benefit of that fund. The general management will not be accessory to its diversion to any other purposes, nor can they exercise their functions if the trust reposed in them by their constituents be withdrawn, by resuming the determination of matters of detail and internal economy hitherto confided to their discretion."

The Calcutta Courier of January 30th states that the Agra propositions have been *unanimously* rejected by the officers at the presidency.

FOSSIL SHELLS NEAR HERAT.—COCHINEAL.

Extracts of a letter from Dr. Gerard, dated Herát, 21st June 1833:—"I have discovered the locality of a large deposit of organic exuviæ, within thirty miles of this place (Herát), but have not thought it prudent to visit the spot, lest I should find myself unexpectedly in the hands of the Turkomans. The fossils correspond to the species represented as *pecten*; they abound in the side of a mountain, which is evidently calcareous, but are especially found in a water-course, being rolled from their situs by that agency. Judging from the elevation of this city, which, by the ebullition of water (207½) approaches to 2,800 feet, if the barometer stood then at

3,000,* the locality of the fossils may be deduced at a height of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. Elevation in such objects has ceased to be interesting, since the new theory of subterranean projection has deprived it of a miraculous aspect. M. Jaquemont, when at Simla, read to me (explained) a letter he had received from another traveller, M. Elie de Beaumont, in South America, I think, wherein it was mentioned that there was a subterranean connexion betwixt the most distant mountain ranges, and that a simultaneous movement was actually going on (traceable), by which their masses were gradually elevated.

"I hear the cochineal insect is here, but not appreciable, that is, it cannot be turned to account, from the inability of the people to dry it properly; this is at least one cause. It is found in the root of a plant that flourishes in a marsh, and many people here have exhausted their skill in endeavours to appreciate its value: most of what reaches Herát is imported from Bokhara, where it is received from Russia, and I believe from Yarkhund; the latter need not surprise us, if indeed the insect is an inhabitant of that country; the industry and artificial expertness of the Chinese almost lead us to the conclusion. The bazar (retail) price of cochineal at Herát is now Rs. 6 per seer, country measures, or Sa. Rs. 32 per Indian seer.—*Journ. Asiatic Soc.*

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The disputes which, for five years, have banished peace and good feeling from amongst the Catholic community, have attained such a height, that calls are made by a part of it for the interposition of the Governor-general. An equity suit, between certain ex-wardens and persons appointed by the vicar to that office, has been pending in the Supreme Court for four years; an appeal was made in 1830 against the conduct of the vicar to his Ecclesiastical superior, the Bishop of Meliapore, who decided against the vicar and his wardens, which decision the latter refused to obey; the bishop suspended the vicar for contumacy, and afterwards excommunicated him, but the latter continues to act in defiance of his superior. It is not merely the harmony of the congregation which is injured by these differences, but the interests of the poor.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO MADRAS.

The departure of the Governor-general and suite for Madras was to take place on the 3d February. The party proceeding in H.M. ship *Curaçao* consists of Lord and Lady W. Bentinck, Sir E. Ryan, Mr. Pakenham, and Capt. Byrne. The other gentlemen, namely, Col. Casement, Mr. Macnaghten, Dr. Turner, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Dalby, and Capt. Blois, were to proceed in the *Orient*.

AGRA BANK.

The report of the Agra bank trustees to the proprietors announces a profit in the accounts up to 31st December, which will more than provide a dividend of 10 rupees on each share of 250 rupees, and which was accordingly declared. A larger extent of profit is prognosticated, if deposits, as expected, be increased. The advances of the bank (to several thousands of persons, without one default of principal or interest), at a low rate, has done much service to the neighbouring community, European and native. It is proposed to extend the rate of interest on deposits for a fixed period to six per cent. Though nominally a bank of issue and deposit, it has hitherto acted only in the latter capacity.

BENGAL MILITARY BANK.

A general meeting of the depositors in the Bengal Military Bank was advertised for the 15th January, to receive the report of the directors of the state of the accounts for the past year; but (as usual) not a single depositor attended, and of the twelve directors, only three were present, *viz.* Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Sewell, and Mr. Jenkins. These gentlemen suggested that the cash on hand, 21,887 rupees (principally realized by the sale of a house), should be disbursed to those depositors who had not yet received their moiety, and which would make a payment of about two annas in the rupee in liquidation of their claims. The secretary was directed to circulate this proposition for the approval of the other directors. A letter was submitted by the secretary from Col. MacGregor, proposing to pay at the rate of eight annas in the rupee to poor depositors; but the three directors determined on the course above stated. The accounts have already been published.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

A quarterly general meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund was held on the 13th January; Mr. Surgeon Corbyn in the chair. The Quarterly Report of the Committee of Management was read, in which was exhibited, first, the votes of the members of the service upon the alterations proposed to be made in the regulations of the fund, as revised by the temporary committee of managers; whereby it appeared that the several alterations, and reg. 7th, sec. 1st,

* As the observation was made in June, when the sea-barometer would stand at 29·5, the altitude may be more correctly assumed to be 2,000 feet.—ED.

to be added to the plan, were carried by a majority of 166 against 22; secondly, a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the institution, shewing the recoveries effected from subscribers in the military and civil pay departments, and by the secretary of the fund, from its commencement, up to the 31st July 1833, to be Sa. Rs. 12 697; and the disbursements, up to the 31st December 1833, to be Sa. Rs. 780, leaving with government a balance of Sa. Rs. 11,917. The present list of the subscribers to the fund was 1 member of the Medical Board, 6 superintending surgeons, 50 surgeons, and 125 assistant surgeons; total 182.

LEARNING OF THE "HURKARU."

The *Hurkaru's* rabid propensity has unfortunately betrayed its editor's lack of learning. A new Mauritius paper (the *Mauricien*) having adopted the motto, "*Sine ira et studio*," the editor of the *Hurkaru* translated it, "without anger and without *study*,—*quasi* reflexion!" and let loose his sarcasm against the unoffending Mauritius paper. The *Calcutta Courier* pointed out the injustice of this attack, the quotation being from *b. i.* of the *Annals* of Tacitus (with whom the Theban of the *Hurkaru* has probably little acquaintance), and the word *studium*, as *most* school-boys know, meaning not only 'study,' but 'eagerness, desire, anxiety, partiality:' Cicero calls the leaning of certain witnesses to the prosecutor, "*studium testium.*" Murphy translates the very passage in question, "free from animosity and partial affection." Instead of candidly acknowledging his "small Latin," the editor vented his mortification in the following characteristic effusion:—"If the dull pedant who writes in the narrowest and lowest journal here, *in every sense* of the word, had ever got further in Tacitus than his motto, he would have known that, however appropriate the expression on which he would fain be witty, if he only knew how (like a certain ignoble animal in the fable), to that historian's writings, it *does* bear the interpretation we put upon it, and is particularly absurd in a journal which is any thing but concise."

ROADS.

As the new powers given to the Governor-general will cause a more frequent intercourse than at present between the principal and the subordinate presidencies, more convenient means of communication are requisite. Accordingly, many new roads are in contemplation or actual progress. A direct road from Calcutta to Agra is in an advanced state. The road from Calcutta to Juggernauth is to be continued to the Chilka Lake, the limit of this presidency, and from thence may be carried on to Madras. But the greatest project of this kind is a road from Calcutta, *viâ* Nagpore, to Bombay, to which Government has given its sanction. It is said that the intermediate obstacles are not of an insuperable nature. It would first proceed to Midnapore, where there is already a road requiring no improvement. It would then enter the first range of hills at the Bahmunnee Pass and proceed nearly due west between Gungapore and Chota Nagpore, thence passing through the Ruttunpoor district to the south of Jushpoor, until it reaches the confluence of the Hutsoo and Mahanuddee rivers, the point where the Bengal territory ceases. The line would then proceed through the Berar State to Nagpore. It is understood however that the proposed tract is one of the wildest in India, and inhabited by a demi-savage race of people. But these are rather looked upon as recommendations, inasmuch as the land is declared to be extremely rich, and it would be most desirable to convert the tribes inhabiting it into useful subjects, in the place of being, as they now are, lawless marauders.

NATIVE EMPLOYMENT.

In all the courts of native officers (as at present established), the applicants for justice seem to complain nearly as much of the influence of religious prejudices over their judges, as of their corruptibility. We happened some time ago to hear an old man, a landholder of some property in this district, remarking on a certainly unjust decision given against him (a Hindoo) in favour of a Mussulmaun by a Mussulmaun judge, "It is very hard," said the old man, "but what can I say? *Hindoo, Hindoo ka turufdar, Mussulmaun ka Mussulmaun.*" It is even so. With a Hindoo arbiter, a brahmin has a decided preference in causes against those of his own religion, while the tenets of his faith expressly enjoin the bigotted Mahommedan to favour in every thing the cause of the true believer. We note not, nor need we, the minor influence of caste, tribe, or sect, but they all do influence in this country men of even comparatively enlightened minds. Thus, one religious disability is deeply rooted in the very nature of the majority of the people, the disability to judge fairly; other disabilities the order of a day may do away with; this disability, the moral one, must stand for years and years to come.

Still, however, the first step to teach people tolerance is doubtless to show them an example of toleration. Let us not take an affected pride in our supposed freedom from prejudice; let us not, while we mourn over the consequences of intolerance, look down on its victims as if we were untainted in our happier native land by any blot of such a feeling. Should any man deem the miseries consequent on entrusting bigots, as now is done in India, with power over their fellow men, without parallel, let him look to Ireland. Mankind are all in their several degrees the slaves of intolerance; in a state of semi-civilization, these degrees are most apparent and most productive of mischief. As to the policy which has in this country allowed them to affect the happiness of the many in no small proportion, we may only say, as above, that the one recommendation to the measure may be found in its own show of toleration. In after years, men in this country may benefit by what has now been done; but the change has been effected too suddenly and too indiscriminately, to obviate the doing an infinity of mischief. What could be expected of a measure which, by way of experiment, threw power over the whole of British India at once into the hands of the very men whom Government, the Government which advances them, denounces as not trustworthy. Lord William, in a recent minute, mentions having found *two* honest native revenue officers in the western provinces. This is a singular commentary on the text, "native employment."—*Meerut Obs., Jan.* 16.

CALCUTTA SOCIETY.

"His lordship has recently taken some very decided steps towards breaking through the unjust and aristocratical distinctions, which have for such a long period festered the feelings of those in the less elevated grades of Indian society; and amongst these I may notice the introduction to Government-house of many not before considered among the 'eligible;' and for the approaching *fête*, invitations have been issued to members of the pilot service, masters of merchantmen, and even clerks in public offices. The effect of this will be in the first instance to produce attachment to the Government; it will enable individuals in different stations of life to form intimacies engendered by merit; and it will also enable his lordship to gain a very considerable insight of the state of Calcutta society."—*Corresp. Ind. Gaz., Jan.* 15.

FAIR AT GUNGA SAUGUR.

The annual Mela at Gunga Saugur was held on Sunday, the 12th January, and several succeeding days; but the number of people assembled was much smaller than usual. This may be accounted for, in a great degree, by the distress occasioned in all the country near the sacred spot, by the disastrous gale and flood of May last. But there is also reason to believe, that the pilgrimage to Saugur is itself gradually falling into disrepute. It has never, we believe, been very popular amongst the Hindoos of Calcutta or Bengal generally, who do not seem much disposed to forego the comforts of home for the inconveniences attending a visit to Saugur. Sometimes the pilgrims, too, have been heavily taxed by persons who imposed upon them. On one side of the creek, where the mela is held, is an estate redeemed from the jungles, and three or four years ago the people were induced to pitch their tents on the beach belonging to it, and then a heavy contribution was levied upon them by the person in charge of the estate. This oppression, however, was afterwards prevented: but two years ago, some chief of a party of Sunyasees claimed a right to tax all who came to the mela, and actually obtained the aid of a European of considerable wealth in Calcutta, to assist him by his presence and support in levying his unjust impost. A baser coalition we never heard of. Two Christian missionaries having attended the mela that year, to preach the gospel, the person we have mentioned, apparently ashamed to be found by Christians in such an occupation, suddenly quitted the place and left the completion of their exactions to his employer, the Sunyasee, and his tribe. The matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Barlow, the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnas, within whose jurisdiction the fair lies, and he has since taken care to prevent the recurrence of such an event by sending a European serjeant to the spot, with the usual native police establishment. We learn, that, notwithstanding this, at the mela which has just occurred, an attempt was made of the same kind. Three young men, apparently East-Indians, came in a bauleah, with a number of Sunyasees equipped as peons, with false chupprasses and a forged purwanna, and began to demand four annas from every person who passed their tent to bathe, and would no doubt have multiplied their charges very soon. The serjeant, however, did his duty, and these respectable young men returned to Calcutta as empty-handed as they came. Their coadjutor, the Sunyasee, it is said, was satisfied to receive what the people chose voluntarily to give him. We have been told the names of these persons, or at least the names which they assumed. They pretended that they were sent by a respectable *attorney* in Calcutta; but, as we cannot believe they spoke the truth, we refrain from publishing his name.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

FALL OF FISH FROM THE SKY.

The *Journal of the Asiatic Society* contains a body of evidence, which seems to leave no doubt of the fact of the falling

of fish from the sky during rains. Nine natives of respectability have deposed to their seeing a large number of fish fall and picking them up, and the gentleman who furnishes the account says, "I was as incredulous as my neighbours, until I once found a small fish, which had apparently been alive when it fell, in the brass funnel of my pluviometer at Benares, which stood on an insulated stone-pillar, raised five feet above the ground in my garden."

CAUSES OF THE LATE FAILURES.

The *Englishman* has attributed the downfall of the great agency houses to their combining the two characters of banker and agent, which he considers to be, "in a great measure, opposite capacities." If he had drawn a distinction between the functions of a *banker* and those of a *merchant*, we should have admitted the broad difference, however we might have disputed the incompatibility of their alliance. But an *agent*, in the Indian sense, is necessarily a banker in the sense in which he uses the term, and, *vice versâ*, a *banker* receiving deposits, whether fixed or not, answering drafts and lending money, according to the several circumstances of his constituents, is just what we understand by the word *agent* in India. "*My agent*" means, and always did mean, on this side the Cape, "*my banker*." The mercantile agent or factor is another character, whose duties, however, are much less inconsistent with those of a money agent than they are with the character of a general merchant, with which they are usually blended. We have thought it necessary to mark this confusion of terms, because it throws obscurity over the whole meaning of our contemporary. The fact is, that the Indian agent, of late years, was every thing —a general merchant, a factor, a planter, a manufacturer (all were so, more or less), and a banker in every line but the issue of notes payable on demand. Half of them did this also, which is the only branch of business so far incompatible with the rest, as to threaten a sudden derangement of the complicated machinery, by the alternate expansion and contraction of the money resources it produces. Yet the large fortunes of the Alexanders, made in the firm bearing their name, were made while the business of their bank of circulation, never separated in partnership, nor except in name, from their agency-business, was carried to the extreme which their then high credit allowed; and we are satisfied that the net profits on their bank circulation must have added many lacs to their profit and loss account, since the retirement of those gentlemen. It is quite a mistake to suppose that great houses of business cannot be well conducted, except upon the principle of division of labour, not only in the details of office, but also in the character of the business undertaken by each firm. Like the affairs of a great government, the difficulty of management increases with the variety and importance of the objects to be attended to; but when good order is once established, and efficient organs of direction are maintained in every department, under a competent general superintendence, the various *services* may be made to co-operate and assist each other. Equally mistaken appears to us the notion, that money deposits could not safely be received and employed as capital by the agency houses, the depositors being under restriction not to withdraw their money except after a term defined, or with a certain notice. That system was never found either dangerous or inconvenient in Europe, where it has been practised perhaps as long as commerce has existed. What is it in principle but taking up money upon promissory notes, discounted at a bank, with the knowledge that such notes must be paid when due, and may not be renewed? That system has been always in operation from the first establishment of an agency house in India; and it was only at a comparatively recent period that the rate of interest allowed for deposits was less than 10 or 12 per cent. It is not therefore the system of receiving deposits, nor the high rate of interest paid upon them, *while that rate was a full-credit rate*, bearing a due proportion to the government rates of interest of the day, to which the downfall of the houses must be ascribed.

When our contemporary set about the easy task of generalising causes and effects, without measuring their fitness by the universality of their application, it is not very surprising that he should overlook the growing prosperity of establishments combining the above principles at Bombay and Madras, and in every part of Europe; indeed, all over the world. It is rather extraordinary, however, that he is not acquainted with the fact, that the very same principle rules triumphant in some of the Calcutta houses of recent growth, and is eminently conducive to their success. When he assigned this cause, for want of another within reach of his reflections, as the true cause of so much ruin, we wonder that it never struck him, that the great agency houses were not the only firms in Calcutta which a few years have swept away. Not to mention the magnificent and ill-fated cotton speculations of David Turnbull, and the ruin of ship-builders and tradesmen in various lines, and an immense number of individual speculators, the long list of mercantile disasters includes the following firms: McClintock, Morton and

Co.; Davidson and Co.; Mercer and Co.; Stewart, Robertson and Co.; Barretto and Sons; Mendieta, Uriarte and Co.; James Scott and Co.; Bonaffe and Co.; Wm. Petrie. Some of these houses were connected with Indian agency, some not. It is remarkable that, with scarcely an exception, every house in Calcutta pretending to antiquity has been ruined, and no inconsiderable proportion of the modern establishments also. Surely the one principle laid down by our contemporary, does not account for all this mischief.

We ourselves have long maintained it as a maxim, that first-rate houses enjoy so much advantage over the small ones, by the influence of their name, that no great house can fail, except through mismanagement, or from political causes. We use both these terms in a very wide sense: the former comprehends every thing injudicious in the nature of its outlays in loans, investments, speculations, division of profits and parting with its capital; the latter, the sudden operation of wars and revolutions in their various influences direct and remote, and the change of value produced by changes in the laws and in the political relations of a state, both external and internal. These political causes produce effects beyond control, which defy the hope of long stability in human affairs. Now, looking at the career of the Calcutta agency houses only since the general peace (and we might safely apply the remark to a period more remote), we cannot but perceive that their prosperity has been very much affected both by such political influences, and by radical defects, not of system, but of management, in regard to prudence. A great influx of the precious metals, with other causes, produced an overflowing revenue in 1821 and 1822, and enabled the Government to lower its rates of interest from eight and six per cent. to five and even four per cent., and to pay off a large portion of the public debt. The agency houses, being then in full credit, found themselves absolutely entreated to receive deposits at four and five per cent., and not anticipating any decline in the revenue, nor any absorption of it in Asiatic warfare, they, naturally enough, were tempted to invest their borrowed capital in a variety of ways offering more or less apparent benefit: indigo factories, agricultural and building speculations, ships, docks, loans to individuals in and out of the service, and to mercantile houses abroad. The *fault* in all this was, that every such outlay was of too permanent a character, being only recoverable, in most cases, in the shape of a higher interest, rent, or profit, which it was impossible to increase beyond certain limits. All the houses did bargain with a portion of their constituents to fix their money for a term of years; but that was not enough: the change of things produced by the Burmese war was so great, that, on its termination in 1826, all assets invested as above, in 1823 and 1824, had already lost a large portion of their value; and further, it was impossible to get them in when wanted to meet engagements which could not be renewed. Hence sudden sacrifices, in the rates of temporary loans, taken at 10 and 12 and even 15 per cent., runs upon the private banks, and a succession of inconveniences and expedients, all tending to lower the credit of houses, and finally bring them to the ground.

We now come to speak of the defects in the system. The first which strikes us is the absence of capital. Originally a firm is started with a little capital, sufficiently large for the business undertaken; it may be a capital belonging to the parties, or only borrowed money, not intended to be withdrawn—no matter which. Credit and business go on increasing, and after a few years there is a large real capital in the house, arising from accumulated profits. Now the constant possession of this capital is essential to the stability and independence of the firm.—to give it the power of doing what is called a stroke of business, and taking advantage of the increasing opportunities which arise out of its increasing reputation. In Europe, the mass of capital in thriving establishments is very rarely reduced in any degree likely to cramp their operations. Merchants and bankers usually continue their interest in their several concerns until their death, and even afterwards; or if they retire, a portion of their capital generally remains for a long time involved therein. But what happens here? Every European is eager to get out of the country as soon as he can retire with a competency (which, in the ideas of some may be a few hundreds, in the notion of others, many thousands per annum); when that happy period has arrived, away he goes, and with him goes the bulk, if not the whole, of his savings and earnings. He may consent to leave part of his money on loan in a house of business for a term; but though the retiring partner should do so, the balance in his favour has ceased to be part of the capital and responsible to creditors. So long as the firms in India are composed entirely of persons who do not make the country their home, it is probable that the pernicious practice of draining their capital in this way will continue to exist. But not only do retiring partners carry off their entire share of the estimated profits made in their time; they have in some cases been allowed a bonus in excess thereof: in others, their successor has

bought their interest in the good-will of the concern, payable either by a transfer in account at once, or by instalments out of future profits; thereby, *pro tanto*, in the one case rendering the house insolvent, in the other depriving it of so much capital prospectively. Another fault, arising chiefly out of ignorance in mercantile affairs, is, that the outstanding assets have been (we believe always) very much over-valued, both by retiring and by remaining partners. Hence it is probable, that in every case more has been taken away by the former than was due to them. We have some reason to know that the errors in such valuations have been of enormous extent; that it has been the system, not in one house, but in all, to regard balances covered by life-insurance policies, as good accounts, though the policy premiums were paid in part or entirely by the house. To make a just settlement with a deceased or retired member of a firm, there ought to have been a leaning on the minimum instead of on the maximum side, with a per-centage allowance too for expenses of collecting the old balances, for it is obvious that the expense of the establishments kept up is swelled by the labour of those accounts. In respect to the choice and details of business, the agency houses have all greatly sinned on the score of prudence. In their loans to the service, they have been governed too much by their private feelings. That sort of business never offered a real profit when conducted with the most caution, and certainly did not properly belong to houses wholly dependent upon borrowed capital. They have been equally imprudent in their large credits to establishments at Mauritius, Java, Singapore, &c. for speculative purposes, knowing the parties to be without capital. In the support of agricultural projects, they have sometimes been led astray by general notions, without any practical knowledge, as in the case of coffee, &c.; at other times they have advanced money upon a prospectus merely to serve a friend or protegé. Impossibility of adequate checks has occasioned many a heavy balance against a charlatan, whose large drafts have perhaps maintained an expensive establishment, while his indigo ryots have been without their advances, or have figured only as such upon paper. But the most honest indigo planter is prone to overrate his prospects, and the agent gave out his money freely upon the faith at once of high prices and a large crop. Some houses, indeed, made it a system to push their indigo concerns and constituency, as if the demand for that article were unlimited, and its price unaffected by quantity; and this particular line, owing to the very competition they encouraged, was most conspicuously the ruin of all the great houses. Look to their balance sheets and schedules.—We might extend our reflections to the foreign speculations of the houses, and shew that, except in the China trade, which they did understand, they have usually traded under disadvantage from want of sufficient knowledge or attention.—*Cal. Cour., Jan.* 17 *and* 18.

A writer in the *India Gazette* exposes still further the reasoning in the *Englishman*. "The next assumption is," he observes, "that a sort of contract exists, either implied or understood, between the house which borrows and the individuals who lend; but the fact is, of the last party 'they know nothing at all about the matter.' They know that a particular house enjoys a good credit; that it gives good interest; that they believe their money to be safe; hence they deposit it. It seems really an extreme stretch of imagination that the lenders were in operation a species of sleeping partners; and this, forsooth, because they obtained a high rate of interest. Was it not in fair dealing required of a house to take money at no higher rate than they could render profitable? Was it not for them to refuse to give, rather than the lender to refuse to accept, a high rate of interest? The inference is drawn that the high rate of interest given by the houses has been a cause of their ruin,—a conclusion most erroneous, although in later days it may have accelerated their downfall; but causes of much greater magnitude have led to the catastrophe. First, superabundance of capital in the early part of the last twenty or thirty years; an inconsiderate, nay profligate, expenditure, in consequence. Next, a species of favoritism, which put people in berths they were inadequate to the duties of—in the command of large funds they were, from their previous habits, incapable of using thriftily; nor has it been uncommon to see people, in the charge of the disbursement of lacs of rupees, whose previous habits could scarcely entitle them to the disbursement of pence,—for of annas they had scarcely any knowledge; men blindly rolling a concern to the devil, producing the eventual ruin of their patrons, and living in a degree of luxury and profusion, which their most sanguine hopes had never looked to; all of which was merely a part of the system; and, lastly, inconsiderate advances to the civil and military, without reasonable security.

"Among these causes, others remain to be noticed. The superabundance of capital eventually found a limit; a re-action was working its way almost imperceptibly; twelve millions of deposits did not satisfy the grandeur of the speculative views of these houses. Merchants became princes, at least in name, and they advanced the suppliant by lacs with princely prodigality, and thus they proceeded on to the 'crack of doom.' At length, no increasing supplies of capital were to be found. The circle of their means began to contract, and visibly; yet they saw not. The institution of private banks was a mark, but not a cause, of that re-action, among others, which has brought about such ruin. They answered the purpose for the time in all probability; still the circle of their means continued to contract. The interposition of the Government averted the consequences of the occasional struggles they were subjected to; but the crisis still advanced. The fiend discredit prowled about, until here we are, 'wrecked upon the bank and shore of time.' Shall we however attribute this result to the combination of banking and agency, when the former was merely introduced as a prop to the latter, to create a temporary and fictitious capital? This may appear somewhat too general. Let us look to the facts upon which our assumptions are founded. If profligate expenditure be considered too strong a term, let us take up one of the most favourable statements and slightly analyse it. In the one now alluded to, we find an assumed loss of seventy lacs on the sum of 2,85,20,000, amounting in the aggregate to about 25 per cent. This is the estimate; the practical realization will probably make one crore of loss: those, with the sums written off in the last thirty years,—for this was *sometimes* done,—will probably augment it to an amount of a crore and thirty lacs. But sticking to the schedule, without any regard to what is or will be the probable fact, upon military there is 35 per cent. loss, civil 20 per cent. ditto, and sundries 45 per cent. These are losses *not* incurred upon commercial risks, but upon mere advances of money, as I before said, without even moderate security."

The argument, or "novel device in the shape of an argument," which the *Englishman* urges again and again, namely, that "the whole constituency of a house of agency are partners amongst themselves," is reducible to this absurdity, that a partnership, real or implied, exists between every borrower and his lenders!

BOOLBOOL FIGHT.

For a long time past, boolbool-fighting has been a favourite amusement in this city, and still continues to be so. Hence many rich, wise, and luxurious persons, in the pursuit of that gratification, have for the last twelvemonth spent a great deal of money in training up those birds. The fight is generally on some day in the cold weather. On Sunday, the 14th of Maugh last, there was such an entertainment in the house of Baboo Asootosh Deb, which attracted a large concourse, for Baboo Hurrynath Mullick has a rival establishment of birds to that of the Deb Baboo. The leaders of both parties invited many of their friends and relatives to that combat. Many men, who are celebrated in this line, and take great delight in such an entertainment, did not wait for an invitation; the crowd of course of these three kinds of individuals, namely, the friends of either party and the amateurs, was very great. When the commanders of this army of birds came upon the field of battle, Muha Raj Buddenath Roy was appointed umpire. The birds of both parties then engaged in arduous combat, and the spectators frequently praised the Mullick Baboo's instructor of the birds; but at length, that is to say, after two o'clock in the afternoon, the Mullick Baboo's birds were declared to have been defeated.—*Chundrika.*

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOLS.

An examination of the Bengalee schools supported by the Calcutta Church Missionary Association was held at Mirzapore on the 8th January, at ten in the morning. The boys, though all very young, seemed to understand fully what was taught to them. Instructed at schools under the patronage of a Missionary Society, they of course had the benefit of reading the Sacred Scriptures, and, notwithstanding their tender age, some of them explained several essential doctrines of Christianity as clearly as any Christian boys of the same age could do. It was very interesting to observe some of them point (upon being asked what people violated the first and second commandments) to their pundit, who was a Bramin, as one of the many individuals that act in opposition to the first two commandments of God. In geography, too, they seemed to have made such progress as reflected credit upon them and their teachers. The advantages which the native community must derive from such principles being nearly inculcated into the minds of their youth, will, it may hoped, be very solid. The boys of these Bengalee schools are the children of natives of all ranks, and although they are all heathens, yet we cannot but indulge the hope that the seed, in some at least, will be found to have been sown in good ground.—*Inquirer.*

BENGAL MARINERS' AND WIDOWS' FUND.

The annual meeting of this institution took place on the 20th January. The statements were favourable. The funds were on the 31st December Rs. 3,07,262,

being 2,400 in excess of last year; the number of members was 207, of families, *viz.* wives 186, boys 270, girls 372; the number of incumbents was, *viz.* widows 82, children 204, orphans 30; amount of monthly pensions Rs. 1,582, being an excess of Rs. 63 beyond the preceding year.

THE UNION BANK.

A general half-yearly meeting of this concern was held on the 15th January, when a report of its state of affairs was read. The report states that the general result of the accounts exhibits a net profit on the half-year's transactions of Sa. Rs. 54,826, which yields about 7½ per cent. on the capital, and will warrant, with safety, a dividend equal to that of the previous six months, namely, Sa. Rs. 75 per share, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and that this mainly arises from the discount and cash credit loan business of the Bank, and hardly at all from circulation of its notes. It proceeds:

"In the last half-yearly report you were apprized of the great reduction produced in our circulation by the panics arising out of the commercial twelve months back. It fell from 13½ lacs to about 2½, and has continued ever since at nearly the same amount, till within the last month, when it has gradually increased to about four lacs of rupees. This low state of our circulation is owing, doubtless, to the continued uneasiness in regard to mercantile credit. The directors are in hopes that better times are at hand; and that the confidence of the public in the stability of this bank in particular, is becoming firm and established. In proof of this fact, they desire your attention to the remarkable circumstance—as contrasted with former alarms—that the great and lamentable failure of Messrs. Fergusson and Co. in the end of November, did not produce the slightest effect on the affairs of the bank, either by return of its notes or by withdrawals of depositors' balances. Subsequently, indeed, to that unfortunate event, our issues of notes have shewn a tendency to increase; while the market value of our stock, which former panics had depressed to Rs. 1,500 per share, has gradually risen to Sa. Rs. 2,100, with expectation of increase. It is thence inferred, that the public begin to appreciate the difference, in point of solidity, between private banks or bank-notes issued on the credit of single firms, and those of a very large joint stock company.

"In this place it seems proper to report for your satisfaction, that the bank has sustained no losses whatever, by its dealings with any of the firms which have unfortunately failed. Our transactions with Alexander and Co. were finally wound up on the 17th October last, by the Bank of Bengal paying off the entire of our claims (with interest at the rate of 7 per cent.) Sa. Rs. 5,49,656, for which consideration we gave up to them the ample securities which we held for the ultimate liquidation of all our advances. Of our large claims against Mackintosh and Co. only Rs. 63,700 remain undischarged; for which we hold mortgages on houses to the original estimated value of six lacs of rupees, besides forty-four shares in our bank. These alone are much more than enough to cover the balance, which, however, the assignees are gradually reducing. By the failure of Messrs. Colvin and Co. the bank lost nothing whatever, having no transactions with that house.

"The more recent insolvency of Messrs. Fergusson and Co. will entail no loss whatever on this bank. The whole of their transactions, not covered by specific indigo pledges or by endorsements of undoubted solidity, amount to Sa. Rs. 1,50,000, against which we have to set off our liens on their fifty-nine Union Bank shares, and a cash balance of Sa. Rs. 46,121 in hand; exclusive of surpluses on indigo in the possession of the bank, and also the present dividend of Rs. 4,625. Since this report was first prepared, another distressing failure has taken place; that of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. Much as the directors regret this addition to so many previous calamities of a like description, they are happy in being enabled to assure the proprietors that the Union Bank will not lose one rupee by this event."

The report was approved, as well as the accounts; the proposed dividend was declared; it was resolved that "it is expedient to renew the present deed of co-partnership for ten years;" that a committee be appointed to take into consideration and report, preparatory to the next half-yearly meeting, the state of the institution and the best means of continuing it with increased utility; and the meeting then proceed to elect two new Directors *vice* Messrs. W. F. Furgusson and Robert Browne, when Messrs. Alexander Rogers and William Carr were unanimously elected.—Mr. R. H. Cockerell and Mr. A. Rogers were subsequently elected chairmen for the ensuing year.

A notice issued by the Bank of Bengal, dated 1st February, notifying to parties having accounts with it, that, from and after the 1st March next, the bank will restrict the receipt of bank-notes to those of its own issue, caused the directors of the Union Bank, in order to counteract the effect of this notice on its own notes, to publish the following statement:—

"On occasion of the failure of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. a very general panic prevailed as to private credit; this, the directors of the Bank of Bengal might have known, could not really affect the stability of such an association as the Union Bank; nevertheless, they thought proper suddenly to refuse taking the Union notes. It was no time *then* to remonstrate against this injurious act: the directors of the Union Bank therefore thought it best for the interests of their constituents, to allay any possible momentary apprehension by depositing a lac of rupees with the Bank of Bengal, as a security for continuing to receive Union Bank notes. The condition, however, was felt to be discreditable; and though submitted to because of the alarm and agitation which prevailed at the time, it was not the less incumbent on the Union Bank directors to remonstrate against the continuance of such terms, as soon as all pretext for imposing them had ceased with the revival of general credit, and when the prosperous condition of the Union Bank was evinced by the great and rapid rise of its stock."

"The inconvenience and injury experienced by the bank, and to which those who deal with it, are exposed, under the humiliating system acted on by the Bank of Bengal, are strongly shewn by the circumstances which have more immediately given rise to the correspondence which follows.

"A constituent of the Union Bank on the 25th ult., sent in to the credit of his account a cheque on the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 60,000, drawn by a constituent of that establishment. It was refused payment there, *for want of sufficient assets*, and returned of course on the several parties concerned, all of whom were of the highest respectability. The necessary steps were taken by the Union Bank to protect their interests. At the time of this rejection, the drawer, besides having to the credit of his own account in the Bank of Bengal within three or four hundred rupees, of the sixty thousand, had at 'short credit' there above Rs. 7,000 in Union Bank notes. At the time of rejection, moreover, the Union Bank had upwards of eight lacs of rupees at its own credit in account with the Bank of Bengal, in addition to the lac of rupees in Company's paper, permanently deposited, as before-mentioned. All these reckoned as nothing; and the checque, with all its endorsements, was refused payment.

"The directors of the Union Bank felt that they could not, without both injury and discredit, submit any longer to a state of things entailing such inconvenience and disappointment on all who do business with them. The following letter was therefore addressed to the secretary of the Bank of Bengal:

To G. Udny, Esq., Secretary to the Bank of Bengal.

Sir: I am instructed by the directors of the Union Bank to request that you will move your directors to return me the lac of rupees, in government paper, now deposited with you for more than a year past, as security for such Union Bank notes as may come into your hands.

I am further desired to call to your mind the peculiar circumstances under which the Bank of Bengal thought it right to refuse our notes. Without dwelling on the time chosen, or the manner in which that discredit was inflicted on this Bank, I am to propose that now, when all panic or apprehension of panic is at an end, and when this Bank has advanced in prosperity, and acquired public confidence, notwithstanding all the difficulties and obstacles thrown in its way, the Bank of Bengal shall revert to the course that it pursued before the days of commercial discredit.

Circumstances have occurred within these few days, of which you are aware, but which I am to abstain from more particularly dwelling on, that render it imperative on the directors of this Bank to take some steps for preserving the repute and credit of its paper with the public, and in particular with parties having occasion to do business with both banks. So long as Union Bank notes are only received on the condition of a previous deposit of government paper, or as individuals' bills to be credited to parties only when realized, the directors of the Bank cannot think that the respectability of the large joint stock institution under their care is properly preserved by its managers. As all pretext for the Bank of Bengal exacting, or the Union Bank submitting to, discreditable conditions has now ceased, it is earnestly hoped that your directors will consent frankly to return to the original and satisfactory relations between the two banks.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. YOUNG, Sec. to the Union Bank.
Calcutta, Union Bank, 27th Jan. 1834.

The deposit was accordingly returned, with the following reply:

To J. Young, Esq., Secretary to the Union Bank, Calcutta.

Sir: I submitted to the directors of the bank, on the 30th ultimo, your letter to my address, dated the 27th ultimo.

In reference to your letter, the directors desire me to return you the promissory note of government, No. 4649, of 3,170, of 1825-26, for Sa. Rs. 1,00,000, received with Mr. Carr, secretary to the Union Bank's letter, dated the 7th January 1833; and to state to you, for the information of the directors of the Union Bank, that, after the 1st March next, the Bank of Bengal will restrict the receipt of bank notes to those of its own issue.

That the public may not be inconvenienced through ignorance of this decision of the directors, they have instructed me to affix notices of it in the bank books of parties having accounts with the Bank of Bengal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) G. UDNY, Sec. to the Bank.
Bank of Bengal, 1st Feb. 1834.

"The directors of the Union Bank conceiving that the new spirit evinced in *altogether* refusing the Union notes, might have possibly been adopted in connection with some new views of Government, caused a communication to be made in the proper quarter to ascertain that fact. The result has shewn that the Governor-general had no knowledge whatever of the transactions in question, or of the measures adopted."

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The committee of the New Bengal Steam-fund have given notice, that the steamer *Forbes* will leave Kedgeree for Suez on the 15th April, and that accom-

modation for nine passengers will be afforded in the proportion of three to Bengal, and two to each of the other Presidencies and Ceylon. The charge will be to the credit of the Steam Fund Sa. Rs. 1,000 each passenger, with Sa. Rs. 10 per day to the commander for table-accommodation.

THE FAIR AT GURMOOKTESHWUR.

The annual fair at this place was not so full this year, owing to the scarcity prevailing all around, and to the backwardness of the crops. After the eleventh lunation, the concourse began to increase, and the sands, for six miles in length and half a mile in breadth, were covered with shops, mendicants, and pilgrims. There were scattered about the places of worship large numbers of poor famishing Marwarees, and cultivators of Jeypoor, Joudpoor, Malwah, and the Bhuttee country, all reduced to the utmost want. The greater part of them had not partaken of a regular meal of bare bread for many days. These perishing creatures had resorted to the fair, not to bathe or perform acts of holiness, but in the hope of picking up a scanty pittance from the more wealthy pilgrims. But in this they were sadly mistaken. A celebrated suda-brut of Raja Kedarnath's drew them to the precincts of a temple of Mahudeb; but when, instead of a seer or half of ata, only a *pot* was offered to each one, they refused it, considering it better to depend on the casual charity of passengers. Afterwards, when the poor starving people heard that Raja Sohun Lall, the rich dewan of Akbar Shah, king of Delhi, was so great a devotee, that he had come barefooted to the fair (a distance of eighty miles), that he had procured a pundit from Koorookshetru, at a vast expense, and caused the Bhagvut to be read to large numbers, and that, at his gooroo's suggestion, he daily fed a large number of sunyasees, they resorted in large numbers to the tents of this rich man, but returned empty. The man who could pay hundreds of rupees to procure one reader of the Bhagvut, who could prostrate himself before a single ascetic, and beg him to accept of Rs. 50, and who could expend nearly Rs. 5,000 in his visit to the fair, had not a single meal to give his own starving fellow-countrymen. Dresses and coverlets, to the extent of some hundreds, were, indeed, distributed, but they did not go to those who had scarcely a rag on, but to the well-clad men of the gooroo's own class. Thus the really needy, who were starving for want of food, did not get a mouthful from Raja Sohun Lall, while both food and clothing were given to those who needed them not. These acts of devotion were evidently (*nam ke waste*) for the sake of a name.—*Sumachur Durpun.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTHERN CIRCARS.

We have had letters of the 17th January from Vizianagram, which fully confirm all we have said on this bush warfare. At Kimedy, they have their hands full, and the rascals are evidently endeavouring all they can to pick off the officers. Poor Lieut. Sherrard was shot through the body at an outpost, near a place called Wernassy, thirty miles from Kimedy. At the same time, one sepoy was killed and four wounded. A sepoy was shot one day, while with an officer of the 8th; and a shot had also been fired, during the night, into the tent of Capt. Campbell, of the 21st, which fortunately missed him. All this confirms the necessity of prompt and decided operations; and on no confined scale. The head-quarters of the 3d R.L.I. left Vizianagram for Kimedy on the 14th, two companies at Chicacole, and two at Palcondah. The 8th have five companies detached—two in Kimedy. We hear also that two companies of the 21st, and the rifle and flank companies of the 49th were to go into Kimedy. Great sickness prevailed from hill fever; 350 men in the 41st alone were laid up from its effects!—*Asylum Herald, Jan.* 27.

We have no further accounts from Kimedy. Report says, that one of the principal insurgent chiefs has been captured. The 10th regiment embarked yesterday morning to proceed to their destination: the orders for their *immediate* departure were only received on Tuesday night, which denotes a sharp requisition. —*Ibid., Jan.* 30.

We have accounts from Vizianagram of the 25th ult. We are happy to learn that most of the officers, who had been sufferers from jungle fever, were picking up fast. The matter, of which we mentioned a rumour in our last, we have now some particulars of. It appears that the Teringly man (who was the cause of poor Major Baxter's death), had declared that "the Feringees should not enter his place. However," (writes our correspondent) "on the 18th he was attacked in five points, and had the discretion to shew the greatest part of valour. The rogues would not remain to be shot, but made themselves scarce, and left us in possession of his stronghold. This is very successful, and now roads will be opened, communicating with all parts of the country. This was the chief rebel, and more expected from him than others. Parties are out after the other fellows—the result not yet known by us. They were very bold, until we got the big guns, and became the assailants. The country, from the denseness of the jungle, is

favourable to them, and they can conceal themselves whenever it is prudent to do so: and with equal facility take a long shot at our troops."—*Ibid., Feb.* 3.

TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

There are now lying in the jail at Honore about twenty persons, who have been in confinement since January last year, accused of having been the leaders in a riot which took place in the middle of that month in Seree, a large trading town above the Ghauts, in the district of Canara. The riot took place in consequence of the mosque having been defiled by a dead pig being thrown into it, and the magistrate was besieged for two days in the cutcherry of the place, and narrowly escaped being murdered. Special sessions to try these prisoners were ordered by Government to be held, and the trial took place in July. The first judge of the circuit court at Tellicherry who presided, referred the trial, at its conclusion, in the middle of August, to the Foujdaree Adawlut at Madras, but no order has yet been received. It remains to be seen how much longer these prisoners are to remain, forming conjectures as to what their sentence (for it is to be presumed that they are convicted) is.—*Bomb. Gaz., Jan.* 22.

CASE OF VENCATACHELLY PILLAY.

A singular, extraordinary, and interesting trial, which it was expected would come before the Supreme Court last sessions, was averted by the death of the alleged offender. The grand jury found a true bill against Vencatachelly Pillay, for embezzlement; but, before the next morning, the unhappy individual was a corpse. The opinions of the most eminent of the faculty at Madras were secured; and, after a patient investigation into all the circumstances attending his demise, the jury were satisfied that the persecuted man came to his death in the ordinary course of nature. That his end was hastened by the steps taken against him we do not doubt. Vencatachelly Pillay was a highly respectable native; and such was the extent of his credit among his countrymen, that he might at any time have raised double or treble the amount which he is stated to have embezzled. On a sudden, we find him arrested upon a charge of the most serious nature, and harassed in a manner which could not but have acted powerfully on his already-exhausted constitution. To his misfortunes, then, he fell a victim; and, rather than entertain the most distant suspicion that he hastened his own death, we are almost disposed to consider his removal from earth as a merciful interposition of Providence, to avert the blow of justice from the head of an innocent man.

Had the trial taken place, a great deal would doubtless have been elicited by the witnesses for the prosecution, and equally as much proved by evidence on the part of the defendant, which would lead the public to reprobate the manner in which business appears to have been lately carried on at the Commissary General's Office. Vencatachelly Pillay, however, not having been tried, we cannot furnish our readers with any other than the statements we have received; but, as we believe the facts we shall now adduce are such as may defy contradiction, they may enable our readers to judge of the necessity that existed for dragging this man as a criminal before a court of justice.

Vencatachelly Pillay was appointed head cashkeeper in the Commissary General's Office (where he had been for some time employed in the capacity of a writer) on the 22d August 1829. Before this time, the deputy cashkeeper acted as head, after the death of his brother-in-law Vencataroyloo, and had been intrusted with the funds for two years before Vencatachelly Pillay was regularly appointed to the vacancy. On Vencatachelly's taking charge of his office, as head cashkeeper, a deficiency to the extent of 12,000 or 13,000 rupees was discovered by him in the cash-chest, which was duly reported. A practice, it would appear, was tolerated, if not recognized, of making advances to the various individuals employed in the office, and when the deputy was questioned on the deficiency, he replied that it was owing to such indulgences, and that he would account for the same; which being considered satisfactory, no further notice was taken of the matter. The cash is, of course, kept in an iron chest; but this chest is secured within a large wooden one—the key of the former being with the assistant commissary general, and the key of the latter with the cashkeeper, or his deputy. This person, it is a notorious fact, in the absence of Vencatachelly Pillay, always received the key from the assistant commissary, and made and received the disbursements and receipts of the office.

Capt. Burns, we believe, joined the office some time in the early part of 1832. Major Tulloch, who was then in charge of the executive office, delivered up the key of the cash-chest to Captain Burns; but no examination took place as to the exact amount in the cash-chest. Far be it from us to breathe an aspersion on the high character of Major Tulloch. An officer more eminently qualified for the commissariat cannot be selected from the members of the army; but it is necessary to state this single fact, that the reader may form a correct opinion on the whole transaction.

The business of the office was conducted with exemplary regularity; no difficulty was experienced in meeting demands

against the cash-keeper in his official capacity,—no suspicion entertained that there was any deficiency in the cash-chest, till the month of June last, when a person named Tondavaroy Reddy addressed a letter to the governor, in which he charged the deputy cashkeeper with having embezzled 30,000 rupees of the public money. The letter was handed over to Major Tulloch, in order that the necessary investigation might be made. Major Tulloch, on receipt of the communication, put it into the hands of Vencatachelly Pillay, being perfectly convinced in his own mind that he was an honest and upright man. The head cashkeeper, astonished at the charge, and being himself but imperfectly acquainted with the state of the cash-chest, immediately appealed to his deputy, who declared the accusation to be false and malicious, and challenged an examination of the funds. Not deeming it necessary, however, to do so immediately, the cashkeeper gradually proceeded to examine the amount actually in the office, and at last discovered that a sum of 19,500 rupees, deposited on account of the Arrack contract, was not forthcoming. On this discovery being made, the cashkeeper, in the presence of several individuals, apprized the deputy that he considered it his duty to report the affair to Major Tulloch. The deputy, however, in the most humiliating manner, entreated him not to expose him, and solemnly promised to make good the amount. Subsequently to this, other deficiencies were discovered; and, at last, the whole was brought to the notice of Capt. Burns, when the deputy confessed that 19,000 rupees had been taken by him, and that a sum of about 30,000 rupees was due from the servants of the office to the cash-chest. Vencatachelly Pillay being the head cashkeeper, he conceived himself responsible for the amount, and voluntarily expressing his readiness to bear the loss himself, gave K. Savannah Pillay and Collatty Chetty as collateral security, who engaged to be answerable to Capt. Burns for any deficiency that might appear. On the 8th of August, Capt. Burns took from Vencatachelly Pillay and his father, Streerunga Pillay, a joint mortgage-bond in his favour for 63,000 rupees, which sum, it was supposed, would cover any deficiency not then known. Vencatanarrain Pillay, the son-in-law of the deceased, moreover, made an assignment of property to Capt. Burns to the extent of 7,000 rupees. Not satisfied with these sureties, Capt. Burns is stated to have taken, in September, a bond of indemnity from six individuals, including the cashkeeper and his father, for 25,000 rupees payable in six months; and to place it almost beyond a possibility that he could himself suffer in any manner by the fraud which had been detected, Capt. Burns, lastly, takes an assignment of all the outstanding balances due by the servants of the office, amounting to about 31,000 rupees.

If this statement of facts be correct, we cannot imagine on what principle of justice the unfortunate cashkeeper was singled out for the vengeance of the law. It must have been notorious that he was a man of tried integrity; and we venture to assert that his superiors were full well acquainted with the character he had obtained on quitting the service of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and that the late Mr. D'Monte, who was one of the partners of the firm, entertained so high an opinion of his merits, that he left him a legacy of 2,000 pagodas in his will. It is a singular feature in this case, that the person indicted should have been the only sufferer; Government have lost nothing; the officers of the Commissariat are indemnified; the treacherous and really guilty deputy escapes, and none but Vencatachelly Pillay—the man who came forward and rendered himself responsible for the acts of others—the person who bound himself, and involved his family and connexions in embarrassments, to save harmless the gentleman who might otherwise have been deemed answerable—none other than this individual is singled out, among the many who have actually participated in the embezzlement—we say participated, for, if it be criminal to receive stolen property knowing it to be stolen, it is not less culpable to borrow the funds intrusted to another's custody with the full knowledge that he had no other money out of which he could afford the applicant the accommodation he required. The cashkeeper of the Commissary General's Office received a monthly salary of eighty-seven and a-half rupees, and the deputy twenty-one rupees per mensem. It is not to be supposed that they could have been possessed of such enormous wealth as to enable them to lend money to their fellow servants without advantage or security, when they might have employed the same more to their own benefit. In fact, there is no doubt that those who received advances from the deputy knew that he lent them the public money—and, if this is the case, what shall we say to their being permitted to remain in the service? Though they are not, perhaps, amenable to the laws of the country for their conduct in this respect—though they cannot be persecuted like the unfortunate Vencatachelly—or indicted like him for embezzlement—they cannot stand innocent in the estimation of the public. They are accomplices, and in a moral point of view not less guilty than the unprincipled wretch who, with the characteristic audacity of his Brahmin race, brought a highly respectable, and, as the contrary does not appear, an innocent man with shame to the grave. We trust, for the sake of public justice, that all investigation is not at an end; and we are confident that if some notice be taken of the conduct of those who have participated in the embezzlement of the funds of the office, it will go much more to the prevention of crime than prosecutions such as the one lately instituted against Vencatachelly Pillay.

We do not make these observations with any view to throw odium upon the character of Capt. Burns; on the contrary, we are assured that the more the matter is inquired into, the more will his zeal, activity, and perseverance be evident. He has all along acted for the real benefit of the public, and doubtless his labours will be appreciated by those whose province, as well as privilege, it is, to reward the meritorious servant of the State.—*Mad. Gaz., Oct.* 23.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-general and Sir Edw. Ryan arrived, in H.M.S. *Curaçao*, at this presidency on the 15th February. They were to leave for Bangalore the next week.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LECTURES BY A PARSEE.

Nowrojee Dorabjee, editor of the *Hulkaru and Vurtman*, encouraged apparently by the success of the Rev. Mr. Wolff, gave notice of his intention to deliver lectures on the manners and customs of the Parsees, in the Town Hall, to commence on the 18th January. The *Gazette* treated the notice with ridicule. "Our readers will read with some sensation of novelty," it observed, "an advertisement relating to lectures to be delivered in the Town Hall, by Nowrojee Dorabjee, editor of the *Hulkaru and Vurtman*. We would by no means discourage Nowrojee, albeit he was once considered rather a hard-headed compositor in our own office, but not knowing but he may have caught Mr. Wolff's mantle, without his spirit, his mania without his learning, we are unwilling too hastily to prejudge; nathless, we do commend friend Nowla's prudence in entrenching himself in Goozerathee—the pourings forth of his most sweet voice in this language will be highly edifying to the ladies of Bombay. Ah Nowrojee! Nowrojee! *quæ te dementia cepit?* As long as you composed or printed editorials written for you by others, you were well and harmless enough. But Nowrojee, the son of Dorabjee, going to enlighten the Town Hall of Bombay! Verily it is too bad. Oh the offence is rank! it smells to heaven! We fear poor Nowrojee is but a cat's-paw to some wag in this business: perhaps—but no—we cannot suspect the missionaries of such folly."

The following is the *Durpun's* account of the first lecture:—"It was attended by a large assemblage of people, not less than 500, consisting chiefly of Parsees, with a sprinkling of Hindoos, and a few Europeans. The lecture, which was commenced a little before 7 o'clock (earlier than was expected), lasted nearly an hour. From the lecturer's unpopularity with his countrymen in general, it was apprehended that he would meet with interruption in discoursing on so unpalatable a topic as their faults and vices. Such, however, we are happy to state, was not the case, the utmost decorum having been observed throughout the lecture by the whole audience, who seemed to listen to it with the greatest attention. The subjects treated of were,—the neglect of education of their children by the Parsees; the custom of stretching the legs of the corpses of their dead, which the priests enjoin, instead of bending them, as the lecturer contended was prescribed in their religious books, and the practice, which seems to be gaining ground amongst the Parsees, of abandoning their illegitimate children, in consequence, we believe, of a declaration of the caste Punchayet, that it is not lawful to admit such children within the pale of the Parsee religion. In descanting on this last subject, Nowrojee dwelt on the cruelty and impolicy of the practice, and quoted their law-books to shew that it was opposed to the positive injunction of Zerdhast. The topic led him to dwell on the licentiousness and incontinent habits of his countrymen, and in doing so, he frequently used the word '*Chenalee*,' which some of his European hearers considered indecent; but in this matter, as well as in the selection of his subjects, and his mode of treating them, we hardly think it fair to apply the rules of criticism by which such performances are judged by Europeans, or to condemn Nowrojee because he fell short of the European standard of excellence. The lecturer, in this case, was a native, addressing a native audience, in their native language; in justice, therefore, his discourse, the manner as well as the matter of it, should be subjected to those tests only which accord with the sentiments and feelings of his countrymen, and the degree of knowledge and refinement to which they have attained. So tried, we do not think Nowrojee will be found wanting. Those who, like ourselves, expected that, in the course of the lecture, the interesting events which crowd the pages of the ancient History of Persia would be adverted to and illus-

treated; or that the lecturer would expatiate on the cause of, and circumstances attending, the exile of the Parsees to India; or throw light on the origin and meaning of some of their customs and observances, were not a little disappointed; *but though he adverted not to these subjects*, we have every reason to believe that his Parsee audience felt no ordinary interest in the topics on which he descanted. We have since heard the matter and merits of the lecture discussed by parties of Nowrojee's countrymen; and have thus learnt that the priests are incensed at his attack against 'crossed-stretched,' which they maintain is the only position in which a man can enter heaven; but applaud him for exposing the obstinacy and ignorance of the Punchayet. The Punchayet, again, approve of all that was said against the priests; but for questioning their own authority and wisdom, they call Nowrojee an impudent and ignorant fellow. As to the commonalty and laity in general, they say that Nowrojee uttered nothing but truth when he denounced the vices and ignorance of the aristocracy and priesthood. At the close of the lecture there was much cheering, with shouting, clapping of hands and hooting, indicative of applause from some, and the opposite feeling on the part of others. Some of the respectable and wealthy class of Parsees, amongst whom we noticed Cursetjee Jamsetjee, arrived just as the lecture was concluded."

Nowrojee has discontinued his paper, compelled, he says, by the hostility of the heads of his caste.

OPIUM CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of the poppy, for the production of opium, is now permitted in Khandeish and Guzerat, subject to the condition that the opium shall be delivered to Government. The motive for this partial relaxation of the old restrictions upon the cultivation of that drug in the Bombay territories, is stated to be the relief of those districts.

MUTINY ON THE "ANN."

A very serious affair took place on board the *Ann*, Capt. Allen, which came in this evening from China. At four o'clock in the morning, after she left Macao, the gunner, in concert, it is supposed, with the seacunnies, who, though they did not actively support him, yet obeyed his orders at the helm, endeavoured to murder the captain and officers, and take possession of the ship. It is thought his intention was to carry her off to Manilla and there plunder her, as she had a considerable quantity of specie on board. He succeeded in stabbing mortally Mr. Mullet, the chief officer, a Parsee passenger, the carpenter's mate, also a Parsee and three lascars. He wounded six other lascars, and the second officer so severely in the arm that he was left at Sincapore for amputation. After thus murdering six individuals and wounding seven with his own hand, and after a desperate attempt to stab Capt. Allen, he was struck down by the latter with a boat-oar, and secured, after a fierce resistance. He was subsequently removed from the vessel, and died three days afterwards of the blows he had received.—*Bom. Gaz., Jan. 4.*

GOA.

A proclamation has been issued by the viceroy of Goa, declaring Donna Maria to be the legal sovereign of Portugal, while Don Julias, governor of Damaun; on receiving intelligence of this, immediately proclaimed himself, by the grace of God, Viceroy of all the Indies, on behalf of Don Miguel; at the same time declaring war against the rebels of Goa, and inviting all the Portuguese subjects in India to flock to his standard, as the representative of Don Miguel, their legitimate sovereign.

PETITION AGAINST ADDITIONAL BISHOPS.

The objections of our countrymen refer, as may be supposed, not to the measure of augmenting the number of ministers of the Christian religion in India, but to that of burthening the people of this country, who are not of that faith, with the expense attendant on such increase. They contend, and we think most justly, that as the bishops are appointed for the benefit of the European or Christian community, the territorial revenues, which are raised from the people of this country, to meet the necessary expenses of Government, should not be charged with the large sums to be paid to those dignitaries. If the public revenue be at present only sufficient to defray the charges of governing the country, funds for the payment of the bishops must be raised by the imposition of additional taxes on the people:—if, on the contrary, it be more than sufficient, in justice to the latter, the taxation should be reduced. They propose, therefore, to appeal against the measure by petition to the British Parliament. We do not, however, understand why the appeal should be confined to the appointment of two additional bishops, since the principle of the objection, and the arguments against the increase, are equally applicable to the whole of the English Church establishment at present maintained by the Government, and paid out of the Indian revenues. But it may be asked,—are the English in India to be without churches, and without ministers to perform the offices of their religion? To such a question the answer is plain:—let them maintain their own Church establishment, as do the Dissenting, the Roman Catholic, and Armenian Christians; as do likewise the several sects of Mahomedans, and the various division of Hindoos. Why should all these, who have to maintain their own ministers, be obliged to contribute for the support of those of a religion in which they do not believe?

The addressing of a petition by the natives of India on this subject to the British legislature, will involve another question, and a principle of the utmost importance. Are the natives of India to have any voice in the expenditure of the money collected from them; or are they to be considered and treated as a conquered people, whose masters may exact from them as much revenue as they please, and expend the same just as they think fit, without appeal or remonstrance on the part of the people in either case? The reception of the petition and attention to its prayer, by the British Parliament, would at least imply that that authority does not regard the natives in the light of slaves; but that, on the contrary, it is willing to prevent their being taxed for any purpose not connected with the administration of their affairs, and the necessary charges of the Government. The recognition of this principle by Parliament would be a blessing to the people of India, who might then safely, and with every prospect of a beneficial result, bring to the notice of that supreme authority, instances of abuse and mal-administration, which are attended with the expenditure of vast sums of money, from which the country derives no benefit whatever; or, if any, such as might be secured at a much less cost to the people. For this reason, if a petition to the effect proposed by our friends at Calcutta be addressed to Parliament (as seems very likely to be the case), we shall watch the result with great anxiety.—*Bombay Durpun, Dec. 20.*

Singapore.

LAWLESS CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE.

At the criminal sessions, which closed on the 17th January, Chee-hoo, Tunkeat, and At-tow, three Chinese, were sentenced to death and executed, the first for burglary, the other two for murder. The *Singapore Chronicle*, in reporting the execution, states: "A few minutes before these poor men were launched into eternity, the Roman Catholic missionary administered the sacrament of baptism to the three, and we cannot but observe, from the exhibition of indifference and even of anger which one of them in particular made, both before and after the ceremony, that the performance seemed to us to be an utter desecration of the holy rite. Such hasty and unprofitable conversions can never benefit Christianity." It adds: "It is to be hoped the example made by the executions will prove a check to the lawless Chinese banditti who infest this island, and whose depredations of late, committed in gangs of armed men, call for the vigilance and strenuous exertions of the government. It is vain to expect that persons will be found bold enough to settle on lands in the interior, even though granted on most favourable terms, until the well-known combinations existing amongst the Chinese living in the country are broken, and their depredations checked by the arm of the law. When the country is intersected with good roads, and an efficient country police established, so as to afford protection to settlers, we may expect to witness something like subordination existing in the interior, amongst the Chinese. At present, the latter seem desirous of enjoying an exclusive monopoly of the land, for the purpose of extending their gambier and pepper plantations, and in order to screen themselves, in places known only to very few, from the ken of the civil power."

The remarks upon the administration of the rite of baptism to the three culprits drew forth a remonstrance from a Roman Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Albrand, "Apostolic Missionary," who denies that their conversion can be called precipitate. He says: "To one of them I had for nearly three months addressed the language of salvation, nineteen days to another; and to the third, of whom we had better hopes than of the two first, since the day of his condemnation only, and since then, I placed with them a Chinese catechist, by whom they were instructed night and day;" and he adds that he had better means of witnessing their contrition than those who saw them for the first time on the scaffold: "the last words I heard from their mouths were a prayer to God for pardon."

In opposition to this, the editor of the *Chronicle* retorts: "To all who saw them only an hour before their execution, it was painfully obvious that they died as they had lived, strangers to the knowledge, if not the very name, of Christ, and in a spirit diametrically opposite to his gospel; and we affirm, beyond the possibility of contradiction, on the authority of several disinterested Chinese who heard and understood the dying expressions of the culprits, that, only a moment before baptism, one was singing a profane Chinese song, while ascending the stairs; and the moment after what we must still call 'a desecration of the holy rite,' their language on the scaffold was not only vindictive and inflammatory,

but so indecent that one of the reporters declared himself unwilling to translate it literally."

CHINESE EMIGRANTS.

Four Chinese junks have arrived within a few days; two from Seang-hai and Hailam, on the east coast of China, and two from Canton and Chong-lim on the southern coast. Several more are expected, but we have not heard the probable number.

The cargoes imported by the above vessels are of little value to Europeans, as a reference to our commercial report will exhibit; but we learn they have brought about 800 emigrants, which is a large addition to the stock of Chinese already settled here. A portion, we believe, have ere this proceeded to the neighbouring settlement of Rhio; but the remainder, added to the numbers brought very lately by the Macao ships, still forms no inconsiderable increase to the unproductive part of our population. We say unproductive, because, as almost all of these emigrants are excessively poor, and the present depressed state of trade and agriculture cannot furnish them with sufficient employment, they must necessarily remain idle and starve; or, as in all probability many of them will do, join themselves to the dissipated vagabonds who appear to exist either by open rapine or by secret and unlawful means, known only to themselves.

The policy of allowing freely and unrestrictedly such swarms of Chinese to resort to this colony annually, has been much questioned, and we think with great propriety.

DESTRUCTION OF PIRATES.

The expedition sent lately by the authorities at Rhio in search of the notorious pirates, Rajah Bourgoon Marassan and his brother, who have committed many depredations in the neighbourhood, and are supposed to be the same that attacked the brig *Harriet*, has been crowned with success. These pirates hearing that a formidable armament was in search of them, left their cruising ground and retreated to their strong hold, Eno, where they fortified themselves by building a battery, and throwing large trees across the river. The Rhio boats, however, on making their appearance at the mouth of Eno river, were joined by seventeen large armed boats, sent by the sultan of Linga. Rajah Japhar, the leader of the Rhio expedition, first summoned Rajah Bourgoon and his two brothers to surrender, with their arms, boats, and panglimas; but Bourgoon refused. Rajah Japhar then ordered an attack by sea and land on the battery, which mounted six heavy guns and some lelahs. The pirates fought desperately for a time; but were at length compelled to surrender. Besides the three leaders, three panglimas and their followers have been made prisoners, and all their boats, guns, and other arms were taken. The pirates, it is said, lost three panglimas and several men.

Thus, one formidable band of marauders has been removed by the laudable exertions of the Rhio authorities and the intrepidity of those composing the expedition. *Sing. Chron., Feb.* 6.

Mauritius.

An interesting cause has lately occurred in the criminal police court. On the 26th April last, the ship *Indian Oak*, Captain Worthington, arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta. The captain immediately presented himself at the custom-house, to make his declaration relative to his cargo. He informed Mr Cunningham, the collector, that it was composed of 7,000 bags of rice, and that there was no other merchandize on board. On the morrow, the captain requested permission to land a basket of potatoes for his table. The collector peremptorily refused. The captain considered this refusal singular, and styled it "an abomination." The collector became angry, and ordered him to leave the office; afterwards he directed five assistants of the custom-house to repair on board the *Indian Oak* and to seize whatever they should find in excess of the 7,000 bags of rice. They seized a small packet of goods belonging to the second officer, containing straw hats, cheroots, sugar-candy, sail-cloth, and packthread; shirts, a pair of musquito curtains, curtains, sea-charts napkins, a horse-whip, six coffee spoons, a butter knife, nineteen cocked-hats, and certain pieces of cloth for the personal use of the captain; a Cashmere shawl, two embroidered handkerchiefs, two palatines, and some jewels, which two Isle of France ladies, residing in India, had sent as remembrances to their mothers, and which the captain had obligingly placed in his trunks. A prosecution was commenced in the court of Vice Admiralty against Capt. Worthington. As this court does not examine the intention but the act itself, and since it was clear that the goods of the second officer not manifested with the rice had been seized on board, the captain allowed judgment to go by default. The confiscation of all the articles seized was decreed, and he was sentenced to a fine of £500. He addressed himself to the governor, who could remit the penalty, but he refused to do so. The ship was about to sail for India, and the captain was obliged to deposit the fine, that he might leave the island. On his arrival in Calcutta he published in the *India Gazette* of the 22d July a detailed exposition of the whole of this affair. In October he returned to the Mauritius, and sent to the Government a memorial addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, in which he solicited the remission of the confiscation and fine. To this memorial were added two justificatory papers, containing a detail of the facts. The first was the *Indian Gazette* of the 22d July; the second a manuscript completing the narrative of the facts up to the last day. The colonial secretary, in the name of his Excellency, acknowledged the receipt of these papers on the 27th October, and assured the captain that they would be transmitted by the next opportunity. What was the astonishment of Capt. Worthington, when he received, on the 4th November, a requisition from the King's Advocate, in which he was accused of having, in the recital of facts, defamed and injured the government, the judge of admiralty, the collector of customs, the government, the Court of Admiralty, and the administration of the customs! To the requisition was attached a summons to appear at the criminal police, to shew cause why he should not be sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 dollars. Two days before the hearing, in anticipation, Capt. Worthington was arrested and imprisoned at the police, till he gave security to the extent of 1,000 dollars. He appeared on the day fixed, and his counsel raised a preliminary question as to the competency of the tribunal to take cognizance of a complaint officially addressed to the lords of the treasury. He endeavoured to prove that this would be to destroy the right which every British subject possesses to present his complaints to the superior authority. The president of the court, Mr. Reddie, maintained its competency, and Capt. Worthington appealed against this decision. The superior court also declared its competency, and ordered that the parties should plead at large before it. On the 13th inst. the advocate general supported the accusation. Captain Worthington's counsel replied, and the court took time to consider. A large crowd was present in court, taking apparently a lively interest in the affair; not only on account of their good-will towards Capt. Worthington, who during a period of twenty-three years that he has traded to the Mauritius has acquired the general esteem, but still more because the public felt that this case affected the constitutional rights of every citizen. What, in fact, could be more singular, than to see an individual brought before the criminal police for having addressed to the superior authority a complaint of which he only asked the opportunity to prove the allegations? If these allegations against a public functionary are of a grave nature, that is an additional reason for bringing them to the knowledge of their lordships, who will punish the functionary, if guilty, or the complainant, if he has not established his grievances. —*Cernéen, Nov.* 19.

The *Mauricien* gives the argument of M. Dupont, who, besides the objection mentioned in the *Cernéen*, contended that if the article in the *India Gazette* was an improper one, it should be prosecuted at Calcutta. To this the president replied, that it was not the paper published at Calcutta that was brought before this tribunal, but Captain Worthington alone, for having given publicity in this colony to articles in that paper.

Capt. Worthington was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but was afterwards released.

The *India Gazette* states that the chief judge of the Court of Appeal (Mr. Blackburn) is one of the parties accused by Capt. Worthington.

This matter has excited so much interest at Calcutta, that a meeting has been convened by the sheriff for the 18th February, "to express the personal sympathy of the inhabitants with Captain Worthington under his unmerited losses and sufferings, and their cordial respect for his upright and honourable character; to offer, if it shall be acceptable to him, the aid of a public subscription, to save him from pecuniary loss, to the extent of the fine he has paid, and the legal expenses he has incurred, and to petition the authorities in England, to take into their serious consideration the conduct and proceedings of the authorities in the island of Mauritius towards Capt. Worthington, as tending to destroy the confidence of merchants, ship-owners, ship-masters, and all others trading with, resorting to, or residing in, the Mauritius, in the purity and impartiality of the Customs' department of the government of that island, and as tending also to deprive them altogether of the exercise of the right of appeal against acts of abuse, injustice, and oppression."

Accounts from this island, *viâ* the Cape, state that the proceedings of the Supreme Court of the Mauritius, which were suspended in consequence of certain charges laid against the chief justice, have undergone investigation before the Governor and Council, who have rejected the charges. The court, in consequence, was again opened for the despatch of business on the 20th of February.

Persia.

A Tartar arrived from Persia, bringing letters from Tabriz to the 23d of April,

with fresh intelligence from Tehran. The shah was so completely recovered as to be able to pursue his hunting recreations twice or thrice a week. It is likely that the question of the succession to the Persian throne will not be settled without a civil war, the numerous sons of the shah having declared loudly that they will not tamely submit to the elevation of their nephew, Mohammed Mirza, to their exclusion. The kaimakam, minister of the young prince, was anxiously expected at Tehran from Khorasan, as he is expected to make every endeavour to bring about the adjustment of that dispute, and also to take measures to satisfy the rapacious and wily Russians, who are now threatening to take possession of the rich and important province of Ghilan, pledged to them at the termination of the last war, as a security for the payment of the stipulated indemnity. A small balance is still due. The young prince Mohammed has no money. The aged shah declares firmly that he will not pay a tomaun for any thing connected with the government of Aderbijan. The amount is due in August next, and, if not forthcoming, the Russians will joyfully seize Ghilan, and may contrive, with their usual adroitness, to keep it; thus strengthening their already formidable power on the Caspian.

Party spirit was already running very high throughout Persia. Russia will delight to see a bloody struggle on foot. It behoves England; under these circumstances to look out in time, and, by interfering herself, to prevent the ruinous intervention of Russia. In Persia a very little money goes a great way—£100,000 would suffice to bring a respectable army of Persians *into the field*. The moment the venerable shah "migrates from this mortal world to the house of eternity," if not before, one half of Persia may be struggling against the other half. Russia will use abundance of intrigue to foment the discord. England, by acting at once decisively, can avert the evil, and, by consolidating under her tutelage the Persian power, will keep encroaching Russia in in check. I repeat, the eyes of Britain must be turned immediately to the East, or her best interests will soon be sacrificed and lost for ever.

The small British military detachment from India was still at Tehran, and it was quite undecided how they were ultimately to be disposed of. It is a pity a moment should be lost, for the Persians are quick to learn, and a fine army might very soon be disciplined.—*Corresp Morn. Herald.*

China.

THE SHIP "HERCULES."

The correspondence between the Select Committee and Capt. Grant, of the *Hercules*, relating to the recall of that vessel's license,* has been published at Canton, by Capt. Grant.

The select committee, on the 22d June, acquainted Capt. Grant that they had been informed that he had taken from the charge of the steward of the Company's factory and opened on the table of a public tavern a bag of letters and parcels, which had been delivered to the steward by the officer of the *Red Rover*, although he (Capt. G.) had no authority to do so, and was informed that the steward was responsible for the letters, which were required to be delivered to the factory; condemning the act as unjustifiable, and requiring him to abstain from assuming such right in future.

Capt. Grant (27th June) thanks the committee for their good advice; refers to Messrs Innes and Markwick for a full refutation of the information on which their letter was founded; adding that he was guilty of no irregularity in a course which must be again adopted, *i. e.* taking letters and parcels to his own address.

The committee (July 1st), in return, acquaint Captain G. that it was quite impossible for them to misinterpret the disrespectful tenor of his letter, or his disregard for their orders, in his determination to adopt a similar line of conduct; and they inform him, that, if he does not unequivocally disavow this expressed intention of disobeying their order, they will feel themselves called upon to take immediate measures for the due maintenance of the authority vested in them by the acts of the Legislature.

Capt. Grant (July 6th) states that the construction put upon his letter was a forced one; that the statement of "a menial," on which the charge rested, was erroneous, and the committee's letter was couched in an unusual style. He refers the committee to statements of the transaction by Messrs. Innes and Markwick; adding that, never having acted in the manner alleged, nor ever having contemplated acting in a manner so completely at variance with his opinions of correct conduct, he has nothing to disavow. "If the committee," he says, "expect that a threat from them, founded on false information, is to induce me to retract what I never either said or wrote, or to be the cause of my stating a falsehood, I must declare most distinctly, without meaning any disrespect to them, that I cannot be guilty of such meanness, whatever the threatened consequences may be."

Mr. Innes' statement is as follows: "You and I were loitering up the Praya, when we were informed that Mr. Markwick had just come on shore from the

* See our last vol. p. 181.

Red Rover, and with her packet: we went down to the beach and spoke to Markwick and two gentlemen from the *Rover*, one of whom produced a small bag of letters, which, on being opened, turned out to be chiefly for Senhor A. Pereira and Portuguese gentlemen, and which this person ultimately carried to Senhor A. Pereira. One of these gentlemen informed us that there was lying in a China boat, just abreast of us, a large open bag, containing letters for every one in Canton. You asked the *Rover's* officer what were his instructions from his captain; he replied, 'to land the letters for the public, and to deliver the Hon. Company's packet to their steward;' he also produced a list, or sort of manifest, of packets in his boat, amongst which were some for the Hon. Company, one for you, and several for the partners of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. Finding the *Rover's* officer desirous to get the Company's steward, you sent a coolie for him, and we all went into the post-office; and just opposite to it was lying the boat, and on the arrival of the steward, the open letter-bag was turned out on a large table in the room. I took such letters as were for myself and assistant in Canton, others took those that were addressed to them, and the remaining letters were left with the steward. We then went down to the beach, where by this time the parcels had arrived; you took away a parcel addressed to Mr. Matheson, and gave it to your coolie; all the others were left with the Company's steward, and in about an hour after, I received such letters and newspapers, as had been placed in the Company's packets; and in all this I can perceive nothing different from what has been the usage ever since I came to China."

Mr. Markwick's statement corroborates the aforegoing, with the important addition, that the bag was opened by Capt. Grant.

The select committee (July 11th) observe that the statement of Mr. Markwick coincides in all essential points with the evidence upon which the committee had acted; and they add, that Capt. Grant, in complaining of the committee's acting on the "statement of a menial," forgot that Mr. Markwick was himself but lately in the situation of both butler and steward of the Company's factory. They conclude: "Since, however, you not only persist in your avowed intention of pursuing the course which the select committee have been called upon to condemn, but further have assumed a tone of contumely and disrespect, totally subversive of order, and of the possibility of maintaining that salutary control over officers and shipping resorting to China, which is indispensable for the general interests of commerce in this country; the president and select committee have determined to withdraw the license of the ship *Hercules*, under your command, and you are hereby informed, that it is withdrawn accordingly."

Capt. Grant drew up a protest against the Company's representatives, which (as the president of the committee declined to receive it) he made before the vice-consul of Hanover, and served the president and members with copies.

On the 18th July, the owners of the *Hercules* (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.) applied to the committee "to know what the *Hercules* or her owners had done to induce the putting in jeopardy property to the extent of upwards of a million of dollars, without giving the slightest notice to the parties interested."

The committee, in return (July 20th) express their surprise at the statement that the parties interested had not received the slightest notice of the affair, and refer to Capt. Grant for the correspondence which had taken place, and which left the committee no alternative but to deprive him of his license, "the measure recommended to their adoption in such cases, by the Supreme Government, for the due enforcement of the necessary authority in China."

Messrs. Jardine and Co. (July 24th) reply that the correspondence referred to an unsealed gunny bag, full of loose letters, in the tavern at Macao, and could not, in any way, directly or indirectly, affect the license of the *Hercules*; that the committee having assigned no sufficient reason for an act so injurious to the owners' property, they solemnly protest against the act of revoking the license of the *Hercules*, and held the committee responsible for all loss.

On the same day, the committee "in consideration of the inconvenience likely to be sustained by parties unconnected with the occasion of the immediate suspension of the license of the *Hercules*," allowed the license to remain in force till 4th September. The committee (on the 29th) requested Messrs. Jardine and Co. to state whether they avowed or not the acts of Capt. Grant.

Messrs. Jardine and Co. (July 31st) reply that they consider the correspondence referred to as strictly of a private nature, totally unconnected with the *Hercules* and her owners.

The committee, in return (August 5th), declare that this letter is wholly unsatisfactory, nor can any answer be deemed satisfactory, which does not, on the owners' part, avow or disavow the acts and correspondence of their servant, the master of the *Hercules*. They add: "the select committee consider it the more necessary to call upon you for an explicit answer to their question, so far particu-

larly as relates to the abstraction of the letters, and correspondence thereon, from the circumstance of the master of the *Hercules* having, while in the act of seeking for and abstracting the letters (your's being the most sought for and abstracted with very many others) from the letter-bag of the *Red Rover*, against all remonstrance made to him, thought proper to make use of your name as if it were authoritative; as also from the circumstance of the select committee's official correspondence, remonstrating with the master of the *Hercules*, on the impropriety of his conduct, having, almost immediately after it commenced, been referred to you."

Messrs. Jardine and Co. (August 7th) reiterate their remark, that the correspondence between the committee and Capt. Grant was of a private nature; adding that they cannot submit to the form or substance of their reply being dictated to them by the committee; that had the committee wished the owners to be in any way responsible for Capt. Grant's acts on shore, they should have apprized them (the owners) of it in the first instance; and as they cannot find any observation in the statements of Messrs. Innes and Markwick, or in the correspondence, of Capt. Grant's making use of their name "as if it were authoritative," they consider it, and the assertion that the correspondence was referred to them (the owners), as "mere hearsay, unsupported by any evidence offered to them."

To this letter, the following reply was sent, signed by the secretary, dated August 12th:

"Gentlemen:—I am directed by the president and select committee to inform you, that they deem it necessary to comment upon the reprehensible tone and character of your correspondence with them as an official body; and that they have only to regret the mistaken lenity which induced them to postpone the suspension of the license of the *Hercules*, upon representations made to them, that innocent parties might suffer inconvenience from the immediate adoption of measures rendered necessary by the aggression and disobedience of the master of that ship, of which you state yourselves to be the sole owners.

"It now becomes incumbent, however, upon the select committee formally to represent to you your actual position in China; and I have received their instructions to desire you to bear in mind, that the members of your firm, and all British subjects composing your commercial establishment, have been and now are residing in this country contrary to law, and by sufferance only.

"The acts and proceedings which have recently been committed and adopted by you, and by persons in your immediate employ, or acting under your instructions, having tended to subvert and counteract the authority of the president and select committee; I am directed to caution you against a continuance of the same, as being wholly incompatible with the maintenance of order, and the general interests of trade in this country, and as being calculated to compel the select committee, for the due preservation of those interests, to resort not only to such measures as have already been resorted to, and leniently postponed, but to such ulterior measures as the powers with which they are vested may require them to enforce."

The remaining letters are unimportant; their respective tenor and style are similar to the aforegoing.

AFFAIR AT THE CUM-SING-MOON.

The affair at the Cum-sing-moon, referred to in our last vol., p. 258, it appears, involved the ship *Hercules* (the subject of the aforegoing correspondence), though the name of that vessel was not mentioned in the Canton paper from whence we derived the account of the transaction. The following correspondence has taken place, upon the matter.

On the 18th October, the secretary of the select committee wrote to Capt. Grant, the master of the *Hercules*, that they had received two communications from the Chinese government respecting an affray attended with bloodshed, said to have occurred in the Cum-sing-moon between the foreigners from the *Hercules* and other shipping connected with her at that anchorage, and the natives on shore, whereby the Chinese had been wounded, their property taken, and prisoners captured, and detained on board the ships; adding: "I have received instructions from the president and select committee to require that you will immediately communicate to them the particulars of this proceeding, and inform them whether any Chinese are detained on board the *Hercules*, in order that they may take such steps as may appear necessary on the occasion."

Capt. Grant refers to a report which had been made to the owners of the ship, containing a detail of every circumstance regarding "the late outrage committed by the Chinese of Kee-ow, on part of the crew of the *Hercules*." He states that the facts of the case are nearly the reverse of those stated by the Chinese government, and that "far from the Chinese being entitled to complain of their property being seized and people wounded, we have to seek justice of them for theft to a considerable amount; and I very much fear for the murder of one of our

sea-cunnies, who was taken by them, and has not since been heard of, though repeatedly demanded. The Chinese now on board the *Hercules* was taken in the act of stealing copper and iron, and was in the first instance detained till some means of getting him punished, by their own authorities, could be devised. He had been in custody about eighteen hours only, when one of our men was carried off, and he is now kept with the view of facilitating the recovery of our sea-cunny, if alive."

The committee returned the following reply by their secretary:

"I am directed by the president, &c. select committee to inform you, they have carefully perused the document received from you, of the recent occurrences in the Cum-sing-moon, and although your account differs very widely from that of the Chinese government, it appears by the statement from the *Hercules*, that the aggression originated with that ship, and not with the Chinese. A native was seized on shore at Kee-ow, under an accusation of stealing nails from a hulk, and was carried on board the *Hercules*, where he was put in irons, and kept prisoner. After the lapse of some time, the Chinese, in retaliation, seized a lascar, who was watching the hulk on shore. Mr. Parry, a mate of the *Hercules*, proceeded to a village with an armed party, and obtained the liberation of the lascar, but in several conflicts which ensued with the Chinese, a sea-cunny was seen by the party to be badly wounded or killed, while they were being driven back to their boats by the natives.

"On a subsequent day, you issued orders that a stronger party, which consisted of eighteen bouts and 250 men armed, should again proceed to the village, to rescue, as it is stated, the sea-cunny, although you abstained from appearing personally. This party could not effect a landing, from the fire which was kept up on them by the Chinese; but after shots had been exchanged, by which three Chinese were wounded, one of them dangerously, they thought it prudent to retire. During the whole of these proceedings, the Chinese accused of theft was kept on board the *Hercules*.

"The president, &c. cannot refrain from observing that, from some time past, you have rendered yourself and the *Hercules* notorious for acts of aggression and violence, while no complaint has appeared against any other ships connected with the opium-trade. It is the more reprehensible on your part, from the fact of your assuming the command over vessels consigned to your owners, Messrs. Jardine and Co., and others connected with them, in the Cum-sing-moon, and issuing orders for assistance in attacks on the natives, consequent upon the course of aggressive conduct which you have commenced, but in which you have been effectually opposed by the Chinese, and by which the death of a sea-cunny has unfortunately taken place. The whole course of your proceedings, regarding the *Sumarang*, can only be viewed as a provocation to the Chinese, by which you appear to have been brought into collision with them, inducing the acts of open hostility and bloodshed.

"Such acts of aggression and violence render the *Hercules*, under your command, amenable to the forfeiture of the license under which that ship remains in China, and yourself amenable to the forfeiture of your indentures; all other ships under the English flag, which assisted in the above attacks, have likewise become subject to similar consequences.

"The president, &c. cannot refrain from condemning the language reported in your statement to have been made use of by Mr. Gutzlaff, in his interviews with the mandarins; it could tend to no possible end, but angry excitement and hostility; and under the circumstances of the case, the threats made use of, and accusations of murder and piracy, against the Chinese, appear altogether misplaced.

"You are hereby directed instantly to release the native so long detained prisoner on board the *Hercules*, on an accusation of theft, he being entirely innocent of any participation in these affrays, and you are further commanded immediately to remove the *Hercules* from her anchorage in the Cum-sing-moon."

In reply to this letter, Capt. G. states that the ship should be removed, and the thief discharged, the detention of whom, he observes, had caused the viceroy to arrest the murderers of the sea-cunny.

A letter, dated "Canton, October 30th," signed "An Eye-witness," and published in a Calcutta paper, gives the following account of the affray in the Cum-sing-moon, referred to in the aforegoing correspondence, so different from that which appears in our last vol., p. 258, abridged from the *Canton Register*, that, it leads to the direct conclusion that the press of Canton cannot be depended upon for a faithful relation of occurrences connected with the illicit trade:—

"An event of some importance has recently occurred in China, which, as commencing the British character for justice, prudence, and courage, I think it is but right should be placed before you, more especially as the parties implicated are indefatigable in distorting facts to screen themselves from the consequences of their conduct. I allude to an attack which has been made on the natives, from the bay of the

Cum-sing-moon, on the main-land of China, by armed boats, and men from some of the opium ships, belonging to a particular party in China, more remarkable for endeavouring to create disturbances, than for protecting the very valuable property on board; and for teaching the Chinese the facility with which their marauding parties can be defeated, than for discretion. The story is simply this. An old opium ship, called the *Samarang*, has been stationed on shore, near a large fishing-village, and a small party of lascars left in her to protect her timbers and iron from the Chinese. These villagers have in vain protested against a foreign ship being run on shore, and equally against parties constantly protecting or marauding, as might happen. A few days since, a Chinese was seized near the *Samarang*, by some of the lascars, and put on board the *Hercules*, both vessels belonging to the same owners; he was accused of stealing iron, and put in irons. The Chinese, naturally irritated at this proceeding, in their turn seized a lascar and carried him to a town. The officers of the *Hercules* sent a very large party to rescue the lascar, who first of all burnt a village, which was on fire the whole night, then proceeded to the town, where the lascar in question joined them. On their way back to the boats, the villagers endeavoured to cut them off; a fight ensued, in which a secunny was killed by the natives and the rest of the party driven off. A few days after, a stronger party, of nearly 300 men, attempted to attack the town again, but were driven off by the Chinese, and made all sail for their ships, after wounding several. The government, alarmed at the death of the secunny, have seized four parties, forward in the attacks; but there is not a foreigner, unconnected with the parties implicated, that does not feel deeply the flagrant injustice and violence of the proceeding, as well as the danger in which opium vessels are now placed, by the fact of the Chinese learning the real weakness of the ships and crews. Having been universally condemned, it is astonishing how desirous the culprits are to throw the blame on the shoulders of others; piracy and murder are the least accusations levied by opium-smugglers on the persons inhabiting a village, who make reprisals for a hostage for a countryman seized, and whose village is fired, cattle stolen, and inhabitants wounded. This is a true story."

Netherlands India.

TRADE.

The *Java Courant* contains an account of the trade of Java and Madura during the first half-year of 1833, of which the following is an abstract:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Netherlands	F. 2,587,640	3,781,999
England	974,430	65,706
Hamburg	27,891	76,096
Sweden	30,944	—
America	132,560	—
Madura	20,431	—
Cape of Good Hope	19,182	—
Isle of France	1,150	53,163
Bengal and Coromandel	31,493	25,230
China and Macao	346,379	520,728
Cochin China	8,950	27,767
Manilla	11,950	—
Siam	129,601	37,577
Japan	67,219	104,147
New Holland	5,180	—
Eastern Archipelago	2,988,911	2,253,823
St. Helena	—	17,908
	F. 7,392,919	6,964,279

Thus the imports exceeded the exports by nearly 429,000 guilders, though the trade is considerable in amount. The bulk of the imports consisted of opium (Levant) F. 1,046,220; linen and cotton goods, F. 1,373,913; provisions, wine and spirits, iron and machinery, piece-goods, earthenware (China), gambier, tortoiseshell and wax: the particulars of the government Japan goods, the spices, and tin are not given. The bulk of the exports consisted of coffee, 90,989 peculs, value F. 2,696,277; rice, 10,314 coyans, F. 1,027,841; sugar, 57,579 peculs, F. 673,225; tin, 17,857 peculs, F. 651,780; tobacco, 7,736 peculs, F. 287.021; linen ware, cotton goods, and yarns, F. 631,118.

The number of ships and boats which arrived during the period was 708 (tonnage 35,953), of which 593 were Dutch vessels, 28 English, 17 American, 5 Portuguese, 2 Hambro, 1 French, 1 Swedish, and 61 Asiatic. The number which sailed was 631, 34,091 tons.

Cochin China.

One of the Canton slips of printed paper, hawked about the streets, professing to be founded upon an official report from Leen-chow, near Hae-nan, contains a detailed account of the royal family of Cochin China, between two of whom (an uncle and a nephew) there is now a contest for the crown. The affair is thus stated:—

"From the time that Yuen-kwang-chung obtained the throne, it was handed down to the reign of King-shing, at which period another Yuen arose in Nung-nae, and usurped the whole country, taking as his title, Kea-lung. He moved his court to Foo-chun, and conferred on a meritorious officer, named Le-tsung-yue, the rank of Tso-keun, and gave him for his support the region of Nung-nae; Kea-lung gave his younger sister in marriage to the king of Siam. Kea-lung's eldest son died early, but left two legitimate sons. When Kea-lung died, the nation wished to give the throne to the eldest grandson; but the second son of the late monarch, Ming-ming, seized the power of the military, and by force made himself king. The Tso-keun knew that the kindred would not be safe; he therefore sent privately and took away Kea-lung's second grandson, and conveyed him clandestinely to Siam, to live with his aunt. It turned out to be the fact, that Ming-ming murdered the elder sister and a cousin; and said that the Tso-keun had sinister motives and schemes of ambition. Soon after, the Tso-keun died, and left no son. Ming-ming destroyed his house, and threw his nephew into prison. The region of Nung-nae he changed into a province, and sent three great officers to keep possession of it. They changed the old regulations, levied heavy taxes, and impoverished the people. Men's hearts were filled with indignation and resentment. They wished to effect a revolution, but had no leader. At this juncture, Kea-lung's second grandson, then in Siam, heard of these proceedings, and immediately returned. On the 17th of the fifth moon of this year (July 4th 1833) he entered Nung-nae. The foreign chieftains, far and near, the army and the people, all strove to join him. They put to death the three great officers who had taken possession; liberated all the persons who had been thrown into prison, and offered sacrifices at the tomb of the Tso-keun. Thus they possessed a region extending seven hundred Chinese miles. On the second of the sixth moon (July 19th) the grandson proclaimed himself the king of Nung-nae. Six provinces, Kea-ting, &c. with their towns, in succession, submitted to Nung-nae. It is reported that the Siamese have sent troops to assist, and it was intended to attack immediately the royal residence, Foo-chun. In the mean time, Ming-ming had ordered upwards of fifty ships of war to be got ready, and about four thousand troops, to collect at Ma-le. No engagement had taken place. It is said that Nung-nae's soldiers are veterans, and his supplies abundant; that high and low are of one mind; that he has formed alliances with powerful neighbours; that the passes are all well secured; and that warfare and calamity will be the necessary result for no one knows how long a period."

We hear that the governor of Canton has sent 2,000 men to the help of Ming-ming.—*Corresp. Canton Reg., Jan.* 14.

Siam.

Prices of European and Asiatic Imports.

		Ticals.
Longcloth, 1st sort	per pce.	11 to 12
Do. 2d sort	do.	10 to 11
Do. 3d sort	do.	8 to 9
Cambric, 1st sort	per corge	70 to 75
Do. 2d sort	do.	50 to 65
Do. 3d sort	do.	50 to 55
Jaconet, 1st sort	do.	90 to 100
Jamedany, 1st sort	do.	70
Do. 2d sort	do.	60
Muslins, 1st sort	do.	110
Do. 2d sort	do.	90 to 100
Sannahs, 1st sort	do.	65 to 70
Do. 2d sort	do.	55 to 60
Do. 3d sort	do.	25 to 30
Gurrahs	do.	17 to 24
Serge, green and red, fast colours	per pce.	30 to 35
Siamese Dresses	per corge	6 to 7
Europe Chintz, of 24 to 28 yards	do.	8 to 9
India Chintz, of large flowers	do.	6 to 6½
Striped do.	do.	30 to 32
Bengal do., 1st sort	per corge	28 to 30
Do. do., 2d sort	do.	4 to 5
Europe Looking-Glasses, of 2 palms	do.	1½ to 2
Do. do., of 1 palm, per doz.	do.	8 to 10
New Muskets, of 5 palms	do.	45 to 50
Gun Locks, per 20	do.	6 to 8
Pistols (ordinary new) per pair	per 1,000,	8 to 10
Flints, white	do.	5 to 6
Do., black		

All the above piece-goods, if white and large, whether coarse or fine, sell better and with more facility than others, which are sold with some delay in recovering the money, or in obtaining a return.

A few pairs of pistols would sell, but not to any great extent, as the king alone can purchase them, and the price being arbitrary with him, there is a difficulty in obtaining a return.

Opium is rigorously prohibited, as also are wines and spirits; but the latter can be sold privately. Brandy and rum, and other strong liquors are inquired after, with the exception of gin.

Bankok, 15th October 1833.

Cape of Good Hope.

Accounts from Cape Town, dated in March, mention that the expedition for exploring central Africa, from which much benefit was expected to be derived by establishing a commercial intercourse between the colonists and the natives, was to proceed immediately under Dr. Smith, about £300 more alone being wanting to complete the arrangements.

Polynesia.

The Report of the London Missionary Society contains the following very unfavourable statement respecting missionary prospects in this part of the world, where they were once the brightest:

"Few missions have experienced greater changes than those which have occurred among the stations occupied by the society in this part of the world. The alternations, between intelligence peculiarly cheering and painfully distressing, which marked the first stages of the Tahitian mission, characterize the reports of its subsequent progress. The communica-

tions, in recent years, have been exceedingly varied; and, in reference to Tahiti, may be said to have been so almost ever since the death of the late Pomare. The malignant hostility of the powers of darkness to the progress of Christianity has appeared, as was to be expected, more active and violent than at first; and the opposition of ungodly men has become increasingly determined and conspicuous: at the same time, the interpositions of Divine Providence, on behalf of the cause of righteousness and truth, have been equally clear and decisive. The tidings which have been received by late arrivals have been more unfavourable than any which have come to hand since that which referred to the state of the islands immediately preceding the national renunciation of idolatry in 1815; but they exhibit, with unequivocal distinctness, indications of the same watchful care of a gracious Providence, which was so repeatedly and signally manifested toward the mission during the seasons of its greatest peril.

"The difficulties attending the progress of the work in which our brethren are engaged have been frequently stated. These have arisen from the natural indolence and fickleness of the natives—the effects of their former notorious licentiousness, which so many attempts have been made to revive—and the appearance of gross and visionary heresies, whereby a number of individuals, disaffected toward the requirements of the Gospel, have sought, by pretended supernatural revelations, to counteract or destroy the effects which the Word of God was producing among the people, in elevating the tone of moral feeling and improving their social character and habits. In recent years, difficulties more formidable than any produced by these causes have arisen from other quarters—the increasing number of ships resorting to the islands for refreshments and traffic, and, with the increase of commerce, the consequent profligacy, from the increased intercourse of seamen with the most depraved portions of native society; and the large importations of ardent spirits in English and American vessels, chiefly American, consisting of what is denominated New-England rum—many vessels conveying this, and, with the exception of fire-arms and ammunition, no other article of barter with which to traffic among the natives. The activity and perseverance manifested in promoting the sale and use of these pernicious drugs—by hawking them about the islands, by inducing the chiefs to engage in the trade, and by the establishment, by foreigners, who have left ships touching at the islands, of a number of grog-shops on the shore—have occasioned the missionaries much perplexity and distress. By the retail of ardent spirits, these houses become the greatest pests in the country—the resort of the most abandoned in the islands, and the most indolent and depraved among the crews of the shipping; proving alike seductive and injurious to all within their influence; and exhibiting, in the conduct of foreigners, scenes of outrage and bloodshed unknown among the natives since their renunciation of paganism."

Australasia.

Sydney Gazettes to the beginning of February contain no colonial intelligence of any interest.

An official notice states, that, after the expiration of the year 1835, the mercantile resources of the colony will be relied on for supplying the public departments with those articles which have hitherto been obtained direct from England.

The third report of the Steam Conveyance Company announces a balance of £42 in the hands of the treasurer.

The funds of Sydney College are stated to be favourable; in a few weeks it was expected that a school would be opened in the building.

The *N. S. W. Magazine* discredits the "Reported Discovery," by a lascar, in the interior, mentioned last vol., p. 190.

St. Helena.

A proclamation, dated 22d April, announces that the Court of Directors, by despatches dated 23d January, have communicated to this government, that, at the request of his Majesty's ministers, they have undertaken to administer the government of the island, in the name of the crown, for one year, from the 22d April.

A proclamation, dated 28th April, notifies that Cape wine will cease to be imported by the Company (as hitherto) for the use of the inhabitants, and to be retailed from the government stores, after the 1st September; and that four licenses for wine-houses will be let by auction, for one year, from the 1st September next; all other persons being prohibited from selling Cape wines, under a penalty of £50. Each licensed house is to be allowed to import 7,000 gallons, paying an import duty of 1*s.* 8½*d.* per gallon.

The supply of sugar, tea, rice, and other articles, to the inhabitants, from the government stores, is also to cease when the existing supplies are exhausted.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

DIVISIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE AND CIRCUIT.

Judicial and Revenue Department, Jan. 6, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to resolve, with reference to the provisions of Section II. Reg. I. 1829, that the following arrangements shall be adopted, for re-arranging the divisions of the commissioners of revenue and circuit, in the Bengal districts, to have effect from the 1st of March next.

The 20th or Burdwan division, to be abolished, and the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 18th divisions to comprise the districts specified below, *viz.*

13th, or Bauleah division—Rajeshahye, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bugoorah, Pubna, Malda.

14th, or Moorshedabad division—Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Burdwan, Bissenpore.

15th, or Dacca division—Dacca, Dacca Jelalpore, Mymensing, Sherepore, Sylhet, Backergunge.

16th, or Chittagong division—Chittagong, Noacolly, Tipperah.

18th, or Calcutta division—Jessore, 24-Purgunnahs, Baraset, Hooghly.

Feb. 1.—The office of commissioner of revenue and circuit of the 10th or Sarun division, is abolished from the 1st of March next, and from the same date, the 11th and 12th divisions comprise the districts specified below, *viz.*

11th, or Patna division—Patna, Behar, Shahabad, and Sarun.

12th, or Monghyr division—Monghyr, Bogelpore, Purnea, and Tirhoot.

RAMGHUR BATTALION.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 18, 1834.—With the sanction of Government, the Ramghur battalion is, in future, to be armed with fusils instead of muskets.

COMMISSIONER AND AGENT FOR ASSAM, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 23, 1834.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to resolve that the office of agent to the Governor-general on the north-east frontier of Bengal, and commissioner of Assam and north-east part of Rungpore, shall be abolished, and that a distinct officer shall be appointed with the designation of commissioner and agent to the Governor-general for Assam and the north-east parts of Rungpore.

QUALIFICATIONS OF COVENANTED SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Judicial and Revenue Department, Jan. 28, 1834.—The following order, passed in Council on this date, is published for the information and guidance of all the covenanted officers of Government in the judicial and revenue departments:—

1. The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to determine, that no officer, whatever his standing in relation to a vacant situation, will be appointed to succeed to it, unless he be considered by Government properly qualified to do justice to the trust about to be confided to him: and that in the event of any deficiency in the requisite qualifications, he, as well as all others in the same predicament, will be passed over in favour of any junior on the gradation list, competent to discharge the functions of the supposed office with real efficiency.

2. With a view to afford to Government the necessary information in regard to the official character and merits of every officer employed, his Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that every officer, court, or board, to whom covenanted officers are placed in subordination, shall publicly report, half-yearly, upon their official qualifications and conduct; that the report of the magistrate and collector upon his deputy or assistants shall be forwarded to the commissioner, and by him with his own comments thereon, and a corresponding statement with respect to all the magistrates and collectors, and independent joint magistrate and deputy collectors under his jurisdiction, to the Nizamut Adawlut or Sudder Board, as the officer reported on may be subject to the one or the other; and that the superior controlling authorities, in like manner, shall review the whole of these returns, and submit them, with a declaration of their own opinions in confirmation of, or dissent from, those expressed by the commissioners and magistrates and collectors respectively, and a report upon the qualifications and conduct of all the officers of the former class, for the information of Government. The courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut will submit similar reports regarding the civil and sessions judges.

3. These reports should present, in regard to each individual, a statement of his general qualifications for the public service, with distinct reference to his temper, discretion, patience, and habits of application to public business, his knowledge of the native languages, and

pre-eminently, his disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom he is brought into official contact.

4. The controlling officers will, of course, be held responsible for the effects of the misconduct of the covenanted subordinate officers, which they may fail to report; and it must be remembered by the controlling officers, that if it shall sometimes be their ungrateful duty to allege incapacity of misconduct on the part of an inferior, they thereby perform a most acceptable service to the people over whom such an incompetent or unworthy functionary is placed; and that they will also enjoy the opportunity of recording the meritorious qualities of those who are really worthy of such commendation, and of thus supplying the Government with data for the just and beneficial allotment of official rewards.

BHURTPORE PRIZE-MONEY.

Fort William, Feb. 1, 1834.—The Governor-general in Council has the pleasure to announce, that the distribution of the reserved portion of Bhurtpore prize-money will be made to the captors, so soon as the necessary statements can be prepared.

DEPUTY PAY-MASTERS.

The amount of security to be given by deputy pay-masters, is fixed at 20,000 rupees.

VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, Feb. 3, 1834.—His Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-general having embarked from the presidency in progress to Madras, and having nominated the Hon. Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., to be Vice-president in Council and Deputy-governor of Fort William during his Excellency's absence, Sir Charles Metcalfe has, this day, assumed the functions of those offices.

The Vice-president and Deputy-governor has nominated the following officers severally to the undermentioned appointments:—

Major John Sutherland, private secretary and aide de-camp.
Capt J. Higginson, military secretary.
Lieut. John H. Smyth, aide-de-camp.

REPORTS AND RETURNS OF THE TROOPS.

Fort William, Feb. 3, 1834.—His Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief having embarked for Fort St. George, and Maj.-gen. J. Watson, C. B., being the senior general officer upon the staff of this presidency, all reports and returns of the troops under the presidency of Bengal are to be transmitted to Maj.-gen. Watson, at Fort William, until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Jan. 15. Mr. L. Magniac, magistrate and collector of Nuddea.

Mr. R. C. Halkett, joint magistrate and deputy collector of ditto.

Mr. T. R. Davidson, magistrate and collector of Dinagepore.

Mr. H. P. Russell, ditto ditto of Jessore.

Mr. H. Nisbet, civil and session judge of Purneah.

Mr. C. La Touch, head-assistant to magistrate and collector of Benares.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, ditto ditto of Behar.

Mr. M. S. Gilmore, ditto ditto of Jessore.

Mr. W. Dent, civil and session judge of Behar.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn, magistrate and collector of ditto.

Mr. R. Trotter, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Behar, to be ordinarily stationed at Sherghotty.

Mr. A. Lang, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Bishenpore.

Mr. G. W. Battye, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. M. Dirom, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

The Hon. E. Drummond, ditto ditto of 12th or Monghyr division.

Mr. Colin Lindsay, collector of revenue and customs at Mirzapore, to resume charge of his offices.

21. Mr. A. Reid, deputy collector of Behar.

Mr. C. Whitmore, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 16th or Chittagong division.

28. Mr. S. G. Smith, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly.

Mr. H. Rose, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. T. Lowis, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Allahabad.

Feb. 1. Mr. T. C. Robertson, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Cuttack division.

Mr. H. Swetenham, magistrate and collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. F. H. Robinson, ditto ditto of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. H. Lushington, ditto ditto of northern division of Moradabad.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, ditto ditto of Suheswan.

Mr. W. H. Tyler, ditto ditto of Muttra.

Mr. C. W. Truscott, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra.

Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell, assistant to magistrate and to collector of 24-pergunnahs.

To officiate.—Jan. 15. Mr. J. French as collector, and Mr. G. T. Shakespear as magistrate of Dinagepore, until further orders.—Mr. G. F. Harvey as deputy register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at presidency, and preparer of reports, during absence of Mr. Udny.—Mr. R. Macan as civil and session judge of Bundlecund, during absence of Mr. Ainslie.—Mr. J. Lean, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mynpoory during absence of Mr. Gubbins.—Mr. J. W. Alexander as third commissioner of Court of Requests, during absence of Mr. Dobbs.—Mr. C. W. Kinlock, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly, during indisposition of Mr. G. F. Thompson.—21. Mr. J. Curtis, as additional judge of Burdwan.—Mr. F. Currie as commissioner of 9th or Goruckpore division, during absence of Mr. Boulderson; and Mr. H. M. Pigou, as civil and session judge of Goruckpore, in room of Mr. Currie.—28. Mr. T. R. Davidson as civil and session judge of Etawah.—Mr. W. Ogilvy as magistrate and collector of Futtehpore, during absence of Mr. Cumming.—Feb. 1. Mr. T. C. Robertson as a judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at presidency.—Mr. John Master as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Cuttack division.—Mr. C. R. Martin as civil and session judge of 24-pergunnahs.—Mr. C. J. Middleton, as an additional judge of zillah Dacca.—Mr. George Malnwaring, as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 8th or Benares division.—Mr. R. C. Glyn, as civil and session judge of Meerut.—Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, as magistrate and collector of Meerut.

Political Department.

Jan. 16. Mr. R. M. Tilghman received charge of agency in Bundlecund, from Mr. Ainslie, on 1st Jan. 1834.

23. Capt. Francis Jenkins, 47th N.I., to be commissioner and agent to governor-general for Assam and north-eastern parts of Rungpore (a new appointment).

Feb. 1. Capt. John Ludlow, 6th N.I., to attend H.H. the Rana of Oudipore during his pilgrimage to Gya and back to his capital, in room of Capt. Clarkson.

To officiate.—Jan. 23. Mr. W. H. Valpy, as agent to governor-general at Benares, during absence, on sick leave, of Mr. Wm. Gorton.

Mr. C. Whitmore having passed an examination on the 2d Jan., and being reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service, the orders which were issued on the 9th Dec. 1833 for that gentleman's return to England, are revoked.

Mr. H. L. Dick, writer, has exceeded the period allowed for the study of the native languages, and has been directed to return to England; date 15th Jan.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 15. Mr. R. Hunter, to Europe.—Mr. W. S. Alexander, to Cape of Good Hope.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Provisional Appointments.—Jan. 15. The Rev. R. B. Boswell to be chaplain of St. James's Church, Calcutta, on departure of the Rev. A. Macpherson, to Europe, on furlough.—The Rev. J. McQueen of the Kidderpore Institution, to perform duty of garrison chaplain of Fort William, temporarily, on departure of the Rev. T. Proctor, to Europe, on furlough.—The Rev. W. Morton, missionary of the Incorporated Society for Propagating the Gospel, to be temporary chaplain at Chinsurah, in room of the Rev. R. B. Boswell.—The Rev. H. Fisher, junior presidency chaplain, to be chaplain to General Hospital, in suc. to the Rev. T. Proctor, on departure of latter to Europe.

Furlough.—Jan. 28. The Rev. Charles Rawlins, to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 16, 1834.—Capt. Charles Newbery, 9th L.C., to take charge of invalids, &c. of H.C. service proceeding to Europe on chartered ship *Catherine*.

Assist. Surg. Roger Foley to officiate as medical officer to political agent in Harowtee, during absence of Assist. Surg. Corbet, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Archibald Mackean to officiate as civil assist. surg. at Futtehpore, during absence of Assist. Surg. Madden, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. James Barker app. to medical duties of civil station of Nuddeah, in room of Assist. Surg. A. Gilmore, M.D., placed at disposal of commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 11 *to* 18, 1834.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Smith to do duty under superintending surgeon at Benares.

Supernum. Ensigns G. T. Hamilton and W. Y. Siddons to do duty, former with 72d N.I. at Berhampore, and latter with 7th do. at Goruckpore.—Ens. W. S. Sherwill to do duty with 72d N.I. at Berhampore.

The following removals made:—Lieut. Cols. J. Hunter from 71st to 55th N.I.; A. Dick from 52d to 71st do.; J. Dun from 67th to 52d do.; W. Dunlop from 56th to 67th do.; S. Swinhoe from 74th to 43d do.; and G. Hunter from 43d to 74th do.—Ens. G. A. Fisher; from 17th to 1st N.I., at his own request.

The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Ens. J. S. Banks to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 33d N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast Sandeman; date 6th Jan.—Lieut. W. Jervis to act as adj. to a detachment of 42d N.I. under command of Capt. Liptrap, during its separation from head-quarters; date 31st Dec. 1833.—Lieut. R. L. R. Charteris to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 65th N.I. during absence of Lieut. J. Whiteford on leave; date 29th Dec.—Lieut. H. Willson to act as adj. to 4th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Salter; date 1st Jan. 1834.—Assist. Surg. A. Keir, M.D., to proceed from Rohilcund to Cawnpore, in medical charge of right wing 15th N.I.; date 17th Dec.

Fort William, Jan. 23.—*Infantry.* Major M. C. Paul to be lieut. col., from 17th Jan. 1834, v. T. Taylor retired.

2d L.C. Capt. G. J. Shadwell to be major, and Lieut. Francis Wheler to be capt. of a troop, from 30th Dec. 1833, in suc. to H. De-Burgh dec.—Supernum. Lieut. M. N. Ogilvy brought on effective strength of regt.

9th N.I. Capt. James Fagan to be major, Lieut. W. Beckett to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. St. John Lucas to be lieut., from 17th Jan. 1834, in suc. to M. C. Paul prom.

18th N.I. Ens. G. P. Austen to be lieut., from 16th Jan. 1834, v. F. Wallace transf. to invalid estab.

Capt. J. T. Somerville, 51st N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c. of H.C. service proceeding to Europe on chartered ship *Orient*.

Lieut. Henry Rigby, corps of engineers, to be assistant to garrison engineer of Fort William and civil architect at presidency, from 21st Dec.

Capt. Robert Hawkes, 9th L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign situation of officiating 2d assist. adj. gen. of army.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 20.—Surg. J. J. Paterson to rejoin 55th regt., to which he belongs, at Barrackpore.—Surg. J. Atkinson, of 62d, removed to 43d regt.—Surg. T. E. Dempster (on leave to N.S. Wales) removed from 43d to 62d N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. Greig, of 43d, posted to 32d N.I.

Jan. 22.—There being no qualified subaltern officer present with 9th N.I., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. E. Bruere, of 13th, to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to former corps, v. Beckett prom.

Surg. J. Mellis, M.D., posted to 7th bat. artillery at Dum-Dum—Assist. Surg. A. Bryce posted to 50th N.I.—Assist. Surg. F. C. Henderson posted to corps of sappers and miners.

The following order confirmed:—2d-Lieut. H. Rigby to act as adj. to corps of engineers, v. Lieut. Willis app. to department of public works, until further orders; date 16th Jan.

Jan. 24.—Ensigns R. G. George, of 7th N.I., and H. McMahon, of 11th do., permitted to exchange corps.

The order of 19th Dec., permitting an exchange of corps between Ensigns Oldfield, of 74th, and Abbott, of 13th regt., having been issued under a misconception, is cancelled.—Ens. H. E. S. Abbott, of 13th, to remain posted to 74th N.I., as fourth ensign.—Ens. R. H. Sale, of 10th, at his own request, posted to 9th N.I.

Fort William, Jan. 29.—Assist. Surg. John Wilkie, M.D., to officiate at civil station of Jessore, on occasion of demise of Assist. Surg. R. B. Francis, as a temporary arrangement.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Smith app. to medical duties of civil station of Jessore, v. Francis dec.

Capt. Wm. Cubitt, 18th N.I., to officiate as assist. sec. to government, military department, during absence of Capt. Dalby, proceeding to Madras on duty.

Capt. Edward Gwatkin, 13th N.I., to be superintendent of stud at Hauper, v. Mackenzie; and Capt. John Mackenzie, 3d L.C., to be superintendent of stud in central provinces, v. Gwatkin.

Feb. 1.—Assist. Surg. T. Chapman, M.D., app. to medical duties of civil station of Purneah, in room of Assist. Surg. Barker.

Feb. 6.—Col. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B., of H.M. service, to command Tenasserim pro-

vinces, upon departure of Col. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B.

Corps of Engineers. Lieut. Col. R. Tickell, C.B., to be col., Maj. J. Cheape to be lieut. col., Capt. C. J. C. Davidson to be major, 1st-Lieut. T. S. Burt to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. B. W. Goldie to be 1st-lieut., from 22d Jan. 1834, in suc. to T. Wood, C.B., dec.

23d N.I. Capt. J. Dunlop to be major, Lieut. J. Platt to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. F Smith to be lieut., from 20th July 1833, in suc. to A. Wight retired.

Cadet of Cavalry Alfred Harris admitted to service, and prom. to rank of cornet.

Assist. Surg. John M'Cosh to officiate at civil station of Goalparah, in room of Assist. Surg. Fullarton, who has applied for leave of absence, on medical certificate.

Lieut. C. D. Dawkins, 21 L.C., to have temporary command of Governor-general's body guard, v. Major Honywood appointed acting superintendent of Mysore princes.

Capt. W. Turner, 54th N.I., to officiate as agent for family money and paymaster of native pensioners at Barrackpore, v. Pogson prom. to rank of regimental major.

Lieut. J. Hamilton, 9th L.C., to officiate as a major of brigade, v. Lieut. Dawkins.

Lieut. Col. Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Kt., judge advocate general, having reported his return to presidency, directed to resume charge of his office.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 25.—50th N.I. Lieut. M. Hyslop to be interp. and qu. mast., v. F. Winter proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Jan. 27 to 29.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. A. Mackean to relieve Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, M.D., from medical charge of 43d N.I., and latter to rejoin head-quarters of 2d brigade horse artillery; date 1st Jan.—Assist. Surg. D. Brown, Sylhet L. Inf., to perform medical duties of civil station of Sylhet during absence of Assist. Surg. Furnell; date 6th Jan.—Lieut. A. C. Spottiswoode to act as adj. to 37th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Loveday; date 10th Jan.—Lieut. W. Lyford, 3d N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment consisting of a troop from 4th L.C., a brigade of guns, and four comps. of 3d N.I.; date 6th Jan.—Lieut. H. Hunter to act as adj. to left wing 58th N.I. detached to Secrora; date 23d Dec.—Assist. Surg. A. Keir, to take medical charge of left wing 58th N.I. at Secrora; date 12th Jan.—2d-Lieut. M. Dawes to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 2d bat. artil., v. Dallas app. to officiate as commissary of ordnance; date 15th Jan.

Ens. B. W. R. Jenner, 64th N.I., to be attached to Ramghur battalion.

Lieut. J. C. Lumsdaine, 58th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. W. Richards, C.B.

The recent appointment of Lieut. J. G. B. Paton, to be adj. of 47th N.I., cancelled.

The undermentioned officers brought on effective strength of artillery and infantry on this establishment, from dates expressed:—*Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. W. Barr, 27th Dec. 1833, in suc. to Capt. G. R. Scott retired.—*Infantry.* Ens. G. H. Davidson, 5th Dec. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. F. G. Nicolay dec.; Ens. S. W. R. Tulloch, 12th Dec., in suc. to Lieut. Col. W. Swinton retired.

Invalid Establishment.—Jan. 16. Lieut. Francis Wallace, 18th N.I., at his own request, transferred to this establishment.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 6. Capt. C. E. Davis, 28th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 16. Lieut. Col. Thomas Murray, 12th N.I., for health.—Maj. Thos. Wardlaw, 45th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Edw. Meade, 55th N.I., on ditto.—21. Ens. C. E. Grant, 62d N.I., for health.—Ens. C. G. Landon, 8th N.I., for health.—23. Capt. Wm. Buttanshaw, 7th N.I., for health.—Lieut. John Evans, 15th N.I., for health. — Lieut. H. C. Wilson, 25th N.I., for health.—Lieut. M. J. Lawrence, 30th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. T. Somerville, 51st N.I., on private affairs.—29. 1st-Lieut. B. W. Goldie, corps of engineers, for health. — Assist. Surg. Richard Shaw, on private affairs.—Feb. 1. Assist. Surg. Hugh Donaldson, M.D., for health.—6. Assist. Surg. James Duncan, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 23. Surg. John Clarke, for health (eventually to Europe).—Surg. F. S. Matthews, for two years, for health.—29. Lieut. Samuel Smith, 9th L.C., for two years, for health (also to V.D. Land).

To China.—Jan. 23. Lieut Alex. Jack, 30th N.I., for 18 months, for health (also to Isle of France).

To New South Wales.—Jan. 23. Lieut. T. L. Egerton, 66th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Masulipatam.—Jan. 23. Lieut. John Mathias, 33d N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JAN. 23. *Congress*, Cloutman, from Boston; and *Thomas Dougal*, Brown, from Mauritius.—25. *Arabian*, Boult, from Liverpool and Mauritius.—26. *Caroline*, M'Donald, from New South Wales and Mauritius; and *Eliza*, Follins, from Bombay.—27. *Laura*, Taylor, from Liverpool.—28. *Exporter*, Anwyl, from Mauritius and Madras.—30. H.C. Ch. S. *Sherburne*, Corbyn, from London and Cape.—31. *Earl of Eldon*, Theaker, from Bombay; and *Isabella Robertson*, Hudson, from China.—FEB. 1. *Asia*, Tonge, from Bombay.—2. *Royal George*, Wilson, from Bombay.—3. *Mulgrave*, Coulson, from Bombay.—5. *Emgloss*, Wellbank, from Mauritius.—6. *Sterling*, Burnett, from London.—9. *Fortune*, Currie, from Glasgow; *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, from London and Madras; and *Gibraltar*, Foster, from Boston and Cape.—10. *Hindostan*, Redman, from London, Madeira, and Madras; *Royal William*, Smith, from Liverpool and Cape; and *Abgarris*, Rogers, from Bombay and Bourbon.—11. *Renown*, M'Leod, from Mauritius and Colombo.

Departures from Calcutta.

JAN. 13. *William Gray*, Greene, for Boston.—22. *Golden Fleece*, Greaves, for Liverpool.—23. *Nouvelle Louise*, Gcnidex, for Bordeaux.—FEB. 2. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, for London.—3. *Orient*, White, for Madras and London.—8. *Ocean*, Rance, for Marseilles; and *Captain Cook*, Thomson, for Moulmein.—10. *Trinculo*, Hesse, for Liverpool; *Eliza*, Sutton, for London; and *Indien*, Morin, for Havre de Grace.

Sailed from Saugor.

JAN. 22. *Albion*, M'Leod, for Liverpool.—26. *Alberton*, Shuttleworth, for London.—28. *John Heyes*, Worthington, for Liverpool.—FEB. 1. *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, for London.—2. *Lord Eldon*, Dawson, for Liverpool; and *Alexander*, Waugh, for London.—3. *Solway*, Proctor, for London.—8. *Irma*, for Havre de Grace.—10. *Bland*, Callan, for Liverpool; *Alcide*, Querouart, for Havre de Grace; and *Israel*, Bray, for Boston.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 2. At Sultanpore factory, Purneah, the lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq., of a son.

27. On the river, off Ghazeepore, the lady of Major Johnston, H.M. 44th regt., of a daughter.

Jan. 1. At Neemutch, the lady of Lieut. George St. P. Lawrence, 2d L.C., of a daughter.

3. At Moorshedabad, Mrs. Burnett, of a son.

9. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Wm. Burlton, deputy com. gen., of a son.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of C. L. Pinto, Esq., of a son.

11. At Mhow, the lady of Dacres Fitz Evans, Esq., adj. 16th N.I., of a son.

12. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. A. R. Jackson, of a son.

— At Bankipore, near Patna, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Chowringhee, the lady of R. O'Dowda, Esq., of a son.

— At Raitool, the lady of Lieut. Brown, 18th N.I., of a son.

14. At Bhlcaupore Factory, Tirhoot, Mrs. Cossent, of a daughter.

15. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Osborn, D.A.C.G., of a son.

17. At Cherra Poonjee, the lady of Henry Chapman, Esq., civil assistant surgeon, of a son.

— At Serampore, Mrs. N. J. Gantzer, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Thompson, of a daughter.

19. At Chandernagore, the lady of L. A. Richy, Esq., judge, of a daughter, who survived only three hours.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. N. P. Grant, of a son.

21. At Chowringhee, the lady of H. Hughes, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Smith, of a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. Nicholas, of a son.

— The lady of Lieut. S. R. Bagshawe, 7th N.I., of a daughter (since dead).

26. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. Mansell, 39th Foot, of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, the lady of W. H. Urquhart, Esq., of a daughter.

Feb. 2. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. C. S. Reid, artillery, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of S. H. Bolleau, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Mendes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 8. At Agra, Mr. James Henry Staines to Miss Sarah Parsick.

11. At Agra, Lieut. W. H. Nicholetts, 28th regt. N.I., to Victoria Maria, widow of the late W. Russel, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Major Anderson, of H.M. 19th Foot.

13. At Muttra, Lieut. George Larkins, horse artillery, to Miss Battley, daughter of T. Battley, Esq., of Dublin.

14. At Meerut, Robert Neave, Esq., civil service, to Miss Marianne Sabina Bristow.

16. At Calcutta, Richard Wooldridge, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss Emma Garden.

18. At Barrackpore, Lieut. G. W. Hamilton, interpreter and quarter-master, 34th regt. N.I., to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Colonel Logie, of the Bengal army.

22. At Lucknow, Lieut. and Adj. W. Blackwood, 30th N.I., to Emma, eldest daughter of Lieut Col. George Moore.

23. At Calcutta, Dr. R. Stuart to Mrs. E. J. Thomson.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Snelson Morton to Miss Caroline Mansfield.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. John Thomas Corrie to Miss Jane Mills.

27. At Dinapore, Mr. Thomas Alex. Pereira to Miss Maria Guest.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Gurr, H.C. marine, to Miss Maria Dias.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. B. F. Harvey to Miss A. M. L. Heberlet.

31. At Allahabad, Capt. E. J. Watson, 39th regt. N.I., eldest son of Major Gen. Watson, C.B., commanding the presidency division, to Jane, third daughter, of the late R. M. Thomas, Esq.

Feb. 3. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Boothby, second son of R. Boothby, Esq., of the Standard Iron Works, Nottingham, to Ann Frances, daughter of the late Mr. Smith, Lambeth, London.

Feb. 7. At Calcutta, Mr. Patrick Julius De Vine to Mrs. Elisabeth Nelson.

DEATHS.

Sept. 26. At Hansi, Lieut. Col. S. P. Bishop, 27th Bengal Infantry, commanding at that station. The officers of the 27th, in testimony of their esteem and respect for their late lamented commandant, mean to raise a monument over his remains at Hansi.

Jan. 1. At Mhow, in Malwa, Frances Maria, wife of Capt. F. E. Manning, 16th regt. N.I., aged 28.

4. At Bareilly, of bilious fever, George Frewin Thompson, Esq., of the civil service, in his 30th year.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Macey, aged 80.

16. At Calcutta, Elizabeth Mary, wife of W. H. Twentyman, Esq., aged 36 years.

— At Calcutta, Miss E. D'C. Pinto, aged 21.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Gowan, H.C. marine, aged 30.

20. At Benares, of apoplexy, Mr. J. H. Nois, aged 30.

22. At Calcutta, Colonel Thomas Wood, C.B., of the engineers, aged 68.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. L. F. Gomes, aged 31.

25. At Calcutta, Harriet Bartlett, relict of the late Mr. John Bartlett, aged 36.

— At Moorshedabad, Mrs. Ann Burnett.

Feb. 3. At Calcutta, Harriett, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Higgs, aged 29.

5. At Bhaugulpore, Louisa Harriet, eldest daughter of Capt. John Graham, commandant, Hill Rangers, aged 26.

— On board his boat, off Calcutta, William Warren Wood, Esq., of Tirhoot, aged 56.

7. At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. John Sinclair, aged 29.

Lately. Between Chunar and Benares, on his way to Agra, Mr. J. Davir.

— On his way from Neemuch towards Agra, Major Hubert de Burgh, of the 2d regt. L.C.

— At Meerut, Mr. J. Shields, pilot service.

— At Dinapore, Mr. Chas. Clementine, aged 30.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The 30th regt. N.I. to march from Vellore to Madras, and to be there stationed.

The wing of H.M. 41st regt. about to return from Moulmein to be, as a temporary measure, stationed, on its arrival, at Poonamallee.

OFFICERS DOING DUTY WITH CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 24, 1834.—With reference to the G.O.'s by Government of the 17th and 22d instant, the Commander-in-chief directs that, with the exception of officers appointed to act as quarter-master and interpreter, all officers, including majors doing duty with corps other than that to which they belong, shall, upon receipt of this order, be struck off from the corps they are respectively doing duty with, and rejoin that to which each belong.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 22. M. Lewin, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Guntoor.

24. Lieut. Col. W. Monteith, superintending engineer, presidency division, to be one of trustees for St. George's Church.

A. Macleane, Esq., to act as secretary to Marine Board.

28. A. D. Campbell, Esq., to act as a judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut.

31. A. D. Campbell, Esq., to be a member of Board for College and for Public Instruction.

Feb. 4. A. F. Bruce, Esq., to act as secretary to Board of Revenue.

J. A. R. Stevenson, Esq., to act as mint master.

G. Bird, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor, and to act as judge and criminal judge of Nellore.

James Fraser, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chicacole.

W. Lavie, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore.

R. Cathcart, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Vizagapatam.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Ganjam.

Mr. Thomas Scott, to be master attendant at Ganjam, in room of Mr. Colley dec.

Henry Chamier, Esq., to exercise all functions and authorities of military secretary to government during absence of Mr. Clerk, or until further orders.

7. Findlay Anderson, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.

H. Stokes, Esq., to act as additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.

11. H. Forbes, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

Arthur Hall, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

R. B. Sewell, Esq., to be an assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

17. Arthur Cole, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to be ditto to ditto ditto of Nellore.

19. J. C. Scott, Esq., to be assistant judge of Sillah court of Canara.

A. I. Cherry, Esq., to be deputy secretary to government in departments of chief secretary.

P. B. Smollet, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madura.

C. H. Hallett, Esq., to be register to provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division.

F. Maltby, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

A. M. Owen, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

Mr. Wm. Montgomerie is permitted to resign Hon. Company's service from 1st May 1834.

To be Factors.—R. D. Parker, 6th Jan. 1834; D. White, 1st do.; E. Maltby, 28th do.; E. Newberry, 21st do.; S. Scott, 16th do.; J. D. Bourdillon, 28th do.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 20, 1834.—Lieut. S. Best, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer in centre division, during absence of Lieut. Cotton.

Jan. 21.—*6th L.C.* Lieut. W. P. Deas to be capt., v. Knox dec.; date of com. 12th Oct. 1833.

50th N.I. Lieut. E. T. Morgan to be capt., and Ens. Roger Rollo to be lieut., v. Lardner dec.; date of coms. 12th Oct. 1833.

9th N.I. Ens. H. G. Napleton to be lieut., v. Sherard dec.; date of com. 12th Jan. 1834.

33d N.I. Ens. Edw. Baker to be lieut., v. Prichard dec.; date of com. 11th Jan. 1834.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 14 *to* 21.—Lieut. W. R. Foskett, of 10th, to rejoin his regt.—Ensigns G. A. Marshall and W. H. Wapshare to do duty with 5th N.I.

Lieut. Brydale, 18th N.I., to be adj. to detachment of that corps under orders of embarkation for Straits of Malacca.

Assist. Surg. J. Cornfoot, M.D., to accompany and afford medical aid to detachment of 15th N.I., and Golundauze under orders to embark for Singapore.

Assist. Surg. J. Drever to be transferred from pioneers to sappers and miners, from 1st Feb.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. O. Pellowe to act as adj. to 10th N.I., from 1st Dec. 1833, during absence, on furl., of Lieut. Kenny; date 30th Nov. 1833.—Lieut. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., to act as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Dalrymple during absence of Ens. Dalrymple; date 8th Jan. 1834.

Lieut. Edward Hughes, 39th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps till further orders, v. Ottley.

Lieut. Col. T. T. Paske, of horse brigade, to be attached to 3d bat. artillery till further orders.

The following removals and postings ordered: —Surg. A. Campbell from 50th to 42d regt.; Surg. G. Knox from 23d to 12th do.; Surg. D. Brackenridge from 42d to 50th do.; Surg. R. G. Maurice (late prom.) to 23d do.; Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre from 34th to 50th do.; Assist. Surg. T. Willy from 42d to 34th do.

Fort St. George, Jan. 24.—Capt. T. B. Chalon, 33d N.I., acting deputy judge adv. gen., to be deputy judge adv. gen., to complete establishment.

22d N.I. Lieut. D. Buchanan to be adj., v. Darby resigned; and Ens. B. T. Giraud to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Buchanan.

8th N.I. Lieut. A. C. Wight to be capt., v. De Blaquiere dec.; date of com. 15th Jan. 1834.

52d N.I. Capt. John Tocker to be major, Lieut. Richard Dowell to be capt., and Ens. C. H. Horsley to be lieut., v. Hunter retired; date of coms. 1st July 1833.

The services of Maj. J. Tocker placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Lieut. F. Darby, 22d N.I., permitted to resign appointment of adj. to that corps.

Jan. 28.—Capt. C. O. Fothergill to command 1st Nat. Vet. Bat. from 24th May 1833, v. Hicks dec. —Maj. J. A. Condell to command 1st Nat. Vet. Bat. from 16th Oct. 1833, v. Fothergill removed.

Capt. T. Sewell, 50th N.I., to act as deputy secretary to Military Board.

Capt. D. Montgomerie, 7th L.C., to act as paymaster at presidency, v. Sewell.

Assist. Surg. James Hamlyn, 38th N.I., to afford medical aid to residency of Mysore until further orders.

Col. John Doveton, C.B., admitted on general staff of army from 23d Jan., with rank of brigadier-general, in suc. to Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Fraser, K.C.B., returned to Europe.—Brig. Gen. Doveton to command troops in ceded districts.

The services of Maj. G. Faris, 1st L.C., replaced at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Capt. Rochfort, 27th N.I., at his own request, permitted to resign command of resident's escort at Mysore, and his services placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Cadet of Artillery Edw. Strettell admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets of Infantry W. F. Goodwyn and John White admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Deputy Commissary John Braddock to have rank of lieut. on non-effective estab., under permission of Hon. the Court of Directors.

Jan. 31.—Surg. Wm. Haines to be superintending surgeon, and posted to northern division of army.—Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, M.D., to resume his duties as regimental surgeon.

Feb. 3.—*Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. W. K. Worster to be 1st-lieut., and 2d-Lieut. A. B. Gould to rank from 29th July 1833, v. Brotherton dec.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Geo. Selby admitted on effective strength from 18th Sept. 1833, to complete estab.

Feb. 4.—Lieut. W. A. Orr, horse artillery, to take charge of invalids, &c. of H.C. service proceeding to Europe on ship *Lady Flora.*

Lieut. R. Shirreff, 2d N.I., permitted to resign app. of adj. to that corps, and to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 23 *to* 30.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. M. White to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 18th regt. during absence of Ens. Haines on sick cert.; date 20th Dec.—Lieut. E. Horne, 34th N.I., to continue to act as fort adj. at Vellore until arrival of Lieut. Ottley; date 30th Jan.—Lieut. E. Hughes to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 39th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Ottley on ditto; date 12th Jan.—Cornet F. J. Carruthers to act as qu mast. to 2d L.C. during absence of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Greanney on furl.; date 8th May 1833.—Lieut. W. C. Omalow to act as qu. mast. to 44th regt., during absence of Lieut. Dudgeon on duty; date 15th Jan. 1834.

Lieut. H. Montgomerie removed from 2d bat. artillery, and brought on effective strength of horse brigade, v. Godfrey proceeded to Europe.

The following removals ordered:—Lieut.-Gen. and Col. C. Corner from 41st to 15th N.I.; Col. G. L. Wahab, from 15th to 41st do.; Lieut. Col. J. Hackett, from 51st to 27th do.; Lieut. Col. J. Stewart from 27th to 51st do.

Lieut. G. Freese, 12th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp., v. Glover prom.

Lieut. D. Babington, 17th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. in ceded districts, during absence of Lieut. Harris on sick leave.

The following removals ordered: Surg. G. Knox,

from 12th to 38th N.I., and Surg. T. Williams from 38th to 12th do.—Maj. Gen. (Col.) Sir H. S. Scott, K.C.B., from 4th to 33d regt., and Col. W. C. Oliver from 33d to 4th do.

2d-Lieut. Edw Strettell to do duty with 3d bat. artillery; Ens. W. F. Goodwyn with 6th N.I.; and Ens. John White, with 19th do.

Fort St. George, Feb. 7.—*4th L.C.* Capt. Walter Hamilton to be major, Lieut. Francis Forbes to be capt., and Lieut. H. Garnier to take rank from 12th March 1833, in suc. to Meredith prom.

22d N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Lewis to be capt., and Ens. Edw. Martin to be lieut., v. Swanston retired; date of coms. 1st Jan 1833.

Assist. Surgeons Chalmers and Hastie to do duty with H.M. 57th regt. until further orders.

Feb. 11.—Assist. Surg. C. Kevin permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 30 *to Feb.* 11.—Cornets F. G. J. Lascelles removed from 2d to 4th L.C., and W. G. Woods from 2d to 6th do.

The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. Innes, 32d N.I., to act as garrison surgeon of Cannanore till further orders; date 21st Jan.—Assist. Surg. Richmond to act as staff-surgeon to light field div. of Hyderabad subsid. force, &c. till arrival of Staff Surg. Stevenson; date 22d Jan.

The leave of absence granted to the officers of the Mysore and centre divisions of army cancelled; date 7th Feb.

Ens. W. F. Goodwyn to do duty with 19th N.I. —Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, of 42d, to do duty with 33d N.I., and to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps till further orders.—Lieut. Stafford Vardon to act as adj. to corps of sappers and miners, v. Lawford.

Fort St. George, Feb. 14.—*Infantry.* Lieut. East Apthorp to be capt., and Ens. Wm. Junor to be lieut., from 9th Feb. 1834.—The prom. of Col. G. L. Wahab, published in G.O. 27th Dec. 1833, cancelled.

1st-Lieut. J. H. Bell, corps of engineers, to be superintending engineer in northern division, v. Smith returned to Europe.

Assist. Surg. Thomas O'Neil app. to medical charge of Female Asylum.

Assist. Surg. John Macfarland to be surgeon, v. Atkinson retired; date 8th Feb. 1834.

1st-Lieut. R. Henderson, corps of engineers, to be superintendent of roads in public and assessment department, from 1st March 1834.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 12 *and* 13.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. R. Henderson to act as adj. to corps of sappers and miners from 31st Jan. 1834 until relieved.—Lieut. Halpin, 25th N.I., to command escort of resident at Tanjore under G.O. of 9th Feb. 1828; date 9th Feb. 1834.

Assist. Surg. De Burgh Birch to do duty with, and afford medical aid to, 36th N.I.

Lieut. Wakeman, 42d, to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 33d regt., v. Holloway, whose app. has not taken place.

Surg. Wm. Geddes removed from 25th to 18th regt., and Surg. John Macfarland (late prom.) posted to 25th do.

Feb. 14.—The following removals ordered:—Cols. A. Grant, C.B., to 4th N.I.; and W. C. Oliver from 4th to 41st do.—Lieut. Cols. G. L. Wahab to 27th N.I.; J. Hackett from 27th to 51st do.; and J. Stewart, from 51st to 23d do.

Lieut. John Braddock, non-effective estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Cornets K. E. A. Money removed from 8th to 4th L.C., and W. L. Walker, from 1st to 4th do.

Feb. 17.—The postings of Cornets St. V. Pitcher and A. J. Kelso to 5th L.C., and Cornet J. Fowler to 8th do., under date 24th Oct. 1832, cancelled; and the following postings of cornets to regiments ordered:—St. V. Pitcher to 6th L.C.; A. J. Kelso to 3d do.; J. Fowler to 9th do.; J. Norman to 4th do.; J. J. Maddle to 6th do.; Hon. H. Arbuthnot to 3d do.; F. Stubbs to 8th do.; F. Hughes to 7th do.; Geo. Cuming to 8th do.; A. Tottenham to 4th do.; G. W. Russell to 2d do.; W. Vine to 6th do.; F. B. Seton to 3d do.; J. F. Rose to 1st do.

Fort St. George, Feb. 17.—*European Regt.* (right wing). Ens. T. Mears to be Lieut. v. Burrard dec.; date of com. 3d Feb. 1834.

Assist. Surg. John Conwell permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Maj. A. Tulloch, deputy com. gen., to conduct duties of commissariat at presidency, during absence of Lieut. Col. Cubbon from Madras.

Col. Charles Farran removed from command of Nagpore subsidiary force as deficient in qualifications required for due discharge of that important office (by direction of Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council.

Feb 19.—Col. John Woulfe, 9th N.I., to command Nagpore subsidiary force, v. Farran removed.

4th L.C. Cornet F. G. J. Lascelles, from 2d L.C., to be lieut., towards completing estab.; date of com. 30th Jan. 1834.—Cornet K. E. Money, from 8th L.C., to be lieut., to complete estab.; date of com. 14th Feb. 1834.

6th L.C. Cornet W. G. Woods, from 2d L.C., to be lieut., to complete estab.; date of com. 30th Jan. 1834.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 19.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. C. Pooley to act as qu. mast. to 38th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Clutterbuck on furl.; date 1st Feb.—Lieut. W. Biddle to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 25th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Nicholls; date 10th Feb.

Feb. 20.—Lieut. S. W. Hennah, 4th L.C., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Forbes prom.

Feb. 21.—Assist. Surg. W. B. Thompson, horse artillery, to afford medical aid to head-quarters of Commander-in-chief, escort, and public followers, about to proceed to Mysore country.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 24. Lieut. Col. T. T. Paske, artillery.—Capt. J. R. Robertson, 8th L.C.—Lieut. John Whitlock, 8th L.C.—Maj. W. P. Cunningham, 24th N.I.—Lieut. J. W. Bayley, 20th N.I.—28. Capt. J. M. Ley, artillery.—Maj. Richard James, 7th L.C.—Cornet W. G. Woods, 2d L.C.—Capt. J. F. Palmer, 32d N.I.—Lieut. C. M. Macleane, 43d N.I.—Col. John Doveton, C.B., 2d L.C.—31. Col. H. F. Smith, C.B., 42d N.I.—Capt. John Yaldwin, 21st N.I.—Capt. R. J. Nixon, 25th N.I.—Capt. J. M. Poyes, 38th N.I.—Superintend. Surg. W. Haines.—Surg. Geo. Knox.—Assist. Surg. De Burgh Birch.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 21. Lieut. J. T. Smith, superintending engineer, northern division, for health.—24. Ens. T. W. Steele, 16th N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—Cornet Wm. Vine, doing duty with 6th L.C., for health. —28. Lieut. Col. H. Bowdler, 30th N.I.—Capt. Chas. Wahab, 16th N.I.—Maj. W. Murray, 46th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. A. Orr, horse-artillery, for health.—Ens. D. T. Thomson, 28th N.I., for health.—31. Capt. R. D. Weir, Europ. regt.—Capt. R. E. Boardman, 7th N.I.—Lieut. R. H. Bingham, 7th N.I.—Capt. W. Drake, 24st N.I., for health.—Lieut. L. E. Duval, 27th N.I., for health.—Feb. 4. Lieut. Col. J. R. James, 24th N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. Shirreff, 2d N.I., for health.—7. Capt. C. Rochfort, 27th N.I.—Lieut. health.—7. Capt. C. Rochfort, 27th N.I., for health.—Surg. C. R. S. M. Sprye, 9th N.I., for health.—Surg. C. Searle, for health (instead of to Isle of France and N. S. Wales, as formerly granted).—11. Lieut. W. F. Du Pasquier, 17th N.I., for health.—14. Lieut. John Mann, 25th N.I., for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Jan. 24. Capt. J. Alldrift, for twelve months, for health.

To Sea.—Jan. 21. Capt. C. A. Brown, 15th N.I., for six months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 21. *Bamorah Merchant*, Moncrieff, from Penang.—28. H.M.S. *Hornet*, Vassall, from Trincomallee.—25. *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, from London; *Alfred*, Tepley, from ditto; and *Lady Flora*, Faith, from Allepee.—26. *Hindostan*, *M'Nagnten*, from London.—29. *Madras*, Beadle, Redman, from London.—29. *Madras*, Beadle, from Porto Novo; and *Ganges*, Burgess, from Calcutta.—30. H.M.S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, from a cruize; and *Elizabeth*, Blenkinsop, from

Bombay.—31. *Antoinette*, Berteaux, from Mauritius.—FEB. 1. *Lucullus*, Henry, from Pondicherry. 8. *Thalia*, Biden, from Calcutta.—6. *George and Mary*, Roberts, from Mauritius; and *Richard Bell*, Wardle, from Calcutta.—7. *Edina*, Norris, from Calcutta; and *Waterloo*, Cow, from Covelong.—10. *John Heyes*, Worthington, from Calcutta.—14. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, from Calcutta.—15. H.M.S. *Curaçoa*, Dunn, from Bengal.—17. *Alexander*, Sanderson, from Vizagapatam; and *Belhaven*, Crawford, from Calcutta.—18. *Alexander*, Waugh, from Calcutta.—20. *Orient*, White, from Calcutta.—25. *Bolton*, Fremlin, from London.—(At Coringa. Feb. 6. *General Palmer*, Thomas, from London.)

Departures.

JAN. 20. *Warrior*, Stone, for London.—22. *Swallow*, Adam, and *Sophia*, Bluett, both for Penang.—27. *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, for Calcutta.—28. *Hindostan*, Redman, for Calcutta.—29. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, and *Alexander*, Sanderson, both for Vizagapatam.—FEB. 2. *Alfred*, Tapley, for Covelong and Calcutta; and *Petite Nanci*, de Trelo, for Pondicherry.—3. *Antoinette*, Berteaux, for Pondicherry; and *Elizabeth*, Blenkinsop, for Calcutta.—7. *George and Mary*, Roberts, for Covelong and Calcutta.—8. *Waterloo*, Cow, for Calcutta.—9. *Lady Flora*, Ford, and *Lady Mc Naghten*, Faith, both for London.—16. H.M.S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, on a cruize.—11. *Madras*, Beach, for London; and *Ganges*, Burgess, for Trincomallee and Chittagong.—13. *John Heyes*, Worthington, for Liverpool.—16. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for London.—17. *Alexander*, Sanderson, for Marcanum; and *Edina*, Norris, for southward.—18. *Richard Bell*, Wardle, for Marcanum and Calcutta.—19. *Lucullus*, Henry, for Pondicherry; and *Thalia*, Biden, for Chittagong.—20. H.M.S. *Curaçoa*, Dunn, for Bengal.—26. *Alexander*, Waugh, for London.—27. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, for London.

PASSENGERS.

Per H.M.S. Curaçoa, from Bengal: The Right Hon. the Governor General and Lady Bentinck; Sir Edward Ryan; Mr. Pakenham; Capt. Byrne.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 21. On board the *Atlas*, on the passage to Madras, the lady of Lieut. R. Richardson, of a daughter.

Jan. 5. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. J. C. G. Stuart, 43d N.I., of a son.

17. At Madras, the wife of Lieut. Duval, 27th N.I., of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of P. L. Spry, Esq., 39th regt., of a son.

22. At Cochin, the lady of Baron D'Albedyhill, of a son.

25. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. H. Power, assist. mil. sndItor gen., of a daughter (since dead).

26. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Thos. Locke, 1st N. V. B., of a daughter.

27. At Madras, the lady of T. G. J. Bruere, Esq., of a son.

30. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Dods, of a son.

Feb. 3. At Madras, the lady of Capt. J. Drever, 19th N.I., of a son.

8. At Palaveram, the lady of C. C. Linton, Esq., assist. surg. 27th N.I., of a son.

12. At Madras, the lady of Capt. G. Fryer, of a son.

14. At Madras, Mrs. J. P. Bartels, of a son.

16. At Vepery, the lady of Lieut. J. S. Sherman, 13th N.I., of a son.

Lately. At Hydrabad, Mrs. W. S. Jones, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 20. At Pondicherry, Ensign Edward Slack, 13th regt. N.I., to Isabella, daughter of the late Capt. Cameron, of the Bengal artillery.

27. At Madras, Lieut. F. Roberts, 49th regt. N.I., to Jane, daughter of Capt. Prendergast, of H.M.'s service.

31. At Madras, Mr. Ebenezer Gordon, son of the late Rev. John Gordon, of the London Missionary Society, to Margaret, third daughter of Kenneth Macaulay, Esq., superintending-surgeon, presidency division.

Feb. 5. At Bangalore, Lieut. H. B. Blogg, qu. mast. 7th L.C., to Helen Craick, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. M. Babington, M.A., rector of Peterstow, Herefordshire.

8. At Trichinopoly, Maj. W. T. Sneyd, of the 39th regt. N.I., to Louisa Johnston, sixth daughter of the late Dr. White, first member of the Madras Medical Board.

DEATHS.

July 29, 1833. At sea, on board the *Sesostris*, Lieut. W. H. Brotherton, artillery.

Oct. 12. Lost on the *Lady Munro*:—Capt. H. W. Lardner, 50th Madras N.I.; Capt. J. Knox, 6th Madras L.C.; Lieut. Farmer, H.M. 39th regt.; Qu. Mast. Benjamin Lloyd, H.M. 39th do.; and Ens. Clarke, H.M. 62d do.

Dec. 6. On board the *Victory*, off Quilon, H. S. Robinson, Esq., aged 27, fourth son of the late Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart. His remains were interred at Quilon.

13. At Trichinopoly, of cholera, Mr. Luis de Rosario, aged 56.

24. At Vizianagram, Lieut. William Drew, 3d regt. Madras N.I.

30. At Yeilgundel, in the Nizam's dominions, of jungle fever, Mr. William Ignatio, assistant surveyor, aged 22.

Jan. 14, 1834. At Cantamore, Lieut. H. M. Prichard, of the 32d regt. N.I.

12. At Kunduah, near the Kimedy Hills, of wounds received in action, Lieut. Carryer Sherrard, of the 8th regt. N.I.

13. Mr. Andrew de Souza, aged 34.

— At Vepery, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, governess of the Vepery seminary.

— At Madras, Mrs. Eliz. L'Etoille, aged 23.

14. At Pondicherry, Miss A. Benjamin.

15. At Vizianagram, of jungle fever, Capt. Geo. de Blaquiere, 8th regt. N.I.

16. In camp, at Terrykerry, Capt. David Hunter Eaton, of the 2d regt. N.I.

24. At Secunderabad, Brev. Capt. Alfred A. Armstrong, of H.M. 45th regt.

Feb. 3. At Kamptee, Lieut. Naylor Burrard, of the Madras European regt.

6. At the Presidency General Hospital, Cornet H. J. Pattison, of the pension estab.

8. At Cuddalore, Eliza, wife of Capt. C. Turner, 35th regt. Madras N.I.

10. At Vepery, Mrs. Adelaide Wheeler, widow of the late Capt. R. Wheeler, of H.H. the Nizam's service, in her 50th year.

— At Madras, of small-pox, Miss Ann Elisabeth Napier, aged 26.

12. At Bangalore, Thomas Keighly, Esq., superintendent of police.

13. At Tanjore, Mrs. Elisabeth Jeremiah.

20. At Bangalore, Mr. John Roggie.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

GUZERATTEE LANGUAGE.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 27, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the G. O. of 19th April 1825, to officers who may pass an examination in the Guzerattee language, who will consequently be hereafter entitled to the six months' allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem, in addition to any claim on account of that language, in addition to any claim on account of Hindoostanee or Mahratta.

ACTING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 3, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept of the resignation by His Exc. Sir C. Halkett, K.C.B. and G.C.H., of the command of the army from the date of the sailing of the ship *Victory*, and to appoint Maj. Gen. Sir James S. Barns, K.C.B., to be commander of the forces from the same date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 2. Mr. J. H. Pelly, jun., to be assistant to collector of customs in Guzerat.

24. Mr. A. Corfield to be assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Leave of Absence.—Jan. 9. Mr. T. H. Baber, to Madras, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Furlough.—Jan. 3. The Rev. H. Davies, senior chaplain, to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Cdstle, Jan. 25, 1834.—Mr. M. A. Ranclaud admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Jan. 27.—Supernum. Lieut. R. W. Chichester admitted on effective strength of artillery, from 26th Dec. 1833, v. Wormald prom.

Jan. 28.—Capt. W. Jacob, ordnance assistant to commandant of artillery, to be agent for manufacture of gunpowder, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Stevenson.

Capt. J. Sinclair, of artillery, to be ordnance assistant to commandant of artillery, in suc. to Capt. Jacob.

Artillery. 2d-Lieut. E. Pottinger to be qu. mast. and interp. to 2d bat., v. Fraser prom.; date 24th Dec.

5th N.I. Lieut. L. Brown to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Robertson transf. to 25th N.I.; date 16th Jan. 1834.

Jan. 29.—Lieut. J. S. Ramsay to act as adj. to left wing 4th N.I., so long as it shall be separated from head-quarters of regt.

Lieut. J. P. Major, 11th, to act as interp. to 4th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Lucas, on sick cert. at Poonah.

Feb. 3.—Maj. Gen. Sir James S. Barns, K.C.B., to command forces, on resignation of his Exc. Sir C. Halkett, K.C.B., &c.

Lieut. C. Hunter, adj. of Nat. Vet. Bat., to be commissariat agent at Dapoolie, in suc. to Capt. Shortt.

FURLOUGHS.

To *Europe*.—Dec. 30. Maj. J. Barclay, 24th N.I., for health.—Jan. 4. Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon, 1st L.C., for health.—8. Lieut. John Brodhurst, Europ. regt., for health.—Ens. J. G. Johnston, 10th N.I., for health.—13. Maj. T. L. Groundwater, horse brigade.—Lieut. J. Hobson, Europ. regt.

To *Cape of Good Hope*.—Jan. 29. Lieut. Col. Bellasis, engineers, for twelve months, on private affairs (eventually to Europe).

To *Malabar Coast*.—Jan. 13. Lieut. W. Baker, 1st Gr. N.I., for twelve months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Furlough.—Jan. 24. Lieut. W. Igglesden, Indian Navy, to Europe, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 26. *Mary Catherine*, Jones, from New South Wales.—27. *Fort William*, Neish, from China.—30. *Isabella*, Maugham, from Bourbon.—FEB. 6. *Ann*, Budwall, from Madras and Colombo.—*Columbia*, Patterson, from Liverpool.

Departures.

FEB. 1. *Fergus*, Mason, for the Clyde.—2. *Victory*, Biden, for London.—3. *Robert Quayle*, Blessdale, for Malabar coast.—9. *Annandale*, Hill, for Liverpool.—16. *Mary Catherine*, Jones, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS AND DEATH.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 29. At Surat, the lady of D. C. Bell, Esq., garrison surgeon, of a daughter.

30. At Poona, the lady of Capt. J. Jopp, engineers, of a son.

Jan. 12. At Bombay, the lady of R. C. Money, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Oct. 3. Of cholera, on her way from Sholapore to Bombay, Mrs. W. K. Fletcher, daughter of Mr. T. Jewsbury, of Manchester. This lady published several pieces of prose and poetry when Miss Jewsbury.

Ceylon.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 15, 1833. In pursuance of his Majesty's commands, W. O. Carr, Esq., to be king's advocate, and J. Perring, Esq., to be deputy king's advocate in this colony.

Dec. 6. W. H. Whiting, Esq., to be assistant to government agent for western province and district judge of Four Korles, v. Capt. C. Pearson.

James Cauldfield, Esq., to be assistant to government agent for southern province and inspector of cinnamon at Galle, v. Waring.

E. S. Waring, Esq., to be fiscal of western province, v. Caulfield.

26. E. R. Power, Esq., to be private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor.

Capt. Joseph Wynn, 58th regt., to be staff officer at Trincomallee, v. Capt. Fisher; date 28th Nov. 1833.

Capt. Charles Wallett, 61st regt., to be commandant of Jaffna, v. Major Bircham dec.; date 16th Dec.

Capt. J. D. Bagenall, Ceylon rifle regt., to be commandant of Fort Macdonald, v. Lieut. Jefferson; date 6th Jan. 1834.

Major T. Hall, 97th regt., to be commandant of Kotmale, v. Capt. Bagenall; date 15th Jan.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Jan. 25. *Symmetry*, Stevens, from London.—*Peru*, Graham, from London.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 5. At Colombo, Edmund James Wood, Esq., to Elizabeth, second daughter of J. C. Fretz, Esq.

Dec. 17. At Trincomallee, Capt. N. J. Lyons, of the brig *Eleanor*, to Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Dawson, Esq., ordnance storekeeper at that station.

Jan. 16, 1834. At Galle, Maj. N. L. Darrah, 97th regt., commandant of Galle, to Jane Luck, second daughter of the Rev. J. Wenham, second colonial chaplain.

DEATHS.

Nov. 5. At Kandy, Jane, wife of Lieut. John Braybrooke, and daughter of Major Ingham, Ceylon rifle regt., aged 22.

17. At Jaffna, Brev. Lieut. Col. Samuel Bircham, Ceylon rifle regt., in the 63d year of his age.

Penang, &c.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 16. At Penang, the lady of the Hon. Sir B. H. Malkin, Knt., of a daughter.

Jan. 14. At Singapore, the lady of Lieut. Alex. J. Begbie, Madras artillery, of a son.

24. At Campong Glam, the lady of Capt. H. Prior, 23d L. Inf., commanding troops at Singapore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 10. At Penang, Mr. Charles Berlie to Miss Mary Ross.

26. At Penang, Ens. C. R. Mackenzie, 46th regt. Madras N.I., to Rachel Rhoda, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thos. Beighton, Protestant missionary.

DEATHS.

Dec. 10. At Malacca, Mr. Wiggins, European overseer of the convicts. He was murdered by a native convict, near Bell's Stockade.

Jan. — On his passage from Batavia to Singapore, aged 39, Capt. Thos. Mackie, of the brig Lucy.

Mauritius.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 24. C. C. Brownrigg, Esq., captain 9th regt., to Rosa Matilda, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Fyers, commanding royal engineers in this island.

— The Rev. Langrishe Banks, second colonial chaplain, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Fyers.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

March 11. The lady of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.

18. The lady of Mr. Advocate de Wet, LL.D., of a daughter.

19. At Wynberg, the lady of James Carey, Esq., of a son.

25. Mrs. Tredgold, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 22. George Jones, Esq., major 32d regt. Madras N.I., aged 49.

— Wm. Henry Low, Esq., aged 38.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—Jan. 24. *Florentia*, from London and Cape.—Feb. 1. *Martha*, from London; *Eleanor*, from London; and *Fame*, from Cape and Hobart Town.—3. *Daphne*, from Mauritius and Hobart Town; and *Princess Victoria*, from Hobart Town.—6. *Leda*, from Cape.—8. *Bolina*, from London.—10. *Atwick*, from London and Hobart Town.—18. *Fairlie*, from London.

Departures.—Jan. 30. *Layton*, for China.—31. *Neptune*, for Singapore.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—Nov. 4. *Eliza*, from Dublin.—Dec. 11. *Neptune*, from London.—12. *John Dunscombe*, from Mauritius; and *Gem*, from London.—14. *Aurora*, from Sydney; and *Tamar*, from Port Arthur.—25. *Brazil Packet*, from New Zealand.—Jan. 2. *Merope* and *Enchantress*, both from Mauritius.—8. *Eagle* and *Prince Regent*, both from N.S. Wales.—9. *Jolly Rambler*, from ditto; and *Emma Kemp*, from Rio.—14. *Southworth*, from London.—15. *Atwick*, from London.—16. *Daphne*, from Mauritius.—21. H.M.S. *Alligator*, from Swan River.—26. *Brilliant*, from London and Swan River.—Feb. 6. *Argo*, from Sydney.

Departures from ditto.—Dec. 28. *Lord Lyndoch* and *Isabella*, both for Madras with H.M. 63d regt.)—Jan. 5. *Aurora*, for Madras.

Arrival at Launceston.—Oct. 26. *Countess Dunmore*, from London.

St. Helena.

GENERAL ORDERS.

April 17. 1834.—The Governor and Council think proper to publish in General Orders the following Extracts from the Hon. Court of Directors' despatches to this Government, dated 22d January 1834.

"We have to acquaint you that, at the request of his Majesty's Government, we have undertaken to administer the government of your island, in the name of the crown, for one year from the 22d April next (unless a final arrangement should be previously made by the King's Government).

"We have resolved, in accordance with the wish which his Majesty's Government have expressed, that no vacancies, either in the civil or military establishments, shall be filled up, nor any new appointments made, nor any re-enlisting take place, without previous communication with the Lords of his Majesty's treasury.

"The clothing indented for by you, on the 4th April 1833, will be forwarded by an early opportunity.

"We are under the necessity of declining to comply with Lieut. Knipe's petition (for twelve months' back rank).

"We authorize the grant of horse-allowance to Lieut. Col. Hodson, from the period at which he ceased to draw it.

"We do not object to your having granted a ration to Lieut. O'Connor.

"We will not object to Mr. Reed having the rank of captain, with the distinct understanding that the Company is to incur no expense thereby, beyond the ration of a captain, to commence from the date of his memorial, *viz.* 1st April 1833.

"The reasons that made it necessary for us to decline to sanction the invaliding of Col. Wright, as explained in our despatch dated 31st July 1833, paras. 3 and 4, apply with equal force to the case of Major Sampson. We must, therefore, withhold our sanction from the grant to that officer of full pay and allowances as an invalid, and we desire that, in the event of Major Sampson's final retirement, his retiring pay be limited to the amount fixed by the Regulations, *viz.* 16s. per day, in this case as in that of Colonel Wright.

"Major Sampson will have the option of returning to the effective establishment. If he do so, you will cancel all promotions made in consequence of your resolution to invalid him.

"The orders issued to heads of departments, on the 9th January 1834, are still to continue in effect."

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 18.

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

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been gone through,

The *Chairman* (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.) acquainted the court, that a list of superannuations granted to the Company's officers and servants in England, since the last General Court, under the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93, was now laid before the proprietors, conformably with the by-law, cap. 6. sec. 19.

The *Chairman* also acquainted the court, 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.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* next acquainted the court that the warrants for payment of the half-year's dividend would be ready for delivery on Monday, the 7th July next.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. *Twining* said, it became his duty to present to the court the report of the committee of by-laws. It was not necessary for him to accompany it with any observations, as the statement which it contained, and which was fully borne out by facts, spoke for itself.

The report was then read by the clerk, as follows:

"Your Committee having called before them the several officers of the home establishment, whose situations enable them to give evidence with respect to the observance and execution of the by-laws, have been assured by those officers, that with one exception the by-laws have been duly observed and executed during the past year. The exception alluded to relates to the by-law, cap. 1, sect. 5, which requires a general statement of the Company's affairs (usually termed the account of stock per computation) to be laid before the Court of Proprietors annually, in the month of December at the latest. It appears that the Indian books of account did not arrive in this country in sufficient time to admit of the preparation of the said statement, but as the accounts appear to have been ready for dispatch on the 23d May, and were actually dispatched early in June, and the ship by which they were forwarded had an unusually long passage, your Committee deem it unnecessary to do more than report these circumstances for the information of the General Court.

"In the discharge of the remaining duty imposed upon them, of considering what alterations or additions may be proper to be made in the code of by-laws, your Committee's attention has been particularly directed to those by-laws which had more especial reference to the affairs of the Company as a commercial corporation. The altered position of the Company by the passing of the Act 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85, will render necessary the repeal or alteration of several of the existing by-laws; but as the arrangements consequent upon that Act are not yet come fully into operation, your Committee consider that it would be premature to enter at the present time upon a general revision of the code. They desire however to assure the General Court, that they shall be prepared to enter upon such a revision as soon as may be practicable, consistently with a due regard to the important interests for the protection of which those wholesome Regulations were established.

(Signed) "Richard Twining, Jas. Shaw, A. W. Robarts, Wm. Burnie, Benj. Barnard, John Hodgson, P. Heatly, W. G. Paxton."

"*East-India House,*
29th May 1834."

The *Chairman* stated, that it was ordained by the by-law, cap. 3. sec. 1, that at the General Court to be held in the month of June, a committee of fifteen should be elected for the inspection of the by-laws. He then proposed the following gentlemen, who had been members of the committee of bye-laws during the past year:—R. Twining, Esq., P. Heatly, Esq., R. Williams, Esq., B. Barnard, Esq., Sir H. Strachey, Bart, John Darby, Esq., J. Carstairs, Esq., Sir J. Shaw, Bart, W. Burnie, Esq., J. Tritton, Esq., Sir J. R. Reid, Bart., D. W. Robarts, Esq., Sir J. Woolmore, Bart., and W. Paxton, Esq., who were unanimously re-elected.

The *Chairman*.—William Ward, Esq. having disqualified, it is necessary to elect another member in his place, I shall therefore propose Lewis Loyd, Esq.

Capt. *Gowan* observed, that it was very important, under the change of character which the Company had undergone, that gentlemen who had a local knowledge of the affairs of India should be placed on this committee. The great majority of those who had just been mentioned were merely mercantile men, or individuals connected with the shipping interest of the Company. But now, and henceforward, men ought to be elected on the committee, who possessed local knowledge, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity, or who were acquainted with the details of the revenue or judicial department. He did not see on the committee one individual of that description, nor one military man; and therefore it was his intention to propose, in substitution of the gentleman who had been named, and who, he doubted not, was a very respectable individual, "that Col. William Blackburne should be appointed." Col. Blackburne had filled, with the highest credit to himself, and most satisfactorily in the eyes of the government, a very high situation at the court of Tanjore. He thought that there should be a fair proportion of all their servants on the by-laws committee, and that it should not be confined to proprietors who had no local knowledge of

India. The election ought not to be, as it had heretofore been, a mere matter of form: the committee was intended as a check upon the Court of Directors, and it was a mere farce that the appointment of members should depend upon that body, upon whom it was the duty of the committee to act as a check. The nomination of the body, which was meant to operate as a check on the directors, should rather proceed from that (the proprietors') side of the bar, and therefore he should propose that Col. Blackburne be elected to the vacant situation.

The *Chairman* denied that the appointment of the committee was under the influence of the directors. The election was made by the court at large, any member of which was at liberty to take exception to any name proposed. As was usual, the names of those who served on the committee last year were put in succession, and those individuals were re-elected without a dissentient voice. He had deemed it proper to name Mr. Lewis Loyd in the place of a gentleman who had disqualified, but it was for the court to decide on that proposition. He must be allowed to say, with respect to Mr. Loyd, that there was not in that court a more respectable individual. He was a man of talent, possessing great commercial knowledge, and was, in all respects, a character that would do honour to the committee of by-laws, or to any other body. As to Col. Blackburne, neither the hon. proprietor, nor any other member of that court, had a higher respect for him than he (the Chairman) had. He had, however, proposed Mr. Lewis Loyd; and, if any gentleman seconded the amendment of the hon. proprietor, it must be put. If not, he would put the main question for the appointment of Mr. Lewis Loyd.

The proposition of Capt. Gowan was not seconded, and Mr. Lewis Loyd was elected on the committee, Capt. Gowan being the only dissentient.

Mr. *Twining* hoped that he would not be considered as intruding on the court, if he briefly noticed an expression which had fallen from the gallant officer. The gallant officer had said, that he considered the appointment of the committee of by-laws as a mere farce. He, of course, spoke with great diffidence of the proceedings of any committee or body of which he was himself a member; but he felt that he should be scarcely discharging his duty, standing in that court as he did, if he did not come forward and suggest to the court the impropriety of such language. He did this, on the present occasion, the more readily, because he was quite willing to confess, that the labour of the committee had, of late, been extremely light. That circumstance, however, did not arise from want of attention on their part; it did not arise from a want of anxiety to examine any matters that might be brought before them. No; the lightness of the duty was occasioned by the very able, persevering, and laborious attention of former committees of by-laws, who had exerted themselves most beneficially, before he had the honour of belonging to that useful body. He stated this fairly, observing, at the time, that he had, on his own part, no merit to lay claim to, with respect to what had been done by the committee. Of this he was perfectly confident, that if reference were made to their records,—and they could easily be referred to,—as to what had been done by former committees of by-laws, they would be found to bear ample testimony to the fact, that the appointment of the by-laws committee had not been a farce. It was only owing to their attention formerly, and to the regularity which prevailed in every department, from the highest to the lowest, that less had been done in the committee, of late, than had been heretofore required. He could assure the court, and the gallant captain himself, that when he spoke of the appointment of the committee as a farce, he was in error.

Capt. *Gowan* said, the hon. proprietor had misunderstood and quite misrepresented him. He never meant to say that the labours of the committee of by-laws was a farce. What he said was, that the proposition coming from the directors to that (the proprietor's) side of the bar, was a farce. It was a mere nomination without inquiry. The names were mumbled over, and agreed to, as a matter of course, without observation. Now he thought that, if he went into an examination of the present committee, he could point out some members who had been inefficient for several years. Surely the hon. proprietor would not say, that the whole of the members of that committee always appeared, or took part constantly and regularly in its proceedings. He wished that they on that side of the bar, as East-India proprietors, should look, with a more discriminating eye, to the individuals who were appointed on this committee. The appointment should not be left with the gentlemen at the other side of the bar, who selected their private friends or connections, however unfit they might be for the situation. He was anxious that those who were appointed should have knowledge, judicial or political, of India. In conclusion, he repeated, that he had merely described the mode of election to be a farce; and he was of the same opinion still.

RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

Mr. *Weeding* was not quite sure whether the subject he was about to notice would apply to the committee of by-laws on the ground of omission or neglect on their part. It was not his intention to make any such charge. He had, indeed, no desire to accuse or complain of any one. All that he intended was to point out an error, to amend it if possible, and to prevent its recurrence in future. In passing, he would just glance at the conversation then before them, by stating, that he thought it a judicious practice in the recommendation of gentlemen to be appointed on the committee of by-laws coming from the other side of the bar. No men could so well understand as the Court of Directors what individuals were best fitted to perform the duties which devolved on the committee. The office being gratuitous, it would be difficult to find able and honourable men to undertake it, if it were to be made matter of canvass. Few men would like for such an object to be brought into invidious collision or comparison with others equally respectable. The subject which he was now about to mention was one of very great importance. They had all heard that, in consequence of the situation in which they were placed, under the new charter, they were about to discharge a number of their commercial servants, who would no longer have any duties to perform; and a scale of remuneration to be granted to the officers thus retiring had been drawn up. Amongst those remunerations, there was a great variety of sums, many of them amounting to more than £600.

The *Chairman*.—Does the hon. proprietor mean to end with any motion?

Mr. *Weeding* answered, that he did. He believed that he was privileged to do so, as that was a Quarterly General Court. What he wished to point out was of great importance, as it affected the rights of the Company; and he hoped it was not too late for their interference in support of those rights. He had already observed, that it was proposed to grant, in the way of remuneration, many sums exceeding £600 in amount, and he contended that, in the first intance, those grants, so exceeding £600, ought to be laid before the proprietors for their sanction. The second section of the act under which the Company was now constituted, provided —

"That all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters and things whatsoever, granted to or continued in the said United Company by the said Act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, for and during the term limited by the said Act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in the said Act, or in any other Act or Acts whatsoever, which are limited, or may be construed to be limited to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by the said Act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, *so far as the same, or any of them, are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the enactments hereinafter contained*, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises, and immunities, which the said United Company now have, *shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control hereinbefore mentioned*, until the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four."

Now it was provided by the 53d of George III. cap. 155, sec. 88, "That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for the said Court of Directors to charge the funds of the said Company with the payment of any gratuity, to any officer, civil or military, or other person, exceeding the sum of £600, unless the grant, or resolution for that purpose, shall have been sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors, and approved and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India." Now, considering this enactment, and looking at the proposed appropriation of sums exceeding £600, he thought that those grants ought to be laid before the Court of Proprietors in the first instance. He confessed that he had not a knowledge of the law, so as to practise it. But laws were, or ought to be made for the understanding of those to whom they applied; and having, as far as he could, studied the provision which he had quoted, his interpretation of it was that which he had stated. He would go as far as any man in granting a liberal remuneration to their servants; but he felt that one part of their service had not been sufficiently compensated, and that, under the circumstances which he had stated, the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners could not give rewards to the Company's servants exceeding £600, unless the same were sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors. He did not object to the amount being liberal, because he was sure that the Company had property enough to meet every demand that could be made on them, and such had always been his argument. What he now contended for was a point of principle. His proposition simply was, that their commercial servants on the home establishment could not legally receive remuneration to an amount exceeding £600, unless the grant was first brought before the proprietors. He hoped that some hon. proprietor would second the motion, in order that the subject might be at once brought before court. The hon. proprietor then moved, "That the Court of Directors do not proceed in the remuneration to any party connected with the home establishment, or any other, where the sum proposed to be granted to the discharged servant shall exceed £600, until the same be submitted to the consideration of the General Court."

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that he felt it to be his duty to second the motion. The proprietors unquestionably owed it to themselves to assert such rights as were left to them by law under the late act; and he

hoped that they would not be silent on this occasion. What construction might be put on the clause, to which their attention had been drawn, by lawyers, he could not say; but surely every man of common sense must admit, that sums of above £600, intended to be granted by way of remuneration, ought to be laid before them. He understood that a very liberal remuneration was to be granted to the servants of the Company connected with that house. Undoubtedly he would say, let the Company act with liberality to their servants. He would give his sanction and vote for any reward to which they had a just claim. But he could not help stating, that he most highly disapproved of the very shabby manner in which he understood the Court of Directors and the Board of Control intended to compensate their able and faithful and meritorious maritime servants. He hoped, however, that they had not yet made up their minds definitively on the subject. Many captains and officers had been thrown on the wide world without the means or the hope of getting employment. He saw from the first, that these various changes would end in the ruin of that service, and he did all he could at the time to enable the officers connected with it to better their situation. He, however, was not supported in his efforts. Of these officers there were very few who had property sufficient to enable them to live even moderately. If some of them had saved a little money, he believed the number was very small. He understood that a great proportion of these meritorious individuals were to be remunerated on a very low scale indeed. He hoped, however, that the Court of Directors would reconsider their case; and he was quite sure that the Court of Proprietors would willingly assist them in making a liberal provision for those gentlemen.

The *Chairman* said, he was convinced that the hon. mover and seconder could not for a moment suppose that the Court of Directors had any wish to contravene the law, or that they felt any desire to diminish the powers of the Court of Proprietors; those powers, whatever they might be, were established by law, and it was not within their competence, if they felt any such wish, to narrow or confine them. With respect to the matter then before the court, it was clear that the question of compensation must be decided by the late bill. The compensation to be granted to certain servants under the late change, with respect to their commercial character, which had been effected in the constitution of this body, was to be determined by the bill. In the first place, it was to be considered by the Court of Directors, it was then to be transmitted to the Board of Control, and afterwards laid before Parliament. If they were called upon under the act of 53d of George III. to lay before the Court of Proprietors every compensation, remuneration, or donation of a certain amount, then of course that act must be complied with. Now, under the provisions of the new act, the Court of Directors had brought the matter before the Board of Control. They had submitted certain propositions to that board, and until they were decided on, it would be premature in that court to entertain a question of this kind, ignorant as the court must necessarily be of the nature of the propositions which were laid before the Board of Commissioners. Hereafter they might make any movement which they thought proper. At present, however, it would evidently be premature to enter on the question; and if the hon. proprietor persisted in his motion, he certainly must raise his voice against it.

Mr. *Weeding* said, the Chairman was under a mistake. The course which had been taken was not justified by the provisions of the new act. The propositions which had been submitted to the board should have been previously submitted to the General Court. The directors therefore had been premature. He (Mr. Weeding) had scarcely made haste enough, but he had made all the haste which his opportunities allowed him, and he feared his object would be defeated by any further delay. Certain propositions, it appeared, had been submitted to the Board of Control. Now, if these propositions received the official sanction of the Board, it would then, he believed, be too late for the Court of Proprietors to interfere, since they could "not revoke, suspend, or vary any order of the Court of Directors, which had been sanctioned by the Board of Control." Therefore it was that he brought the question forward now.

The *Chairman*.—Allow the clause to be read under which you are proceeding.

Mr. *Weeding* said, it was the 7th clause of the act of 3d and 4th of William IV. chap. 85, which mentioned "it shall be lawful for the said Company" not "the Court of Directors." The said Company were to do so and so. And as all the rights and immunities of the Company, except such as were repugnant to the enactments of the new bill were preserved to them, he contended that all compensation exceeding £600, should be submitted to the Court of Proprietors before being sent to the Board of Control. Unless this interpretation of the law were declared upon good authority to be wrong, it was evident to him that these compensations ought to be laid before the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. *Serjeant Spankie* (the Company's standing counsel) said, it appeared to him that the law enabled the Company, by their ordinary agents, the Court of Directors, to do all that was necessary to be done in cases of this kind. The Court of Directors acting for the Company might make these compensations in the manner provided for by the law. He did not think that the by-law, which directed that grants exceeding £600 should not be made without the sanction of the proprietors, referred to grants of the nature of those now contemplated, but rather to donations or gratuities, or what might be termed matter of benevolence. These could not be given without the sanction of the proprietors. But here he apprehended that the Court of Directors took into consideration a sort of claim on the part of their servants, totally distinct from compensation, superannuation, or allowance. They wished to give a reward for past services, in consequence of the reduction of their establishment compelling them to discharge individuals from the situations which they now hold. These might be considered, therefore, as compensations founded on the withdrawal or abstraction of certain benefits which these servants had possessed. These he conceived were not gratuities at all within the meaning of the word *gratuity* in the by-law. The court might certainly, in a case of pure gratuity, come forward to control the acts of the executive; but what was done by the Court of Directors in this instance, he looked upon to be perfectly legal. These grants were not gratuities, but were compensations for services, which they were competent to make. By virtue of the powers possessed by the Court of Proprietors, they had a right to express their opinion as to what was done; but the proceedings in this instance had nothing to do with the by-law.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he did not speak of the by-law, but of the law of the land; and if that learned advocate had been an attendant upon that court as the Company's standing counsel, for the same length of time that he (Mr. Weeding) had been as a proprietor, he would have observed that grants amounting to more than £600, though given for services performed, and, strictly speaking, not gratuities, had been heretofore regularly laid before that Court. That was the course, which in his opinion ought to be pursued under the 53d of George III. The learned counsel said that these were compensations for services rendered and at an end, and that therefore there was no necessity for bringing them before a Court of Proprietors. But his (Mr. Weeding's) recollection bore him out in stating the fact, that grants above £600, which had been made as rewards to individuals after they had served the Company, were always laid before that court to be sanctioned by them. He hoped that the Court of Proprietors would support his motion, and he looked confidently to the Court of Directors to assist in upholding the rights, privileges, and powers, of the Company.

The *Chairman* said, he did not wish to prevent the discussing of this subject at the proper time. He must, however, observe, that whatever legal knowledge his hon. friend the mover might possess, still they must proceed on the law as expounded by the Company's professional adviser. His honourable friend disputed the learned counsel's law, but still the court must be guided by it. He could not see to what purpose his hon. friend had proposed this motion. He begged leave to state again, that the question was in an immature state, and the court might with much greater propriety take cognizance of the matter hereafter, when it came regularly before the proprietors. At present, he could not conceive in what manner the court could proceed in the business. There were propositions now pending before the Board of Commissioners, and the learned counsel had told them that the proceeding was regular and legal. When the Board of Commissioners came to a conclusion upon those propositions, his hon. friend might, if he pleased, call upon the court to revise the proceedings.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he differed from the hon. Chairman in opinion. He wished the Court to entertain the subject now; because, if they did not now take the matter up, all hope of preventing the evil which he apprehended would vanish. This purpose, as he had already stated, was twofold—to vindicate the rights of the Court of Proprietors, and to vary the scale of allowance or compensation, which he thought had not been sufficiently just and liberal to the discharged officers of their maritime service. If the proposed scale were once agreed to between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, there was an end to the matter—they could not interfere hereafter with any prospect of success. Therefore, it was, that he asked the court to stand forward before it was too late. He meant no disparagement to the hon. Chairman in what he had said. He knew that the mind of his hon. friend was deeply imbued with a sense of justice, and that he would not wittingly do wrong to any man; but he might err, and so might his colleagues; and it was no disparagement to any set of men to review their opinions, and if found erroneous, to correct them.

Capt. *Gowan* said, he was exceedingly perplexed by the opinion which had been given by the Company's standing counsel. (*Hear, hear!*) It might be intelligible in Westminster Hall, but really he did not understand it. He hoped, however, that they would not suffer their common sense to be confused or mystified by the learned counsel's very ingenious perversion of what he (Capt. Gowan) conceived to be the law. He understood that no grant above £600 could be given without being sanctioned by the proprietors. From that rule,

it appeared, the directors had deviated in this instance. The general practice was to submit such grants to that court before they were sent to the Board of Control; but to get rid of this difficulty, they were told by the learned counsel that this was not granting a pension, but granting a gratuity.

Mr. Serjeant *Spankie*.—I said not a gratuity, but a compensation.

Capt. *Gowan* said, he could not comprehend the difference. Let them call it compensation, allowance, gratuity, donation, or what they pleased, it was still a sum of money, exceeding £600, improperly granted under the subtlety of the law. They called it something else than that which it really was, in order to get out of the act of Parliament and the by-law. He thought that the hon. mover had done a very praiseworthy act in endeavouring to make a stand upon this question. They ought to take care that they did not give up the very few and insignificant privileges that were left to the proprietors. If they did not make a stand now, a most mischievous precedent would be established, which to a certainty would hereafter be thrown in their teeth. The hon. Chairman had said, that he would be the last man to trench on the privileges of the proprietors; but certainly the course which had been taken did tend to interfere very considerably with those privileges. It was fit that the Court of Proprietors should have some control over the Court of Directors. They ought to have the power, when it appeared to them necessary, to check the directors by shutting the purse-strings. That power, however, was it seemed about to be taken away. This was a part of a system which was advancing rapidly to completion; and which, if it were not stopped now, they would be unable to arrest hereafter. He could not agree with the hon. bart. in the remarks which he had made with respect to a liberal remuneration of their servants. He would not act illiberally; but he would call on the court emphatically to look at the situation of the people from whom this money was to come. Would they not be obliged to lay heavy taxes and burdens on these people in order to raise the necessary revenue? If they could act with liberality without taxation, and provide liberally for their maritime servants without imposing burdens on the people, he should be very well pleased. But they all knew how the people of India had been screwed and taxed. That being the case, he thought they ought to be a little chary and cautious before they affected so great a degree of liberality. He was not of the hon. bart.'s opinion, that the allowance to the maritime officers was shabby. They were better off than military officers; many of whom, after being twenty or thirty years in the service, only obtained a rank that would enable them, when they retired, to receive £120 or £130 per annum. If that was considered sufficient for a military man, he did not think that a maritime servant was worth more. Besides, the maritime servants, ever since the year 1813, had had warning of the approaching alterations. They had had an opportunity, during that long period, of looking forward to the change of circumstances, and had time to shift out of that employment. He would stand up for the privileges of proprietors. That which had been alluded to this day was an encroachment on those privileges, and ought to be immediately arrested.

Mr. *Marryatt* had every disposition to bow to the authority of the learned serjeant. But when he heard an individual, who had been so many years a member of that court, who knew its practice, and was evidently not unacquainted with the law, make out so clear a case, he certainly felt it to be his duty to support him.

Mr. *Fielder* said, no one could deny the power which existed in that court to agitate and determine the question of remuneration to its officers and servants. He wished that their maritime officers, and all their servants, should be liberally remunerated. In his opinion, the Court of Proprietors, as well as the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, should agree upon those points before any final decision took place. There was no one, he supposed, before the bar or behind the bar, that would oppose the justice of that principle.

The *Chairman* said, he had abstained altogether from discussing the merits of this case. He proceeded on the advice of their learned law-officer. If the directors were proceeding in a manner repugnant to the statute, which had been quoted;—if they were contravening the law;—hon. proprietors would have a future opportunity for stating their opinions on the subject. The directors were, however, acting under the opinion of counsel. In that opinion he had full confidence, while he felt that the opinion of his hon. friend was not a sound one. It was impossible for the court to go into the case now. They did not know what the proposed remuneration was for. How then could they in ignorance of the facts go into the question? The executive body were directed, under a new law, to take into consideration the allowances to be made to the Company's servants, who were about to be discharged. They were doing so, as advised. Propositions had been laid before the commissioners for the affairs of India. When those propositions were decided on, they would be submitted to Parliament, and the whole must remain before Parliament for two months. Therefore, it was clear that the Court of Directors had not taken any party by surprise. It would

hereafter be competent for any member of that court to adopt such proceedings as he might think proper, if the course taken by the directors did not appear to be just and legal.

Sir *C. Forbes* inquired, whether it was the intention of the Court of Directors to submit those propositions to the proprietors in any shape or form; or whether they meant to leave it to the proprietors themselves to agitate the question at some future period, when the matter should have been agreed on, not only by the Board of Control and the directors, but by Parliament? Now, he wished to understand whether they were or were not under the late act of Parliament to possess any power whatever? The president of the Board of Control had told them, that it would be competent for the proprietors at large to discuss the most important questions. But what was the use of discussing them, if they could not deal with them as they thought fit? It was merely saying to them "You may talk as much as you like, gentlemen, but you shall not alter any thing to which the Board of Control and the Court of Directors have agreed." He hoped that the proprietors would not bend to such humiliating treatment. He knew not how long he would continue to be a member of that body; but so long as he held a seat in the Court of Proprietors, he would take every opportunity of opposing such conduct on the part of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, the effect of which must inevitably be to overthrow their rights and privileges.

The *Chairman* said, he had no hesitation in answering the question of his hon. friend quite distinctly; and he thought that what he had stated before completely answered and met his interrogatory. He would repeat, that every thing connected with these compensations should at the proper season be submitted to that court; but at present he was not in a condition to submit any thing to the court. The matter was now before the Board of Control; when they had finished, it would be submitted to the Court of Proprietors for their consideration, and it would be for them to proceed as they thought proper.

Mr. *Weeding*.—Will the Chairman have the kindness to say, what would be the "proper season?"

The *Chairman*.—As soon as the question is considered by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and their determination sent to us. It will then be laid before Parliament and before this court.

Mr. *Weeding*.—Then it will be too late, as we shall have no power to alter it.

The *Chairman*.—You are to exercise any power which you may possess under this new bill. We do not want to deprive you of any power, but are most anxious to uphold your privileges.

Mr. *Weeding* said, this course of proceeding would undoubtedly lead to a very unpleasant result. It would deprive them of the power of making any alteration, since the propositions would not be laid before them until they were in fact finally settled. It would no longer be worth the while of any intelligent man, under such circumstances, to continue a member of the court. He for one would decline to be a member of any court where he was denied the exercise of his judgment, such as it was; and how could he exercise it usefully, if he were invited merely to consider measures which were already decided. He should be sorry to take part in discussions of such a nature. He would contend that the tendency of such a regulation as this was to hand over to despotic power and unlimited authority their few remaining rights. When the charter was in the progress of renewal, they were told that the situation of the Court of Proprietors would be much more influential than it was before;—that they would be possessed of such great power, as to enable them effectively to check every abuse. The statement it was then supposed by many would not be borne out by the facts; and that which was matter of opinion then was matter of history now. They would have no power whatever when this new regulation was carried into effect; they would have no motive for investigation, no inducement for inquiry. They would be assembled merely to record the acts of others; they could not alter or amend them. This was a state of things which the proprietors one and all ought to oppose.

Mr. *Robinson*.—I would ask one question. Do you mean by the "proper season," the season when all power is gone by? From what has passed (or I misunderstand it) this court will be called to consider the question when such a proceeding will be unnecessary.

The *Chairman*.—I stated that, as soon as the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, who have the propositions before them, shall have considered the subject, the propositions will be laid before Parliament and before this court.

Mr. *B. Hutchinson*.—And then this court—

The *Chairman*.—And then this court will make use of such powers as they may possess, in any way they think proper. What those powers are it is not for me to state.

Mr. *Robinson* said, as far as he understood the hon. bart. and the learned counsel, the rights of this court were surrendered by the new bill. (*No, no!*) Such was the case, so far as he understood the question. The Board of Control and Court of

Directors might, it appeared, grant compensation to officers, and the proprietors had no power to interfere. When the bill was before the court, it was the duty of the proprietors to state whether they would allow the Board of Control and the directors to possess such powers. That was the time for stating distinctly what the powers of the different parties should be.

Mr. *Twining* said, he did not entirely comprehend the state in which this question stood. If he understood the matter rightly, the Court of Directors had proceeded in that course which was pointed out by the recent act of Parliament. The hon. Chairman had stated, that certain propositions, which were now of necessity laid before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, would be submitted to Parliament, and an opinion having been given on them, they would finally come to that court for discussion. He wished to know whether he was right in that view; or, were these propositions, founded on the act of Parliament and submitted to the Board of Commissioners and to the legislature—were they, he asked, being thus confirmed, and fixed and settled, to be then laid before the proprietors? If this latter were the case, they could not hesitate in saying that their power was gone. (*Hear, hear!*) If the propositions were laid before them in such a way that every individual might express his opinion on the points under discussion, and show, for the purpose of amendment, where too much had been done, or to refer to cases where their feelings might prompt them to do more than had been done,—if such privileges and immunities were given to the court, he should be very glad of it for the honour of the Company; but if they were merely to receive such propositions as were agreed to by others, without the power of altering, amending, or rejecting them, it was very much to be lamented.

The *Chairman* said, he had stated that this was a legal question with reference to the powers of that court, and which he did not pretend to decide. If the hon. proprietor wished a legal question to be put to the Company's professional advisers, as to what power was possessed by the Court of Proprietors to deal with that which had been done by the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, he should propound that question. Did the hon. proprietor wish to know whether this court had any jurisdiction over a question which had originated with the Court of Directors, who had submitted their proposition to the Board of Commissioners, which propositions would also be laid before Parliament? He begged leave to submit to the proprietors, whether it would be right to come to a resolution on this subject until the result was known?

Mr. *Fielder* said, he wished to put one plain question as a plain man. Had they, by the late act of Parliament, given up their right to deal with this question of compensation?

Mr. Serjeant *Spankie* said, it was not usual to put a question of so much importance in that form. When Lord Coke was asked a difficult legal question, he said that if it had been connected with the common law, he could have given an immediate answer; but if the statutes which related to it filled only one volume, he must take time to consider of it. Now the court, he was sure, would forgive him if he entertained doubts on a question so very extensive. "Had they, under the late act, given up all their rights and privileges?" To this he was inclined to answer, they had not. As to the immediate question, the law gave new powers of compensation, under a new state of things, with reference to servants whose services were no longer required. That was to be effected by the Board of Commissioners, with the assistance of the Court of Directors. It was a new state of things, and a new mode of proceeding must be adopted. He thought that, if that court called on the Court of Directors to lay before the proprietors what was projected by them, it was in their power to take that course. The Court of Directors must, however, in the first instance, take steps for effecting the object—that of compensation. The proposition was then to be brought before Parliament, and it was to lie there for some time. It did not, however, appear to him that any sanction of Parliament was necessary for that which the directors did. As to the Board of Control, it was a question of some difficulty. If that which the Board of Control did was legal and proper, he did not understand how any resolution of the Court of Proprietors could affect it, although such a resolution might lead to a revision of the matter. It might be competent for them to call for a reconsideration of the subject; and if the plan were found to be defective, he did not doubt but that a mode of redress could be devised, but the particular mode of redress he could not point out. The question came suddenly upon him, and he had no time beyond a few minutes to consider it. He came from the other room when the hon. mover was speaking, and that was the first time that his attention had been directed to the subject.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he was so satisfied that he was right, that if the hon. Chairman would enable the court to give its opinion on these propositions previous to their being decided on by the Board of Control, he would consent not to proceed with his motion.

The *Chairman* said, he would not take his learned friend by surprise; but he would propose a question to the law-officer of the Company, in order to relieve the proprietors from the doubts which had been started. If the answer of counsel was of such a nature as to render it imperative that the subject should be brought before the court, it should certainly be submitted to their consideration. He should submit a proposition to this effect:

> That the opinion of the Company's standing counsel be taken and laid before this court, as to whether a grant of compensation, under the 3d and 4th William IV., may be made by the Court of Directors without being previously submitted to the Court of Proprietors, if the same exceed £600.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that by the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 88, it was declared that all sums of money proposed to be granted by the Court of Directors to any person exceeding £600 should be laid before the proprietors. The law declared expressly that such grants should be brought before the General Court for its sanction.

Capt. *Gowan*.—Has this subject been before the Court of Directors?

The *Chairman*.—Yes, it has been before them.

Capt. *Gowan* said, he was very much grieved to find that their privileges were at the mercy of the gentlemen of the long robe. (*Hear, hear!*) If that were the case, they would very soon be tricked out of every privilege they now possessed. Instead of being governed by wholesome by-laws, which had existed for ages, and which every man could understand, they now, it seemed, must go to the gentlemen of the long robe to hear what meaning was attached to certain phrases. They were, he was sorry to say, in a most woeful state, and would become a by-word and laughing-stock, and mockery, to the whole community. They were told, when the charter was negociating, that the powers of the proprietors were to be strengthened and not weakened. That was declared over and over again by Mr. Grant, who talked much of the utility of the Court of Proprietors. He did not know that they were ever of any very great utility; but now they were merely a mockery and a laughing-stock to the community. He felt with the hon. bart., that independent men ought to quit that court, and not suffer themselves to be made puppets of.

Mr. *Weeding* expressed a wish that the discussion should be postponed to this day fortnight, when not only the law, but the practice of the court could be investigated. He did not fear any case that could be made out by any gentleman, however learned in the law he might be; and certainly he considered it unfair to take the learned counsel by surprize, and to call upon him to give an opinion *instanter* upon a question which involved the rights, privileges, and powers of the General Court. He believed that the directors felt every desire to do what was right. Still, however, they were, as men, liable to error. He should say, therefore, let this debate be adjourned to that day fortnight, and let the Chairs give the proprietors an assurance that they would not go on with this project till the legal adviser had given his opinion, and the court be again assembled to consider the subject.

Mr. *Lowndes* hoped the court would permit him, who seldom troubled them, to make a few observations. The present question was of the highest consequence to the Company. They were called on to consider whether they should give up all their power to the Board of Control, or preserve that honourable and noble independence which enabled them to make so good a bargain for the government of the country. If he had not happened to have called on a friend, he would not have known of this meeting to-day. It was a bad compliment to those who lived in the suburbs, and who did not get the papers till twelve o'clock in the day, that they did not advertise more frequently than they appeared to do. That was the penny-wise and pound-foolish principle. He spoke as an independent man; for he had been a proprietor during a great many years, and he never asked but one favour in his life, which was a porter's place at the India House. When he dined with the directors, he always paid for his dinners; but he now understood that the expense came out of the pockets of the proprietors. The vital spirit of the Company consisted in this, that they (the proprietors) should keep the staff of power in their own hands. The directors were their servants, and it was their duty to do what the proprietors wished to be done. If they did not act thus, they ought to be made to know it at the time of the election. Now, though he knew they did not like this plain sort of language, yet as an honest man he was compelled to use it, and he would never say behind their backs that which he would not assert before their faces. The Court of Directors were worthy of the thanks of that Company, for the manner in which they had conducted the late negociation. They had made a tolerable good bargain, and certainly the Company deserved it. He thought the Government had done nothing more than was right in giving the Company what they had done after taking the China trade from them. Now, with respect to these compensations, he would say, "be just before you are generous." Let them first consider by what means the half year's dividend was to be paid. They might then consider their military officers, and next their marine servants. As to their clerks, their labours were by no means great. In winter they sat by the fireside; and in

summer they were very pleasantly situated. He did not see why such large compensations should be given to persons of this description. Some of them, he believed, got their situations on account of secret services performed by them at the election of members of parliament. He thought that the scale of compensation was too high. Men retired on two-thirds of their salary. So he that received £600 a-year retired on £400 per annum, although, perhaps, he was only two or three-and-thirty years of age. In his humble opinion, the course they ought to adopt would be to classify their clerks and their reward, according to the number of years they had served and the manner in which they had served, and not according to the present amount of their salaries. Let those who had served thirty, or twenty, or ten years, have their allowance in proportion; but to give a man £400 a-year merely because he had £600 before, was a most unfair principle. The fair and honest principle, on which to regulate the amount of compensation or retired allowance, ought to be according to the manner in which the person employed had served; for otherwise there would be no distinction between those who had served diligently and ably, and the reverse. But, according to what had been stated, these allowances were to be fixed at two-thirds of the present salary, and this too by the concurrence of the Board of Control: could any thing be more preposterous than that those by whom the money was to be paid were to have no voice in its distribution; while those, out of whose pockets not one sixpence was to come, were to have the ordering and direction of the whole! Why the very mention of the case before the public would bring down laughter and ridicule on the Company, and must sink them in the opinion of the public. The course he would venture to advise would be to let the consideration of the question before the court be postponed for a fortnight, and to put off the question of compensation altogether for the present, and until they should see how the new act worked in India, and how it would operate as to the payment of their annuity. If they were wise and prudent financiers, they would look to their "ways and means" before they began to dispose of their "supply." But, according to the plan now spoken of, of making compensation, they were to grant the supplies first, and then look for the "ways and means" after. Let them be just before they were generous. They had given up all their territorial rights, all their territorial property, and got an annuity of ten and a-half per cent. on the amount of their capital. He did not quarrel with that amount; he thought it fair enough; but he thought it was not one whit less than they were fully entitled to, considering what they had given up. He had every wish that the Company should act justly and fairly by those who had served them long and faithfully; but he did not think they were called upon at once to grant them two-thirds of their present salaries; at least, until they saw how the new act worked in India. Let them begin by giving them one-third: for one-third regularly paid would be better than two-thirds paid with uncertainty. How did they know that they would be in a condition to continue payments of two-thirds of the present salaries? He had heard it said that they should be obliged to raise their own annuity by the aid of internal taxation in India. If so, could they think of raising the amount of the proposed compensation by internal taxation also? The thing would be impossible. With respect to the question involved in the motion before the court, he hoped they would reconsider it seriously. They were not, he trusted, going to give up a right which they had exercised from the days of Queen Elizabeth to the present time. Let them consult their own character, and not be held up in the newspapers, and have it told of them, that, before they were certain of being able to secure their dividends, they had proceeded to make compensations to their clerks to the amount of two-thirds of their present salaries; and this, too, before they did any thing for their soldiers or sailors, to whom they were so much indebted for their success and prosperity. (*Hear, hear!*) Had not those soldiers and sailors strong claims on them, and did not they require to be considered and to be compensated as well as their clerks? —But were there not others besides who had claims on them, and whose services ought to be considered? Ought they not to consider their porters and their messengers? Many of their clerks would no doubt succeed in getting other situations; but with declining trade, it would be much more difficult for these porters and messengers to find employment. The Company had a right to consider these men, and he trusted they would do so. (*Some cries of* "*Question.*") He knew that what he was saying was not very palatable to many who heard him; he knew there was a prejudice there against him: and what was the reason? It was because, on all occasions, he spoke out like an honest man, and told them homely truths which they did not like to hear. In conclusion, he hoped that the court would not do that which must stamp them all over England as fools and idiots. (*A laugh.*)—Now, as to another question, he would say, that new powers were given to certain parties under the late act, and it was well known that they who got new powers were more likely to abuse them than those who were born to

such powers. He again cautioned the Court of Proprietors to look carefully and to consider seriously, before they surrendered a right which had always and did still belong to them.

The *Chairman.*—I do hope that the hon. member will not press his motion for an adjournment of the question to this day fortnight. Such a course would on many accounts be inconvenient. I have already stated that I would take the opinion of the legal adviser of the court on the question which he has raised. Should that be in favour of his view of the case, I shall consult with my colleagues as to calling a court on an early day for the purpose of considering the steps which it may be necessary to take on the subject. Had the hon. proprietor, in the courtesy usual on such occasions, given me a previous intimation of the course he intended to pursue here to-day, I would have had a case made out, to be submitted to the legal adviser of the court, and we should have had his deliberate opinion upon it, and not have it extemporaneously put, as it had been. However, that cannot now be done, and we must therefore defer it to a more fit time. I think, if the hon. proprietor will leave it to me, he may be assured that I shall lose no time in taking the steps I have stated; and if the opinion should be as he thinks, and it may be so, of following that up by the other steps to which I have adverted.

Mr. *Weeding.*—I can have no objection, sir, to the course you have suggested, if you will consent to call a court, to submit to it the opinion of counsel, whatever that opinion may be. (*Hear, hear!*) For though that opinion may not take the view of the question which I do, still the court might with propriety consider the moral as well as the legal right. If you therefore, sir, will pledge yourself to call a Court, to hear the opinion of counsel, and to consider what steps it may then be necessary to take, I shall withdraw my motion; otherwise, I shall feel it my duty to press it. As to the want of courtesy in not having submitted this motion to the hon. Chairman previously to my introduction of it here, I am sure I shall stand acquitted of any feeling of the kind, when I state, that it was only this morning the legal question struck me in the way in which I have stated it to the court. Had it occurred to me sooner, I should at once have communicated to you, sir, my intention of bringing it forward for the consideration of this court. I have only again to say, that if you will call a court to which the opinion of counsel shall be submitted, I shall be satisfied and let the matter rest for the present.

Mr. *Lowndes* hoped that a question of such importance as the present would not be decided in so thin an attendance of members. The directors had their satellites moving round them, and in such a court as this could carry what they pleased. The proprietors at large should have a full opportunity of coming to the consideration of a question of such importance. As yet they had lost every thing but their honour: if they now decided this question they would lose their honour and their common sense. He would say, therefore, let them defer the further consideration of the question till that day fortnight. The hon. proprietor was proceeding to argue the case further, when he was called to order by

Mr. *Marryatt*, who objected to his being allowed to make a second speech on the same question.

The *Chairman.*—I have already said, more than once, that the opinion of our counsel should be taken on the question, and that when that was done, I would consult with my colleagues as to whether it may be necessary, and it may be so, to call a court. If it should be deemed necessary to call one, it shall be called without delay, and the hon. proprietor shall have any document bearing on the question for which he should feel it necessary to call. I think this ought to satisfy him as to the disposition of the directors to do what is proper on this occasion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding.*—Much as I am disposed to defer to the hon. Chairman, I think this a question of so much importance, that differing from him on it as I do, I cannot assent to the course he proposes. If the hon. Chairman will consent to call a court to hear the opinion of counsel on the question, whatever that opinion may be, I will at once give way; but when he says that he will consult with his colleagues as to the propriety of calling a court in a certain contingency, I cannot assent to that course in a matter which I feel to be of so grave a nature, and involving such important consequences. I admit that it would be hard to expect from counsel an extemporaneous answer to a legal question, such as that before us; and therefore I am for allowing any reasonable time for its consideration before his opinion is given. All I ask after that is, that the court shall be called together for the purpose of hearing that opinion, and of taking any steps on it which it may deem necessary. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman.*—The opinion of counsel shall be taken on the question with as little delay as possible. That opinion shall be immediately laid on the table in the proprietors' room, so that no time will be lost in making them acquainted with it; and if the opinion should be such as may induce the directors to think it unnecessary to call a court for its con-

sideration, there can be no difficulty in assembling a court in another way, as any nine members can sign a requisition for that purpose if they think proper, and a court must be called in consequence.

Mr. *Lowndes*.—What objection is there to taking that course at present?

Mr. *Weeding*.—I would ask the hon. Chairman, why may not the thing be done now? why not have a court a week hence—or three days—or to-morrow? I do not object to any particular time that may be convenient; all I want is that the court should be called and have an opportunity of expressing its opinion on this most important question. I do hope, therefore, that the hon. Chairman will consult his colleagues, and reconsider the matter.

The *Chairman*.—I had hoped that the hon. proprietor would have had sufficient confidence in me, that I would without delay, if I saw any grounds for it, submit the matter to my colleagues, and that we would call a court if the case required it. Surely, the hon. proprietor must himself see the inconvenience of naming any particular day for the discussion of a subject which may not require any discussion whatever, or which may not be ripe for discussion on the day so fixed.

Mr. *Lowndes* urged the necessity of not giving up a point of so much importance.

Mr. *Fielder* suggested, that as many proprietors would soon be leaving town, it would be desirable that, if they were to have a court, it should be fixed for an early day.

Mr. *Hutcheson* asked, why should they not have the opinion of the attorney and solicitor-general, on a question of such moment, along with that of their own standing counsel?

Mr. *Miles* said, that in any matter which affected the rights of the crown, the opinion of the law-officers of the crown would be desirable; but the question did not affect the rights of the crown; it concerned those of the Company only.

Mr. *Twining* said, that a great and important question had been raised amongst them, without any expectation that such a question would be mooted. Now, an adjournment to any particular day, for taking further steps on that question, would, in his opinion, be inconvenient, as they had had no preparation for it. There might not be any necessity for a meeting of the court; and he thought it would not be prudent to commit themselves to the consideration of a matter which they might not be required to discuss. It would be a much better course to leave it to circumstances; and if those circumstances should arise there could be no difficulty in calling a court.

The *Chairman*.—I have now altered the proposition which I offered to substitute for the hon. proprietors' motion, and put it into a shape which I think will meet his views. Will this answer his object? "That the opinion of the Company's standing counsel be taken and laid before this court, as to whether a grant of compensation or allowance, under the 3d and 4th of William IV., may be made by the Court of Directors without being previously submitted to, and sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors."

A *Proprietor* added: "if the sum exceed £600."

The *Chairman*.—Let those words be added. [This addition having been made,]

Mr. *Weeding* expressed himself satisfied, and therefore, with the permission of the court, would withdraw his motion.

Sir *C. Forbes* also expressed himself satisfied with the course proposed by the Chairman.

The motion was then withdrawn, and the proposition of the hon. Chairman agreed to in its stead.

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.

Mr. *Fielder* rose, in pursuance of a notice which he gave at the last General Court, to bring forward his motion relative to a correspondence which took place between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, on the subject of a despatch, which the Board had furnished the Company for transmitting *nolentes*, *volentes*, to the Bengal government, but which despatch, from the very extraordinary circumstances attending the subject of it, namely, the attempt to interfere in the private affairs of a native prince and a good ally, the Court of Directors had most properly refused to forward to India. The despatch in question, relating to certain old claims of more than forty years' standing, were originally made by a Monhur Doss, and by a Seetul Bahoo, two shroffs or money changers, residing at Lucknow, the capital of Oude; but which claims have been lately revived on behalf of their heirs against the present king of Oude; not for debts of his own contracting, but for those said to have been contracted by Asoph-ud-Dowlah, a former prince of Oude, who died thirty-seven years ago. These shroffs are stated to have obtained some writings or memorandums, seven in number, from Asoph's minister, in 1794, 1795, and 1796; and it is also stated, that there were then due from that prince, for principal and interest, 11,58,700 sicca rupees. It would also appear that these writings, not only bear the enormous interest of three per cent. per mensem, but the additional claim of compound

interest, altogether amounting at the present period to a great many millions sterling. Asoph-ud-Dowlah, as also his brother and successor Saadut Ali, disputed the shroffs' claims and refused payment, not, however, objecting to a fair and equitable adjustment of them. Refaut-ud-Dowlah, who succeeded his father Saadut Ali, and afterwards became king of Oude, also denied the validity of the claims and his liability to pay them. Ghauzee-ud-Deen, the present monarch of Oude, follows the example set him by his two uncles and by his father, and will not admit either his own or his state's liability to liquidate these long-standing disputed accounts. The real question therefore is for the consideration of the Court of Proprietors, whether the East-India Company will interfere, either directly or indirectly, in the private affairs of the king of Oude, as regarding these disputed accounts between his government and the representatives of two Lucknow money-changers, or will leave them for adjustment to the parties themselves. In consequence of the Company's non-interference, and of their direct refusal to forward the despatch to India, the Board of Control obtained from the Court of King's Bench a rule to shew cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue against the East-India Company, enforcing obedience to the wishes, or rather to the mandate, of that Board. He (Mr. Fielder) was given to understand, that these law proceedings were only in a state of abeyance, not altogether abandoned. He therefore was not willing unnecessarily to occupy the valuable time of the court; and before proceeding further with his motion of non-interference, he requested to be informed by the hon. Chairman, how the question as to the despatch really stood, as he should in a great measure depend upon the information he should receive, as to the course he should feel bound to pursue.

The *Chairman*.—The letter was withdrawn, and the proceedings before the Court of King's Bench have been quashed. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Fielder*.—Am I to understand that the Company are not to interfere publicly or privately in the affairs of Oude?

The *Chairman*.—I have stated that the draught of the letter sent to the Court of Directors for transmission to India has been withdrawn, and the proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, which were intended to enforce obedience to that order, have been abandoned.

Sir *C. Forbes* wished to know exactly what had been done?

The *Chairman*.—I have not the least hesitation in answering the hon. baronet's question. The affairs of Oude, generally, are under the consideration of the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners; but the draught of a letter sent by the Court of Directors to the Board, on this subject, has not been answered as yet.

Sir *C. Forbes* understood that it had been in the contemplation of those directors who refused to send out the despatch to resign—or suffer themselves to go to prison, or to be hanged (*a laugh!*)—rather than submit to that order, and to send out the objectionable despatch. He was now, however, told that a new plan was to be adopted, and that it was intended to depose the king of Oude, or as he should rather call him, the nabob of Oude. The Government had made him a king, and he supposed they therefore thought that they had a right to unking him. He understood it was intended to depose the king of Oude and take possession of his territory; and he wished to ask whether there was or was not any truth in so monstrous a proposition?

Mr. *Weeding* said, it was quite impossible to answer such a question. The directors could not divulge official secrets. He for one, however, thought that it would be a blessing to the people of Oude if the king were removed. The sooner he was paid off, the better for the country. If he were sent to that city of palaces, Calcutta, and relieved for the future from the cares and burdens of a government for which he had shewn himself wholly unfit, the better it would be for those who were at present his unfortunate subjects. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *C. Forbes* said, he had asked the Chairman the question because he conceived that there was no political secret in it, and because he could not believe the report he had heard, until he heard it confirmed by the official authority of the Chair. If it should be confirmed, then farewell to any tittle of independence which was still left to the native princes. It was now the turn of the king of Oude. It would next be that of the Nizam, next that of Scindiah and Holkar, and so on, till the whole of the native princes were swept away, one after another. He had put the question to the Chairman and not to the hon. proprietor near him, and he hoped that from the Chairman himself he should receive an answer.

The *Chairman* said, he had already stated that a despatch had passed the Court of Directors, and was now before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, for their consideration, reviewing the state of Oude, giving certain directions to the government of India, and allowing certain authorities to act, under particular circumstances. Further information he could not give on a document which might be altered either by the Board of Control, or by the Court of Directors

itself. It was an inchoate act at that moment, and he could not go into the details of it. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. *Lowndes*, as an independent member of that court, hoped that the directors would endeavour to preserve the peace of India, and to maintain tranquillity amongst the native princes; but he trusted that, when our Government assisted any of the native powers against the aggressions of others, and thus preserved the peace and security of their kingdoms, we should make them pay the expenses we had incurred in giving them such support. Could it be expected that the Company were to put their hands in their pockets, and pay all the expenses incurred in preserving their states to many of the native powers? The natives were, he knew, very poor; the native princes could be of little assistance to us; but when we helped them it ought not to be at our own expense.

Sir *C. Forbes* hoped the court would gain possession of their just rights.

Capt. *Gowan* could not allow this conversation to terminate without expressing his unqualified approval of the manly and honourable stand made by the directors in resisting what they considered, and justly considered, an act of oppression on the part of the Board of Control. He thought that those six directors, in particular, were entitled to the praise and admiration of the court, who had expressed their readiness to go to gaol rather than submit to what they considered an unjust order. It seldom happened to him to be able to concur in the policy of those within the bar; but on this occasion their conduct had his most cordial support, and he was happy to have the opportunity of thus publicly expressing what he felt with respect to their very manly and honourable conduct. As to the question put being a matter of secrecy, he thought it absurd to call that a secret which had come out of the correspondence committee. It was no longer a secret when it came forth from that committee. There were, he admitted, many circumstances which might render it necessary to keep matters of this kind secret; but none of those circumstances existed in this case; and if there were matters going on in which the interest or honour of the Company were concerned, the matter could not be brought too soon under their consideration. He did not see, then, why an hon. proprietor should have taken it on him to answer for the hon. Chairman, by telling him that what was asked was a secret which ought not to be divulged. He (Capt. Gowan) was an enemy to all secrecy in such matters, where the circumstances of the case did not actually call for it. In one thing he fully concurred with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding), that the sooner an end was put to the cruelty, and torturing, and barbarity of the government of the king of Oude the better. None but those who had been personal witnesses to the facts could be fully aware of the cruelty and oppression practised on their unhappy subjects by many of the native princes. He, for one, would not uphold such cruelties for the sake of upholding the old system—the legitimate systems, with which they were interwoven and had grown up. He would say that this government, the British Government in India had remained too long a time accessory to the fraud, and cruelty, and extortion practised by the native princes of India on their unhappy subjects, and no where more than under the government of the king or nawaub of Oude. This went on till Lord Hastings at length put an end to it at Lucknow. He (Capt. Gowan) would contend that it was the duty of the British Government in India to make the natives happy, by extending to them the benefits of British protection, and the advantages of British justice. Provided these advantages were secured to the natives, he cared not whether they were under the government of the Company or of a nawaub or a nizam. All he wanted was to see the natives happy in the security of person and property which they enjoyed when under British government, but which he could say they did not enjoy under the government of the king of Oude. This he was aware might not be very pleasing language to the anti-reformers here, or to some of those in authority at Oude; but he believed that the mass of the people of Lucknow would hail with delight a change which would put them under the protection of British justice. To him it appeared that the sooner an end was put to every tyrannical and oppressive government the better.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, it did not follow that it would be wise to extend the reforms of Europe to the kingdoms of India.

Mr. *Fielder*, after what had been stated by the hon. Chairman, would postpone his motion. Referring to what had fallen from the hon. and gallant proprietor (Capt. Gowan), he must say, that he should be sorry to see the horrible principle laid down, that because there were many faults in the government of Oude, therefore the Company was to interfere and take upon itself the whole government of that country, or entirely to change its government. What would be said of such a course, but that, having drained the government of Oude of its last rupee, we then seized on its territory? This was not the way to preserve our influence by the force of our character in India. He should, under all the circumstances, postpone his motion; and the Chairman having declared this one of the General Quarterly Courts of the Company, it adjourned.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

THE only papers we have received since the aforegoing Asiatic intelligence was digested, are a few Calcutta journals wanting in the sets, and Madras papers to the end of February, which, however, communicate no information of importance.

The *Hurkaru* of February 11 states that accounts had reached Calcutta, which were considered authentic, that Shah Shuja ul Moolk had gained a decisive victory over the Sind forces, and with their treasures he is likely to establish himself in Kabool.

A report of an indigo sale, at Tulloh's auction-mart, Calcutta, on the 10th February, states that 160 chests had run off freely at fair prices, for cash without discount; *viz.* 35 chests Nuddea (Deverell) sold from 184 to 210 rupees, per f. m.; 38 chests Hansi (Skinner), 150 to 170 rupees.

A correspondent of the *India Gazette* states a curious fact, indicative of the rapid decay of native prejudices amongst the rising generation at Calcutta:—"A gentleman, at his departure from Calcutta, is going to give a farewell dinner to all his friends at the garden of Baboo Rajkissen Sing, on the 4th March, at which a great number of Hindoo youths of respectability, laying aside their prejudices of religions and customs, will attend. Reform is now rapidly spreading over this long benighted land. Who will not rejoice to see a number of young Hindoos, nursed in the very bosom of superstition, not regarding the abominable distinctions of caste, publicly, nay boldly, joining this party? This will, no doubt, leave behind them a worthy example."

The *Durpun* states, that a series of rogueries has been carried on for some time past in the Serampore post-office, information of which having been given to the postmaster-general, he repaired to that town, and obtained possession of all the papers and documents connected with the office. From a careful examination of these it appeared that, while the dawk moonshee had been in the receipt of more than 100 rupees a-month for the postage of letters, he had seldom or never transmitted more than thirty or forty rupees monthly to the general post-office; the rest he had appropriated to his own use. He was immediately dismissed from his office, and delivered *pro tempore* to the charge of the magistrate, and another moonshee substituted in his stead.

The affairs of the insolvent firms continue to be the subject of animadversion in such of the papers as admit the complaints of sufferers. In the *Englishman* appears a letter, which had been refused admission in the *Hurkaru*, wherein the writer shews that the estate of Mackintosh and Co. is managing at a loss to the creditors, as appears in the items of the published accounts. He asks, for whom these concerns (that of indigo, for instance) are carried on? If the accounts mean any thing, he says, they shew the concerns to be losing ones, and the complicated misery and *starving* condition of thousands at the presidency, occasioned by the failure, require the attention of the Court to a subject, of which the assignees are not the proper judges.

A circular of the Bengal new steam-fund has been forwarded from Calcutta to the merchants of London, for the purpose of pointing out to them the outline of a plan which they consider best calculated to carry into effect the proposed steam communication between the East-Indies and Europe, and calling upon the capitalists of the metropolis to use their best exertions in securing the ultimate success of the undertaking. According to this scheme, it is proposed that a capital of twelve lacs of rupees (£120,000) should be raised, and four steamers of 200-horse power each to be built; one to run between England and Alexandria, and the other three to be employed on the eastern side of the isthmus, one at Bombay and two at Calcutta. The steamer from Bombay is to be despatched so as to arrive at Socotra two days previous to that from Calcutta, which is to call at Madras and Ceylon. On the arrival of the steamer from Calcutta, the Bombay steamer having had two days to clear the boilers, &c., the passengers will be immediately transferred to that vessel, which is to start without delay for Suez, and there receive the passengers from Alexandria by the Mediterranean steamer, as the departure of the vessel from England is proposed to be so arranged as to ensure a punctual arrival. The Bombay steamer is then to return to Socotra, there transfer the passengers for Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, into the other vessel, and then pursue her course with those for Bombay. The communications are intended to be quarterly. A contract for the conveyance of despatches, mails, &c., is proposed to be entered into with the Government for five lacs of rupees for five years, Government receiving the postage of the letters.

The English school, which Government recently established, upon a broad scale, at Allahabad, is to be removed, with the newly-formed Board of Revenue and

Sudder Adawlut appointed for the western provinces, from thence to the seat of the new presidency. The school has been opened, and a course of study commenced; but it has not as yet taken with the natives, and the students, hitherto admitted and in attendance, are not of the same elevated rank in life as those who attend the Hindoo College in Calcutta.

Letters have been received from Capt. Sir Richard Spencer, R.N., Governor of the new settlement at King George's Sound (Western Australia), dated 4th January. Every thing was going on well, The Honiton colonists had arrived in safety. The family reached Australia in four months without a gale. Sir Richard has some land in cultivation; he says he only wants settlers. Fish were abundant. A ship had been in the Sound with sheep for sale.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 12th April, state that a meeting of the slave-owners had taken place at Cape Town, and the propositions of the Government, with respect to slaves, had been accepted by a large majority. The Legislative Council had held its first sitting, at which the non-official members were sworn in and took their seats. Several regulations were submitted to and sanctioned by the Council; amongst others that of giving each member the right of presenting public bills, provided four days' notice is given. The meeting of the legislative body had given general satisfaction.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

On the 18th June a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the Right Hon. Robert Grant was appointed Governor of Bombay, *vice* the Earl of Clare, who retires.

SCOTCH CHURCH IN BENGAL.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Bryce (who returns to Calcutta), have constituted the clergymen of the Scotch church at Calcutta, with the ordained ministers of the assembly's mission, and two lay elders to be chosen by the Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church, into a kind of presbytery, having powers to employ native converts, under the authority of the Church of Scotland, as religious instructors of their countrymen.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE AT CANTON.

The officers appointed to superintend the trade to China are—Lord Napier, first superintendent, £6,000 a-year; Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, second do., £3,000; Mr. J. F. Davis, third do., £2,000; Rev. G. H. Vachell, chaplain, £1,000; Capt. C. Elliott, R.N., master attendant, £800.

THE TEA-TRADE.

At the quarterly sale of tea, on the 2d June, the first since the extinction of the Company's mercantile character (the sales being under the superintendence of the Board of Control), the presiding director (Mr. Masterman) stated that the Court had received letters from the trade—which were read. They requested information respecting certain points which, the Chairman stated, had been submitted to the Board, and Mr. Grant had intimated that the Lords of the Treasury had not had time to consider the question as to the amount of the deposits; that with respect to the duties, there was no determination to alter the duties as regarded teas sold at the present sale: as to the private trade teas, that question was under consideration; as to the tare of teas, that was a question which rested solely with the Board of Customs.

The trade expressed dissatisfaction, and the Chairman of the Court (Mr. Tucker) came into the sale-room; he stated that the Court of Directors had done all in its power to effect the wishes of the trade, and had even framed a short bill for that purpose, which was before the Board.*

The sale then commenced, but no biddings were given; and, after some delay, Mr. Tucker again entered, and attempted to proceed with the sale.

After some discussion, the sale was suspended, to allow the committee of the tea-trade to consider what course should be followed. The committee reported as follows:—"That the trade did not wish to interpose any impediments to the progress of the sale, which could be in any degree inconvenient or injurious to his Majesty's Government, the revenue, or the public; their sole object was and is to bring it under the immediate attention of his Majesty's Government, in order to obtain an early, and they trust, a favourable decision."

The sale then proceeded. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Antrobus stated,

* This bill, which has been brought into the House of Commons by the Government, repeals the laws which prescribe the making deposits to a certain amount on bidding for teas.

the loss to the trade, if the new laws as to tares were followed, would be £20,000 a-year.

At Liverpool a vessel from Dantzic is reported with about 2,000 qr. chests of tea: the importers (Messrs. Rathbone and Co.) claim their introduction, under the late act, as being from a port eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and Dantzic is fifteen miles to the eastward of the Cape. The teas have, however, been seized, and it is not decided whether the importation is legal or not.

Mr. Nicholson, in his *Gazette*, speaking of this importation, says: "We happen to know that 40,000 chests of *stuff*, consisting of *various sorts of leaves and grass*, were preparing, last December, at Canton, for the Yankees, and it is possible *this* may be a part of it."

NEW COLONY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A bill is before Parliament for the furtherance of the plan of the new colony in South Australia, and a company or association is projected to carry the project into effect.

THE KING'S LEVEES.

The following were presented to his Majesty:—

February 21.

Mr. Gordon on being appointed secretary to the India Board.
Mr. Philip Stewart, Bombay Civil Service.
Col. Campbell, C.B., 46th regt., on his appointment as aide-de-camp to the King, and return from India.
Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Fraser, on his return from India, and being appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.
Lieut. J. Alfred Stoddart, 5th Madras N.I., on return from the campaign of Malacca.
Lieut. North, Madras army.

February 26.

Cornet Forrest, on his departure for India.

March 5.

Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, G.C.B., on his return from the government of the Cape of Good Hope.
Capt. Irwin, on his return from the government of Western Australia.
Capt. Clarence Dalrymple, on his appointment as master-attendant at Madras.
Ens. C. M. Macgregor on his return from India.

April 16.

Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, chairman of the Hon. East-India Company.
Mr. Wm. Stanley Clarke, deputy-chairman of the East-India Company.
Sir J. Woolmore, on being appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.
Rev. John M'Evoy, on being appointed chaplain to the Hon. East-India Company.
Rev. G. H. Vachell, M.A., on being appointed chaplain to his Majesty's Superintendents at Canton.

April 23.

Lieut. James Chambre and Lieut. Frederick Horne, on their return to India, overland.

May 1.

Lieut. Josiah Wilkinson, 44th Madras N.I.

May 8.

Mr. Jas. Weir Hogg, on his return from India.

May 15.

Hon. Richard Moore, on his return from India.
Capt. J. J. Underwood, on ditto.
Capt. Burslem, on ditto.

May 27.

Capt J. P. Ellis, on his return to India.
Lieut. Charles Pearse, on his return from India.

June 5.

Rear-Admiral Campbell, on appointment to the Cape of Good Hope.
Rear-Admiral Sir Bladen Capel, on his appointment as Commander-in-chief in the East-Indies.
Lieut. Metcalfe, on his return from India.
Cornet Hon. C. Powys, 16th Lancers, on going out to India.

June 18.

Cornet Hughes, 4th Madras L.C.
Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, late president of the Select Committee, on his return from China.
Lieut. Col. Bagnold, on returning from a service of thirty-two years in India.
Rev. Dr. Wright, late chaplain at the Cape of Good Hope.
Maj. Burroughs, on his return to India.
Lieut. J. Bunce, ditto.
Lieut. Power, ditto.
Capt. B. Justice, ditto.
Capt. D'Arcy Wentworth, on his return from New South Wales.
Capt. George Grant, Indian Navy.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Cornet J. Vernon to be lieut. by purch., v. Blake who retires; and H. St. G. Priaulz to be cornet by purch., v. Vernon (both 6 June 34).

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet C. P. Parker to be lieut., v. Ahmuty dec. (11 Nov. 33); Cornet and acting adj. H. J. Denny, from cavalry depôt at Maidstone, to be cornet, v. Parker (23 May 34).—Edw. G. Swinton to be cornet by purch., v. Rose who retires (6 June).

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Cornet M. J. Robert Earl of Roscommon, from h. p. 1st Dr. Gu., to be cornet, v. Stock dec. (23 May 34).—Jas. Hussey to be cornet by purch., v. the Earl of Roscommon, app. to 2d Dr. Gu. (13 June).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. M. Jones, from 15th L. Drags., to be lieut, v. Key who exch. (6 June 34).—Thos. Pattle to be cornet by purch., v. Roden who retires (13 do.).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Ens. M. R. Pilfold to be lieut., v. Hesse dec. (16 March 34); J. G. D. Milne to be ens., v. Pilfold (23d May).—R. K. Newcome to be ens. by purch., v. Lighton who retires (20 June).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Thos. Crawford to be lieut., v. Archer dec. (14 Jan. 34); Cadet M. F. Ximenes to be ens. v. Crawford (6 June).

39th Foot (at Madras). Capt. Jos. Wakefield to be major, v. Crotty dec. (27 May 34); Lieut. J. Fitz Gerald to be capt., v. Wakefield (27 do.); Ens. J. Leslie, from the 45th F., to be lieut., v. Fitz Gerald (6 June); N. W. Fraser to be ens. by purch., v. Stretch who retires (6 do.).—Geo. Martin to be assist. surg., v. Mair app. to staff (13 do.).—Ens. J. Harvey to be lieut. by purch., v. Child who retires; and Wm. Munro to be ens. by purch., v. Harvey (both 20 June).

44th Foot (in Bengal). R. Stuart to be ens. by purch., v. Corbet who retires (23 May 34).—Ens. B. Riky to be lieut., v. Young prom. in 55th F. (30 do); Ens. R. H. Gordon, from h. p. 83d F., to be ens. (repaying dif. which he received upon exch. to h. p.), v. Riky (30 do).

45th Foot (at Madras). Cadet R. Bates to be ens., v. Leslie prom. in 39th F. (6 June 34).

54th Foot (at Madras). M. Barbauld to be ens., v. Brabazon dec. (23 May 34).

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. T. S. Clarke, from 33d regt., to be ens., v. Stuart who exch. (23 May 34).—Lieut. D. Young, from 44th F., to be capt. v. Brockman dec. (30 do.).

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. F. H. Worsley to be lieut. by purch., v. Patullo who retires; and Jas. Allan to be ens. by purch., v. Worsley (both 13 June 34).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). T. W. Walker to be ens. by purch., v. Gerard prom. (23 May 34).

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. G. A. Hatton, from 37th F., to be lieut., v. Story, whose app. has not taken place (23 May 34).—Lieut.-col. Thos. Reed, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut.-col., v. J. D. Tovey, who exch., rec. dif. (30 do.)—F. E. Scobell to be ens. by purch., v. Palmer who retires (20 June).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. J. R. Lamert, from 70th F., to be lieut., v. R. McBeath, who retires on h. p. unattached, rec. dif. (6 June 34).

87th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. D. Walsh, from 22d F., to be lieut., v. Preston who exch. (30 May 34).

99th Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. Macdonald, from 2d W. I. regt., to be qu. mast., v. Collins retired (13 June 34).

Ceylon Regt. 2d-Lieut. Alex. Johnstone to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Lawder who retires; and Wm. Price to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Johnstone (both 13 June 34).

Unattached.—Ens. A. Gerard, from 61st F., to be lieut. by purch. (23 May 34).

Brevet.—Col. E. G. Stannus, of Hon. E. I. Company's service, and lieut.-governor of seminary at Addiscombe, to be colonel in army whilst holding that appointment under Court of Directors (23 May 34).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 4. H.C.S. *Buckinghamshire*, Shea, from China 3d Feb.; off Falmouth.—5. *Emma*, Edenborough, from N. S. Wales 28th Jan.; off Dover.—*Lawrence*, Gill, from Bengal 22d Jan.; at Liverpool.—*Lady Flora*, Ford, from Madras 10th Feb.; and *Reform*, MacBeath, from China 12th Jan.; both off Falmouth.—*Victory*, Biden, from Bombay 2d Feb.; off Bantry Bay.—*Catherine*, Fenn, from Bengal 2d Feb., and Cape 30th March; and *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, from Bengal 4th Feb.; both off the Wight.—H.M.S. *Curlew*, Trotter, from Cape station; at Plymouth.—6. *Albion*, M'Leod, from Bengal 22d Jan.; *Royal Saxon*, Renner, from ditto 22d Jan.; and *Magnet*, M'Minn, from Mauritius 23d Feb.; all off Liverpool.—*Warrior*, Stone, from Bengal 8th Jan., and Madras 21st do.; and *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, from Bengal 1st. Feb.; both at Deal.—*Auriga*, Chalmers, from N.S. Wales 25th Jan.; off Brighton.—*Eleanor*, Lyons, from Ceylon 21st Jan., and Cape 12th March; off Poole.—*Madras*, Beach, from Madras 11th Feb., and Cape 3d April; off Portsmouth.—7. *Elizabeth*, Anlaby, from N.S. Wales 9th Nov., and Cape 9th March; off Portsmouth.—*Elizabeth*, Deans, from New Zealand 4th Feb.; at Gravesend.—9. *Trinculo*, *Hesse*, from Bengal 15th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Golden Fleece*, Greaves, from Bengal; *Annandale*, Hill, from Bombay 9th Feb.; and *William*, Hutchinson, from Mauritius; all off Liverpool.—*Achilles*, Weatherby, from Mauritius 15th Feb.; off Hastings.—*Resource*, Smith, from V. D. Land 10th Feb.; off Folkstone.—*Henry Porcher*, Baxter, from Batavia 1st. Jan., and Cape 13th March; at Cowes.—*Walmer*, Robins, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Penyard Park*, Middleton, from Mauritius 16th March; off Portsmouth.—*Susanna*, Walker, from Mauritius and Cape; at Plymouth.—10. *Elizabeth Tayleson*, Saunders, from Mauritius 14th Feb.; and *Eleanor*, Havelock, from Mauritius 23d Feb., and Cape 23d March; both at Deal.—*Lotus*, Summerson, from Batavia 21st Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*William*, Dobie, from Manilla 29th Jan., and Singapore 8th Feb.; at Liverpool.—11. *Margaret*, Roper, from Bombay 21st. Jan.; at Liverpool.—12. *Andrew M'Kean*, Hutchinson, from Mauritius 14th Feb., and Cape 12th March; at Gravesend.—*James Grant*, Hough, from Bombay 4th Jan.; off Dover.—*Indien*, Morin, from Bengal 15th Feb.; off the Wight (for Havre).—*Andrew Hammond*, Cuttell, from South Seas; off Margate.—14. *Solway*, Proctor, from Bengal 3d Feb.; and *Caroline*, Tregurtha, from V.D. Land 9th Feb.; both at Deal.—*Diadem*, Airth, from Cape; in the River.—*Amity*, Scott, from Bombay 30th Jan.; off Liverpool.—16. *Leslie Ogilby*, Hogg, from V.D. Land 23d Jan.; off Margate.—18. *Funchall*, Ascough, from N.S. Wales 26th Jan.; at Deal.—19. *Fergus*, Mason, from Bombay 1st Feb.; in the Clyde.—21. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, from Bengal 28th Jan., and Madras 27th Feb.; off Falmouth.—23. *Bland*, Callan, from Bengal 10th Feb., and Cape 10th April; at Liverpool.—*Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from Madras 16th Feb., and Cape 15th April; at Deal.—*Eliza*, Sutton, from Bengal 15th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—*Wave*, Goldsmith, from V.D. Land 15th Feb.; off Hastings.—*Rubicon*, Smith, from N.S. Wales 6th Feb.; off Falmouth.—*Lady M'Naghten*, Faith, from Madras 10th Feb., and Cape 10th April; off Plymouth.—*John Heyes*, Worthington, from Bengal 28th Jan., and Madras 13th Feb.; and *Mary Catherine*, Jones, from Bombay 16th Feb.; both off Liverpool.—24. *Alexander*, Waugh, from Bengal 5th Feb., Madras 26th do., and Cape 26th April; *Royal Admiral*, Fotheringham, from N.S. Wales 28th Jan.; and *Lochiel*, Millons, from N.S. Wales 3d Feb.; all off Portsmouth.—*Lord Eldon*, Dawson, from Bengal 3d Feb.; off the Wight.—*Clarence*, Trail, from Bombay 10th Feb., and Cape; and *Surrey*, Veale, from V.D. Land; both off Dover.—*Esther*, Clarkson, from N.S. Wales 20th Feb.; and *Kenwell*, Haswell, from Cape 10th April; both off Plymouth.—*Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, from V.D.Land 15th Feb.; off the Wight.—*Ida Aleda*, Sipkes, from Batavia; off Brighton.—*Emperor Alexander*, Hurst, from Batavia 3d Feb; at Cowes.—*David Clarke*, Rayne, from China; at Deal.—25. *Jane*, Tupper, from N.S. Wales 18th Feb.; at Deal.—*Staffa*, Scales, from Mauritius 16th March; off Falmouth.—*Seringapatam*, Hammer, from N. S. Wales 14th Feb.; at Deal.—26. *Tyne*, Brown, from Mauritius 10th March; off St. Maw's.—27. *Universe*, Brock, from China 8th Dec., and Singapore 15th Feb.; off Dover.—*Thomas and Alfred*, Pasley, from Mauritius 12th March; off Romney.

Departures.

MAY 26. *Andromeda*, Gale, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Cork.—28. *Roslin Castle*, Richards, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); and *Britannia*, Ferris, for Cape; both from Deal.—28. *Gulnare*, Bulley, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—31. *Coromandel*, Boyes, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—JUNE 1. *Medora*, Tweedie, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—5. *Cygnet*, Rolls, for V.D. Land; and *Favorite*, Young, for Cape; both from Deal.—6. *Concordia*, Blackadder, for Cape; from Torbay.—7. *Boyne*, Stockley, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Miranda*, Hopper, for Rio and N.S. Wales.—8. *Clarinda*, Antram, for St. Helena, Ascension, and Mauritius; from Deal.—10. *Catrian*, Kellock, for Bombay; and *Emerald*, Crawford, for Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—12. *Britannia*, Short, for Bahia and Canton; from Liverpool.—*20. Arab*, Sparkes, for Bombay; *James*, Brown, for N.S. Wales; *Abel Gower*, Munro, for Manilla; *Coldstream*, Burt, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); *Elphinstone*, Domett, for Madras and Bengal (with do.); *Mansfield*, Williams, for N.S. Wales; *Adams*, Mills, for Cape and Swan River; *Bombay*, Kellaway, for China; *Diana*, Dudman, for Batavia and China; and *Jean Graham*, Warren, for Singapore; all from Deal.—21. *John Marsh*, Clucas, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—22. *Intrepid*, Robinson, for Ceylon; and *Prince Regent*, Aiken, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—24. *Gilmore*, Lindsay, for Bombay; and *Fatima*, Fethers, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lady Flora, from Madras: Lady Adam; Mrs. Courtland; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Burridge; Miss Albana; Maj. Singleton, H.M. 48th regt.; Maj. Caldwell, Bengal Army; Capt. Rochfort, 27th N.I.; Capt. Lewis, 24th N.I.; Capt. Kerr, Madras European Regt.; Lieut. Lewis, H.M. 62d Regt.; Lieut. Shirreff, 2d N. I.; Lieut. Orr, artillery; Lieut. Bourdieu, artillery; Dr. Kellett, medical service; Rev. Mr. Lewis; six children; 60 invalids, &c.

Per H. C. S. Buckinghamshire, from China: Major Richard Benson, 11th Bengal N.I.; W. E. Browne, Esq. late of the *Duke of York*.

Per Catherine, from Bengal and Cape: Mrs. Francis; Mrs. Woolley; Mrs. Ginders; Mrs. Hailes and four children; Mrs. Riley; Mrs. Walker; Mrs. Hardiman; Mrs. Dykeman; Capt. C. Newbery, 9th Bengal L. C.; Lieut. W. C. Carter. 34th Bengal N.I.; Mr. Durant; Mr. Riley; Mr. Clout; Mr. Hardiman; Mr. Carfrae; several children; sundry invalids, &c.—(Dr. Robinson, Bengal Medical Board, and Mrs. Robinson, were landed at the Cape.)

Per Duke of Northumberland, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Watson; Mrs. Davies; Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Warden; Mrs. Atkinson; Miss Watson; Capt. Davies, 57th N.I.; Capt Meade; Dr. Shaw; Rev. T. Proctor, chaplain; J. Middleton, Esq.; C. Warden, Esq., H.C. marine; L. Watson, Esq.; 18 children.—(Lieut. Laurence died at sea.)

Per Childrens, from New South Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Powell.

Per Bengal Merchant, from Bengal: Hon. Mrs. Lindsay; Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. and Miss Wolton; Miss Low; Mr. Hunter; Capt. Clements; Lieut. Wolton; Lieut. Lawrie; Lieut. Gooday; Mr. M'Cartney; 41 invalids, H.M. service; four servants.

Per Cabotia, from N.S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay; Mr. H. Perrier.

Per Warrior, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Burlton and three children; Mrs. M'Donald; Brev.-Capt. Burlton; Lieut. M'Donald; Lieut. Johnson; Lieut. Wheeler; Lieut. Child; Lieut. Godfrey; Mr. Winckler; three servants.

Per Madras, from Madras: Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Alexander; Mrs. Lister; Mrs. Carthew; Mrs. Pope; Capt. Daviniere; Capt. Weir; Capt. Boardman; Capt. Carthew; Capt. Bedingfield; Capt. Smith; Lieut. Bingham; Lieut. Thompson; Lieut. Vine, Cavalry; 11 children; several servants.—From the Cape: W. Thomas, Esq., Madras C.S.; Mrs. Thomas; Capt. Edwards, H.M. 98th regt.; 33 soldiers, &c.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Cotton and two children; Mrs. Stratten and two children; Major Cotton, H.M. 41st regt.; Lieut. Bullock, Madras army; Lieut. Pope.)

Per Eleanor, from Mauritius: Mrs. Havelock; Mr. and Mrs. Rey; Mr. and Mrs. Blyth; Mr. Julian; Mr. Maclouse, &c.

Per Achilles, from Ceylon: Capt. Fisher, H.M. 58th regt.; Miss Lemoyne.

Per Lady M'Naghten, from Madras: Mrs. Murray; Mrs. Vibart and child; Mrs. Atkinson and ditto; Mrs. Duval and four children; Mrs. Sladen and five ditto; Mrs. Cooper and three ditto; Mrs. Maj. Jones and child; Mrs. Turner and four children; Dr. Atkinson; H. Vibart, Esq., C.S.; Major Murray, 46th N.I.; Col. Cooper, Madras N.I.; Capt. Turner, 35th do.; Capt. Sandford, 26th do.; Lieut. Duval, 27th do.; Lieut. Maynor, 22d do.; Misses Warrand, Pinson, and Campbell; Masters Pinson and Atkinson; eight servants.

Per Resource, from V.D. Land: Mrs. Somerville; Mrs. Morrison; N. Somerville, Esq.; T. Lindley, Esq.; E. M'Pherson, Esq.; Mr. Lindley.

Per Auriga, from N.S. Wales: Capt. D'Arcy Wentworth, H.M. 63d regt.: Mrs. Wentworth; Miss Lethbridge; Dr. Roberts, R.N.; Mr. W. Fisher; Miss and two Masters Lyons.

Per Victory, from Bombay: Lady Halkett; Mrs. Col. Strover and three children; Mrs. Tufnell and child; Mrs. Graeme and child; Mrs. Williams and child; Mrs. Capt. Pennyfather and child; Mrs. Col. Baumgardt and three children; Mrs. Fox; Miss A. Compton; Sir C. Halkett, K.C.B., late commander-in-chief at Bombay; H. Tufnell, Esq.; Col. S. R. Strover, Artillery; Col. Baumgardt, Queen's Royals; Maj. W. K. Lester, artillery, and child; Capt. Hibbert, H.M. 40th regt.; Lieut. Schnell, H. M. 6th do.; Dr. Fox, Queen's Royals; Ens. H. Halkett, ditto.

Per Indien, from Bengal: Mr. Faudon.

Per Caroline, from V. D. Land: Capt. and Mrs. Wood and four children; Mrs. Paterson; Miss Murdoch; Miss Rowe; Dr. Henderson; Messrs. Kermode, Sloane, Sinclair, Williamson, Harrison, Bryant, Rowe, Ward, and Murdoch.

Per Funchal, from N. S. Wales: Mr. Saul Lyons.

Per Abberton, from Madras: Lieut. Col. J. P. James, 24th N. I.; Capt. Geo. Gray, 21st do.; Capt. W. M. Short, H. M. 62d regt.; Capt. Munsey, 1st L. C.; Capt. M. Beauchamp, 9d regt.; Lieut. Sprye, 9th regt.; three invalid soldiers.

Per Bland, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Taylor; Mrs. Dundas; Mrs. Bristow; Mrs. White; Mrs. Crofton; Mrs. Wilson; Lieut. Col. Dundas, 47th N. I.; Capt. Younghusband, H.M. service; Lieut. Wilson, 25th N. I.; Lieut. Goldie, engineers; Lieut. Pigott, H. M. 31st regt.; R. Livingston, Esq.; H. J. Phaik, Esq.; ten children.

Per Mary Ann, from Madras: Lady Sevestre; Mrs. Davies; Mrs. Bowdler; Mrs. Gahagan; Mrs. Brockman; Mrs. Reeve; Mrs. Herklots; Mrs. Marr; Mrs. Peglar; Mrs. Faith; Col. Bowdler; J. Paternoster, Esq., C.S. Capt. Wahab, 16th N.I.; Lieut. Clarke, H. M. 41st regt.; Lieut. Du Pasquier, 17th N. I.; Rev. W. Reeve; Mr. Magrath; Masters Bowdler (3), Gahagan (3), Reeve, Herklots, Currie (2), Purlon, Mead, Calder, Warner, Hughes, and Thompson; Misses Pearson, Warner (2), Senior (2), Reeve (2), and Whannell.—From the Cape: Mr. Young; Mr. Kidd; several charter-party passengers.

Per John Heyes, from Bengal: Sir R. Arbuthnot; Lady Arbuthnot and two children; Dr. Strachan, inspector of hospitals; Dr. Morgan, R. N.; Mrs. Cook and two children; Mrs. Worthington; Miss McLeod.

Per Alexander, from Bengal: Mrs. J. D. Smith and family; Mrs. King; Mrs. Waugh; Miss Simkins; Capt. Squire and four children; Miss Woodcock and Master Hampton, children.—From Madras: Mr. Bannerman, C. S.; Capt. Sheaffe, H.M. 55th regt.; Lieut. Mann, H. C. service.—From the Cape: Mrs. P. Y. Lindsay; Miss Lindsay; Miss Ellen Lindsay; Mr. Venning.

Per Eliza, from Bengal: Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Wood; Mrs. Macpherson; Mrs. Frances; Mrs. Vincent; Mrs. Rind; Mrs. Pitts; Miss Liddell; Rev. A. Macpherson; Dr. Angus; Masters Thomson (2), Wood (2), Henderson, Spencer, Bowers, Vincent (2), and Pitts; Misses Cowles, Vincent (3), and Pitts (4).

Per Royal Admiral, from N. S. Wales: Col. Graham; Lieut. Brooke, 4th regt.; Dr. Dixon, R. N.; Joseph Salter, Esq.

Per Rubicon, from N.S. Wales: Dr. Watson, R. N.; J. Smith, Esq.; Mr. D. Spillane.

Per Sir John Rae Reid, from V. D. Land: Dr. Thompson; Mr. G. Wood; Mr. Kemp, jun.; Mr. C. Anstey; Mr. Scott, &c.

Per Thomas and Alfred, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Portalis; Mr. and Mrs. Riviere; Mrs. May; Miss Clement; Mr. Daruty; Mr. Portalis.

Expected.

Per Duke of Argyle, from Bengal; Lady Barnes; Mrs. Churchill; Mrs. M'Ritchie and child; His Exc. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G. C. B.; Wm. J. Robertson, Esq., C. S.; Capt. E. J. Tronson, H.M. 13th Foot; Lieut. Deverill, H.M. 16th Lancers; Arthur Wood, M.D., H.M. 11th L. Drags.; Ens. W. E. F. Barnes, H.M. 16th Foot; Emanuel Berges, Esq.; Aug. Borelly, Esq.; Miss Barnes; Masters Edward and Richard Barnes; Master G. Debnam.

Per Isabel, from Bengal; Mr. and Mrs. Platt and five children.

Per Orient, from Bengal: Mrs. Bishop; Mrs. Lamb; Mrs. Harper; Capt. Somerville; Lieut. Evans; Misses Harper, and three Misses Fell; Masters Harper and two Masters Bishop; 32 charter-party passengers.

Per Protector, from Bengal: Mrs. Rawlins; Mrs. W. Buttanshaw; Mrs. Matthews; Miss Barwell; Col. Murray; Colonel Williamson; Major Wardlaw; Capt W. Buttanshaw; Rev. Mr. Rawlins; Lieut. Graham, Infantry; and 8 children.—From the Cape: Dr. Mathews; and Lieut. Smith, Cavalry.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Macqueen, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. and the Misses Plowden; Mrs. Col. Jackson; Mrs. Mason; Mrs. Cox; Miss Maidman; the Misses Smith; Dr. and Mrs. Simm; Capt. and Mrs. Mur-

ray; Mr. and Mrs. Murray; Lieut. and Mrs. Jervis; Capt. Blood; Capt. Mair; Ens. Ximenes; Rev. Mr. M'Evoy; Mr. Christie; Mr. Dewar; Mr. Mowbray; Mr. Sutherland; Mr. Malony.

Per Boyne, for Bombay: Mrs. Morgan; Miss Smith; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson; Mr. Stuart, C. S.; Mr. Blakiston, ditto; Mr. Mansfield, ditto; Mr. Davis; Mr. Woodhouse.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Ann Jameson*, Alexander, from London, was blown up and burnt to the water's edge at Sydney, N.S. Wales, on the 30th Nov., with about 200 tons of cargo on board, little of which is expected to be recovered. Mr. Gillespie (chief mate) and eight men lost their lives.

The *Rose*, Mellors, from London, was totally lost in the South Seas on 1st January. Crew saved.

The *New Jersey*, Williams, from Gibraltar to China, was totally lost on the Louisa Shoal, in the China Sea, on the 9th Nov. Crew and about 15,000 dollars saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 4. At sea, on board the *Catherine*, on the passage from Bengal, Mrs. Henry Hailes, of a son.

May 31. The lady of Frederick Ayrton, Esq., Bombay army, of a daughter.

June 1. At Walthamstow, the lady of Edward Wigram, Esq., of a son.

8. At Hillend, Scotland, the lady of James Christie, Esq., late of the Madras army, of a son.

12. In Upper Gloucester-place, the lady of Lieut. Col. James Tod, of a son.

18. At Brighton, Mrs. Henry Griffiths Brightman, of a daughter.]

Lately. At Strabane, Ireland, the lady of Adam Ogilvie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 13. At St. James's Church, Thomas Coltman, Esq., of the 10th Hussars, and of Hagnaby Priory, in the county of Lincoln, to Mary Anne, widow of D. H. Dallas, Esq., son of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, G.C.B.

20. At All Soul's Church, St. Marylebone, Capt. Murray, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Sophia Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Lynn, M.A., vicar of Keswick, Cumberland, and grand-daughter of the late Bishop of Carlisle.

27. At Croydon, Henry Rogers, Esq., of Lower Clapton, to Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Col. Robert Ogle, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

28. At Fulham, Capt. J. H. Ffrench, 46th regt., to Charlotte Sarah Willox, eldest surviving daughter of W. Gore, Esq., of Artarmon-house, Australia, and widow of the late W.B.Lamb, Esq., Royal Navy.

29. At Weston Super Mare, C. P. Layard, Esq., of the Ceylon Civil Service, to Louisa Ann, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.Col. C. M. Edwards, of the 1st Ceylon regt., Chairman of the Colonial Audit Office.

— At Bath, P. Cazalet, Esq, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras civil service, to Rachel, only daughter of the late Rev. H. Davies.

31. At Edmonton Church, John Gerrard, Esq., of the 45th regt. Madras N.I., to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late James Wilson, Esq., of Smeaton Castle, Whitby, and Cane Grove, St.Vincent's.

June 2. At Bargy Castle, C. M. Lecky, Esq., of the city of Londonderry, late Captain in the Bombay army, to Anne, youngest daughter of John Harvey, Esq., of Bargy-castle, county of Wexford.

3. At Ulverston, H. W. Fell, Esq., to Martha, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Fell, Esq., and relict of R. W. Smith of the H. C. service.

5. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, John Templeton, Esq., of Canton, late of the Hon. Company's naval service, to Isabella Anne, only daughter of the late Francis Beaudet, Esq.

7. At St. Mary's Church, Henry Robert, only son of the late John Addison, judge in Bengal, to Grace, youngest daughter of Maj. Gen. Robert Burton, late of the 2d Life Guards.

11. At Dalchully, Inverness-shire, Charles Gordon, Esq., Madras army, to Jessie, second daughter of D. M'Nab, Esq.

— At St. Mary's Church, Maj. Gen. Robert Barton, late of the 2d Life Guards, to Marion Colette, second daughter of the late John Addison, judge in Bengal.

12. At Edinburgh, Robert M'Nair, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Catherine, second daughter of J. S. More, Esq., advocate.

17. At Ufford, Suffolk, George Larken, Esq., solicitor, Somerton, Somersetshire, to Emily, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Cotgrave, chief engineer of the Madras army.

21. At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, Lieut.-Col. De Lacy Evans, M.P. for Westminster, to Josette, relict of Philip Hughes, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, daughter of the late Col. Robert Arbuthnott.

Lately. At Dublin, F. Brodigan, Esq., of Drogheda, to Anna Maria, only child of the late R. A. Campbell, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and niece of P. Campbell, Esq., of Annefield, county of Dublin.

— At Ashmore Cottage, Perthshire, C. B. Handyside, Esq., M.D., Bengal establishment, to Amelia, second daughter of Mrs. Anderson, of Ellishill, Aberdeenshire, widow of the late Capt. Wm. Anderson, of the 96th Foot.

DEATHS.

Feb. 22. On board H.M. ship *Isis*, off the Coast of Africa, James Harene Edmonstone, midshipman, aged 14 years and eight months, youngest son of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., of Portland Place.

March 29. At the Cape of Good Hope, on his return from India to England, after a long protracted, and distressingly painful illness, William Howard Peach, Esq., late of Cuttack, in Bengal, aged 60.

April 3. In the Island of Jamaica, Mrs. Isabella Watson, widow of John Cullen, Esq., of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

21. On board the *Royal Saxon*, on the passage from Calcutta, George Lycke, Esq., late of Sussex Place, Regent's Park.

May 25. At Stornaway, Ross-shire, aged 36, Mary, wife of Murdock Mackenzie, Esq., late of Calcutta.

— At Plymouth, of pulmonary consumption, aged 18, Sarah, daughter of William Braddon, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, and late of Skisdon Lodge, Cornwall.

26. At Abele-Grove, Epsom, F. C. Crotty, Esq., major of H. M. 39th regt. of Foot, quartered at Bangalore, Madras, whence he lately returned by the ship *Wellington*.

— At Paris, James Hardie, Esq., assistant surgeon, Bengal medical establishment.

June 3. At Ipswich, Anna Maria, relict of John Torlesse, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, aged 68.

— Suddenly, at Adamton, Frances Isabella, infant daughter of Maj. Wm. Cunningham, Bengal army.

6. At Brook Lodge, Youghal, in his 77th year, Lieut. Col. Marsden, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

8. At Greenhill Bank, Scotland, W. C. Chisholme, Esq., formerly of the Hon. Company's medical establishment, Bengal.

— At Springfield Lodge, Surrey, Francis, eldest son of David Hill, Esq., of the East-India House.

9. Suddenly, at Hodnet, aged 83 years, Mary Helen, widow of the late Rev. Reginald Heber, of Hodnet Hall, Salop, and mother of the late Dr. Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta.

13. At Southampton, Rear-Admiral Manby, aged 64. The deceased gallant officer was one of the companions of Vancouver in his voyage round the world.

19. At Gloucester, George S. Hepburn, Esq., late captain in the Indian Navy, and of Underdean Larches, in the Forest of Dean, in the same county.

— At Edinburgh, aged 21, Alexander Colvin Fraser Tytler, eldest son of the late Alex. Fraser Tytler, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

21. At his house, 2, South-crescent, Bedford Square, Mr. Sandford Arnot.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr. William Cook, late surgeon of the ship *Sir David Scott*.

Lately. In Devonshire Street, aged 76, Mrs. Morier, relict of Isaac Morier, Esq., late consul general at Constantinople.

— At Kilburn, Margaret, wife of E. Allingham, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At Wexford, retired Rear-Admiral Alexander Wilson. This officer was promoted from a common seaman.

— At Florence, Vice Admiral Plampin. He was formerly commander-in-chief on the St. Helena and Cape stations.

A

List of the Directors

OF THE

EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

	Years to serve.	Finance and Home.	Political and Military.	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.
Henry Shank, Esq. 62, *Gloucester Place.*	1	FH	PM	RJL
Wm. Astell, Esq. *Everton.*	3			
Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*	2	FH		
Hon. Hugh Lindsay, 22, *Berkeley Square.*	2			
John Morris, Esq. 21, *Baker Street.*	4	FH	PM	RJL
John Thornhill, Esq. *Blackheath.*	4			
George Raikes, Esq. 19, *Warwick Street.*	3			
Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. 5, *Argyll Place, Argyll Street.*	4	FH	PM	RJL
John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. 9, *Lower Berkeley Street.*	3			
John Loch, Esq. 18, *Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.*	1	FH	PM	RJL
Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq. 7, *Grosvenor Square.*	4	FH	PM	RJL
Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. 49, *Portland Place.*	4			
Charles Mills, Esq. *Camelford House, Oxford Street.*	1	FH	PM	RJL
John Masterman, Esq. *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.*	2			
Henry Alexander, Esq. *Wickham Park.*	3	FH	PM	RJL
Sir William Young, Bart., 24, *Upper Wimpole Street.*	3			
Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq. M.P. 17, *Gt. Cumberland Street.*	1	FH	PM	RJL
John Forbes, Esq. 15, *Harley Street.*	1			
Henry Shank, Esq. 62, *Gloucester Place.*	1	FH	PM	RJL
Russell Ellice, Esq. 5, *Great Cumberland Street.*	2			
Richard Jenkins, Esq. 19, *Upper Harley Street.*	2	FH	PM	RJL
John Cotton, Esq., 26a, *Bryanstone Square.*	1			
William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., 39, *Upper Harley Street.*	2	FH	PM	RJL

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION:

Patrick Vans Agnew, Esq. C.B. 26, *Upper Harley Street.*

James Rivett Carnac, Esq. 21, *Upper Harley Street.*

James L. Lushington, Esq. C.B. 13, *York Street, Portman Square.*

George Lyall, Esq. M.P. 17, *Park Crescent.*

John Petty Muspratt, Esq. 9, *New Broad Street.*

William Wigram, Esq. 56, *Upper Harley Street.*

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S DECLARATIONS.

For Sale 1st July—Prompt 26th September.— Tortoiseshell—Bamboos—Whanghees—Mats—Table Mats—Partridge Canes—Bamboo Canes and Sticks—Floor Mats.

For Sale 15th July—Prompt 3d October.—Indigo.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1834.						
Madras	*Aug.* 15	*Madras*	527	Charles Beach	Charles Beach	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co.
Cape and Madras	18	*Wellington*	500	Gustavus Evans	James Liddell	W. I. Docks	Mac Ghie, Page, & Smith, Exchange-buildings.
Bengal (Passengers only)	Portsm. *July* 26	*London*	620	Money Wigram	John Wimble	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Cape and Bengal	5	*Lord Hungerford*	724	Charles Farquharson	C. Farquharson	E. I. Docks	Cockerell & Co., or Thomas Haviside & Co.
Madras & Bengal	*Sept.* 10	*Catherine*	523	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	E. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co.
	July 2	*Asia*	523	John Jacob & Sons	John Biddle	St.Kt.Docks	Arnold & Woollett, and Tomlin, Man, & Co.
	Graves. 4	*Fergusson*	534	George Frederick Young	Adam Young	W. I. Docks	Domett & Co. 7, George-yd.
	Portsm. *Aug.* 1	*Duke of Bedford*	720	Sir C. Cockerell & Co.	William A. Bowen	E. I. Docks	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co. Austin-friars.
Bengal	2	*Malcolm*	650	R. W. Eyles	James Eyles	Expected	Thomas Heath, & Thomas Haviside & Co.
	5	*Roxburgh Castle*	600	Green, Wigram, & Green	William Fulcher	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
	15	*Duke of Northumberland*	650	Thomas and Wm. Smith	William L. Pope	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	July 26	*Lady Flora*	756	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co.
	25	*Orient*	596	Thomas White	Thomas White	Expected	Thomas Haviside & Co.
	7	*Morley*	493	Josh. A. Douglas	Josh. A. Douglas	W. I. Docks	Thomas Heath, & Thomas Haviside & Co.
	5	*Hero of Malown*	483	Henry Richmond	James Smith	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wyllie, & Co. Billiter-sq., & Thomas Haviside & Co.
Bombay	28	*Lady Raffles*	647	Richard Green	Robert Pollok	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Aug. 15	*Victory*	712	Christopher Biden	Christ. Biden	E. I. Docks	W. H. Hunt, Crown-ct., Cheapside, & T. Haviside and Co.
	—	*Lady Nugent*	532	Lucas Percival	Lucas Percival	Expected	Capt. Thacker, 4, Leadenhall-st., & Capt. Barber, 1, *ditto*.
	20	*Buckinghamshire*	1369	Capt. Thacker & Mangles	Wm. F. Hopkins	E. I. Docks	Capt. Thacker, Leadenhall-st., & Capt. Mangles, Austin friars
Singapore	Graves. *July* 15	*Favorite*	319	Beadle & Co.	William Cobb	St.Kt.Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Singapore and China	*Sept.* 1	*Australia*	390	Walter Buchanan	John Lobban	Expected	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-street.
China	*July* 20	*William Money*	434	Henry Templer	John O'Brien	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
	Aug. 15	*Moira*	650	Henry Templer	Thomas Johnson	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
Ceylon	*July* 10	*Iris*	300	William Tindall	Wm. Mackwood	St.Kt.Docks	John Lyney.
	15	*Achilles*	300	William Tindall	Charles Duncan	St.Kt.Docks	John Lyney.
	25	*Eleanor*	300	Godwin and Lee	William Haydock	St.Kt.Docks	Godwin & Lee.
New South Wales	Convict ships. 4	*Blenheim*	374	Thomas Brown	James T. Brown	Cork	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
	5	*George Hibbert*	328	Thomas Heard	G. N. Livesay	Woolwich	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
	7	*Hooghley*	465	Buckles and Co.	George Bailey	Portsmouth	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane.
Launceston	Graves. —	*Rhoda*	220	Robert Brooks	S. C. Hurst	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.
Hobart Town and Launceston	—	*Janet*	300	Thomas C. Matheson	T. C. Matheson	St.Kt.Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-sq.
Hobart Town	5	*Eveline*	301	James Gale & Son	John Friend	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles & Co.
Launceston and New South Wales	4	*William*	350	J. Williams	H. Sowerby	St.Kt.Docks	John Masson, and Lyall, Wyllie, & Co.
Launceston	20	*Nimrod*	274	Thomas Hepburn	Fr. Wm. Hepburn	St.Kt.Docks	George Bishop, Jewry-st.
	4	*William Stoveld*	230	Buckles and Co.	Alex. Davidson	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles & Co.
New South Wales	10	*Guardian*	220	Henry Leese	Henry Leese	St.Kt.Docks	Godwin & Lee and George Bishop.
	5	*Children*	300	Godwin and Lee	William Durocher	St.Kt.Docks	Godwin & Lee, Bishopsgate-street-within.
	10	*David Scott*	773	Mungo Gilmore	Samuel Owen	Lon. Docks	John Marshall, Birchin-lane.
	20	*John Craig*	374	John Craig	John Currie	St.Kt.Docks	Godwin & Lee.
Van Diemen's Land & N. S. W.	6	*Margaret*	500	Thomas Lewis	William Johns	St.Kt.Docks	Arnold & Wollett.
	15	*Thomas Harrison*	500	Thomas Harrison	Thos. O Harrison	St.Kt.Docks	Godwin & Lee.
	20	*Thames*	1423	John R. Pidding	Robert Fox	Lon. Docks	Edmund Read & Capt. J. R. Pidding.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. allowance (per cent.) on the same; drs., and* lbs *bazar maunds equal to* 82⅔ lb. 2 oz. 2 *5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Co. Rupees. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce Surat Candy is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, January 16, 1834.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	16 0 @	Iron, Swedish, sq.. Sa. Rs. F. md.	3 12 @		3 13
Bottles	32 0	—— flat. ..... do.	3 12		3 13
Coals 100	10 8 —	—— English, sq. ..... do.	3 3		2 5
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. B. md.	0 5½ —	—— flat ..... do.	2 3		2 4
—— Braziers' ..... do.	33 0 —	—— Bolt ..... do.	2 2		2 8
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	32 4 —	—— Sheet ..... do.	2 4		2 8
—— Old Gross ..... do.	27 4 —	—— Nails ..... cwt.	4 0	—	3 0
—— Bolt ..... do.	27 8 —	—— Hoops ..... F. md.	10 0	—	14 0
—— Tile ..... do.	33 0 —	—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	2 10	—	3 0
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	26 12 —	Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	0 12	—	0 13
—— Peru Slab ..... do.	27 8 —	—— Sheet ..... do.	4 8	—	4 4
—— Russia ..... Ct. Rs. do.	26 0 —	Millinery ..... do.	4 10	—	4 11
Copperas ..... Sa. Rs. do.	30 0 —	Shot, patent ..... bag	50 D. and A.		
Cottons, chintz ..... do.	31 0 —	Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	4 5	—	4 6
—— Muslins assort. ..... pce.	1 6	Stationery	10A. and P. C.		
—— Yarn 10 to 170 ..... mor	1 6½	Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 14	—	6 0
Cutlery, fine 25A	1 4 —	Swedish ..... do.	6 2	—	6 4
Glass ..... 40D.	0 4 —	Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	22 8	—	23 0
Hardware ..... 12D.	0 7½ —	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 0	—	3 4
Hosiery, cotton ..... 30A.	40A. —	—— coarse and middling	1 0	—	2 8
Ditto, silk ..... 20D.	25D. —	—— Flannel fine	1 8	—	1 10

MADRAS, February 5, 1835.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7 @	Iron Hoops ..... candy	24 @		28
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	250 —	—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
—— Cakes ..... do.	220 —	Lead, Pig ..... do.	35	—	42
—— Old ..... do.	230 —	—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	225 —	Millinery ..... do.	25A.	—	30 A.
Cottons, chintz ..... do.	280 —	Shot, patent ..... do.	25A.	—	30 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	10 A. —	Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30 A.
Cutlery, fine	15 A. —	Stationery	25A.	—	30 A.
Longcloth, fine	20A. —	Steel, English ..... candy	80	—	85
Glass and Earthenware	25A. —	—— Swedish ..... do.	140	—	150
Hardware	40 A. —	Tin Plates ..... box	21	—	24
Hosiery	P.C. —	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	15 A.	—	20 A.
Iron, Swedish	10 D. —	—— coarse	15 A.	—	20 A.
—— English sq. ..... candy	30 A. —	—— Flannel, fine	10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	50 —				
	42 —				
	21 —				
	23 —				

BOMBAY, February 8, 1834.

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	15 @	Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	52 @		——
Bottles ..... doz.	0.12	—— English, do. ..... do.	22.4		——
Copper, Sheathing ..... ton.	no demand	—— Hoops ..... cwt.	4.8		——
—— Thick sheets ..... cwt.	50	—— Nails ..... do.	13	—	17
—— Plate ..... do.	52	—— Sheet ..... do.	5.8		——
—— Tile ..... do.	50	—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	20		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c. ..... do.	52	—— do. for nails ..... do.	30		——
—— Longcloths ..... do.	——	Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	7.12		——
—— Muslins	——	—— Sheet ..... do.	9.4		——
—— Other goods	——	Millinery	no demand		
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 ..... lb.	——	Shot, patent ..... cwt.	9	—	6.8
Cutlery, table	0.91	Spelter ..... do.	6.8	—	6.19
Glass and Earthenware ..... P. C.	——	Stationery	10D.		——
Hardware ..... 30 D.	— 35D	Steel, Swedish ..... tub	10.8		——
Hosiery, half hose ..... P. C.	——	Tin Plates ..... box	16		——
	——	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—	6
	——	—— coarse	1.8	—	2
	——	—— Flannel, fine	1		——

CANTON, January 28, 1834.

	Drs.		Drs.		Drs.	Drs. Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	2½ @	4½	Smalts ..... pecul	50 @	90	——
—— Longcloths ..... do.	4½ @	6	Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	44	—	1.60
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	4	5½	Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.60	—	4
—— Cambrics, 40 yds ..... do.	4	5½	—— do. ex super ..... pce.	15	—	21
—— Taudannoes ..... do.	1½	2	—— Camlets ..... do.	25	—	27
Yarn, Nos. 16 to 80 ..... pecul	40	60	—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	25	—	12
Iron, Bar	1.30	1.40	—— Long Ells ..... do.	15½	—	10
Rod ..... do.	2½	4½	Tin, Straits ..... pecul			
Lead ..... do.	4	4½	Tin Plates ..... box	9	—	10

SINGAPORE, February 6, 1834.

		Drs.		Drs.
Anchors	pecul	7	@	9
Bottles	100	3½	—	4
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35	—	40
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in.	pcs.	1¼	—	3
—— Imit. Irish ……25…… 36	do.	2¼	—	2½
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 …. 36-37	do.	4	—	6
—— ——— do. do. …. 38-40	do.	5	—	7½
—— ——— do. do. …. 44	do.	5	—	8
—— ——— 50	do.	6	—	8
—— ——— 54	do.	11	—	12
—— ——— 60	do.	11	—	12
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2½	—	3
—— ——— 9-8.	do.	3	—	5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do.	1¼	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 …… 44 …. 46	do.	1¼	—	4
—— Lappets, 10 …… 40 …. 44	do.	1¼	—	1¾
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	6	@	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	—	2¾
—— Nails	do.	3	—	3¼
Lead, Pig	do.	5	—	5½
—— Sheet	do.	5	—	5¼
Shot, patent	bag	1	—	2
Spelter ……(none)….	pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish	do.	4½	—	6
—— English	do.	6½	—	7
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets	do.	20	—	25
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	yd.	1½	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 16, 1834.—There has been a fair amount of business done in Piece Goods and Twist during the week, but prices have not undergone any material alteration. Copper of most sorts, has advanced on our last quotations: in other descriptions of Metals no change.—*Jan.* 27. Extensive demand for Piece Goods appears to have obtained in the past week, particularly for Lappets, Jaconets, and Cambrics: of the first, sales of upwards of 11,000 pieces are reported. The market for Twist continues rather favourably disposed than otherwise; prices keep firm. In Metals, the market may be considered as under improvement.

Bombay, Feb. 8, 1834.—British produce continues selling in Bombay at lower rates than was ever known—whilst Indian produce, on the contrary, is unusually high. This unnatural state of the market, however, cannot be of long duration; a change must soon take place, and British manufactures, we have no doubt, will again rise, at least to a remunerating price, so soon as the forced sales which have lately been made, and at present making, to pay for Indian produce, are entirely at an end. The recent sales of metals, amounting to upwards of 1,500 tons, have reduced the stock in first hands, but as that quantity has been purchased by a number of dealers who are now retaining it at the least possible profit, no improvement can be calculated upon for some time. A considerable quantity is also, we understand, on board the ships daily expected.—*Pr. Cur.*

Canton, Jan. 28, 1834.—Woollens and cotton yarn maintain the rates quoted, under a moderate demand. For white piece goods the demand continues, but prices are rather lower.

Manilla, Jan. 12, 1834.—Cambrics, firm; stock 14 to 15,000 pieces. Chintz, large flowered, in partial demand. Ginghams, in demand. Long cloths, grey, in first hands, about 7,000 pieces: white goods, none in first hands. Lappet muslins in demand. White handkerchiefs, stock heavy; imitation Madras ditto, in much demand.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 4, 1834.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 24 0	Remittable	23 0 Prem.
2 0	1st, or Old 5. p. Cent. Loan 1 Class	1 8
1 12	…. Ditto …. 2 do.	0 4
0 6	…. Ditto …. 3 do.	Par
——	…. Ditto …. 4 do.	——
Prem. 0 4	New 5 per Cent. from No. 251 to 1150….	Par
Prem. 3 0	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan ….	0 4 Prem.
2 4	3d, or New ditto ….	1 12
Disc. 0 8	4 per cent. Loan dis. ..	1 0 Disc.

4,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—3,900.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills …… 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit …… 4 0 do.

Rate of Exchange, *Jan.* 29.

Bills on Court of Directors, at 12 months' date, to buy, 1s. 11d.; to sell, 2s. per Sa. Rupee.
Private Bills on London, 6 months' sight, to buy, 2s. 1d.; to sell, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Feb. 18, 1834.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ……29 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ……27 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 336 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 1¼ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. …… 2 Prem.

Exchange, Dec. 18.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 9d. per M. Rupee.

Bombay, Feb. 8, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106¼ to 106⅝ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102 to 102⅜ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, no transactions nominal. 130 to 131 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, first, second, and third classes, 106⅛ to 108 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 107 to 110½ per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 110½ per ditto.

Canton, Jan. 28, 1834.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.; per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 209 to 212 per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 220 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 1 to 1½ per cent. prem.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Barilla	cwt.	——			@	——		
Coffee, Java		2	10	0	—	2	17	0
—— Cheribon		2	12	0	—	2	18	0
—— Sumatra and Samarang		1	16	0	—	2	3	0
—— Ceylon		2	6	0	—	2	8	0
—— Mocha		2	18	0	—	5	15	0
Cotton, Surat	lb	0	0	5¾	—	0	0	7½
—— Madras		0	0	6½	—	0	0	7¼
—— Bengal		0	0	6½	—	0	0	7½
—— Bourbon		none				——		
Drugs & for Dyeing.								
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	9	10	0	—	16	10	0
Anniseeds, Star		3	13	0	—	3	15	0
Borax, Refined		3	15	0	—	4	0	0
—— Unrefined		3	10	0		——		
Camphire, in tub		6	10	0	—	7	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0	3	0	—	0	3	3
—— Ceylon		0	1	8	—	0	1	10
Cassia Buds	cwt.	——				——		
—— Lignea		3	0	0	—	3	5	0
Castor Oil	lb	0	0	7	—	0	1	2
China Root	cwt.	28	0	0	—	30	0	0
Cubebs		2	8	0	—	2	13	0
Dragon's Blood		0	15	0	—	28	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop		6	0	0	—	7	0	0
—— Arabic		2	2	0	—	3	0	0
—— Assafœtida		1	10	0	—	4	10	0
—— Benjamin, 3d Sort		3	10	0	—	10	0	0
—— Animi		5	0	0	—	8	10	0
—— Gambogium		7	10	0	—	18	0	0
—— Myrrh		2	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Olibanum		0	14	0	—	2	5	0
Kino		12	0	0		——		
Lac Lake	lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	8
—— Dye		0	1	11	—	0	2	0
—— Shell	cwt.	——				——		
—— Stick		2	4	0	—	2	17	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	—	0	0	6½
—— Cinnamon		0	4	0	—	0	5	6
—— Cocoa-nut		1	11	0	—	1	14	0
—— Cajaputa		0	0	5	—	0	0	8
—— Mace		0	0	2½	—	0	0	3
—— Nutmegs		0	0	11	—	0	1	2
Opium		none				——		
Rhubarb		0	1	8	—	0	2	3
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	3	0	0	—	3	2	0
Senna	lb	0	0	3½	—	0	1	2
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	18	0
—— Bengal		0	12	0	—	0	16	0
—— China		0	18	0	—	1	4	0
Galls, in Sorts		3	10	0	—	3	15	0
——, Blue		4	15	0		——		
Hides, Buffalo	lb	——				——		
—— Ox and Cow		0	0	5	—	0	0	7
Indigo, Purple and Violet		0	6	9	—	0	7	1
—— Fine Violet		0	6	9	—	0	7	1
—— Mid. to good Violet		0	6	3	—	0	6	8
—— Violet and Copper		0	5	10	—	0	6	6
—— Copper		0	5	8	—	0	6	0
—— Consuming, mid. to fine		0	5	4	—	0	6	0
—— Do. ord. and low		0	4	7	—	0	5	2
—— Do. very low		0	4	0	—	0	4	6
—— Oude, ord. to good md.		0	3	9	—	0	4	3
—— Madras, gd. to fine md.		0	4	6	—	0	5	1
—— Do. ord. & mid.		0	4	0	—	0	4	6
—— Do. Kurpah		0	3	8		——		
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China	cwt.	3	13	0	@	4	2	0
Nankeens	piece	——				——		
Rattans	100	0	2	6	—	0	4	6
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	13	0
—— Patna		0	14	0	—	0	16	0
—— Java		0	7	6	—	0	8	0
Safflower		2	0	0	—	7	10	0
Sago		0	10	0	—	0	12	0
—— Pearl		0	15	0	—	1	3	0
Saltpetre		1	4	0	—	1	6	6
Silk, Bengal	lb	——				——		
—— Novi		——				——		
—— Ditto White		——				——		
—— China		——				——		
—— Bengal Privilege		——				——		
—— Organzine		——				——		
Spices, Cinnamon		0	4	0	—	0	10	6
—— Cloves		0	0	11	—	0	1	3
—— Mace		0	3	0	—	0	8	0
—— Nutmegs		0	6	8	—	0	7	0
—— Ginger	cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	10	0
—— Pepper, Black	lb	——				——		
—— —— White		——				——		
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	1	2	0	—	1	13	0
—— Siam and China		1	2	0	—	1	7	0
—— Mauritius (duty paid)		2	8	0	—	3	0	0
—— Manilla and Java		1	2	0	—	1	5	0
Tea, Bohea	lb	0	1	11½	—	0	2	0⅝
—— Congou		0	1	7½	—	0	4	1
—— Souchong		none				——		
—— Campoi		0	1	10½	—	0	3	0½
—— Twankay		0	1	9½	—	0	2	11
—— Pekoe		0	3	0	—	0	4	8
—— Hyson Skin		0	1	9½	—	0	2	4
—— Hyson		0	2	11½	—	0	3	2
—— Young Hyson		——				——		
—— Gunpowder		——				——		
Tin, Banca	cwt.	2	16	0	—	3	2	0
Tortoiseshell	lb	1	7	0	—	2	0	0
Vermilion	lb	0	3	3	—	——		
Wax	cwt.	5	10	0	—	6	0	0
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	12	10	0	—	13	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	—	23	14	0
Whalefins	ton	100	0	0		——		
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*								
Best	lb	0	3	6	—	0	4	6
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	7	6	—	1	9	0
Ostrich Feathers, und	lb	——				——		
Gum Arabic	cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Hides, Dry	lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	8
—— Salted		0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
Oil, Palm	cwt.	1	8	6		——		
Raisins		2	0	0		——		
Wax		5	15	0	—	6	0	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best	pipe	17	0	0	—	18	0	0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality		14	0	0	—	15	0	0
Wood, Teak	load	6	10	0	—	7	10	1
Wool	lb.	0	1	0	—	0	1	10

Sale

PRICES OF SHARES, June 25, 1834.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India (Stock)	41	4 p. cent.	483,750	——	——	March. Sept.
London (Stock)	55	2½ p. cent.	238,000	——	——	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	66	2½ p. cent	1,352,752	100	——	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	103	4½ p. cent.	500,000	——	——	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	102½	4 p. cent.	200,000	——	——	——
West-India (Stock)	98	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	——	——	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	37½	——	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	10	——	10,000	100	15	——

WOLFE, Brothers, 25, *Change Alley.*

Sugar.—The market for East-India sugars is dull. Mauritius sugar is on the advance; the stock is 28,245 bags less than last year. The stock of West-India sugars is also less.

Coffee.—East-India coffees fetch better prices than for some time past.

Silk.—The sale commenced on the 23d. Prices are higher than was expected; good silks are bought freely.

Tea.—The quarterly sale began on the 2d June, and finished on the 19th. The following are the prices obtained:—Boheas, ¼ chests, 1s. 11¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.; ½ chests, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 1¼d.; large do., 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.—Congou packages, 1s. 11¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.; common, 1s. 7¼d. to 1s. 7½d.; better, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.; good, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d; fine, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 1d.—Compois, common, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 3d.; best, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d.—Twankays, common, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d.; better, 1s. 10½d. to 2s.; middling, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.; finest, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 11d.—Hysons, common, 2s. 1½d. to 3s. 1d.; better, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 8d.; middling, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; finest, 6s. 5d. to 8s.—Boheas have sold from ½d. to 1d. per lb. dearer; Congous, ½d. to 5d. dearer; Campois, 4d. to 5d. dearer; Twankays, common, 1½d. lower; fine do., 2d. to 4d. dearer; Hysons about the same as last sale.

Since the sale, there has been a considerable demand for teas, and a premium of 1d. and 1½d. per lb. is given for some sorts of Congous and Twankays.

Indigo.—There are no sales of any consequence; the stocks of the consumers are said to be low.

At a Meeting of Indigo Brokers, held on the 4th June, it was resolved, That, for the mutual interest of all connected with the indigo trade, a system as nearly as possible approximating to that adopted by the East-India Company, for the sale of the article, should be adhered to; that, it being of paramount importance that ample security be furnished as regards both the receipt and payment of monies and the delivery of goods; and as no individual firm, either of merchant or broker, however respectable or wealthy, can afford that perfect safety, in these most important matters, which is essential both to buyer and seller; this meeting strenuously recommend that the sales of indigo be henceforward undertaken and carried on by some responsible public company, whereby alone the necessary protection can be extended to all interests concerned; That this meeting, being of opinion that no establishment in London *at present* offers equal advantages for the warehousing and inspection of indigo to those afforded by the St. Katharine Docks, resolve to urge the directors of that Company to undertake the management of the sale of the article on the same principles as those hitherto pursued by the East-India Company, *viz.* 1st. That they provide a sale-room and suitable offices, in a convenient part of the city (central for purposes of business), for the disposal of the article by public auction, and for the receipt and payment of deposits, prompts, &c.; 2dly. That they hold periodical sales, to the number of *three*, or, at the outside, *four*, in the year, as may be determined with the consent of the importers; that they receive applications from importers desirous of putting up their indigoes at such periodical sales; and that they issue timely declarations specifying the quantity and period of sale; 3dly. That they appoint an official auctioneer and a crier to act in the same manner as has hitherto been the practice of the East-India Company; and that they make it a by-law that such officers shall be wholly unconnected with any commercial transactions, whether as principal or agent, on pain of forfeiture of their respective offices; 4thly. That weight-notes and warrants be made out and issued in precisely the same manner as those of the East-India Company; 5thly. That, in order to secure that secrecy which is deemed essential to the interests of buyers, the Brokers' Declarations of their principals, sealed up, be forwarded to the Company with ten days after each sale respectively; which declarations shall remain unopened unless any lot or lots shall be left unpaid for at the expiration of the prompt; in which case the said declarations shall be opened and inspected so far as may be necessary to ascertain the purchaser of such lot or lots: but if the prompt has been paid up, then such declarations shall be returned, upon application, unopened to the respective brokers, at the expiration of seven days after the prompt-day.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from May 26 to June 25, 1834.*

May	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	215½216	91¼91⅜	92¼92½	98⅞99⅛	100 100½	17⅛ 17 3/16	269 9½	100¾	28p	50 51p
27	215½216½	91¼	92 92¼	98⅝99	100⅛ 100⅜	17⅛ 17 3/16	—	100¾	28p	50 51p
28	216	90⅝91⅛	91⅞92⅛	98⅝99	100⅛ 100⅜	—	—	100¾	28p	50 51p
29	216¼	91¼	92 92¼	—	100⅛ 100⅜	17⅛ 17 3/16	—	100⅝ 100¾	—	49 50p
30	215½216½	91¼	92⅛92⅜	—	100⅛ 100⅜	17⅛ 17 3/16	—	—	28p	50 51p
31	216½	91⅛91¼	92⅛92⅜	98⅞99⅛	100⅛ 100⅜	17⅛ 17 3/16	—	100⅝ 100¾	28 30p	49 51p
June										
2	216½	91⅛91⅜	92⅛92⅜	98⅞99	100⅛ 100⅜	17⅛ 17 3/16	269 70	100⅝ 100¾	28 30p	50 51p
3	216½217	91⅛91⅜	92⅜92⅝	98⅞99⅛	100⅛ 100½	17⅛ 17 3/16	267½68	—	28p	50 51p
4	216¼	91⅛91⅜	92⅛92⅜	99 99⅛	100⅜ 100½	17⅛ 17 3/16	267 68	—	28 30p	50 51p
5	216½217	91⅜91¾	—	99⅛99⅜	100½ 100⅝	17⅛ 17 3/16	268 8½	100 00⅛	30p	50 51p
6	216¼	91⅜91½	—	98½99⅛	99 10/16 100⅛	17⅛ 17 3/16	268	—	28 30p	50 51p
7	216	91⅜91½	—	98⅞99	Shut	17⅛ 17 3/16	Shut	—	28 30p	51 52p
9	216½	91 91⅜	—	98⅜98⅞	—	17 1/16 17 2/16	—	100 00⅛	28 30p	51 52p
10	217	91⅛91¼	—	98⅜98⅝	—	17 1/16 17⅛	—	—	28p	51 52p
11	216½217	91⅜91½	—	98⅛98⅜	—	17⅛	—	100 00⅞	28 30p	51 52p
12	216½	91⅛91½	—	98⅝98⅞	—	17⅛	—	101	28 30p	51 52p
13	216½	91⅛91⅜	—	98⅜98⅞	—	17⅛	—	—	28 30p	53p
14	—	91⅛91⅜	—	98 98⅛	—	17 1/16	—	100⅞1	28 30p	53 54p
16	216½217	91⅛91⅜	—	98⅜98½	—	17⅛ 17 3/16	—	101	26 28p	52 53p
17	—	91⅛91⅜	—	98⅜98⅞	—	17⅛ 17 3/16	—	100⅞1	26 28p	52 53p
18	—	91 91⅛	—	98⅜98⅞	—	17⅛	—	—	26 28p	52 53p
19	216¾	91⅛91⅜	—	98½98⅜	—	17 1/16 17 3/16	—	101 1⅛	—	52 53p
20	216¼	91 91⅛	—	98⅜98⅜	—	17 1/16 17⅛	—	101	26 28p	52 53p
21	216	91⅛91⅛	—	98⅛98⅝	—	17 1/16 17⅛	—	101 1⅛	25 27p	51 52p
23	—	91 91⅛	—	98⅛98⅜	—	17⅛ 17⅛	—	101 1⅛	24p	50 52p
24	—	91⅛91¼	—	98⅛98⅝	—	17 1/16 17⅛	—	—	22 25p	48 50p
				98⅛98⅝	—	17 1/16 17⅛	—	—	20 24p	48 50p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *February* 17.

Robert Deane Chamberlain v. *H. F. Jenkins.*—Mr. *Turton* stated the case for the plantiff. "The plaintiff is a young officer, about to join his Majesty's 31st regiment, and the defendant is the purser of the ship *Malcolm*, Capt. Eyles, on which the plaintiff came, as a cabin-passenger, to this country. My client is compelled to seek redress at your lordship's hands, which, as a gentleman, he would have much rather obtained personally from the defendant. This case is simple, and unencumbered with difficulty; there is nothing to be proved but the assault, which will be sworn to by the passengers, who saw it, gentlemen of unquestionable veracity. Nothing will therefore remain for consideration, but the amount of damages to which my client is entitled. The damages are of very little moment to my client; they formed no part of the consideration in his mind which induced him to come into a court of justice; his object being to clear his character of any imputation which the conduct of the defendant might have cast upon it had the defendant been allowed to go unpunished. It appears that the purser, for reasons I will not speak of, conceived a dislike to the plaintiff. Further, it appears, that the cabins in the after-part of the lower deck, which were occupied by lady-passengers, were partitioned off from the other cabins, with the exception, strange to say, of the purser's, which was included within the partition. The defendant circulated a report that the plaintiff had peeped into the defendant's cabin. Upon this the plaintiff, indignant at such a charge, made enquiries among the gentlemen passengers if they had heard the report, and stated to them that he had on several occasions spoken to persons within the partition, as others had done, but that he never intended, nor did he in any way break in upon the privacy of the defendant. My client then went to the defendant, who, on being questioned, admitted that he had circulated the report. The plaintiff then told him, that he (the plaintiff) had not peeped into his cabin; but the defendant still persisting in the truth of the charge, my client certainly did, in the broadest possible language, tell him that it was false. Defendant allowed that it was a fact that the venetian blinds of his cabin were fastened down in the inside, so, if this were the case, it was impossible that any person could see through them. Two or three days after this, about seven o'clock in the evening, when the lady and gentlemen passengers and the defendant were present, Capt. Eyles came into the cuddy, with an open letter in his hand. He shewed it to two of the passengers, and then, before the plaintiff took any part in the discussion, said aloud: "Mr. Higgins is not the only person on board who has given us the lie; Mr. Chamberlain says we are all liars, and you, Mr. Jenkins (the defendant,) he says are a liar." Upon this, defendant started up and said to plaintiff, "Did you, Sir, call me a liar?" to which the latter replied, "Yes, I did, as the report you circulated was false." Defendant then left his place at one end of the cuddy table, and proceeded, in a threatening manner, to the other end where the plaintiff was situated, and struck him; the plaintiff returned the blow in self-defence, and they were then separated. The following morning, Capt. Eyles wrote a letter to the plaintiff, requiring him not to go again into the cuddy. The plaintiff, for the sake of peace, complied with this command. It appears that defendant is a part-owner of the *Malcolm*, and that his captain said to one of the passengers that the defendant was so near and dear a friend of him (the captain), that he could not decide any thing between defendant and a passenger. And so it appeared by his conduct, for nothing was said to defendant, and he was permitted, as usual, to resort to the cuddy. My client, when he arrived in Calcutta, applied to a friend to see the defendant, and to seek some kind of satisfaction. I will not say what, on behalf of my client. Mr. Jenkins refused to satisfy plaintiff in the way he wished, and subsequently sent in charges against my client, as an officer, to the adjutant general. These were returned by the adjutant general, by the order of the Commander-in-chief, on the ground that the defendant was the aggressor, accompanied by a severe reprimand for his conduct, he being at the time an officer of the ship, and the plaintiff in his Majesty's service. It is particularly important in this case for your lordships to know that the plaintiff was one of the youngest, and defendant one of the oldest on board, although the latter, certainly, has not shewn himself one of the wisest. I do not say that the plaintiff has received much personal injury, but it must be remembered that there are injuries which affect the mind and the character, although they may not affect the body: such was that received by my client, a King's officer, about to join his regiment for the first time. I have already said that damages are not an object to him, and to shew my sincerity, I

now offer my learned friends on the opposite side to forgive them altogether, if they will consent to a verdict and nominal damages being entered against them."

This offer being refused, the trial proceeded.

The following witnesses were examined.

Major Cubitt.—I came passenger from the Cape on the *Malcolm*. Mr. Chamberlain had dined in the cuddy on the 25th of October, and the day before. I remember Capt. Eyles coming into the cuddy that evening; he had a note in his hand; several ladies and gentlemen were present. Capt. Eyles read the note, but not aloud. Capt. Eyles then accused one of the passengers of being a nuisance, and disturbing the harmony of the ship. This led to a great deal of discussion, in which Mr. Jenkins ultimately joined. I was sitting near Mr. Chamberlain, who took no part in the discussion until spoken to by Mr. Jenkins. I do not know what it was that the latter said, but in reply Mr. Chamberlain either gave Mr. Jenkins the lie or said he was a liar. I think that, previous to this, Capt. Eyles had said Mr. Chamberlain had given them (meaning the officers of the ship) the lie, or called them liars. After Mr. Chamberlain had given Mr. Jenkins the lie, the latter went towards him in a menacing attitude. I did not see them when they came into collision, the ship was rolling at the time; afterwards I saw both parties on the table, Mr. Chamberlain undermost, and Lieut. Wiggins endeavouring to separate them. Two or three of the cuddy servants came in, and succeeded in separating them. After this the plaintiff did not dine in the cuddy; defendant did.

Cross-examined. Mine was the stern cabin in the poop. I have seen the divisions of the cabins below; there are venetians above and boards below. I have heard that Mr. Chamberlain looked through the venetians into the purser's cabin, but never heard the charge made in his presence. The contents of the note the captain brought into the cuddy were not communicated to Mr. Chamberlain.

Lieut. Wiggins.—I was in the cuddy on the 25th of October; saw Capt. Eyles come in with the note. He said I was the cause of uproar on board, and made another remark, which caused me to say that he was a liar. Capt. Eyles replied that I was not the only person on board who had called the officers liars. Previously to this my wife had addressed him, and in reply he called her a naughty and a bad woman. I then called him a liar, and said, he dare not say so when he was not on board and in command of his vessel. He said, "Did you dare to call me, as Capt. Eyles, a liar?" I answered, "No; but as Mr. Eyles, you are an infernal liar." He then alluded to Mr. Chamberlain as having made use of similar expressions. Mr. Jenkins then addressed Mr. Chamberlain, and asked him if he meant to say that he was a liar. Mr. Chamberlain replied, "I have done so, but it was in consequence of being unjustly accused; I do so now decidedly, if you persist in saying I opened your venetians." Some further altercation took place, when the defendant came from the end of the table where he had been sitting, and struck the plaintiff twice before the blows were returned. When they were separated, Jenkins said, "Let me have at that infernal scoundrel," meaning me. One of the cuddy servants caught hold of him and told him not to strike me, as he would come worse off than with Mr. Chamberlain. The confusion lasted about one hour and a half; in the course of it, defendant threatened to have plaintiff tried by court-martial and dismissed the service. Afterwards, Mr. Chamberlain did not dine in the cuddy; he always, in my opinion, conducted himself as well as a passenger could.

Cross-examined. I have been told by plaintiff that he had applied the same epithet to others on board. I understood that he had said so to defendant and others of the crew. I consider the officers of a ship like the *Malcolm* as part of the crew. The blows were two, and given as quick as blows generally are. Capt. Eyles was looking on; I remarked to him that he was quite cool. I was also quite cool when I called him a liar. It was not a scuffle, it was a premeditated assault.

Ensign Clarke.—I am an officer in the Third Buffs, and was applied to by the plaintiff to see Mr. Jenkins. I waited on him as the plaintiff's friend, and he desired that the object of my visit might be stated in writing. I delivered to him the note now produced. He said he had struck Mr. Chamberlain in consequence of the language used by the latter. I did not succeed in the object of my visit.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. *Advocate General*, for the defendant.—"The more I think of this case, the greater the reason I see for regret, for the sake of the plaintiff as well as for the sake of my client, but more for the sake of the plaintiff, that it has been thought necessary to bring this action. I have always, in my old-fashioned notions of gentlemanly conduct, thought that it was not usual, without shewing some sort of resentment or displeasure, to submit to that description of language which the witnesses have given evidence of, and which I think is seldom heard in what is deemed good company. It has been stated, in the course of this trial, that the word *liar* has been made use of by the plaintiff most frequently; such language is seldom heard in the society of gentlemen; and I would ask my learned friend, if it is likely to give his client a proper introduction to the company of gentlemen bearing his Majesty's commission? My learned friend has only succeeded in showing one thing in behalf of his client, *viz.* that he has had the common-place courage to send a challenge. I submit that out of three or four witnesses who have been called in this case, only one has proved that a blow had been struck. Though I am not going to deny that the defendant's rising from the table angrily, may be, by construction of law, termed an assault, I question whether it is such an one as ought to cause this action, or be considered a proper introduction to his Majesty's 31st regiment of Foot. The plaintiff rests the whole case on the truth or falsehood of the accusation; but though Mr. Wiggins could not credit that his friend had been guilty of impropriety, I will prove to the court that the plaintiff has not been innocently accused; and when your lordships come to the question of what damages ought to be given, doubtless this conduct will have considerable effect. I shall shew that the plaintiff had been frequently seen peeping through the venetians into the purser's cabin; and that though on some occasions he was unsuccessful in his attempts, because the venetian was fastened, at other times he was more successful, if so I may call it, and did look through. Now if a court of law was to be converted into a court of honour, and this conduct duly weighed, I think it would seem that there was little occasion for sending a challenge. Now, under such circumstances, I feel satisfied that your lordships will see there is no ground whatever for vindictive damages."

William Gellam, chief officer of the *Malcolm*. I was not present at the disturbance; on the day previous, I heard plaintiff say to defendant, when both were on deck, "It is a lie, and you are a liar if you say so." I was called below by Capt. Eyles, who asked me if I had seen plaintiff looking through defendant's venetians. I replied I had; he then called Lynn, Wells, Atherton, the steward, cook, in all nine persons, and the same reply was given. Nothing was said by the plaintiff just then, but he afterwards said, "It was a lie and all were liars that said so." I had seen plaintiff look through the venetian, and had informed Mr. Jenkins of it. I saw the plaintiff about five o'clock on the 18th October, looking through a small hole on the top of the venetian from which he could see into the purser's cabin.

John Lynn, third officer of the *Malcolm*, deposed to hearing plaintiff say it was a lie, &c. on the deck, and to having seen him look through the venetians about five o'clock on the evening of the 18th October.

Mr. Richard Wells, midshipman of the *Malcolm*, deposed to having seen the plaintiff looking through the venetians on the 18th of October.

Mr. Francis Atherton, midshipman of the *Malcolm*, deposed to having seen plaintiff looking through the venetians previous to the vessel going into the Cape.

Henry Claxton, the cuddy servant, Joseph Ingleview, the steward, and David Wilson, the captain's cook, deposed to having seen the plaintiff look through the venetians at various times.

Capt. James Eyles.—I have received a subpœna from Mr. Chamberlain. On the 24th of Oct. I heard a dispute between Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Chamberlain, and heard the latter give the lie. Mr. Jenkins informed me that plaintiff had been looking through the venetians of his cabin. In alluding to this matter in the cuddy, the quarrel took place.

Cross-examined. I did not see the defendant strike the plaintiff; I saw the scuffle, but no blows struck. I saw defendant rise from his seat, but cannot say that he rose as if he was going to strike. I called Mrs. Wiggins a naughty woman at the time of the disturbance. I did not make that observation before Mr. Chamberlain gave me the lie. I begged Mrs. Wiggins' pardon for having used the expression. I believe Mr. Wiggins did not give me the lie in consequence of my making that observation. I don't know why he did so. I did not hear him do so. Mrs. Wiggins said she thought I was a gentleman; I apologized, and said I was sorry I had spoken to her at all. She had alluded to something in reference to the occasion, and I said she was a naughty woman for alluding to it. Mr. Wiggins said he would bring me before this court for it. I have a doubt that he called me a liar. I excluded Mr. Wiggins from the cuddy for having insulted a lady at the cuddy table. I wrote a letter to him.

Mr. H. J. Collis, surgeon of the *Malcolm*.—I was present in the cuddy on the 25th October, and saw Mr. Jenkins run towards Mr. Chamberlain. The quarrel arose from the latter calling the former a liar. I heard a conversation between Lieut. Wiggins and the captain, but believe it was after the scuffle.

Cross-examined. When the captain came into the cuddy, he handed the note to Mr. Pigou, and made some reflections about a nuisance, but they were not addressed to Lieut. Wiggins; they might have been pointed at him. I cannot recollect whether he replied to them. I heard Capt. Eyles make use of the words "naughty woman." Lieut. Wiggins said, "You dare not make use of the expression when you are Mr. Eyles." Did not hear the captain's reply. I did not see defendant strike plaintiff; I saw him go from one end of the table to the other, he went up to him rather fast. The ladies were frightened. I don't recollect Capt. Eyles desiring me not to attend Mrs. Wiggins. I remember some allusion of

the sort. Mrs. Wiggins complained of illness, and wished to see me in her cabin. The captain did not say do not attend her, and be particular with reference to what diet I ordered for her. I was desired not to speak to Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Wiggins, but I don't know if Mrs. Wiggins was included. I recollect Mrs. Wiggins saying she was ill, and that she must see me in her cabin that night.

Mr. *Turton* replied.

Mr. *Justice Franks*.—"It appears to me very material to remember, that the assault for which this action is brought, was committed on board a ship on which the plaintiff was a passenger, and in the cuddy, in the presence of the captain. I entirely agree with the observations made by the learned counsel, that the defendant had no legal right to give in evidence anything in justification which he does not plead, because the other party might be taken by surprise, not having had notice of the matter of recrimination, as would have been, had it been put on the record as a plea. In this case there has been some departure from the rule, and the transactions immediately preceding the assault have been put in evidence for the purpose of explanation, and in mitigation of damages, and thus far the plaintiff has been taken by surprise; but, surely, if such evidence can be given in any case, it may be given in this, for the purpose of explanation, and when it is admitted by Mr. Advocate-general that the circumstances are offered in mitigation, and not as a bar to the plaintiff's right of action. In the present case, the assault has been proved, and no legal justification has been given. No man has a right to take the law in his own hands and to strike one of his Majesty's subjects; therefore it is necessary that damages should be given, and the only question is, whether they ought to be mitigated. A material consideration in this case is, as I have before stated, that the assault was committed on board a ship of which the defendant was an officer and the plaintiff a passenger. I make the observation for this reason: the law has given large powers to captains of ships—powers which are necessary for commanding subordination. It seems to me to be reasonable to suppose that every subordinate officer is aware of the powers which the law has given to the captain, and it ought to be the understood duty of every officer to take such means as may be conducive to keep order in the ship, by complaining to the captain if any improper conduct should be exhibited by any passenger, and not to dare to lift his hands against him. In this case there may have been some indiscretion, in the plaintiff attempting to look into the officer's cabin; but be that as it may, he is young, and that which was but indiscretion, is not to be laid to the young man's charge as a crime, and I will venture to say that it will not be repeated, for he is going to join one of his Majesty's regiments, where he will see and learn better. I think it would have been more becoming in the captain to have remonstrated with the plaintiff, and reserved the use of any harsh proceeding until milder means had been tried; he ought to have pointed out the impropriety of such conduct, and explained that the law put it in his power to repress improper conduct on board the ship, by the confinement of the offender. The first cause of the assault occurred on the 24th, when the defendant was not present, but it is to be reasonably inferred that the defendant must have known of the inquiry which took place on that day, and that it was the subject of conversation, for there were nine persons present, and a ship is not like a city, in which extraordinary circumstances may take place and be unknown to the greater part of the inhabitants. On the 25th of October, it appears that the captain entered the cuddy, and, without mentioning any person by name, took a letter from his pocket and shewed it to two passengers, Mr. Pigou and Major Cubitt, at the same time accusing some one of being a nuisance and creating an uproar. Such are the means he takes to keep order in his vessel; there was nothing said by the plaintiff or by Mr. Wiggins to occasion any remark; the captain himself was the person who created the confusion. Major Cubitt swears that the captain accused some one of being a nuisance, and this is corroborated by Mr. Wiggins, who, by the manner of giving his evidence, appears to be a gentlemanly man, and of whom I cannot but speak respectfully. It appears the purser was at one end of the table, and on something offensive being said, which in fact was suggested by the captain himself, he came round and dared to lift his hand against a passenger. In my humble opinion, it would be impossible to pass over such an act, and the captain, who, if he had any feeling or any mind, must have known that he occasioned the disturbance, affects to say—I say affects to say, for I believe him not—that he did not see the offence committed,—when he, too, had been the cause of all the irritation which led to the striking of a passenger who was under his protection. This is no ordinary case, and such conduct ought to be severely visited. I have already said, that the plaintiff's conduct was indiscreet, and I believe him not to be likely to do the same thing again; but it was the captain's business to preserve order, to institute a proper inquiry, and not to encourage whispering cabals amongst the officers. I think the observation of Mr. Turton is well founded, that it would have been becoming of the captain to have questioned the passengers on the 24th of October, and to have brought them forward as witnesses in this case. A captain of a ship is, and ought to be, entrusted with necessary powers to keep order; he ought to superintend, not merely the manners of his passengers, but the conduct of his officers—has Capt. Eyles done so in the case before the court? In my opinion, there was an acquiescence on the part of the captain in this outrage and breach of the peace. I think in this case the plaintiff is entitled to damages; he is going to his regiment untouched by any thing on his character,—he is going among gentlemen as a gentleman, and he will not leave this court without some recompense for the injury he has received."

Mr. *Justice Grant* fully concurred with Mr. Justice Franks; and, in commenting on the evidence which had been offered as to plaintiff looking through the venetians, observed, that it was not entirely free from suspicion, for no two persons had seen him doing so at the same time, and that the evidence of Mr. Wiggins went to contradict that given by one of the witnesses for the defence. He also observed that the court had admitted the offensive expression to go in mitigation, otherwise the damages would have been very different.

Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, Rs. 300.

R. D. Chamberlain v. *James Eyles*.—In this action, which was by the same plaintiff against the captain of the *Malcolm* for breach of contract, in excluding the plaintiff from the cuddy-table, a verdict by consent was entered for the plaintiff. Damages Rs. 300, with costs.

Insolvent Debtors' Court, *Feb.* 1*st*.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.—Sir *John Grant* sat to-day to dispose of an order obtained by Mr. Prinsep, on behalf of the Bank of Bengal, requiring the assignees of Alexander and Co. to shew cause why the whole of the factories mortgaged to the bank should not be sold forthwith.

Mr. *Turton* appeared to shew cause on behalf of the assignees. An immediate sale, he said, must be prejudicial to all the parties, as the competition would be limited to Calcutta buyers. The assignees would not object to having a day fixed for an absolute sale of all the factories, and it should be clearly understood by the public, that those who desired to buy must do it then; but the date should be such as would allow time for every body to come forward and bid, people in the Mofussil and in England as well as in Calcutta. He said something also about the inexpediency of effecting sales in the middle of the indigo season.

The *Commissioner* did not see any reason why the court should take upon itself to name a day: he would leave this to the discretion of the assignees. If any creditor objected to the date, he might petition the court.

The order *nisi* was therefore discharged, with an understanding that the assignees should fix some day for the peremptory sale of the various factories of the house.

Mr. *Turton* then applied for power to the assignees to effect compromises, founding his application on the consent of a majority of creditors in number and amount—as appeared by the following statement:—

Summary.

	Rs.
Debts due by Alexander and Co. to persons resident in the British territories in India	1,72,01,570
Due to creditors who have by themselves or their attornies, signed the Schedule A.	1,30,22,200
Due to creditors who have by themselves or their attornies, signed Schedule A., and are resident in the British territories in India	3,18,200
Due to persons who have themselves, and not by their attornies, signed Schedule A.	1,27,681
Due to persons who have by their attornies signed Schedule A.	1,28,98,518

The *Court* referred the statement to the examiner, to report upon its accuracy.

Mr. *Turton* moved for the continuation of the allowance of Rs. 800 a-month, for another year, to Mr. Alexander, the only partner at present employed in the estate. Order granted.

February 22*d*.

In the matter of Cruttenden and Co.—Mr. *Clarke* presented a petition from Mr. Blunt, Mr. Hodges, and Mr. Dickens, with reference to the matter of Messrs. Cullen and Browne, praying that the insolvents might attend the court to be examined. The petition set forth that, by an order of the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of Sir Alexander Seton, it was ordered that Sir Charles Blunt should give such deed as might be necessary to his agent in India, to receive the proceeds of the five per cent. loan belonging to the estate, when it should become payable, and that it should be invested in such real securities in India, as the constituted attornies of Sir C. Blunt and Lady Seton might deem advisable. Sir C. Blunt, in August 1832, sent out a power of attorney to Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. to receive the proceeds, when payable, and to deal with them in conformity with the instructions of the Master of the Rolls. In December 1832, Cruttenden and Co. received Rs. 19,000, and in June following a further sum of Rs. 37,000, under the power of attorney. Mr. Blunt, the constituted attorney of Lady Seton, was absent at the Cape when these amounts were received, but, on his return to Cal-

cutta, having reason to believe such amounts had been paid, though he had not been so advised by Cruttenden and Co., he wrote a letter, in conjunction with Mr. Dickens, the attorney by substitution, and Mr. Hodges, the attorney for Lady Seton, to that firm, desiring them, if any part of the sum of Rs. 56,000 had been received and remained uninvested, to pay the amount over to Cockerell and Co., who would give the firm a legal discharge for the same. On the 10th of January, the day on which Cruttenden and Co. failed, Mr. Blunt wrote to that firm, stating that he had an offer of a mortgage, in which it would be desirable to invest the funds received by them, and desiring them to pay over the amount received to Cockerell and Co. without delay. The amount, however, was not paid; and, after the failure was known, Messrs. Collier and Bird addressed a letter to Messrs. Cullen and Brown, under instructions from Mr. Blunt, desiring to have some information as to what had been done with the money received by them from the treasury, under instructions from Sir C. Blunt. To this letter no answer had been returned, and the parties, being anxious to obtain the required information, applied to the court, under the first section of the Act, for an order that the insolvents might be examined.

The order was granted for the 8th of March.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.—A notice was given by the assignees of Alexander and Co., of an application for leave to redeem that portion of the assets of the estate mortgaged to the bank of Bengal, and to rescind part of the order relating thereto, issued on the 1st of February.

March 8.

In the matter of Cruttenden and Co.—The partners appeared in court to undergo an examination touching the appropriation of the funds received by them belonging to the estate of the late Sir Alexander Seton. The following depositions were given.

James Cullen.—I received a letter, dated 2d August 1832, from Sir Charles Blunt, enclosing a power of attorney relative to the estate of Sir A. Seton. The letter also enclosed an extract from a decretal order of the Master of the Rolls. I received that letter on the 21st of December 1832. In virtue of that power of attorney, we received, about that time, a sum of Rs. 19,000 from the treasury, which had been long overdue. The power of attorney was directed to the house. We wrote to Sir C. Blunt in January 1833, acknowledging the letter. We also wrote in May 1832. In June 1833, we received a further sum of Rs. 37,000 from the treasury, by virtue of the same power of attorney. I don't recollect applying in the previous month to have it paid in advance. I don't remember Mr. Brown having made any such application; there was a treasury arrangement to accommodate the public by making payments in advance, and our house did make applications of that nature; but I cannot recollect whether we applied for that particular sum. I don't know that the treasury refused to pay a sum in advance in June 1833, on account of trust property. In June 1833, we were not in the habit of refusing payment of all demands made upon us. We had not then (June 1833) refused to permit our creditors to withdraw their balances—not positively refused; but we had entered into negociations with several parties who were desirous of withdrawing their funds. We had not in June 1833, or previously, refused to make payments;—I can't charge my memory with any positive refusal of demands against us. We had a system of fixed balances. The deposits were placed for a fixed period, generally a year, with a stipulation for a previous notice, generally of three months, previous to withdrawing them; three months before the end of the commercial year, that is, the 30th of April. If notice was not given, they were not payable on the 30th of April. There were many cases in which we received notice to pay on the 30th of April, and in which payments were not made, as they were not insisted on, other arrangements having been made in the interim. I am not aware that there were any cases in which payment was insisted on and we did not pay; I mean where the parties were not satisfied, either by partial payments, or other arrangements. In June 1833, I was satisfied that, but for the forbearance of my creditors, I could not avoid going into the Insolvent Court. When I received the Rs. 37,000 in June 1833, it was certainly entered in the books of the house as usual with such transactions. I don't recollect having given directions for its entry in any particular manner. The entries will appear in the books, which are in the possession of the assignees. We kept a cash-book distinct from our regular journal. It is impossible for me to say when it was posted in the ledger,—perhaps two or three months afterwards:—the ledger is, of necessity, considerably in arrear of the current business of the day. I am not aware of any entries being made of these sums subsequent to our insolvency. We did write to Sir C. Blunt subsequent to June 1833. We wrote to him in January last. I can produce a copy of that letter. That was subsequent to our insolvency. I think that was the only letter we addressed to Sir C. Blunt after June 1833. I did not know that Mr. William Blunt was the attorney of Sir C. Blunt previous to his application to us last January; I mean prior to the letter of the 2d of January from Mr. Blunt and Mr. Hodges. We had had frequent communications with Mr. Blunt some time ago on the subject of these accounts, but I always understood him to act as the friend of the parties, and not as attorney. I believe he is the brother of Sir C. Blunt; but I did not know whether he was the brother of Lady Seton: I did not know that Lady Seton had agents in Calcutta, till the end of last December. I never made any endeavour to find out who her agents were;—in fact I had not seen Mr. W. Blunt for twelve months: he was absent at the Cape of Good Hope; I don't know when Mr. Blunt returned from the Cape. The first communication I had from him, after his return, was, I think, a letter we received from him on the 1st of January or 31st of December last, through Messrs. Cockerell and Co. We had never received any notice previous to that (January 1834), either from Sir C. Blunt or Lady Seton, who were their agents. Except the letter from Sir C. Blunt of the 2d August 1832, we received no communication from any one in England desiring us to communicate with any persons in India. I considered that, on the part of Sir C. Blunt, I was authorized to exercise my judgment as to the investment of the funds of the estate of Sir A. Seton, in conjunction with the agents of Lady Seton. I did not conceive it necessary that I should receive any farther power from Sir C. Blunt, to enable me to invest the funds in real securities. We placed the Rs. 37,000 to the credit of the estate account of Sir A. Seton, as a cash-balance. There was no specific application of the money—it was received, and used for the business of the house, like other cash receipts. We cannot distinguish it now from the other accounts of the house. When we placed this money in our house, I was aware that our credit was impaired, like that of every other establishment in Calcutta; but I did not consider our business as precarious. We could certainly have placed that money apart without mixing up with the funds of the house. I could have placed it either in the Bank of Bengal or the Union Bank; but it would have borne no interest. I might have invested it in Company's paper. The Rs. 19,000, which we received previously, we invested in Company's paper. We also received, previously to that, a sum of Rs. 7,000, which we also placed in Company's paper. When the first investment of Rs. 7,000 was made we had no instructions;—it was prior to the receipt of this letter. When the Rs. 19,000 was received, we had these instructions, but it was due prior to the date of the order of the Master of the Rolls, and we did not consider that order as applicable to that sum. We considered the order to apply to any sums that might become due subsequent to the receipt of the instructions. We considered the Rs. 37,000 as coming within the limits of the instructions; and that we were prohibited from investing that sum in any but real securities, or in any way different from the instructions. The entering it as a cash balance was according to the ordinary course of business when money was received by the house. I cannot remember in what name the two first sums were invested. Our assignee is prepared to deliver the Company's papers for the two first sums up to the agents of Sir C. Blunt and Lady Seton, on proper authority. We have regularly rendered accounts-current to Sir C. Blunt. We sent the last in January last, subsequent to our insolvency.

Robert Browne.—I have heard all the questions put to Mr. Cullen, as well as his answers to them. As far as my knowledge extends, those answers are correct. I received the Rs. 19,000, as a member of the house. The Rs. 19,000 was invested immediately after its receipt, as soon as Company's paper could be procured; I cannot speak to dates.

The *Englishman* states:—"We understand that a letter has been received by Sir John Franks from the Governor-general, dated Madras, the 17th February, intimating the continued indisposition of the Chief Justice, and the probability of his being obliged to proceed immediately to the Cape for the benefit of his health."

LAUDABLE SOCIETIES.

The meeting of shareholders, referred to. p. 166, called, on requisition, by the Directors, to consider of the adoption of some temporary arrangement, satisfactory to all parties, to provide against the difficulties in which shareholders were placed regarding the payment of their subscriptions due, before the 1st proximo, took place on the 18th February; Mr. Reid in the chair.

Mr. *Dickens*, after a few preliminary remarks, proposed the following resolution:

"That, during the current month, the shareholders of the 7th and 13th Laudable Societies be permitted to pay in the amount of premiums due from them to the Union Bank, and that the bank be requested to open an account with the Laudable Societies, for the purpose of receiving such premiums. That, during the month of March, the shareholders be permitted to pay, in like manner, premiums into the Union Bank, except that the penalty of 2 per cent. ordinarily levied in fee, be required in addition thereto."

Mr. *Clarke* opposed the resolution, on the ground that the Union Bank had already, upwards of twelve months ago, been appointed the treasurers, remarking that, in the event of its being carried, they would be just where they were, and

P 18

would have assembled to no purpose. He proposed the following amendment:—

"That, under the circumstances in which the societies are placed, all subscribers and shareholders be called on to pay their subscriptions into the Union Bank, upon the receipt of Mr. Cullen as secretary to the societies, and that no other payments be recognised until after the 15th of April next."

Mr. *Dickens* opposed this amendment at very great length, and with much energy. He was not one of those who would attend any meeting, no matter how convened, for he knew that the constitutions of the societies were fixed in law, and that its articles could not be controverted by meetings irregularly convened. No one could be more anxious than himself to promote the interests of the societies, nor could any one be more fearless or zealous in his determination to fulfil his duty towards them. Not being the creature of any party, no majority should coerce him to act against what he considered the conscientious discharge of his engagements, for no majority could relieve him from his responsibilities. If they attempted to coerce him, he defied them. They might expel him, but if they did, he would take the judgment of the law on their right to do so. He then reverted to the origin of the discussions. The house of Cruttenden and Co. failed on the 11th of January, and on the previous years Messrs. Alexander and Co., the then secretaries, had failed. In consequence of the perilous situation to which the societies had then been reduced by a system of accommodation, it was thought advisable, in their then state, to call a meeting of shareholders to remove the secretaries that had been appointed; but the meeting entertained a different opinion. In that case, the state to which the societies had been reduced called for extraordinary measures. He denied that any of the late meetings were competent to appoint Mr. Cullen, and he would next proceed to look a little into that gentleman's pretensions. He (Mr. Cullen) had been a director at a time when six or seven lakhs, belonging to the societies, were in jeopardy; but these funds were not so much the funds of the societies as of the directors, for the responsibility rested with them. Now it was advanced, as a merit on the part of Mr. Cullen, that he had been instrumental in getting these funds secured; but he could not see much merit in securing funds, for the loss of which he would have been personally responsible. However, even this was not done till the month of September, by which time the house of Alexander and Co. was well known to have been in imminent peril. Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. had been appointed secretaries by the Directors in 1832, and that appointment had been approved of at a subsequent meeting of subscribers; but at none of those meetings had it ever been said that the directors had not the power of appointing? What was said was, that there did not appear to be any grounds for the removal of their then secretaries; but the meeting did not appoint, nor did any one appoint but the directors. With reference to the recent appointment of a secretary by the directors, he admitted that the necessity of its confirmation or not by the shareholders was a matter for discussion; but that the original appointment rested with the directors, would not admit of any doubt. The directors had regularly assembled in the usual manner, and two candidates only appeared for the appointment—Mr. Cullen and Mr. Wright. He would not for the sake of argument dispute the eligibility of either party, but still the directors had the *right* of choice, and they accordingly appointed Mr. Wright. In reply to the assertion that he had attacked Mr. Cullen, he said that, in reply to the advertisement, he had not attacked him, but given his reasons for not appointing him. The directors had been assailed on account of their resistance to the requisition of 13th January: but they were borne out in it by two of the rules of the societies, which had never yet been abrogated. He ridiculed the idea of the attempt at conciliation displayed in the several advertisements, which had, in fact, been so many attacks on the characters of the directors; and he maintained that all the hostile proceedings evidently proceeded from a settled purpose to elect Mr. Cullen to the secretaryship at all hazards. The responsibility rested with the directors, and he would consequently maintain their right to choose their own officers.

Mr. *Turton*, in the full belief that the last two meetings represented the great majority of the shareholders, supported the amendment, for the persons present at those meetings were unanimously in favour of Mr. Cullen's appointment. He stated broadly that he had impugned the conduct of the directors, and he had done it on these grounds—namely, the manner in which they had appointed their secretary, and a denial of any right in them to appoint permanently. Mr. Dickens disputed their right to meet when and where they pleased, but if they were co-partners, it was the first time he had ever heard that it was necessary for a partner to obtain the permission of the working partners to meet to discuss their own affairs. He would next endeavour to find out whether Mr. Dickens had had the power a year ago of appointing a secretary. The second article of the regulation said, "the party subscribing shall be considered a member of the society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns;" but how was this rule observed when it was attempted

to stop their mouths in the moment of inquiry. The eleventh rule said, "five persons residing in Calcutta shall be nominated Directors of the Seventh Laudable Society, whose business it shall be to superintend and control the management of the funds, to examine the accounts, to decide on all applications for admission, and generally to transact the current business of the society." Was the appointment of a secretary part of the current business of the society? He then called attention to the resolution passed last year, directing the assembly of half-yearly meetings, to audit the accounts, and to fill up vacancies among office-bearers, and remarked that the same authority that had passed this resolution had also appointed the directors. The appointment of Mr. Wright, whether they had or had not the power to appoint him, was, to say the least, carried into effect at a very short notice, and in a very hurried manner. There were only two persons present who were shareholders in both societies, namely, Mr. Greenlaw and Dwarkanauth Thakore. Mr Turton denied that Mr. Cullen had applied to the directors for the appointment permanently, and repeated the substance of his letter of application, from which it was plainly to be inferred that he only sought from them the temporary appointment. Sufficient time had been found to call a meeting to elect an assignee for the insolvent estate, though sufficient time could not be found to assemble the shareholders to appoint their secretary. The Insolvent Court, though it had the absolute power of appointment in its own hands, deferred so far to public opinion as to direct the assemblage of a meeting of creditors, that their wishes might be attended to in the appointment; while the directors, on the other hand, who had no such power, would not call a meeting, though the wishes of a large body of shareholders, whose interests and whose rights they were bound to protect, was sufficiently apparent. Mr. Turton maintained that the resolution carried last year, in which Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. were requested to continue in the secretaryship, was virtually a new election. At that time, the directors never thought of disputing the right of the shareholders to elect their own secretary. In reply to the assertion that no meeting was legal that was not called by the concurrence of all the directors, he would merely state that, according to their own rule, this their own meeting was as legal as the rest, for it had been called without the consent of Dwarkanauth Thakore.

Mr. Clarke's amendment was then put to the vote, when an immense majority appeared in its favour, only five hands being held up against it. The directors immediately retired.

It was then carried unanimously:—

"That Messrs. Dickens, Plowden, Colvin, and Fergusson, and Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore be requested by this meeting to indorse over such of the Company's securities, belonging to the societies, as may stand in their names, to Messrs. Cockerell, Bruce, Harding, Turton, Captain Ousley, and Baboo Dwarknauth Tagore, and that the last named six gentlemen be requested to carry on the business of the societies as the directors thereof.

"That this meeting be adjourned to the 15th of April next, at three o'clock, at these rooms, and that the committee appointed to effect a union of the two societies, at their respective terminations, are requested to prepare their report by that day."

A writer in the *India Gazette*, a holder of seven shares, puts the following questions to the shareholders:—

"How do you reconcile yourselves to the conduct of the former directors of the society, when Messrs. Alexander and Co. were secretaries? Were not these secretaries, in the bare face of day, allowed to appropriate to their own speculations upwards of six lacks of rupees, and when the directors (but a little too late) called upon them to disgorge, and invest the amount in Company's paper, what was the reply (and twelve months before the failure of the house!)? If you trouble us for the cash, we must inevitably fail; but we will give you such security as we have, and which the directors accepted! And what was that security? Bonds, notes, &c. of bankrupt individuals (virtually so), which now form part of the dead stock in hand, of the 7th and 13th Laudable Societies."

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT TOWN IN THE DOAB.

Letter from Capt. Cautley, Supt. Doab canal:—"I have this day despatched by dák-banghy, for the museum, a number of coins of very great interest, from their having been found in the site of an ancient (apparently Hindu) town, which site is now seventeen feet below the present surface of the country, and upwards of twenty-five below that of a modern town near it. I will confine myself, in this mere notice at present, to stating, that in consequence of the clearing out of the canal-bed south of the Belka falls, near the town of Behut, north of Seháranpoor, the exposure took place; and on the canal being laid dry shortly after, the coins, &c. were found amongst the shingle in the bed of the canal. I may mention, that this line is altogether distinct from that which is said to be the ancient canal, and therefore, even were there not distinct marks to the contrary, there can be no quibbling on the articles having been *transported*, which is a favourite argument of the day. In the present case, the section is thus; the surface of the country at that point being much lower than that on which the town of Behut stands:—

Grass jungle with cultivation on the surface of the country. River sand, 4½ feet.

A seam of sand with traces of shingle.
Reddish clay mixed with sand, 12½ feet.
Site of ancient town.
Black soil full of pots, bones, &c. in which the coin and other articles have been discovered, 6 feet.
Bed of canal, 23 feet below surface.

"The soil upon which the town appears to have stood is very black, and full of bones and pieces of pots of different description; bricks of a large size, and of unusual shape, appearing as if they had been made to suit the circular form of wells; pieces of the slag of iron-smelting furnaces (such a thing as smelting iron at Behut was never heard of), arrow-heads, rings, ornaments, and beads of different descriptions; in short, an Oriental Herculaneum, for there appears every chance of the discoveries being extended hereafter. The appearance of small pieces of kankar (amongst the shingle), of which I also send one or two specimens, is an extraordinary feature, as kankar is not known in this part of the country."

Note by the Sec. As. Soc.—The probable date of Lieut. Cautley's subterranean city, to whatever cause its inhumation may be attributed, can be pretty well placed within cognate limits, through the very fortunate discovery of many coins imbedded in the same place with the bricks and bones. The coins belong to three different species already made known through Mr. Wilson's paper on the Society's Cabinet.*

1. The Indo-Scythic coin, or that having the figure of a man in a coat of mail, offering something on a small altar (Nos, 23 to 33, pl. ii. *As. Res.* xvii.), which has been referred with much probability to the commencement of the Christian era: of this only one coin is recognizable out of twenty-six.

2. The chief part of the coins belongs to the series No. 69, pl. iii. of the same volume, of which nothing at all is known; only two have hitherto been seen, one of which was dug up in cutting the trench of the new road from Allahabad to Benares; this, however, was square, as was a duplicate in Col. Mackenzie's collection; but all those now brought to light are circular: they are identified with it by the elephant on one side, and by one or more singular monograms. Some of them differ considerably in other respects, having a brahminy bull on the reverse, and an inscription in unknown characters round the edge.

3. The third species of coin is of silver. A square lump, with no regular impression, but simply stamped with various chhaps, as might have been the custom anterior to the general introduction of coined money. Of this ancient coin, the Mackenzie collection furnishes abundant examples (pl. v. fig. 101 to 108), but his researches altogether failed in ascertaining their date, or even their genuineness, both which points are now satisfactorily developed by the present discovery. They must all date posterior to the Indo-Scythic dynasties in Bactria, and belong to a period when (as in China at present) silver was in general current by weight, while the inferior metals (for all of the present coins are not of copper) were circulated as tokens of a fixed nominal value.

This discovery alone would be of great value: but it is only one of innumerable points, for which we may eagerly expect elucidation from this Herculaneum of the East.

The appearance and state of the tooth and bone sent down are also of high interest; they are not entirely deprived of their animal matter, though it is in a great measure replaced by carbonate of lime. The tooth is of the same size, and belongs to the same animal (the ox) as those of the Jumna fossils, presented by Capt. E. Smith at the last meeting; but the mineralization in the latter has been completed, whereas in these it remains imperfect.—*Journ. As. Soc.*

* See *As. Res.*, vol. xvii.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On the 17th February, a meeting of thirty gentlemen took place at the Town Hall, to consider the expediency of establishing a Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta; Mr. R. H. Cockerell in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted.

1st. "That it may be of great benefit to all persons connected with the trade of Bengal, that an association be immediately formed in Calcutta, composed of mercantile men, to watch over the general interests of commerce, and to adopt such measures for its protection as may be calculated to remove evils, and promote the general good.

"That a committee be appointed, consisting of nine members, five being a quorum, who shall collect information and put it into form, for the consideration of a general meeting, to be called as soon as such information is collected.

"That the following gentlemen be on the committee:—Messrs. Harding, of the firm of Boyd and Co.; Muller, of Muller, Ritchie, and Co.; Morison, of Jamiesons and Co.; Martin, of Cockerell and Co.; Jackson, of Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co.; Joseph, of Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; W. C. Hurry; Willis, of Willis and Earle; Fraser, of Bruce, Shand, and Co.

4th. "That Mr. Goddard be requested to act as secretary pro-tempore."

It seemed to be the prevalent opinion, that the association should not be open to all traders of every description. It was observed, that those who were engaged in the various branches of retail traffic had already their own trade association, and therein a very powerful body to represent their particular interests; and further, that retail dealers were excluded in the constitution of the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce. Merchants, planters, agents, and brokers, are the classes which the originators of the scheme have contemplated to bring together, these having a common interest in the external commerce of the country. It was proposed that members should be balloted for, and each member pay Rs. 200 as an entrance fee, and a monthly contribution of Rs. 8, if resident in Calcutta, to form a fund wherewith to pay the secretary and incidental expenses. These and other details are left to the committee. It is proposed that a certain number of members, chosen periodically, shall act as a committee of arbitration.

BANK OF BENGAL AND UNION BANK.

In consequence of the notification from the secretary to the Bank of Bengal, inserted in p. 181, a communication, signed by fifty-five members of the mercantile community, addressed to the secretary, stating the inconveniences likely to arise to the trading community from measures resulting from jealousies and rivalries of public banks, and the necessity of a clear and distinct understanding on the subject of that notification, and whether it was intended to carry it into effect,

The secretary, in a reply, dated 15th February, states as follows:

"The directors of the Bank of Bengal instruct me to acquaint you, that, after deliberate reconsideration of the subject, they feel themselves bound to adhere to the resolution already promulgated by them, *viz.* for the future, after a given period, to confine the note receipts of the Bank of Bengal to the paper of its own issue. In coming to this determination, the directors have been influenced, as well by a consideration of the interests immediately committed to their charge, as by a regard for the convenience of the public, which, they are convinced, will be most permanently promoted by restricting, as far as possible, the bank-note circulation of Calcutta to the paper of *one* bank of issue only. The directors have been guided in their judgment by what they must consider the very best criterion, the experience of the last ten years; during which they have found many of the bank's severest pressures to have arisen, not from errors which their own management could have guarded against, but from panics affecting the uncertain circulation of the existing private banks, which were invariably dependant on the Bank of Bengal for the means of withstanding the shocks to which they were from time to time exposed. These shocks had not only the effect of distressing the mercantile community to the extent of the withdrawal of private circulation, but by forcing out silver from the Bank of Bengal to sustain private credit, they, to a great degree, took away from that establishment the means of supplying the deficient currency. Convinced that both the public and the Bank of Bengal must equally suffer whilst there is a liability to those uncertain fluctuations, the directors turned their attention to the means of providing, as far as possible, against their future occurrence, and consider the only sure mode of prevention to lie in the restriction of the paper currency to the notes of such one bank as shall offer the greatest possible degree of security to the public. They are strongly impressed with the opinion that no bank of circulation can afford this security, or can sustain the shocks to which mercantile credit in India, so little supported by permanent capital, is liable, unless it have the countenance and support of government, unequivocally shewn by the reception of its notes in payment of the public revenue. This privilege attaches alone to the notes of the Bank of Bengal, and the directors, impressed with the expediency of substantiating their currency, and aware of their ample means of meeting the entire wants of the public, have seized what appears to them the most favourable opportunity of correcting the practice of receiving the notes of other establishments, forced on them by the emergencies which have ended in the crisis now happily past. Their anxiety is, with reviving credit, to place bank-note circulation in a channel not by its fluctuations again to shake that credit, and it was with this view, in deciding to deal only in their own notes, that the directors made liberal overtures to the Union Bank, which they regret to observe have been entirely unnoticed in the account of proceedings lately laid before the public by that institution.

"In consideration of a withdrawal of Union Bank notes from circulation, the directors of the Bank of Bengal offered to that establishment an amount of accommodation to more than double the extent of its notes ordinarily outstanding, and on terms the easiest on which the Bank had ever dealt. This offer the Union Bank did not accept, and, doubtless inadvertently, did not publish; an omission which the directors of the Bank of Bengal have requested may be, and which of course will be, rectified. The directors, however, cannot omit to notice, in respect to the occasion of want of accommodation imputed to the Bank of Bengal, in the published proceedings, that their printed rule affixed to every bank-book was only *to short*-credit Union Bank notes, and that, in the individual instance brought to notice, the drawer of the cheque had given

special notice to the drawee, who persisted in disregarding his warning, that he had *not* full credit at the Bank of Bengal, and that therefore his cheque would *not* be cashed at the Bank if presented for payment before the next day."

On the 17th February, a public meeting of shareholders and others, friends to the Union Bank, was held, to consider of the steps proper to be taken, and the expediency of addressing government on the subject of the proceedings of the Bank of Bengal, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—

That the proprietors of the Union Bank are satisfied with, and entirely approve of, the conduct of their directors, in having resisted the continued pretensions of the Bank of Bengal to exact a security for their daily business, which had only been acceded to during the general panic which prevailed, owing to the lamentable failures last year.

That the conduct of the directors of the Bank of Bengal, in affixing a public stigma to the credit of the Union Bank, is unmercantile and oppressive, and not justified by the circumstances of the Union Bank.

That an institution, the individual members of which are liable to the whole extent of their private property, and the affairs of which are conducted under a system of entire publicity, is one which deserves the support of the mercantile community.

That the Union Bank has been of great service to the commerce of Calcutta in times of extreme difficulty, and is entitled to the confidence of the public.

That, although we see no necessity for an appeal to government, feeling assured that public confidence will maintain the prosperity of the Union Bank without further aid from any quarter whatever, we yet think it due to his Exc. the Governor-general, with reference to an intimation received from his private secretary,* to determine that the proceedings of this meeting be placed by the directors of the Union Bank before his Lordship in Council.

That the proprietors would highly disapprove of any bargain with the Bank of Bengal which would limit the right of the Union Bank to circulate notes, or that would in any manner make it dependent upon any other institution.

That with the view of declaring to the public of India the wealth and pecuniary responsibility of the Union Bank, as a united co-partnership, and for the engagements of which the fortune of every individual shareholder is liable, the directors shall forthwith publish a list of the shareholders of the Union Bank, and leave the Indian public to judge for themselves, whether the private wealth of these individuals is not a sufficient guarantee for its stability and the performance of its engagements, throwing out of view entirely that all the subscriptions of the several shareholders have, in pursuance of the terms of the articles of co-partnership, been paid up, and now form the capital stock of the Union Bank, exclusive of the personal responsibility of every individual shareholder for any surplus demand over the capital stock.

POPULATION OF DELHI.

Population of Delhi; Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the Year 1833.

	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
Males	2,602	2,168	601
Females	1,731	2,080	527
	3,733	4,248	1,128

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 Year and under	604	505	1,109
2 Years to 1 Year	270	276	546
10 Years and under	360	303	663
Adults	934	996	1,930
Deaths	2,968	2,080	4,248

Delhi Gaz, Feb. 8.

* The intimation was to the effect that his Excellency knew nothing of the resolution of the directors of the Bank of Bengal, and had not had time, previous to his departure for Madras, to confer with them.

FIERY ORDEAL.

Two men of Bhurtpore had lately a dispute regarding a rupee. The case was, by mutual consent, referred to the hakeem, who proposed the mode of appealing to the fiery ordeal; the process to consist in holding a heated cannon-ball in the hand. The plaintiff acquiesced, and a day was appointed for the trial. When the time arrived, a numerous crowd assembled to witness so unerring a test of truth, and the ball was produced. Whether visited by compunctious doubts as to the justness of his cause, or intimidated by a dread of heated iron, the plaintiff declined the proof; but, on being upbraided with cowardice, he seized the ball, and, not strange to say, was burnt. This incontestably proved that his claim was unfounded; the rupee was awarded to the defendant, and the people departed extolling the efficacy of heated cannon-balls, and the sagacity of the hakeem.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

SHAH SHUJAH.

By accounts recently received from Shikarpoor, it appears that the negotiations between Shah Shujah and the Ameers of Sindh have terminated in hostilities. On the death of Meer Morad Ali, the Hydrabad ruler, Shah Shujah demanded a sum of money from the ameers, to enable him to prosecute his journey to Candahar. The amount of his demand is variously stated; some say it was twenty lakhs of rupees, others the arrears of tribute which the rulers of Sinde had been in the habit of paying to the king of Cabul before his authority had been usurped by the Bawoolzie family; the former statement is likely to be the most correct. After some consultation, the Sindians finally gave the Shah a refusal, and withdrew their agents from his camp. Finding himself in sufficient force, he occupied the city and territory of Shikarpoor with his own troops, augmented his levies, and prepared for the approaching crisis. On hearing of the occupation of Shikarpoor, the ameers crossed a large body of their troops from the left to the right bank of the Indus near Rohree, with the intention of engaging Shah Shujah, who no sooner heard of their advance than

he ordered out 4,000 or 5,000 men, under the command of Sumoonder Khan, to attack them. Both parties met at Cosejee, about seven koss from the city of Shikarpoor, and a general action took place between them, which lasted for two or three hours, when the Sindians were completely defeated, leaving 1,200 men dead on the field, including seven of their principal leaders: three pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the shah's party, and many are stated to have been drowned in re-crossing the river. The victory which Shah Shujah has gained over them is considered highly auspicious to his future success. Those who have hitherto been watching the course of events, before they would declare themselves in his favour, will now flock to his standard; and it is not improbable that, should the ameers show a disposition not to conciliate him, the shah may possess himself of the whole of their territory on the right bank of the Indus, if not attack Hydrabad itself. When the circumstance under which Shah Shujah set out from Lodianah be taken into consideration, one cannot but be surprised at the imposing position which he now occupies. His treasury when he left is supposed not to have amounted to more than 150,000, which he afterwards increased by 100,000 rupees from Runjeet Singh. Since that time, now nearly a year ago, he has maintained himself in his present position with a force which has been sufficient to set the authority of the ameers at defiance.

If we look to the limited resources which he has had at his disposal, such a result proved that his ability is equal to the enterprize and prudence of his character. He lays equal claim to our admiration, if we look also to the political sagacity which he has displayed in the exigency of his affairs. Devoid of funds indispensably necessary to his advance on Candahar, he saw that it would be fatal to his chances of ultimate success to attempt the conquest of the place, without the possession of a sum of money adequate to his expenses, until his government should be partly organized. His best policy consisted therefore in temporizing with the Sindhians until he could establish himself at Shirkapoor in sufficient force not to fear the issue of a contest with them, should he fail in securing his object by negotiation.

The shah's force is now said to amount to ten pieces of artillery, two battalions of infantry, and 15,000 irregular horse and foot. Adventurers are proceeding in numbers to join him from different parts of Hindostan, the Punjab, and Afghanistan, for the sake of employment in a case in which the loyalty and the predatory passions of Asiatics are both engaged.—*Mofussil Akhbar.*

A letter from Lahore, dated Jan. 31st, states: "On the 18th inst. I informed you that an action had been fought between the Sindhians and the ex-king of Cabul. We have just received an account of another engagement that took place between the shah and the Sindians on the 9th inst., near a place called Kosirju, eight koss from Shikarpoor, in the direction of Sekher, the place of rendezvous of the enemy. In this action, as well as in the former, the Sindhians appear to have been totally defeated. The loss on the part of the ameers of Sind was considerable, namely, ten principal leaders and men of rank and consideration, together with 1,200 or 1,300 men, besides many drowned in attempting to cross the Indus, and three pieces of artillery; while the victory does not appear to have cost the shah more than 117 men. The Hyderabad ameers are now assembled at Kheirpoor, while the principal part of their army is stationed at Larkhana. I am led to think that the Sindhians will try another action, and, should they be again defeated, it is generally supposed that they will immediately comply with the shah's demand for money. My opinion is, that the Sindhians will ultimately yield to his authority, and probably find it difficult to preserve their country. In the case of the shah sustaining a defeat, it is apprehended that he will be obliged to abandon his expedition on Candahar."

The *Bombay Gazette* contains a letter from a correspondent, dated "Bhooj, Jan. 29," which states: "That enterprizing warrior, the dethroned King of Cabul, is now advancing with rapid strides towards Hyderabad, the capital of Sinde. You are no doubt aware that, shortly after the death of the late Moorad Allee, the principal ruler of Sind, the ex-king made himself master of the large city and district of Shikarpoor, in which place he found a rich treasure, and property to a considerable amount. One of the first acts of his new administration was to send out a party of tax-gatherers and other persons, to collect the tribute and revenue due by the Shirkarpoor state to the government treasury. The public officers of the Hyderabad government, serving in the Shikarpoor district, put, for the time, an immediate stop to these collections, by sending out an armed body of men, who fell on the tax-gatherers, and put them to the sword. Some days subsequent to this occurrence, a body of the Scindian troops attacked a detachment of the ex-king's army on a conical hill at several miles (100 coss) from the city of Shikarpoor. On this occasion, the ex-king's general decoyed the Scindians into a snare, in which they suffered severely. He placed only a few of his men on a conspicuous part of the hill, and concealed the main body in an am-

bush, which he formed in a position immediately contiguous to it. The Scindians, observing the enemy so weak in numbers, advanced with the certain, though very erroneous, notion of gaining an easy victory. So confident were they of success, that they laid down their matchlocks, and advanced sword in hand, with the full resolution of slaughtering all their enemies, and of carrying their heads in triumph to the ameers at Hyderabad, as trophies of their prowess and gallantry in the fight. As soon, however, as they arrived within a close range of the fire of the ambuscade, they suddenly and unexpectedly found their 'beards laughed at,' for their ranks were most terribly thinned by showers of balls and bullets, which swept them down in whole sections. The accounts say that 1,100 Scindians were struck down by this tremendous fire of the ex-king's troops. Conjectures are afloat, as to the quarter from which the ex-king has obtained his present fine park of artillery, and as to the means by which he has succeeded in maintaining a strong army for such a length of time. It is supposed, and with good reason, that Runjeet Singh supplies all his wants, both as to money and equipments. The ex-king seems really bent on subjugating the whole country beneath his victorious arms. From the latest intelligence received from the Scindian states, it appears that his efforts are likely to be crowned with success. The account I have before alluded to states, that a pitched battle was expected shortly to take place between the armies of the two contending powers, and if the result prove totally decisive in favour of the ex-king, I see nothing to prevent his obtaining at once the full sovereignty of the country."

EXPOSURE OF BODIES OF CRIMINALS.

The Courts of Nizamut Adawlut at the Presidency and at Allahabad have been requested by Government to issue orders for the removal of all gibbets on which the bodies of criminals may be now exposed. They have been also requested not in future to direct the bodies of any new criminals to be exposed on gibbets after execution.

COPPER CURRENCY.

When Government, a little time back, opened the mint for the receipt of Trisoolee pice for exchange at the rate of seventy-two pice to the rupee, it was feared, in some quarters, that the measure would occasion a great loss to the treasury, without affording adequate relief to the circulation. These fears were quite mistaken. The objectionable coin has almost disappeared from the currency of Calcutta, and there is no longer any discount upon the copper in circulation. Since the middle of last month, no pice has been sent to the mint for exchange. The quantity previously brought in was about eighty-eight lakhs of pieces, and the entire loss to Government upon this well-advised measure is only about 13,000 rupees. Besides the above eighty-eight lakhs exchanged in Calcutta, about forty lahhs of these pice have been received on the same terms in the treasury of the collector at Chittagong.—*Calcutta Cour. Feb.* 14.

AFFRAY AT ALLIPORE.

A serious affray occurred last week, not far from Allipore, which is now the subject of investigation by the magistrate: two or three persons were killed, and several much hurt. The affair is said to have arisen out of the sale of a zemindaree under a decree of court. The purchaser proceeded to take possession, with a strong party of servants, and was assaulted by a stronger party, engaged by, or volunteering to act for, the former zemindar—a sort of opposition to the law very common in this country. We are informed that, in this country, the influence of a zemindar usually outlives his legal possession; that the ryots consider him to have certain indefeasible rights which the law cannot take away, and are often willing, at the hazard of their lives, and in defiance of magisterial authority, to turn out, in support of their long-acknowledged lord, to maintain his authority even against a decree of court. To this cause, partly, and not wholly to a general depreciation of property, we incline to attribute the present difficulty of selling talooks and zemindarees, in some districts, under execution of the sheriff, or by order of the mofussil courts. Within a short period, six valuable properties in the Dacca district, we are told, have been put up to public sale without receiving a single bid.—*Ibid.*

THE BEGUM SUMROO.

The Begum Sumroo is dangerously ill, and not expected to recover.

JHANSI.

A dreadful system of devastation has for the last four months been carried on through this state by the tribe of Poomars, supported by their clansmen of the neighbouring states. According to their own account, the powerful family of Poomars had, in former times, for their services to the Jhansi chief, obtained several villages and other advantages, of which they had been lately deprived, in consequence of having neglected to propitiate the Rajah's Dewan, or rather refused to satisfy his cupidity. Having in vain appealed to the Governor-general, on his visit to Jhansi last year, they determined to adopt the Boondela method of obtaining redress. They gave out that, although the Governor-general declined to interfere in the internal disputes of the raj, yet that, considering them unjustly deprived of their rights, he would not oppose their attempts to recover them, or to take their revenge; and with this view, they took to the jungles, leaving a handful of men in each of their strongholds, and then commenced a system of plunder and burning of villages, which has already desolated the greater part of the country. It is said, however, by the Jhansi people, that but a very small proportion of the mischief done under their name is to be attributed to the Jhansi Poomars, who are clandestinely supported by the chiefs of Tetoree and Dutteah, into whose territories they carry the cattle and other plunder of the Jhansi villages. In fact, it is said that all Boondelas, even those in the Jhansi Rajah's immediate service, are in league with the disaffected; and the notorious outlaw Oomrao Sing of Jakhlon, the terror of Marhattas, and the pride of Boondelas—the dakoo whom Rajahs delight to honour,—is in the field, with his numerous followers. On the other hand, the well-disposed are rendered desperate by the loss of their property, and become plunderers in their turn. Hence, the depredations, at first directed against the Jhansi Marhattas and their dependents, have of late become general and indiscriminate, and lives are daily sacrificed on the least resistance. The Rajah of Jhansi, who prides himself in his title of vassal of the King of England, has in vain solicited the interference of the British Government, and the cry throughout his desolated territories is that the English, by not putting a stop to these depredations, countenance the enemies of the Fidwee Rajah, and the enmity of the Boondela chiefs is attributed rather to the English standard having been planted upon the fort of Jhansi, than to their feeling of clanship for the disaffected Poomars: these chiefs, however, disavow any connection with the latter, and deny that they afford them either countenance or aid. One of the four Poomar strongholds was evacuated on the night of the 26th January, after an obstinate defence of three months against a Jhansi army of 12,000 men, with ten pieces of artillery, while the garrison never exceeded 500 matchlocks and one swivel. This gallant band of Poomars did not confine their defence to their fort, but, digging trenches across every street of their open village, so disposed as to afford crossfires for mutual support, they succeeded in repelling three different assaults, although the Marhattas had approached by sap within a few yards of their outward trench. It is said, however, that this small garrison had been all along supplied with provisions and ammunition by the Boondelas and Gosaeens of the Jhansi army, who are also accused of having fired upon their own storming parties in the different assaults.—*Corresp. Hurkuru, Feb.* 14.

SAVINGS' BANK.

We are much gratified to learn the continued prosperity of the savings' bank. At the close of January, the number of depositors had increased to 390, and the amount of deposits to above 75,000 rupees, of which January alone produced more than 33,000 rupees, the receipts of that month being nearly 60 per cent. more than those of either of the two preceding. The native depositors are in the proportion of about one-third in number and one-sixth in amount. The whole sum withdrawn is under 6,000 rupees, in similar proportions. We hear that facilities have been given to the receipt of deposits at all civil stations, and that statements thereof, and all correspondence on the subject of the bank with paymasters and other officers authorized to receive deposits, are allowed to pass free of postage.—*Cal. Cour. Feb.* 12.

COINAGE.

The total value of the coinage at the four mints (Calcutta, Benares, Furukhabad, and Sagur), for the period of thirty-one years has been 53,322,600 rupees.

The bullion importation, *vid* Calcutta, from 1813-14 to 1831-32, is valued at Sa. Rs. 355,837,644

From which deducting the exports for the same period, 65,391,544

leaves bullion disposed of in the country, ... Sa. Rs. 290,446,100

The coinage of the several mints for the same term of eighteen years was as follows:—

Calcutta Mint, ...	203,615,962
Benares Mint, ...	88,329,359
Furukhabad Mint,.....	47,252,843
Sagur Mint, ...	4,324,776
Making altogether, ...	343,522,940

being an excess of one-fifth above the imports; or Rs. 53,076,840.

The coinage of the native mints may be jointly estimated at one-half of our own, which will give a rough total of fifty crores of rupees for eighteen years, or three crores per annum for the coinage of the Bengal presidency; being 150,000 per diem for 200 working days.

When the establishment of the new Calcutta mint was planned and arranged in England, in 1820, it was calculated that

a daily coinage of 200,000 pieces would provide for the whole currency of this side of India: the above statement shews that the scale adopted was by no means too large, considering that it was resolved to abolish the mints in the interior, and that of Madras; for the copper coinage is not included in the above calculation, and that of course occupies sixty-four days to one in the coinage of an equal value. The total coinage of copper pyce, since 1801, bears a value in silver of 50½ lakhs of rupees, which in tale is 32½ crores for thirty-one years, or one crore per annum; thus adding nearly 50,000 pieces to the daily work as above estimated.—*Journ. As. Soc.*

GREEK ANTIQUITIES IN THE PUNJAB.

The *Delhi Gazette* contains the following communication from Mohun Lal, the native companion of Dr. Gerard:—

"After repassing through the city of Cabool, we arrived at the ancient place called Jelalabad, where we continued waiting an escort to take us to Peshawur. We employed our time in the search of old remains, and opened a tope, in which we operated for five days. The workmen hired by Dr. Gerard, who was very anxious to get either coin or any other thing out of the mound, were very expert in excavating. They dug seven paces at the base of the tope, and then were checked by a wall, through which they broke, and found themselves in a fine small square room, having a breadth and length of two yards. It remained long in such safety, as we imagined that it was to-day plastered with lime, but our labours met with disappointment.

"Between Jelalabad and Bala-Bagh, on both banks of the river of Soorkbad, stand the numerous topes, like that of Manick Yala, but a little less in height.

"Mr. Martin Horing Bergen, a German gentleman lately in Runjeet Sing's service, continued his operations for five months in the villages of Darowntah and Kunoon, near Jelalabad, on the left bank of the above river. He spoiled nearly thirty topes, both in Cabool and in these places; but fortunate for him, that in one of the topes of Darowntah, he found some liquid, enclosed in a small golden box, accompanied with sixty Roman copper coins; in others he got some ashes, containing gold ear-rings and two small pearls, which shows that some lady was interred there; and in the third he possessed himself of a stone box filled with bones, and a gold coin mentioning the name of *Satereagas*, whom I could not find in Quintus Curtius. We collected a considerable number of Grecian coins, which I hope will gratify the inquiries of antiquarians.

"S. E. of the city of Cabool, six miles, we opened one of the monuments, nearly thirty feet in height; the structure was of lime and of heavy large stones. Our operations lasted for seven days. General Ventura began to dig the tope of Manick Yala, first from the bottom, and then from the top, where he gradually found numerous copper coins; but we, being destitute of time, commenced the work from the bottom. On the sixth day, we discovered another complete *burj*, encircled by the outer one. We put ten men to work, who in a day got through the centre of it, and found a small stone frame-work, containing five lamps, filled with pieces of bones. I think, if we could work the tope from the top, perhaps we would have found the coins also, but the want of time obliged Dr. Gerard to leave all these valuable relics undiscovered.

"From Cabool to Jelalabad, which was one of the capitals of the Bactrian dynasty, there are plenty of topes, or burjs, scattered over the country; many of them are destroyed by rains, leaving a sign of their structure to the spectators, and many still stand with their complete figure, to attract the eyes of the passengers. It surprised me very much, that the English power, being so near to Jelalabad, never consider of such valuable discoveries, respecting the old Grecian provinces, which history tells us existed in these very tracts, while the gentlemen of foreign countries wear the crown of knowledge and fame by disclosing the treasures of antiquity.

"In the southern direction of Cabool, two miles distant, we dug heaps of the earth, the remains of the ancient city; after five days' work, we found an idol cut out of the black stone. The figure is singular and beautiful, having two small mace-bearers on both shoulders. I think the Hindoos, on the invasion of Mahomed, destroyed their lodgings, under which they buried their property along with their idols, in the hopes of recovering their country.

"In rainy days, people of the neighbouring villages find rubies, and even rotten clothes in the earth. The idol (Dr. Gerard says) represents the figure of a Buddhist. It has curling locks, which flow on its shoulders, and both hands are placed on his knees, while he severely looks over them; his forehead is mutilated. The waist of the mace-bearers is thin, like that of Hanooman, while their breasts are broad.

"The figure of the idol itself puts me in mind of that of Salug-Ram, which is generally worshipped by the Baishrom Hindoos, who never eat flesh.

"Near Bala-Bagh is a ruined place called *Bahhar*, where the Mahomedans generally dig, and find gold, and also

idols, which are afterwards broken into pieces by the excitement of their foolish prejudices. During their labours at the spot, they are often rewarded by possessing the large stone vessels containing the dead bodies. They look (a man tells me) like the people who do penance; their locks and eye-brows are not worn out by age; and what is astonishing, that under their feet they found numerous copper coins, enclosed in small brass boxes.

"The country of *Seeah-Poosh*, of which we know very little, lies beyond the snowy mountain called Ka-Runj, sixty miles N. of this village. The Afghans, who know their language, generally go there for trade and make bargains with the people of Neemlah, or half-caste; they live under the foot of the high mountain which is occupied by real Kafurs or Seeah-Poosh. No man is allowed to ascend the hill except the beggars of India. The Mahomedans attack their villages and bring a great many slaves. The highest price of a slave girl is 200 rupees, and the lowest fifty. The whole of Afghanistan is full of Seeah-Poosh and Ruzara slaves; but the former, we hear, are the most beautiful creatures in the world, and sold at higher prices than the latter, who have broad faces and flat noses."

CULTURE OF TEA IN INDIA.

It would seem that, with the new charter, we must adopt new ideas. The Company have put off their commercial character. Steady *employés* are to report all the naughty boys in the public service, and we are to have a registry office for the characters of civilians, as well as for bearers, kitmutgars, syces, and maturs. There is even a talk of beef-steak dinners given by young baboos; even in the matter of tea we are to turn over a new *leaf*. This last novelty was hatched in our news-box yesterday. It is in contemplation to cheat the Chinese of their tea-trade by growing tea in Bengal. We are not satisfied with the prospect of getting our tea at half its former price by the process of free trade; we must try to raise it in our own dominions. To rear the tea-plant we have not yet aspired. It has been tried in Brazil, we believe in Java, and the plant is to be found in the botanic garden here, and in that of Chelsea, where it grows in the open air. Every where it thrives, as far as mere vegetation is concerned; but no where except in China has any successful effort yet been made to render it a profitable product of industry. We have a suspicion that this arises from causes which will be found a bar to the profitable cultivation of the plant in India. Admitting that localities for it may exist in our territories, approximating in climate to its native country, we should fear that, as the value of tea depends upon its aromatic flavour, differences of soil may produce changes as fatal as those which occur in tobacco and in the vine; that the hyson and pekoe, and twankay, and souchong of India, will be very little like their high-flavoured namesakes of the celestial empire; that, whatever the quality, the slovenly, dirty way, in which all agricultural products are collected by the natives of India, will, as in the case of cotton, depreciate it in the English market; that the process of picking and rolling the leaves will be more costly, as well as more clumsily performed, than under the hands of the ultra-industrious Chinese; and, finally, that the packing, an object so essential, will not preserve it so well, nor the means of transport to Calcutta, and the seasons of shipment, facilitate its export in a fresh condition, in the same degree as in China. Our apprehensions on this last subject are founded on information, that tea is considered spoiled if it remain during the hot weather in Canton.

It is intended, however, we believe, at once to make a much more important experiment; for we understand that the following gentlemen have been named a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the introduction of a supply of plants from China: Mr. James Pattle, Mr. G. J. Gordon, and Mr. Lumqua, the Chinese doctor.—*Cal. Cour. Feb.* 7.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We learn that the recent order of the Governor-General, in regard to the civil service, has created no little sensation among the natives, as it overturns all their preconceived notions regarding the regular march of the civilian up the steps of the service; a rule which they have been exceedingly anxious to see established regarding the native functionaries. They are not a little surprised at an order issued from the highest authority in the state, declaring, that fitness for business will be more attended to in future appointments, than long-standing in the service; and that if a junior, by the force of genius, by perseverance, or by industry, qualifies himself for the performance of public duties, he will be allowed to leap over the heads of all those who, from want of natural ability or from inattention or ignorance, have not acquired the same qualifications. We think the system will work well; that it will stimulate young men, with the hope of early promotion, to additional zeal; that the ultimate effect of it will be to develop talent which is now buried. At the same time, we cannot but admit that it opens a door for partiality. Under our present Governor General, who always sacrifices individual in-

terests, when necessary, to the promotion of the public good, there can be no danger of abuse. But future governors-general may not be possessed of equal firmness; they may be swayed by their own passions or prejudices; they may be the victims of the passions and prejudices of others; in such a case, the present order may prove the cause of much injustice and ill-will.

The natives are, we find, peculiarly delighted with that portion of the order which directs specific information to be supplied to Government regarding the mode in which gentlemen in the civil service are in the habit of treating the natives. When European colonists increase, it will be necessary to modify this paragraph of the order, and to require a report also of the feelings they entertain towards the European settlers. In some instances that we know of, the feelings of civil servants are much more favourable to natives, and much more hostile to their own countrymen, than is consistent with the dignity or equity of a judge. The native is all submission; the European may and does bother.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

DISTRESS IN BUNDLECUND.

The *Sumachar Durpun* of February 22d contains a horrible description of the state of the native population in Bundlecund, in consequence of the famine which has prevailed there for some time past. The price and scarcity of grain have put it far beyond the reach of the poorer classes, more particularly so, as there appears to be great difficulty in the way of finding employment. For some time they obtained a miserable subsistence on *byres*, a sort of astringent and acid berry; but even this wretched supply has now ceased. A most appalling and pitiable condition of human misery is the consequence. Mothers have been seen to devour the dead bodies of their own children, and thousands of children have been sold by their parents at from two annas to two rupees. It is even apprehended that the famine will become more severe when the hot winds set in, and that the mortality will frightfully increase. The most distressing scenes of human misery are beheld at Culpee and the vicinity, where the poor starving people are mere living skeletons, having scarcely strength to move. Many of them daily expire, and are thrown into the Jumna, while the corpses of others are a prey to vultures, dogs, and jackalls. Hundreds cross the Jumna daily, in the hope of obtaining food in the Dooab and Oude territories. So extensive and so severe is the famine, that mere individual efforts to afford relief can produce no effect towards checking the calamity.

We are glad to see that measures have been taken to relieve the misery and distress of the many starving and wretched creatures, fugitives from the famished provinces of Bundlecund, who are now wandering about the cantonment. We learn with pleasure, that the king of Oude distributes daily 2,000 rupees in the relief of those unfortunate people who have emigrated to Lucknow. This is real charity. The distress of the poor Bundelas is so great that they are in the habit of offering their children for sale for two, three, or four rupees a-head, and when they cannot find purchasers, which occasionally they are unable to do, owing to the government prohibition of slave-dealing, the parents collect a few sticks from the jungle, and lighting a fire, burn their children to death!

We understand upwards of 2,000 persons are fed every evening at the expense of the community and the Cawnpoor Relief Society. But for this assistance, and that afforded by many charitable individuals, Native and Europeans, numbers of the miserable Bundelas must have perished from hunger.—*Cawnpore Ex., Mar.* 1.

EMPLOYMENT OF MILITARY AS CIVIL SERVANTS.

The *Meerut Observer* of February 13th, under the head of "Abuse of Patronage," notices, "with mingled surprise and regret," the appointment of Capt. Jenkins to the post of commissioner of Assam, and the North-eastern parts of Rungpore. "This military favourite of the Governor-General," it is observed, "has been presented with the best preferment in the civil service, Mr. Robinson, an old and distinguished civilian, having been brought to Calcutta to make room for him. These are the first fruits of the autocrat system. We really cannot trust ourselves to say one-tenth of what we could say, and that justly, on this most impolitic and uncalled-for promotion. What was the object? Economy? Not so; for the old and simple expedient, of discovering extraordinary talents in a junior civilian, and putting him into a situation the full salary of which he could not draw, would have answered just as well here as in any other case. Was it necessity? Surely not; for why send an unexperienced man to do work, for the performance of which a dozen efficient men of sufficient standing might have been selected from the civil service, to which the duties belong. Was the incumbent incompetent? If he were, his place might have been well supplied, as we have noticed above, from among those of his own class; but he was not incompetent: on the contrary, he is a man noted for intelligence, zeal, and activity. Why was the thing done then? Why the thing must out—it was a *job*. Capt. Jenkins is a talented man, whom Lord William has kept by him for some six months to *provide for*, as the term goes. He has provided for him, God knows, pretty plentifully; but surely there might have been many ways of satisfying Capt. Jenkins, without superseding the whole body of the executive civilians, and adding one more galling insult to those already heaped on them. If there is to be no division of services, in Heaven's name let the thing be declared at once, in order that those civilians who, still in the prime of life, have prospects elsewhere, may quit the country, and seek their fortunes. At present what is the case? A. has toiled all his best days, in all the weary turmoil of an Indian civil servant's life; and, having gone through his career with credit, looks, at the conclusion of his services, to an honourable and profitable promotion. B. joined his corps, an intelligent fellow, and not at all a bad adjutant; he has interest with a noble family, and achieves a staff appointment; he is rising in his department, when the incarnation of some of his interest comes out to the country as —— and ——. B. is summoned to the presence, big with the hopes of being placed on the ————'s staff, when lo! he rises one morning, and, to his ineffable astonishment, finds that he has *superseded A!*"

SALE OF DEBTS BY AUCTION.

There is an advertisement in the *Exchange Gazette*, of a character we believe to be quite novel in India. "The outstanding debts due to the late firm of Messrs. Frith and Gordon," are to be sold by public auction, by direction of the assignee, under an order of the insolvent court of the 8th ultimo.

The petition of insolvency in this case was only presented on the 27th July last; so that little more than five months had expired before an order was passed to close the concern, by holding an auction of all its outstanding assets, in six weeks after the notice. Does not this appear somewhat precipitate? Sooner or latter, perhaps, all must be terminated in this way. When the principal assets are disposed of, and little remains but doubtful claims, claims upon insolvents, and claims of very tedious recovery, it may not be worth while to keep up an establishment on their account; nor would it be just to hold an assignee to an engagement for life, to give his personal attention thereto, after he has realized nine-tenths of the assets. But reverse the order of things, and how stands the matter of fairness between him and the creditors? If the assets be sold off at once, and the assignee is paid by a monthly salary, the creditors may have a compensation for some apparent sacrifice, by the saving of charges in both his salary and establishment, and he is paid rateably for the time of his services—this is fair enough. But if he be paid by a commission, and especially if that commission be regulated to cover charges of establishment, he gets, by a precipitate wind-up in this manner, not only the same per-centage for six months' duty, which he would have earned in six years by personally pursuing the various claims, and gradually collecting the instalments of well-disposed debtors, able to discharge their debts in full if time be allowed them; but this per-centage is a net charge upon the estate, subject perhaps to a few months' disbursements of the assignee, instead of being calculated to yield him only a reasonable surplus over his expenses of liquidation. There would, however, be no reason to grudge him that advantage, if he obtained it without prejudice to the creditors. But the fact is, *they* pay these charges twice over, when, after settling his commission at a rate intended to cover them, they allow him to sell his duties to another man, who gets his compensation out of the sum he pays to the assignee for distribution among the creditors. This is certainly not fair between them. To shew the matter clearly, we will put it in figures, and suppose it the case of Fergusson and Co.'s estate—which, by gradual liquidation, may be expected to yield, say, a crore of rupees. The assignee's commission thereon at 4 per cent. will then be 4,00,000 rupees, and his charges, spread over many years, may be 3,00,000, leaving him net 1,00,000 rupees, as the fair remuneration for a great deal of responsibility, and perhaps eight or ten years' attention to the concern. But let him pursue the plan of selling off at once. If, by so doing, he get the full present *discounted* value, it may perhaps be seventy-five lakhs; his commission thereon at 4 per cent. would be 3,00,000, and his charges for an entire year and more would not exceed 1,00,000, whereby he receives 2,00,000 rupees promptly for one year's labour and little responsibility, instead of half that sum by dribblets for eight or ten times the quantity of both. But it cannot be assumed that the creditors come off so well; no, they cannot hope to get, by such wholesale use of the auctioneer's hammer, any thing like the full present value of book-debts, the several natures of which the public have had little means of ascertaining. It would be a high estimate even to assume that they get two-thirds of that value, for the purchaser will look to a profit, and a high one too, upon such a speculation. Yet the assignee may derive a much

larger net benefit for himself by this summary mode of proceeding, than he would earn by a careful and laborious management, which should give the creditors double the amount of dividend.—*Cal. Cour., Feb.* 8.

MUTINY OF CONVICTS.

On the evening of the 30th ult. a gang of 279 convicts, belonging to the Hurriana district, employed on the roads, about eighteen miles from Hansi, attacked their guards *en masse;* but, not having succeeded in overpowering them, the whole attempted to make their escape. The Burkundauzes were fortunately on the alert, and having proved themselves to be in earnest, the greater part of the prisoners quietly gave themselves up. Some desperate characters, however, having got hold of a few swords and shovels, made for the jungles, and before they could be overcome, fifty-two were killed and twenty-one wounded; eight only succeeded in getting away. Some of the Burkundauzes were wounded, but none killed. The result of the affair, though the loss of life is much to be deplored, is no doubt in other respects satisfactory; for during such a season as the present, had so many desperate villains been added to the other turbulent and troublesome characters already in that part of the country, the consequences might have proved most inconvenient.—*Delhi Gaz., Nov.* 15.

RUNJEET SINGH.

The health of this chief seems to grow more and more precarious. The *Delhi Gazette* contains bulletins, from the native *Akbars*, of Runjeet's health, from the 3d to the 9th January:—

"After rubbing some oil, and taking a dose of opium, the Maharaj, in the afternoon of the 3d, mounted his horse and proceeded to a garden adjacent to the fort, on the banks of the river Ravee.

"In consequence of the Maharaja's health being very indifferent, the Faqueer Bhaee Roopa was sent for, and requested to offer up prayers for his highness's recovery. The Faqueer asked the Maharaj to distribute in charity, on the *Sunkraunth* (the last day of the month), one lac of rupees; the Maharaj observed that, every day, two or three thousand rupees were distributed for charitable purposes; and on that day, likewise, charity would be given.

"Missr Balee Ram was ordered to put 1000 rupees every night under the Maharaja's pillow, and in the morning to distribute it to the poor and helpless.

"The Maharaj complained of pains in his right leg, as well as in his arms and hands, accompanied by a general debility; and, in consequence of indulgence in strong liquors, his highness is also troubled with a complaint called *sungrehunee* (some kind of obstruction). Hukeem Uzzeezoodeen and other physicians were sent for, and after making them feel his pulse, the Maharaj stated that he felt himself in a state of excessive weakness: the physicians observed that, by the blessing of Providence, the Maharaj would recover.

"Dr. Holland was requested to prepare some restoratives; the Doctor remarked that, if the Maharaj would take what he would administer, the medicine would forthwith be prepared; otherwise it was useless."

The same paper adds: "private accounts from the Seikh court assure us, that Runjeet is in a most precarious state of health. He has long suffered from a disease of the liver, which is said to have terminated in dropsy. His limbs continue powerless, whether from rheumatism or palsy, and the disaffected chiefs, comprising all over whom he has dominion, are believed to be secretly buckling on their armour, for a struggle to regain the rights of which they have been deprived."

A letter from Lahore, dated January 31st, says: "the Punjab ruler is, I am sorry to state, still labouring under his sickness. He suffers from the pains in his right arm, and great weakness. The demise of this chief I anticipate will be conducive to very serious consequences."

The following gossip appears in the *Ukhbars*:—

"20th Dec.—M. Ventura was desired to give in a bond, duly sealed and signed, for Rs. 1,470,000, on account of former and present balances due from the pergunnahs under his charge, and to proceed thither to collect whatever sums remained to be realized from those places. That officer agreed to do so, when a khillut consisting of seven paechas, and a pair of ornamented gold bracelets, with one horse, was given to him. M. Ventura then took his leave and rode to the banks of the canal, where he got into a boat, and after proceeding three coss, encamped near a village named Madookee.

"21st Dec.—M. Ventura stated, that he could not support himself on Rs. 20,000 a-year: the Maharaja told him, that, in future, he would receive an addition of Rs. 10,000 to his present allowance.

"The Maharaja observed to M. Allard that, as he intended to proceed to his country on leave of absence, he wished to know what arrangements he proposed making for the payment of the money due by Dewan Bysaka Singh, for whom he was security, and whether the money were payable or not by him, according to European laws?

"M. Allard represented his inability to pay the amount of security demanded from him. The Maharaja requested him to get M. Ventura to stand security for him. M. Allard replied that the thing was impossible.

"23d Dec.—A merchant presented twenty-five pieces of *nirbissee* (a medicinal plant, an antidote to poison,) and paid his respects: the Maharaj observed to the merchant that the British Government seemed ambitious to conquer the whole world, and asked why it did not invade the Chinese empire? The merchant replied, that the Emperor of China had extensive military resources, and possessed moreover much tact, on which account the English did not attack him."

A PORTUGUESE WEDDING IN CALCUTTA.

Marriage being one of the sacraments of the Romish church, it is preceded by confession a day before, and that by ablution in the same manner. The ceremonies of this preliminary purification, like the mysteries of the Bona Dea, are not to be revealed to the other sex. The evening of the confession witnesses a *Bye ke náutch*, with *chà-peenà*, to a few particular friends. The following evening, the marriage is celebrated with all the pomp the circumstances of the parties will allow.

Previous to the important day, each party chooses a bridesmaid and a bridesman, denominated the *madreea* and *padreea*, who, in addition to the duties which bridesmaids perform among us, are charged with the superintendence and arrangement of the procession and entertainment. They often contribute something towards the marriage-feast, either a few dozens of wine, the wedding-dress of the bride, or the flowers which are used on the occasion. All the friends of the parties are expected to send some gifts, in the shape of trinkets or gilded betel-nuts and *kuth*; those who give nothing, lend their personal assistance: indeed, the following is an established formula, by which the old women acknowledge the little services rendered them by children:—"May I die! I promise to cook your wedding pillau!" Friends are invited by a notable woman, who goes about from house to house, repeating a set form of invitation. A large house is hired for three days, and fitted up, magnificently or otherwise, as the madreeas and padreeas have friends and influence. The gateway is adorned with an arch made of the trunks of plantain-trees and the leaves of the palmyra, &c., and a similar arch is thrown across the street, a short way from the house, along which the procession is to pass to and from church.

The important day having arrived, the friends who meet at the house proceed to the church. The bride is generally carried in a chair, called *bocha palkee*. She is covered with as much jewellery, chiefly gold, as her friends can muster. Her deportment throughout the day is a model of maiden reserve and modesty, according to the etiquette prescribed and handed down. Arrived at the church, the parson meets them at the entrance, and ties the hands of the man and woman, in token of the bond of matrimony. The return of the procession is met by a party of native singers, who chant the immemorable strain "*shaddee mobaruck*," or propitious union. At this moment, the mother of the bride is expected to lament bitterly her separation from her daughter; and at the nick of time, the voice of song is interrupted and drowned by her lamentations and outcries. Peace, however, being restored, the celebration of the marriage commences.

The bride sits in state, supported by her madreeas, under a canopy of bamboo sticks and gilded paper. The friends as they come in are presented with a nosegay and a garland, and presented to the bride and bridegroom, the former of whom is tenderly kissed by all females. When a superior relative comes in, such as a godmother or an aunt, the bride kisses her hands and asks a blessing, which is bestowed by making the sign of the cross. All being seated, tea and sweetmeats are brought in and handed to each guest, while the *byes* perform their evolutions and chaunt their melodies in a corner of the hall, until it is time for them to come forward. The byes then sing and dance before the bride, and receive from her a rupee or sikkee in recompense: in this manner they parade round the hall and receive similar gratuities, till the morning dawns and the company disperse.

Should the madreeas and padreeas so determine, the byes retire to another room, and preparations are made for a ball. The bride and bridegroom stand up at the head of the hall; it often happens that either one or both cannot dance, or the severity of one or other of the parties will not allow of the bride's accepting any other than the bridegroom for a partner; in such cases, the fiddles and clarionets sound a flourish; they commence, the bride curtsies and the bridegroom makes a bow, and both resume their seats, amid the plaudits of the whole company. The ball then proceeds. "When this old cap was new," reels and country dances were in vogue to the tunes of "Drops of Brandy" and "Charlie over the Water;" a horn-pipe was sometimes performed at midnight, and was deemed a special wonder. The times may have changed since then. While the young "trip it on the light fantastic toe," those who have no relish

for such amusements regale themselves with the wines and liquors, which are served out in an adjoining room, smoke, and chat until supper is announced. The whole company sit around tables arranged in one length, if there be room for the whole; if not, the men very gallantly stand and eat behind their female friends, off plates which they hold in their hands. The bride and bridegroom sit at opposite ends of the table, and at a proper season, the bridegroom drinks to the health of the bride across. Then some friend, who is deputed for the service and has courage and words at command, proposes the first and last toast—the health of the newly-married pair. Dancing is again renewed, till the peep of dawn, or till some riot-loving souls get fuddled, kick and cuff each other, and so disperse the company. Before the one or the other takes place, no egress is allowed; the doors are double-locked, and every one is made happy in spite of himself. When departure is authorized by the superintending madreeas and padreeas, a search is commenced for hats and shawls; and many a beau, who had entered with a span new Borradaile or Moore, returns *minus* a *chapeau*, or takes up the shabby concern which has generously been left as a substitute for his superfine beaver.—*Orient. Ob.*

MAJOR-GENERALS.

The letter of "An old Captain" touches the utter neglect, if not contemptuous silence, with which it has pleased the powers that be, at home, to treat the complaints of the lieut.-colonels of the Company's service. What are fifty lieut.-colonels, aye or lieut.-generals, weighed in the balance against either some thousands of stockholders on the spot, ravenous for dividends, fighting which shall have the first haul at the home remittances from India, the Company itself, or the creditors of the Company?

We fear our correspondent is but too accurate in his prediction, that Indian major generals will speedily become as things that have been. The Indian army has much reason to regret that the old practice, in regard to brevets, was departed from in the British service, by giving pay to general officers (without regiments) and to others. Originally the brevet cost nothing, for the officer promoted received no additional pay, nor did any regimental promotions follow. The parliamentary committee has now recommended a consolidated pittance of £100 to major-generals without regiments, which, though little better than a lieut.-colonel's pay, will create a permanent charge on every brevet, and give additional weight to the recommendations of the committee against further brevets, except in war time. Even in the King's service, the title of major-general will in a few years come to indicate a valetudinary gentleman of an age touching on the patriarchal. At the approaching outbreak of Mr. Canning's prophesied war of principles, what is to be done for generals? The remedy is in his Majesty's hands, by a sweeping brevet, that shall bring up arrears. But, in case of Persian or Russian or Sikh wars breaking out in our part of the globe, no such remedy is at hand, and we shall again have divisions, and *corps d'armée*, led by colonels and majors in the field, as in the days of Lawrence and Clive, while our octogenarian major-generals, King's or Company's, are laid on the shelf, and left to command their ancient contemporaries, the subadars and jemadars of sepoys, at the great stations in the "Gangetic Valley." What then? say the "economists, and sophisters, and calculators." "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet!"—*Hurk., Mar.* 1.

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

An advertisement, dated March 4th, appears in the Calcutta papers, headed "Notice to the creditors of the estate of Mackintosh and Co.," containing proposals for the sale of certain landed property, forming a portion of the assets of the estate, by means of a lottery of 2,600 tickets, of Rs. 200 each, with fourteen prizes of land. "In consequence of the great difficulty attending the realization of landed property," it is added, "and in order to quicken as much as possible the division of assets among the creditors of the late firm, the assignees will allow creditors to subscribe for tickets by means of a set-off in account, discharging the estate from Rs. 2,000 of their claim for every 200-rupee ticket; the assignees will dispose of half and quarter tickets at the same rate: it is at the same time open to any individual not a creditor of the estate to purchase tickets by cash payments. The different prizes will be conveyed over to the several gainers free from all charges and incumbrances, and the conveyances paid for by the assignees."

A "Creditor" in one of the papers remarks upon this scheme: "I am at a loss to know upon what grounds the assignees have determined to charge the creditors at the rate of 2,000 rupees, by set-off, for each ticket. It is generally supposed that the estate will pay two or three anas in the rupee: should this be the case, the assignees will probably have the goodness to inform us who is to receive the profit which will thus accrue; that is, the difference between one and a half and two or three anas in the rupee, as the estate may eventually turn out? I should imagine the creditors of the estate: but let us ask, is it just or reasonable, that one portion of the creditors should be robbed for the benefit of the rest, particularly when the portion to be so defrauded would be the creditors who are willing to aid and assist the assignees in the settlement of the accounts. In my opinion, it would be a better, and a far more fair plan, to grant creditors, willing to receive them, tickets to the extent of every 2,000 rupees of their claims against the estate, leaving the actual price of such tickets, *viz.* 200 rupees, to be eventually deducted from the amount of the dividends of the parties receiving them."

THE HINDU COLLEGE.

The distribution of the prizes to the students of the Hindu College took place yesterday: Sir Charles Metcalfe and the Bishop of Calcutta presided. The concourse of natives was immense; not a native of respectability, we suppose, was absent, and altogether there must have been several thousands, all most attentive to the proceedings. It is one of the most gratifying exhibitions that Calcutta affords, proving that the natives of this part of India, at least, so fully appreciate the importance of education, and justifying those bright hopes of the future destinies of this country, which it is so cheering to every philanthropist to indulge. After the distribution of the prizes, a youth, named Kylas Dutt, read an essay on government, which was extremely creditable, even without reference to the difficulty of its being composed in a foreign language, and which was delivered, with some slight exceptions, with great propriety of accent and emphasis. Then followed recitations, in which the various speakers, most of them extremely young, acquitted themselves to the general satisfaction of the crowded audience. The first, "Logic," by a very little fellow, Bucharam Doss, was spoken with so much humour, such an evident appreciation of the joke, that it astonished as much as it pleased the audience. *Cato's Soliloquy* was also extremely well delivered by Kummulkissen Bahadoor; and *Launcelot Gobbo*, perhaps one of the cleverest of the whole of the recitations, was also given with infinite spirit and *gusto*, though the reciter, Ooomachurn Dutt, was also quite an urchin. After the recitations, a Persian essay was read, which was said to display considerable talent.—*Hurk. Mar.* 8.

THE ARACAN PROVINCES.

Mr. Macsween, the chief secretary, has gone down to the coast of Aracan, to make inquiries into the state of the province, and to report to Government. His journey will, we trust, be attended with eminent benefit to the inhabitants of that country. There is abundant scope for improvement in Aracan; for though we succeeded the most despotic government in the East, we have not yet succeeded in acquiring the affections of the people to the extent that could have been desired. This may be attributed in a great measure to the very objectionable system of taxation adopted there, by which the people have been both harassed and impoverished. Instead of one general land tax, similar to that which is levied in other parts of the British possessions in the East, till very lately, every thing was taxed—the man, the woman, the child, the cow, the goat, the plough, the canoe, even to the very professions. Before Mr. Walters assumed charge of this proconsulship, the system of taxation which prevailed in the province was the most barbarous and withering which could be conceived; a system under which it was utterly impossible for any country to flourish. That the province does not support the expense of its administration, must be attributed in a great measure to the want of a better system. We have every reason to believe that salutary reforms have been recently introduced; but much remains to be done before we can be said to have done our duty to this fine province.

We have heard, indeed, but the fact seems so incredible that we mention it with distrust, that the Persian language has been introduced into the public proceedings of this province. Should this be really the case, we doubt not its expulsion from Aracan will be one of the results of Mr. Macsween's visits. Aracan never submitted to the Moosulman arms; the Persian language, when we took possession of it, was as completely unknown there as in the empire of China. The use of this tongue, therefore, is preposterous in the highest degree, and unjust towards the people, for it is tantamount to a denial of justice. If a selection of the Regulations of Government were compiled in plain and simple language, and translated into the Burmese language, it would be a boon to the province: it would be a still greater boon, if all judicial proceedings were directed to be conducted solely in the language of the province. A reform in the system of taxation, and the gift of a simple code, would produce the most salutary effects: the country would increase in wealth and prosperity; and we should no longer have to regret that the richest Aracanes in the province was not worth even a quarter of a lakh of rupees.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

STATE OF THE JAILS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

The Medical Board have, we have

heard, directed a circular to be addressed to the medical officers, enquiring into the cause of the great excess of casualties amongst the prisoners in jail over that of other portions of the population. It is curious to observe the extreme alacrity with which these things are observed when the eleventh hour aproaches, and when the lamp of existence is threatened with extinction. Good honest souls! they never found out this before; nay, why should they be aware that aught existed tending to increase the misery of confinement? Now were we to lay open the root of the evil to that venerable body, we would request them to walk with us into the jail. For this inspection we would not, however, choose the common periods of either a magistrate's or a surgeon's visitation. It is a fine moonlight morning; let us go at two or three o'clock A.M., and that without previous warning. We find the keepers asleep, doors firmly barred, and every thing quiet and peaceable. The daroga at length brings the keys of one of the wards, and the ponderous door—we had almost said the box of Pandora—is thrown open. Dr. ———, will you please to walk in: we ourselves shall remain on guard at the door until a little of the noxious effluvia has been permitted to escape. The smell is, indeed, not overgratifying, and before your exit you will require, we suspect, no further learned dissertation to account for the mortality in this department.—*Mofussil Ukkbar, Feb.* 22.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A meeting of Members of the Civil Service Annuity Fund was held on the 7th March, according to advertisement, "to take into consideration the propriety of acquiescing in the terms of a memorial from the managers of the Bombay Civil Annuity Fund, praying that annuities may be payable to the representatives of annuitants up to the period of their demise, on consideration of an increase in the fine, proportionate to the increased risk incurred by the Hon. Court."

There were fourteen gentlemen present, and Mr. Pattle was in the chair.

Some preliminary conversation took place as to the interpretation of a passage in the Court's letter, which, in answer to an offer of the trustees of the Bombay Civil Annuity Fund to make a proportionate payment *pro rata* if required, for the concession solicited, stated the Court's willingness to grant this boon to the service, "upon their paying an additional fine proportioned to the increased risk." Some thought the Court intended the service to pay the entire value of the few months thus added to the average term of the annuities; but the prevailing opinion was, that both the words themselves and their reference to the Bombay proposition, supported the more natural construction, that the increase of purchase-money to be paid, on taking an annuity so modified, was to be a rateable increase, on the same footing as the annuities are now purchased, the annuitant paying only half the entire value; and the Company (nominally so) the other moiety.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep entered into some calculations to shew that it would be unwise to reject the Court's offer as above interpreted; that every pension would thereby receive an average increase of £500 for an average term of six months now unpaid for, which, at the age of forty-seven years, would, by the calculations adopted in the Annuity Fund Rules, be worth a present payment of about 2,080 rupees; so that on the average every annuitant would have to pay about 1,000 rupees more than he now paid. Adverting also to a proposition lately sent home to pay the annuities quarterly, instead of at the end of each year, he shewed that this would cost the fund a difference of interest equal to about £22. 10s. per annum, which represented a principal sum nearly equal to the value of the other modification: so that the additional sum to be paid for both objects would be about 2,000 rupees to each annuitant. He then drew up a set of resolutions founded upon the above statements, and representing to the Court that there appeared to be so large a surplus already accumulated in the fund, that it could well bear the additional charge prospectively, both for the present and for future incumbents, without any further tax upon the service.

Mr. Mangles, adverting to what had recently been done with a view to alter the constitution of the fund, observed that, if this new proposition went home, the Court would have three if not four propositions before them from the service almost at the same time, and he much feared it would tend to indispose the Court to grant any of their requests. The fund surplus had already been disposed of in the plans submitted. It would, in his opinion, be most expedient to wait the issue of the application now on the way to the Court before taking up the present subject, and he proposed an amendment to that effect, which was lost, having only seven votes.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep then urged upon the meeting the consideration, that it would be disrespectful to delay replying to a letter of the Court of Directors, and that it was therefore necessary to adopt some resolutions, to prepare modified rules, for adoption or otherwise by the service, which rules must be sent in circulation, in order that the votes of the service might be ascertained at a future meeting. His string of resolutions was then put to the vote, and at first only seven hands were held up for them; but finally, after a little explanation and alteration, they were carried by a majority, comprising the requisite number of votes.—*Calcutta Cour.*

ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

A Regulation (II. 1834) was passed on the 17th February, abolishing corporal punishment, 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 is as follows:—"Whereas corporal punishment has not been found efficacious for the prevention of crime, either for 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.

NAWAB MEHNDY ALI-KHAN.

A bazar report states that the Nawab Mehndy Ali Khan is preparing to leave Furrukabad, having entertained a number of extra suwars and burkandazes. His destination is said to be Lucknow, whither he has been invited by the king to re-assume his old office of Naib. We know, on good authority, that both Lord William Bentinck and Major Low are favourable to the instalment of the venerable Hakeem; but the non-interference policy has hitherto prevented them taking any active steps to place the Nawab at the head of the Oudh government Roshan ood Dowlah, the present nominal minister, is evidently preparing for his exit from the political stage, having recently purchased from the house of Fergusson and Co. (prior to their failure, we believe) the beautiful estate at Cawnpore, known by the name of Mustool kee Kothel, for the sum of 25,000 or 30,000 rupees.—*Cawnpore Exam., Mar.* 1.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The Calcutta postmaster-general has notified to the proprietors of the different newspapers, that the experiment sanctioned in 1829, of reduction of postage on newspapers, the press promising a large profit to government from the greatly increased circulation that would be the consequence, has totally failed, the result shewing a dead loss to government of 46,768 rupees, for which the press was liable, under bonds executed when the experiment was put in force. The Government, however, has remitted the demand, but has imposed a very slight increase of postage.

HURRY HOLKAR.

Our correspondent at Mhow, gives the following important intelligence, dated February 17:—"There may be a commotion here when we least expect it. Harree Holkar, who has been in confinement in the fort of Mahaisir for the last sixteen years, has recently been released by a party of Bheels, and has laid claim to the guddee; he bids fair to succeed too, for he has 200 Arabs, 2 or 3 000 Mahrattas, and a horde of Bheels, (these latter playing the very devil in the country) and is to be at Indore to-morrow, where, of course, a desperate *tumashu* will be enacted. We are not to interfere, but, as old Rodjer (Wyatt's jockey) was wont to observe, when his opinion as to the event of a race was asked, '*dekhay chay-hay.*' I do not see how we can remain quiet spectators of the tussle. If we do, I should not be surprised if the Bheels, after sacking Indore, should pay us a visit for the same purpose. You cannot imagine more complete savages than this race are, nor human nature more degraded and depraved than in them. They go perfectly naked, and huddle themselves together at night, just like the beasts of the fields, for the sake of the warmth of one another's bodies. We shall have this country in a blaze, in one sense or the other, shortly."—*Meerut Obs, Feb.* 27.

The following is an extract of a letter received from Mhow, dated 22d ult.:—"Hurry Holkar is still at Myhaisah: he has commenced collecting the rents and sending thannadars to the villages along the line of the Nerbudda river. The inhabitants of the country are generally anxious for his assuming control of the Holkar territories. Hurry Holkar holds back out of respect to the British Government: the sooner matters are brought to a conclusion the better."—*Hurk., Mar.* 8.

DISTRESS IN CASHMERE.

Owing to the continuance of famine, it is calculated that upwards of 25,000 individuals have perished through want since

the mismanagement of this fine country first commenced with Bysakha Sing. At present, the whole of this subahdry appears to be completely depopulated; the severity of the famine has reached to that extent, that parents have sold their offspring to procure a day's subsistence, and in some instances have devoured them. A woman complained to the city cutwal, that she had agreed with another woman that, in order to save themselves from starvation, they should feed on each other's child by turns. She had already sacrificed her child, on which they both had feasted, and, in confirmation of her tale, produced the remnants of the infant, and added that the other now refused to comply with the agreement, and withheld her child. The hearers were filled with astonishment and horror. The Maharaja has already, in addition to repeated munificent distributions of grain and money, forgone, at the instigation of his ministers, two years of revenue, in hopes of alleviating this general distress. Notwithstanding the passes of the mountains are guarded, numbers have contrived to quit the province. About 30,000, who arrived at the durbar at Lahore, to lay their grievances before the Maharaja, have been compassionately employed in conveying and guarding the supplies to the Maharaja's camp, forming in the neighbourhood of Peshawur for the invasion of that province, and the stipend of one anna and a-half per diem is given to them. Orders have been issued to employ the other stragglers wandering destitute over the provinces in repairing the roads betwixt Cashmere, Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsir, Attock, Peshawur, and Patiala, upon an allowance of one anna a-day. Numbers of these mendicants, who have crossed the Sutledge, are now wandering about Delhi, Lucknow, and the other great cities in the upper provinces in a state of utter destitution, craving the smallest pittance to enable them to subsist, and old clothes from charitable individuals.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

LIFE-INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

Resolutions of the committee appointed to value the risks of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, and arrange the terms for transferring them to a new partnership.

Resolved, That on examination of the list of parties on whose lives risks are now current, it appears to the committee that there are only a small proportion whose health is so deteriorated that they would be unable to furnish a fresh certificate for insurance if required; amongst the exceptions too, there are some parties who have gone to England and to the Cape for their recovery, which greatly diminishes the risks of their bringing losses on the office.

That the new partnership shall take over from the old, the whole of the risks as they may stand on the date of the transfer, and shall be liable for all lapses ascertained from that date.

That in consideration of such transfer, the old partnership shall pay over to the new a sum equal to six months' premium on the outstanding risks.

That the stock of the new partnership shall be divided into —— shares, of which no more than —— shall be held by one partner.

That Rs. 1,000 per share be added to the present stock, of which 25 per cent. shall be paid in cash, and the balance in promissory notes payable on demand.

The old partnership having acceded to the foregoing terms, about fifty shares have been already taken.

The condition of the Calcutta Life-Insurance societies has been, for some time, a source of much uneasiness. Confidence, to a certain extent, was gone, or it was limited to a few persons conversant with the position of affairs. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that many looked up to Government as the only safeguard and the properest focus for subscriptions, intended to provide an eventual resource for families, and a guarantee to creditors at the uncertain period of the subscriber's death. The attention of Government, thus provoked, was given to the subject, and several very competent gentlemen were formed into a committee to draw up a plan of an insurance fund, to be conducted under the auspices and guarantee, but not wholly under the management of the Government. This, we believe, was the nature of their instructions. How far their labours have proceeded we are not informed—nor is it yet a settled matter that they will give birth to any new institution whatever.

MOFUSSIL NEWS.

Though the force from Hansee under Colonel Skinner had to return without seeing the marauders, a large body of these still remain in the field beyond our frontier, and are now fighting with the troops of the Bikaneer raja. This chief is not strong enough to put down his refractory vassal Pertaub Singh, and it is very probable that a party of ours may have to go against the plunderers yet.

Fyz Mahommed's country and the adjoining districts of our own territory, are said to be in a state of unprecedented destitution from the late drought. The cattle on which the people were dependent for the cultivation of their fields, have died for want of forage or grass, and the whole population seem naked and starving.

A strange report prevails in the native circles, that the ranee of Jeypore having ascended to beatitude rather abruptly instead of her son, the death of her highness is kept a secret by the affectionate minister Joota Ram, who is detaining a medical gentleman at the palace on pretence of taking his advice respecting the royal patient, whom he is not permitted to see. The power of the dewan will undoubtedly cease with the life of his mistress, and to preserve his head on his shoulders in the mean time, such deception as is imputed to him may now be necessary.

It is said that the quarter-masterships of corps are to be abolished; that interpreters are to receive only 100 rupees a month; and that the duties hitherto carried on by the quarter-master will in future be performed by a serjeant, under the immediate control of the adjutant.

Great reductions in the civil service are expected, and we hear that the higher military appointments are to be clipped, particularly the non-combatants, such as the auditor-general, &c. &c.! — *Delhi Gaz.*

At the Allypore kutchary, on the 4th March, Nabob Thahoowur Jung Bahadoor, of Chitpore, presented an *urzee* to the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, praying for certain privileges in consideration of his rank. The magistrate, after perusing the *urzee*, observed, that he would on no account deviate from the established usage of his office; and if any one was dissatisfied with his decision, an appeal could be made to the commissioner. That he (the magistrate) would treat all alike, whether badsha or vizier, nabob or faqueer.

It is said the Benares division of the army is to be incorporated with the Dinapore, and the general officer thus rendered disposable will be removed to Neemuch. The future head-quarters of the "Western Division" to comprise the Meywar, Malwa, and Rajpootana field forces. Benares will henceforth be a brigadier's command.

We think it more likely, supposing the report of throwing the Dinapore and Benares divisions into one, to be correct, that the head-quarters of the new division will be fixed at the capital of the junior presidency. Agra will be separated from Meerut, and with the three at present independent field-forces, constitute the Agra division of the army.

The assignees of some of the late agency houses, after threatening for a long time, have at length proceeded to extreme measures, and obtained warrants from the sheriff of Calcutta for the arrest of several debtors in the upper provinces. Leaving out of consideration the cruelty, we doubt the policy of the measure. To the debtor deeply involved, arrest is a positive benefit; to the creditors of the fallen houses a positive loss, by a simple process in the insolvent court.—*Cawnpore Exam. Mar.* 1.

The projected arrangements regarding the salaries of the higher branches of the civil service are, we have been informed, as follows: collectors on their first appointment, are to receive Rs. 24,000 per annum, to be increased afterwards to 26,000 and 28,000; the judicial to be considered the first branch of the service. Civil and sessions judges to receive 30,000 rupees per annum, and after reaching that period at which they might be entitled to a commissionership, Rs. 33,000 This (33,000) is to be the future salary of commissioners. This last item is a most incomprehensible reduction, and the favour shown to the judicial branch is a further exemplification of the old system, of giving the most pay to those who have least to do. Two commissionerships are absorbed, and the salary of the holders of the remaining appointments reduced! Why these men, harassed heretofore by excess of duty, and now in some instances oppressed with an additional imposition, should be deprived of that pay which they so hardly earn, we are at a loss to imagine. Governors-general and members of council still remain as to salary equally well as before. Why? That pleasant little apologue of the boys and the frogs should be read in the council-chamber at Calcutta twice a month.—*Meerut Obs. Feb.* 27.

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

Receipts and Disbursements from 1st July to 31st December:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	4,91,426	
Balance last account	23,01,631	
		27,93,057
Disbursements		325,910
Balance		24,67,147
Balance last account		25,01,631
Increase		Rs. 1,65,516

Incumbents:

69 Widows of late fund, value of annuities	7,53,272
109 Ditto of Military Fund to 31 Dec. 1832, ditto	14,22,169
23 Ditto admitted in 1833, ditto	2,90,645
Rs	24,46,086
Pensions of widows, per annum	2,87,565
101 Subaltern officers	40,400
Passage-money on returning to India	40,880
Total, per annum	Rs. 3,68,845

CANDAHAR AND CABUL. — TOMB OF BABER.

The following particulars respecting the retrograde journey of Dr. Gerard, who has arived at Lahore, are contained in a letter written by Mohun Lal, the Delhi

student, from Cabool, dated 19th November:—On the 20th ult. we took glad leave of Candahar, under the charge of Sirdar Rehem Dil Khan's people, who had relations with all the thieves of the road, and arrived at Cabool on the 4th inst. From Candahar to the rich country of Mookur the river Toornuck fertilizes the lands of the Dooranees and Ghilzies. The latter are entirely independent. We saw considerable fields of corn on the left bank of the river, the source of which we visited in Mookur. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the productions are exuberant. They are exported to Candahar and Cabool. Villages are standing every where, but they contain very few inhabitants. Many fields of wheat, I was informed, through all the winter lay under snow, and are cut in spring, when it is melted away.

On our road we passed through Kheil Akhoond, where is a beautiful small building, in which the body of the Akhoond reposes. This village does not pay any money to Government. The people are not good-looking. Their dress is generally woollen clothes, and their victuals are sheep and barley bread. The girls of the Ghilzies twist their hair and tie it like a cake. It hangs over their forehead ornamented with gold and silver coins. This mode of wearing the hair is peculiar to maidens amongst the Ghilzies.

In Devaluk, a very small village, we joined our guide Sodoo Khan, a beautiful youth of twenty-two years of age. He is the grandson of Shah Hosain, the late king of Candahar, who fought with Nadir Shah, and finally was defeated. On the north of this village runs a very high range of beautiful mountains, behind which we hear, is a very rich country inhabited by the Hootuk tribes. They are in all about 6,000 families, and under the command of our guide. A river named Arghistan flows down that valley, and falls into Arghandah. On this hill almonds are produced, and are annually exported to India. From thence we came to the fort of Shahaboodeen, who was the ruler of Trokhus. There are about 1,800 families. He died lately, and left twenty-two sons, who put heavy duties upon merchants, and even take valuable things by force from them. None can pass safely through their country. Though we had letters of introduction for them, they availed nothing. Our guide was their relation, and he was the only man who released us from them.

Sooltan Mahomed Khan, the elder brother, sent for us, and made no sort of respect. His clothes were very poor and mean, and his countenance looked brutal and black. It is very odd indeed that Dost Mahomed Khan, who is very near to Torkhus, does not turn them out of the country, and not allow them to impose on traders. They have prevented the caravans going by another even road, for the sake of their own advantages.

Having traversed a beautifully rich country, we reached the old city of Ghuznein, where the body of Sooltun Mahmood is buried. It was formerly built by a Hindoo king, but the Sooltun has erected many wonderful places to perpetuate his memory. There are two high minars opposite to each other, and the grave of Sooltun Mahmood is worthy of notice. It is made of marble cut out from the idols of India, and the doors are made of sandal-wood, brought from the Hindoo temple called Soom-nath. The inscription on the grave was in the Cufic character. I picked out the date of the Sooltun's death; it was 422 H. or 1066 A.D. The city of Ghuznein is bigger than Rawul Pindee and the houses are two or three stories high. There is also a fine bath, and a small narrow bazar, called Charsoo. The inhabitants are Afghans, but the Hindoos are tolerated.

On our arrival at Cabool, we visited Dost Mahomed Khan, and he was very kind to us. Since you have formed a connexion with the people of Afghanistan, they seem very much in favour of the English Government. The Sirdar will leave the city to-morrow for Candahar. Instead of marching on Candahar, Dost Mahomed Khan has proceeded to attack Mahomed Zeman Khan his nephew, the chief of Jelalabad, who is supported by the Peshawur rulers, and nothing but disaffection reigns among them. But there is a foolish party against him. He is wise, and does not depend on his companions. Jabar Khan is the most intimate friend of all Europeans; but he is deprived of all his power.

During our stay at the city of Cabool, we paid a visit to the tomb of the emperor Baber, which is worthy of description. Having passed through the streets of Jawn Shair or Sheeas, we followed the right bank of the Maidan river, which flows by the city walls. We came now to a small village, where we refreshed ourselves with dry fruits of last year; again we entered an old ruined gate, which led us through the beautiful and flourishing square, shaded by fruit trees of different kinds, and washed by numerous crystal canals. The greens, beds, and the pleasant wind, with the noise of beautiful birds, quite surprised me, and I stood without a motion, meditating whether I was dreaming of Paradise or roving in an unknown region. In the mean time my eyes suddenly opened, and my sleepy heart, tired of the view of barren rocks, awoke, and said to me, no doubt that the emperor Baber was the best judge to choose this spot for his grave.

We ascended four or five steps, and saw on our left hand a magnificent mosque, entirely constructed of a beautiful marble. The breadth of the room (my companion measured) was eight paces, and the length twenty. There were four open arches in the building. It possesses a very fine white and clear marble, in which were reflected our faces. The expense of the mosque was 40 000 rupees, and was erected in the space of two years (A. H. 1056), by Shah Jehan, after the conquest of Balkh and Badukshan.

Having climbed a few spaces more, we came to a rising ground, which abounds with numerous graves of marble, equal in size and similar in shape with two others. There was no difference between the tomb of the emperor and this royal family, except the inscription which included the name of the buried. The mausoleum of the emperor is not much raised above the surface of the earth. A few pieces of broken but fine marble cover the tomb, and at the head stands a small minar called Lowh.—*Delhi Gaz.*

TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The trade association gave their anniversary dinner on January 31st, to which a numerous body of members, as well as a number of visitors, sat down. Mr. Rogers, of the firm of Hamilton and Co., the present master of the association, presided, supported on the right by the chief magistrate of Calcutta, and on the left by Mr Longueville Clarke, the counsel to the association. Mr. Burkinyoung, the past master, officiated as croupier.

Amongst the toasts, the health of Mr. Clarke was given by the chairman. In his acknowledgment of this compliment, the learned gentleman expatiated upon the benefits that had resulted from this institution, and said he trusted the time was not far distant when this association, now in its infancy, would become a corporation, to the attainment of which he earnestly entreated the members to turn their minds.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S GOVERNMENT.

The *Mofussil Ukhbar* of February 1st, in concluding a review of Lord William Bentinck's administration during 1833, adds the following register of negatives. "The post-office is *not* improved. In a fine level country, on the main road from the presidency, the average rate of conveyance is four miles per hour, while in England it is nine; the rate of four miles an hour, too, is obtained at an enormous and disproportionate expense, whereas, in consequence of the different delays at the post-office, letters between station and station travel at a rate of from one and three-fourths to two miles per hour. The department for the transit of packages is *not* improved, and we conceive we possess ample grounds for the conclusion that, until Government diminish its own expenses, along with the charge of postage, and increase, at the same time, the efficiency of the department, this will neither prove an important source of revenue, nor assist materially the commercial interest of the country. The army is *not* improved, either in its *matériel*, soldiers, officers, or discipline. The artillery, engineers, cavalry and infantry, remain in *statu quo*, nor has any attempt been made to improve their efficiency, or to render these powerful arms of the state, engines for the general improvement of the country. The medical service is *not* improved; it languishes as it did at the period when his lordship commenced his administration, and no measure has emanated from the Government, showing even a desire to call forth its latent energies."

ICE-SPECULATORS.

From the following paragraph in the *Samachar Durpun*, it would appear that the project started at Calcutta, to procure a supply of ice from the Himalaya mountains, had been put into execution:—"As some ice-speculators were searching for ice in the Hymallah mountains, they perceived a petrified tree, and mistaking it for a large block of ice, these simpletons began with great avidity to hew it to pieces and stock it; as the petrified substance was much harder than the ice, it occupied them so long at their labours, that in the interim the sun rose to its meridian, when the melting of the snow caused a large avalanche of ice to fall on these ill-fated traffickers, who, with the exception of a few, that were at distance, all perished."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BAR OF MADRAS.

It does unfortunately happen for the press and the public at large, that, with one solitary exception, the barristers of Madras are all enjoying the gifts of Government; they have, as it were, a general retainer, which, however they may feel disposed, it would be going too far to ask or expect them to give up for an occasional brief; and at a time when business is dull and money scarce, it is not to be wondered that they are less forward than their predecessors in the cause of freedom and the liberty of the subject, or that they should avoid rendering themselves obnoxious to the powers that be, by standing forward the uncompromising

advocates and defenders of the rights of the people by whomsoever opposed or placed in jeopardy. The time may come when the situation of things may be different to what it is at present; and when that day may come, be it soon or late, the Madras bar will, we doubt not, be all a liberal public could wish or desire.—*Mad. Cour. Feb.* 14.

THE COORG RAJAH.

The Coorg Rajah having seized an emissary of Mr. Græme, the resident, and detained him beyond the time allowed for his being restored, 6,000 men are prepared to take the field, to subdue the refractory spirit of the rajah, and recover the detained emissary. The rajah, aware of the gathering storm, is preparing to resist every attempt to force compliance, and busily engaged throwing up stockades in every direction. The situation of the country offers a powerful resistance to every approach, and if assisted by any thing like determination on the part of the rajah, will afford pretty amusement to those who delight in warfare, and may be employed.—*Mad. Cour., Feb.* 21.

MISSION TO THE JEWS OF COCHIN.

At a meeting on the 1st February, at the Vepery Mission Seminary, pursuant to notice, the object of which was to consider the feasibility of a "Mission to the Jews," the Archdeacon in the chair, the following resolutions were carried, after full discussion: "That this meeting approves of the proposals made by Mr. Samuel (a converted Jew), to establish a Christian mission to the Jews on the Western coast; that a provisional committee be formed, to ascertain whether means can be found to carry Mr. Samuel's purposes into effect; and that, to enable Mr. Samuel to proceed without delay to the Jews at Cochin, donations be solicited from persons friendly to the conversion of the Jews."

The *Madras Gazette* expresses its ignorance as to who Mr. Samuel is, and adds: "If reports be true, the Jews at Cochin require the services of officers of justice, no less than the labours of would-be missionaries. They are said to lead the most abandoned and profligate lives. The immorality and guilt attributed to them is hardly credible; and, accused as they are of conduct alike scandalous and disgraceful, it cannot be questioned, that every exertion to reclaim them from their iniquitous courses, is equally praiseworthy and deserving of general countenance."*

* Mr. Samuel was, we understand, converted at Glasgow; he is a member of the Church of Scotland, and came out to India, like Mr. Wolff, to discover the lost tribes.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTRESS IN CUTCH.

"A famine prevails throughout this ill-fated territory, and, to add to this misery, the prime minister, who is in reality the only man of power and influence in the whole state (the actual sovereign, yet a puppet in the hands of the British resident), has monopolized all the forage and grain in the country. It is a fact, that nearly the whole of the grain and forage are his private property, and what he does not possess in this manner, his influence gives him as full a command over. Pray tell the British Government of this; tell them that Luckmidat requires to be strictly looked after, as all that he does is done through the influence of their power. Were the force withdrawn tomorrow, Luckmidat would be a lifeless corpse before midnight, so thoroughly is he hated, yet dreaded by all. What is worse than all the rest is, that this fly has nearly sucked his full of blood from the poor fox's body, and a hungry one, more rapacious than even this scourge, has been nominated as his successor next year. All pity is due to the resident, as he cannot act otherwise than he does, and is sensitively alive, without the means of correcting the evil, to the injustice and oppression that is upheld by the British name and influence."—*Corresp. Bomb. Gaz., Feb.* 8.

FIRST IRISH-TRADER.

The arrival of the *Duncan Gibb*, Capt. Donal, from Dublin, the 28th September, deserves to be particularly noticed, being the only vessel in our remembrance that has ever come direct to this port from the capital of Ireland. Our readers may naturally feel some curiosity to know the cargo brought by this interesting stranger, and conjecture will naturally fix either upon Irish linen, Irish potatoes, or Irish whiskey; but, alas! neither one nor the other has come to our market. The *Duncan Gibb*, having come out in ballast, offers nothing more tempting to our choice than a cargo of fine Irish limestone or Wicklow pebbles. To those, however, in whom the love of the *natale solum* prevails over the care of the proper man and the love of fine linen, this will be no matter of regret, since they have now an admirable opportunity of paving their houses with Irish marble, or carrying a piece of their country at their watch ribbon, in the shape of a seal made of Irish pebble.—*Bomb. Gaz., Feb.* 15.

EFFECTS OF THE MOFUSSIL PRESS.

The light which has been thrown from time to time, by the *Meerut Observer*, the *Agra Achbar* and the *Delhi Gazette*, on transactions in the upper provinces—the movements and characters of native princes—the proceedings of residents and other high British functionaries—has not merely served the cause of good government, by adding one more to the pre-existing checks against abuse; but it has served to effect imperceptibly a great revolution in our social condition, and one which has, in some measure, prepared the way for the political revolution, which the new Charter is to consummate. We allude to the greater community of feeling and of interests, which has been gradually created, and is still in progress, between the wings and the centre of British India, soon destined to be united under one consolidated Government in chief. Before the establishment of these journals, those who were located at the remotest extremes of the peninsula, knew far more of each other than of the central ground which lay between them. Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, were on terms of tolerable intimacy, while Delhi, Lahore, and most other northern states, were comparatively foreign and unknown, except to the travelled few. So great, indeed, was this unnatural estrangement, that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the presidencies could count the names of western potentates, and knew the wars and intrigues of every European and American state, far more accurately than those of the Indian provinces, lying but a few hundred miles in the interior. Thanks to the cause we have named, this is no longer the case. The cities of Delhi and Agra have been bodily represented to us, and no longer present indistinct ideas to our mind, mixed up with romantic descriptions of Moorish magnificence and poetic reminiscences of Shah Jehan, drawn from the *Alhambra* or *Lalla Rookh*. In like manner, the Begum Sumro and Baiza Baie, instead of putting us in mind of Warren Hastings and the "Begum Charge," heightened by all the glowing colours of Burke, turn on a nearer acquaintance into two goodly dowagers having suits in Chancery. Messrs. Allard and Ventura lose all their terrors, and sink into the condition of our own subs, sueing for clipt allowances and arrears of half-batta withheld; while even Runjeet Sing himself, the Lion of the North, shrinks into the very commonplace character of a rapacious old freebooter and worn out debauchee. While sensible of the great increase of Mofussil information and other good effects, which have resulted from the establishment of these journals, we are by no means blind to their chief defect—a more than ordinary acerbity in their editorial bickerings with each other, and with their Calcutta cotemporaries. This, however, is a failing almost incident to the profession when first taken up, and, like the florid redundance and vehemence of young orators, soon wears off or chastens down to a better standard.—*Bomb. Gaz. Jan.* 18.

Singapore.

Late accounts from Rhio state that Rajah Bourgoon and three of the Panglimas, whom we noticed lately as having been captured by the expedition sent against pirates from Rhio and Linga, have been beheaded by order of the sultan at Linga. The two brothers of the former, Marassan and Rajah Saban, with three other Panglimas, are condemned to labour in irons during their life-time, and have been sent to Batavia as convicts.

We are happy to notice the arrival by native vessels, during the week, of a large quantity of rice (3,500 peculs) from Anam, Bankok, Rhio, and Campar. The boats from the latter place have also brought some coffee, and it is confidently expected that, if the Dutch persist in enforcing a duty of one-fifth of the produce of Sumatra as a land-tax, we may look for large importations from that country.—*Sing. Chron. Mar.* 6.

Malacca.

A letter from Malacca informs us of the arrival of the ex-panghulu of Nanning in town, he having voluntarily surrendered himself to the government. All his offences, it is said, are forgiven, and he is residing at Mr. Westerhout's, where he practices as a physician! So much is his character for sanctity still venerated by natives, that numbers daily flock to him for the sanctified water, *tawarree!*

It is to be hoped the Government will allow this unfortunate man a pension, at least, for having unjustly deprived him of his possessions, and involved him in misfortunes not of his own seeking. This measure may likewise help to extinguish any sparks of disaffection which may lurk within his bosom, and which might cause him to become again a troublesome and expensive opponent.—*Sing. Chron. Feb.* 27.

Netherlands India.

The accounts received from Java, to the 26th of February, contain nothing of general interest; but one of the papers gives some particulars of the earthquake on the night of the 24th of November last.

"This earthquake, which was felt in Java and elsewhere, especially in Suma-

tra, is ascribed, in a report from Palembang, to an eruption of the volcano Bocket Kaba, in Palembang. Besides the damage done by the repeated shocks, the effects of an inundation coming from that mountain were most distressing. Between the two principal peaks of the mountain there was a lake called Telaga Ketjiel, which, in consequence of the earthquake, inundated the neighbouring districts. The inundation was increased by the overflowing of the river Ager Dingiem, the channel of which was choked up by masses of earth and trunks of trees. The hamlet of Talbang Ager Lang was covered with water to the depth of twenty one feet, and after the inundation there remained a bed of mud of seven feet. Thirty-six inhabitants of the hamlet perished. The total number of victims in the district was ninety. Mount Kaba is fifty leagues from Palembang, and yet the water of the great river Moessie was not fit to drink for several weeks. An account from Kodal states that, on the 2d of February, during a torrent of rain, part of the mountain of Telo Moja, in the district of Ngassinan, on the frontiers of Ansbarawa, had sunk down, by which twelve habitations were buried, and thirty-seven persons lost their lives." —*Hague paper.*

The intelligence received in Java to the middle of November last, from the Rauw and Boonjal country, in the interior of Sumatra, represent it still in a state of war. The districts more to the southward, inland from Padang, Agham, Tana Data, Lima Poolus, Lintoo, &c. were tranquil, but vigilance and kind attention would be required to keep it so. The continuance of a peaceful state of things may also depend on Java being in a condition readily to afford assistance, for it cannot be, nor is it considered, perfectly secure on Sumatra, until the arrival of troops from Europe. The Boonjal expedition failed entirely. Colonel Eilers had retreated to Fort Aimeron, in the Rauw district, where he and Capt. Bland were with 300 troops, very short of provisions, and surrounded by the Padries. A party of 150 Europeans had been sent, about the beginning of November, to Ayer Boongy, to endeavour to get to their relief; but the troops found that route strongly blocked up by the Boonjals, and, in consequence, had gone to Nattal with the intention to pass along the Mengdelling (Batta) country. Still it was feared they would not succeed, as likely to be closely watched by the Padries. Great apprehensions were entertained that the whole garrison would be cut off. The Rajah of Mengdelling had afforded some relief by a supply of rice, and it is believed a number of troops; still the place was in a critical situation.

Since then, intelligence to the beginning of January announces that, some misunderstanding having arisen between the Tuanco Imam of Rauw and that of Tambcosi, the garrison of fort Aimeron had been enabled to escape, evacuating the Rauw country altogether, and took up a position at Mengdelling (Batta), where Col. Eilers is with about 280 troops, probably at the request of the Batta people, and on condition of assisting them. At the date of the last advices, the natives seemed to be quiet in the interior.

Mr. Vanden Berg, towards the end of October, had proceeded on a mission from Padang, with a view to effect a treaty with the Boonjals. The hostile appearance of affairs in that quarter afforded no expectations of his succeeding; and he had returned without being able to accomplish any thing.

We had learned from Sumatra, that, by a government notification, the coffee at Padang would, after 1st January last, be subject to a tax of one-fifth of the quantity produced, or, in other words, an impost of twenty per cent. would be levied. The government intends to have godowns in the interior, at Priaman and Padang, for receiving coffee; and from what can be learnt of the plan, it will be such as to throw, if possible, the whole into the hands of government or the Dutch trading-company, which will have charge of these as well as of the salt stores. It was proposed also to retain the opium farm, so as to derive the entire profit. The government will enter into the cloth or piece-goods trade; that is, supplying the natives with the punjams, salampores, &c. from the Coromandel coast, to be provided by the Company, and to be exchanged or sold so as to secure the coffee; thus commencing the monopoly of the whole trade. It is since understood that the opium farm will be sold this year as formerly. All or most payments in future will be made in copper money, forced on the community by the new monopoly-system. The Company had begun to sell its Coringa cloths to the Chinese for payment to be made in copper, as there are no more coffee contracts; and the copper money will be repaid by the Company to Government for the coffee to be received by it. This new regulation took place on the 1st January.

It may be understood from the order issued at Padang by the commissioner-general, that the protecting rate, or the price at which the Government agrees to pay at that place to the natives for coffee, is fifteen guilders copper, which would make the tax of one-fifth equal to three guilders per picul. But there is an ambiguity about the regulation, and the order is so obscurely worded, that people are at a loss to discover whether it means one-fifth of the protecting price or of the market price.—*Sing. Chron. Mar. 6.*

China.

MESSRS. DANIELL AND INNES.

In the *Canton Register*, of February 25th, is advertised a correspondence respecting a difference between Mr. Jas. Nugent Daniell, a member of the Select Committee, and Mr. Jas. Innes, inserted by desire of the latter gentleman. We have received a pamphlet printed at Canton, for circulation, by Mr. Daniell's friends, whence it appears that the advertisement does not contain all the documents necessary to a full understanding of the affair.

It appears that a paragraph,* inserted in the *Calcutta Courier* of July 19th, relating to a transaction recorded in our last Vol. p. 39, was traced to Mr. Daniell; whereupon, Mr. Innes deputed a friend (Mr. Jardine) to wait upon Mr. Daniell, requiring the customary satisfaction for aspersing his character. Mr. Daniell consulted a friend, Mr. Jno. C. Whiteman, and, under his advice, wrote to Mr. Jardine, denying that he ever did or wished to asperse Mr. Innes' character, adding that the circumstances mentioned in the communication to the *Calcutta Courier* were precisely those stated in a printed paper circulated by Mr. Innes. Mr. Daniell refers Mr. Jardine to Mr. Whiteman.

A personal communication took place between Messrs. Jardine and Whiteman. What passed at their interview is not inserted in the *Canton Register;* but it appears, from "minutes" certified by Messrs. Whiteman and Jardine, that both gentlemen declared a readiness to adjust the affair peaceably; that Mr. Whiteman freely admitted, that Mr. Daniell was wrong as far as the phrase "Scotch agent, *quasi a non agendo*," and said that a proper *amende* would be given; and he stated that there was no intention on the part of Mr. Daniell to asperse or injure Mr. Innes, the paper having been written and sent in consequence of the publication of that by Mr. Innes. Mr. Jardine stated, he could only view Mr. Daniell's paper as a malicious attack against the character and fortune of Mr. Innes, and that the whole description was exaggerated, and partly untrue: and he produced an extract from a letter of the editor of the *Calcutta Courier*, as proof that it was considered malicious by others. Mr. Whiteman argued that the context of the several parts of Mr. Daniell's paper disproved the asserted exaggeration, as compared with Mr. Innes' own account; he could not see where Mr. Innes' character was aspersed more than in his own account, nor the injury done him in his fortune by the phrase "agent," &c., which could only bear upon the degree in which he was an agent. Mr. Jardine observed, that no rhetoric could remove from his mind the idea, that Mr. Daniell was actuated by malicious intentions, and on Mr. Whiteman's repeating his readiness to give due apology for the indiscreet phrase, added, he did not think any cutting or separating would do, or indeed, under Mr. Innes' state of feelings, that any apology would be taken. Mr. Whiteman expressed a hope that Mr. Jardine would be able to induce Mr. Innes to take a milder view of the affair, and again stated, that he thought it his duty to produce reconciliation, if practicable; to which Mr. Jardine assented.

A letter from Mr. Jardine to Mr. Whiteman states, that he had laid before Mr. Innes Mr. W.'s view of the case. He observes that Mr. Innes' printed paper bore his signature; whereas Mr. Daniell's communication was anonymous. He adds that Mr. Innes had determined to give a statement (accompanying the letter) to the world under his signature; and he leaves it to Mr. Daniell to determine what course he intended to pursue, with reference to the demand made upon him.

This statement is dated Feb. 14th, six days before the call made upon Mr. Daniell by Mr. Jardine. It refers to (but does not contain) the paragraph in the *Calcutta Courier*, which is denominated "a low, malicious, anonymous attack," striking at Mr. Innes' pecuniary prosperity and injuring his feelings; intimates that there were grounds for believing that Mr. Daniell had furnished anonymous communications to the Singapore paper, and it concludes: "Now had this slanderer been alone in the world, without a wife and family, the chastisement of his person, till it was degraded to the level of his mental depravity, would have been only an act of justice: as others, however, suffer from his shame, Mr. Innes

* "*From a Correspondent in China.*—The evident claims for justice and protection against the Chinese, on the part of British subjects resident in China, have been strongly exemplified lately by the sense, judgment, and discretion which the said foreigners exercise towards the Chinese. A Mr. Innes, a Scotch agent,—*quasi a non agendo*,—has thought fit to set fire to the Canton custom-house, situated in the very midst of the most valuable property in that city, as well foreign as Chinese, which was for a short time in imminent danger; and the excuse for this act of arson is, that upon a very absurd quarrel between him and a Custom-house officer, about the right of the said officer to chop wood in the front of the said Custom-house, some blows were struck at him, for which the party accused was not *in chains* in four hours. The case has been represented by the Chinese to the Select Committee, in whose hands it is now placed. You will hear nothing of this from the Canton press: the editors have not yet attained the use of the maxim '*audi alteram partem*.' This occurred on the 21st April, at seven o'clock in the evening."

waives such privilege—*for the time*, restores him to his forfeited right, and calls for the satisfaction customary amongst equals."

Mr. Whiteman inquired verbally of Mr. Jardine whether this document would be published, in the event of a meeting taking place between Mr. Daniell and Mr. Innes, and satisfaction was given? Mr. Jardine answered, "Yes, under any circumstances; even should Mr. Innes be sent to the next world, it will be published in justification of his conduct in this." In a letter, Mr. Jardine states that he had seen Mr. Innes, who was determined to give the document to the public "under any circumstances."

Mr. Whiteman, in return, declaring that he had in vain endeavoured to find, in the paper complained of, any aspersions on the character of Mr. Innes of a graver nature than those affecting him in a paper published by himself; and that, after the very extraordinary document of the 14th, composed long prior to Mr. Daniell being made cognizant of his having given offence, and which Mr. Innes was determined to give to the public even in the event of a meeting, he (Mr. Whiteman) considered it impossible that Mr. Daniell could meet Mr. Innes. He adds: "I confess my inability to understand that any law of honour requires an ultimate appeal to weapons, unless as complete satisfaction for injuries received."

Mr. Innes, in a "final letter," proclaims Mr. Daniell "an unjust coward," and threatens personal chastisement; which letter, addressed "to James N. Daniell," was returned by Mr. Whiteman, with a note intimating that Mr. Daniell could not receive any communication from Mr. Innes.

The following paper accompanied our copy of the pamphlet:

"Mr. Daniell begs to observe that, although he denies having in any way slandered the character of Mr. Innes, he did not think of refusing him the satisfaction he demanded, according to the customary rules of duelling; but Mr. Innes himself, pending the discussion between Mr. Whiteman and Mr. Jardine, transmitted, through the latter person to Mr. Whiteman, a written address to the public of the most violent description. Mr. Daniell immediately tendered gentlemanly satisfaction provided the address were to be withdrawn; this, after consultation between Mr. Jardine and Mr. Innes, was refused, and the document almost immediately circulated: Mr. Innes thus himself selecting an appeal to public opinion, by letter, a course quite inconsistent with the demand for satisfaction at first required, meeting with arms being considered as complete satisfaction for injuries received. Mr. Daniell thinks it right thus much to advert to the accusation of 'slander' and 'refusing redress,' preferred by Mr. Innes, as various *ex parte* statements have appeared. The conversations and correspondence given in detail are sufficiently explanatory.

(Signed) J. N. DANIELL.
(Signed) JOHN C. WHITEMAN."
Canton, 26th Feb. 1834.

The *Canton Register* to the 18th March has reached us, but it contains little local intelligence, being chiefly filled with the proceedings at home.

The following orders from the governor to the hong merchants respect the foreigner, or pretended foreigner, who has given himself up for trial as the person who *accidentally* shot a Chinese in the Kum-sing-moon affray.

"The English chief, Davis, and the others, have presented a representation, stating: 'We have heard that a lascar has been seduced and conveyed from Macao to Canton by a hong-merchant, being accused as the murderer who caused the death of a native at Kum-sing-moon. We protest against any punishment being inflicted on this man.' This coming before me, the governor, I issue this reply: The celestial empire cherishes tender regard for foreigners, but if they and natives commit crimes, each must obey the fixed laws, and appear before a court to be fully examined according to the facts; then the law will have its course without connivance. The said foreigner has given himself up according to law, and in so doing has evinced his respect for the law. There must be no evasion about his being seduced and brought up to be punished, in order to create suspicions. Moreover, the said chief and the others have formerly said that they have nothing to do with the affair at Kum-sing-moon; why do they now interfere, and contradict their former statement? I hereby order that the hong-merchants make known my commands for quiet and attention, and not to present troublesome petitions, &c. Oppose not." Dated 28th January.

A further order, dated next day, intimates, in reply to another *petition* of Mr. Davis, that the individual in question will not forfeit his life.

Another disturbance is said to have broken out amongst the hill tribes on the borders of Canton province, near Lëen-chow.

Siam.

The *Hind*, from Siam, has brought letters from Bankok, dated late in January, from which we learn that a fleet of seventy war-boats, and about one hundred transports, under the command of the Praklang, left Bankok on the 1st December, on their way to Cambodia. The land force, commanded by Phya Metab, is said to have amounted to about 90,000 men. They have proceeded first to Cambodia, for the purpose of attacking the king of that country, Hong-him, and of seizing his brother, Prince Hong-chan, for having disobeyed the Siamese government. They will thence proceed to Cochin China, to aid the insurgents, who now war against the existing ruler of that country. Most of the Siamese soldiers are said to be rustics, who have been compelled to relinquish their agricultural pursuits, and to exchange the peaceful implements of husbandry for arms, which in all probability they never saw before. One vessel had already returned from Cambodia with about one hundred prisoners, and the families of some Chinese who had been killed in the Cochin Chinese insurrection. Prince Hong-chan had fled; but the Siamese have a partial hold of Cambodia, and have plundered several places inhabited by Cochin Chinese; fears are entertained that they may yet sustain a defeat, as they are in a very exposed country.

Oil is said to be dear; and, although grain is abundant, the inhabitants seem desirous of hoarding it up, in case of an emergency.—*Sing. Chron., Feb. 27.*

Arabia.

The H. C. brig of war *Tigris*, from Mocha, has brought intelligence of the irruption into the territory of a horde of Bedouin Arabs, composed of various tribes, numbering about 30,000 men, who have plundered the whole country along that line of coast. They carried by storm the town and fort of Mocha, after a brave resistance by the Turkish garrison of 600 men, a large portion of whom fell in the defence; and of the remainder many sought and received protection on board the H. Co.'s surveying ship *Benares*. Amongst these were the governor, Toorkey-bel-mas, who has arrived here in the *Tigris*. It appears that, for the space of three days, the ill-fated town was given up to plunder, during which time the Bedouins, unrestrained in their rapacity, committed the greatest excesses, despoiling the inhabitants of every article of the slightest value, and murdering those who would not, or could not, direct them to the places in which they supposed the merchants had concealed their wealth. The person and property of the British agent, a Borah, were respected; and all who fled to his house for refuge escaped with their lives and property. Many Banians connected with persons at this place, Surat, Bhownuggur, &c. who failed, or were unable, to avail themselves of this asylum, were plundered of all they had; and several were killed.—*Bomb. Gaz. Feb. 22.*

Cape of Good Hope.

Papers from the Cape, to the 4th of May, are occupied with speculations as to the results of the Legislative Council, and details of the system of proceeding in the council. The bills, except those introduced by the governor, must be presented upon one of the first four sittings of the council in each session; and when petitions are presented wherein individual rights or interests are affected, it will be optional with the persons so affected to be heard before the Assembly, either in person or by counsel. The votes and proceedings of the legislature are also to be published daily. Much disappointment was felt that the members were not elected by the people, instead of being nominated by the governor. Members have the privilege of franking letters, as in England, and all petitions transmitted by the post, regarding bills before the council, are to be free.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney papers to the 4th March have reached us; they are deficient in local intelligence.

A misunderstanding has taken place between the judges and the magistracy. Sir John Jamison and Major Druitt, justices of Penrith, having transmitted to the court copies of depositions taken before them, instead of the originals, Mr. Justice Burton imposed a heavy fine upon them. Subsequently, it appearing that this practice had been customary, though irregular, and that the magistrates had not intentionally violated the law, the fine was remitted by the court. Since then (March 1st), we observe a criminal information was moved for by the solicitor-general against the three police magistrates of Sydney, for neglecting to prepare jury-lists. The court refused the application for a criminal information, but said it was competent to the law officers of the crown to sue for the penalty provided in the local act. Mr. Justice Burton thought a criminal information would lie.

A serious mutiny has broken out in Norfolk Island. "On the 13th of January," says the *Gazette*, "a cunningly planned conspiracy, to reduce the guard and civil officers of the settlement, was attempted and defeated. The government, having been previously apprized that something was in agitation, has been acting for some days with great circumspection. On the morning of the 13th, when being escorted from the barracks to their labour, a considerable body rose upon their guard, and an engagement of some moments took place, during which one soldier, one constable, and six prisoners were killed. It was intended by the conspirators, if successful in conquering one detachment of the guard, to have disarmed them and marched them in their van, to be the first victims if they received any opposition from the rest of the garrison. In the

event of final triumph, they were to provision the schooner *Isabella*, and put to sea without delay. About 170 of them are, since this occurrence, compelled to labour on a heavy chain in addition to their former weighty shackles." It remarks: "We are surprised that these horrible bursts of rage are not oftener manifested. The system upon which the settlement at Norfolk Island is conducted is a hellish system; it is a system which engenders crime in its most appalling shapes; a system, the continuance of which is a disgrace to a Christian government."

Charges, it is stated, are about to be preferred, which are likely to terminate in dismissal, against one or more of the civil officers stationed at Norfolk Island.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The following extract from the speech of the Lieut. Governor, at the re-opening of the Legislative Council, shows the astonishing improvement in the colony in less than ten years:—

"From the commencement of my administration, the resources of the colony have been gradually developing themselves in a manner highly satisfactory, more especially since — after the suppression of bush-ranging, the removal of the aborigines, and the introduction of a more efficient penal discipline, events which, (in their progress,) entailed upon my government the most painful responsibility, and a very heavy expenditure, — the settlers have been enabled to apply their undivided energies to the improvement of their estates, and the best modes of investing their capitals.

"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 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 by the sale of lands."

An indigenous species of wheat has been discovered in the colony:—"Mr. Foster of the Macquarie river, accompanied by his brother and Mr. Bates, has recently completed a tour of the northern and eastern coast of the island, exploring the several rivers from fifteen to twenty miles up. Some trifling tracts of good land were found here and there, but what we look upon as the most interesting result of the journey is the discovery of an indigenous species of wheat, which grows in various parts near the coast to the north of St. Patrick's Head. As this is the first of the cereal order of plants that has been found in Van Diemen's Land, its discovery is well deserving a place in the annals of the colony; unlike the common sorts of wheat, it seems to delight in poor soils, growing luxuriantly in banks of sand and shells."

SWAN RIVER.

Favourable accounts have been received from the colony to the middle of February. The great drawback was the high price of labour, but this circumstance holds out great encouragement for settlers to repair thither; and some were returning from Van Diemen's Land, who had left the colony on its first settlement. Freemantle had much improved in appearance and convenience: this is greatly owing to the facility with which stone is procured, and the cheapness of timber and lime. The natives continue on friendly terms with the settlers, frequenting the towns, and often receiving provisions either from the colonists or from the Government stores. At Perth, new barracks were recently finished, which are built of brick, and other improvements were in progress. At the settlement over the mountains, at York, the land had proved good for culture and for grazing to a very large extent. The flocks of sheep and cattle were increasing fast. A herd of wild cattle had been discovered on the banks of the Murray River, not much short of two hundred. The natives gave notice of its existence to the settlers. They were led to make the discovery known by seeing a picture which contained a group of cattle. The soldiers of the 63d regiment had communicated the hooping-cough to the natives, who suffer severely from its effects.

Syria.

A letter of the 17th of May, from Jerusalem, states, that the crowd of pilgrims in the temple of the Holy Sepulchre was so considerable on Holy Saturday, that several persons were stifled by the pressure, and the heat arising from the immense number of lighted tapers. Alarm having spread through the multitude, a general rush towards the doors took place, in which several persons were crushed to death. Ibrahim Pasha, who was present, was nearly trampled under foot in endeavouring to restore order, and was only saved by a man taking him on his shoulders, and forcing his way with him to the entrance. In the confusion, it is said, he lost his sabre and his diamonds.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANTS AND QUARTER-MASTERS.

Fort William, Jan. 29, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the Gov. G.O. of 26th Oct. 1827, and to resolve that adjutants and quarter-masters of native regiments shall not be considered eligible to the charge of troops or companies, when there are a sufficient number of other officers present, and qualified for the command, both by length of service and a competent knowledge of the native languages.

Staff officers of native regiments are to be discontinued on the muster rolls of troops or companies, and mustered on the rolls of their respective departments.

HEAD-QUARTERS AND OFFICES IN THE HILLS.

Fort William, Feb. 1, 1834.—It is prohibited to all general officers on the staff to have their head-quarters, and to all civil and military officers to have their offices, in the hills.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON DIVISION STAFFS.

Fort William, Feb. 1, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to permit general officers commanding divisions to select their own medical attendant from the medical officers of the Hon. Company's forces serving at the head-quarters of the division, and the surgeon or assistant-surgeon so selected will draw the established allowance for attendance on the division staff, to all of whom, as well as to all officers arriving sick at the station, he will afford medical aid when required.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

General Department.

Feb. 1. Mr. Thomas Church to be deputy resident at Prince of Wales Island, and to officiate as resident at Singapore, during absence of Mr. Murchison, or until further orders.

Mr. J.W. Salmond to be first assistant to deputy resident at Prince of Wales Island, and to officiate as deputy resident until further orders.

10. Mr. James Lawrell to officiate as salt agent of 24-Pergunnahs.

17. Mr. R. Trotter, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Behar, ex-officio a deputy opium agent of Behar division.

24. Mr. H. T. Prinsep to officiate as chief secretary to government, during absence of Mr. C. Macsween from presidency on public duty.

March 3. Mr. R. Walker to officiate as first deputy collector of customs during absence of Mr. Hunter.

Mr. A. F. Donnelly to officiate as second deputy collector until return of Mr. Bracken.

Political Department.

Feb. 6. Cornet Macnaghten, third assistant to agent to Governor-general in Rajpootana, to proceed to Kotah to relieve Mr. L. Wilkinson, and to officiate as political agent at that place.

Mr. L. Wilkinson, when relieved by Cornet Macnaghten, to proceed to Bhopaul to relieve Major Alves, and officiate as political agent at Bhopaul.

Major Alvés, on being relieved by Mr. Wilkinson, to proceed to Ajmere to relieve Lieut. Col. Speirs and assume charge of office of agent to Governor-general for states of Rajpootana.

Lieut. Col. Spiers, on being relieved by Major Alves, to proceed to Neemuch to relieve Capt. Pasley, and act as political agent at Neemuch on a consolidated allowance of Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

Capt. Pasley, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. Speirs, to place himself at disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

13. Mr. George Mainwaring to officiate for Mr. Gorton as agent to Governor-general at Benares, during his absence, or until further orders.

Mr. Sullivan J. Becher, having exceeded the period within which, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself in the native languages for the public service, has been ordered to return to England; date 24th Feb., 1834.

Capt. R. Lloyd, assistant marine surveyor, has returned to the presidency, on account of ill health.

Furloughs, &c.—Feb. 6. Lieut. Col. A. Lockett, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—10. Mr. W. T. Robertson, to Europe.—March 3. Mr. John Hunter, for eight months, to China.—Mr. Robert E. Cunliffe, to Europe, for health.—Mr. C. F. Thomson, to New South Wales, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 6. The Rev. Henry Parish, LL.D., chaplain, to be surrogate at Agra, for granting licences of marriage.

10. The Rev. Henry Pratt to be district chaplain at Benares; also surrogate for granting marriage licences.

17. The Rev. Thos. Edw. Allen to be district chaplain at Hazareebaugh.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 6, 1834.—James M'Dowell, Esq., 2d member, to be 1st member of Medical Board; Joseph Langstaff, Esq., 3d member, to be 2d member of ditto; Superintending Surg. John Swiney, M.D., to be 3d member of ditto; Surg. Wm. Panton to be a superintending surgeon on estab.; and Assist. Surg. Benj. Burt, M.D., to be surgeon, from 1st Feb. 1034, in suc. to C. Robinson retired.

Feb. 13.—Cadet of Engineers C. L. Spitta admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Surg. James McDowell, 1st member of Medical Board, permitted to retire from service.

Feb. 17.—Capt. Gavin Young, 70th N.I., to act as a member of Military Board, on departure of Lieut. Col. Craigie, until further orders; and Capt. E. P. Gowan, regt. of artil., to act as secretary and accountant to ditto, v. Capt. Young.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 31, 1834.—Lieut. Col. C. H. Lloyd, invalid estab., to command European invalids at Chunar. (This cancels recent appointment of Lieut. Col. F. A. Watson.)

Feb. 3.—The following station and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. and Adj. J. Locke, 22d N.I., to officiate as station staff at Lucknow, during absence of Capt. Denby, officiating major of brigade; date 3d Jan.—Lieut. S. F. Hannay to act as adj. to a wing of 40th N.I. proceeding on treasure escort duty; date 16th Jan.—Lieut. G. Hamilton to act as adj. to 53d N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. O. W. Span; date 25th Jan.

Capt. S. P. C. Humfrays, 36th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Mhow, during absence, on leave, of Brigade Major Parker.

Feb. 6.—Supernumerary Cornet A. Harris to do duty with 3d L.C. at Benares.

Feb. 8.—Lieut. Col. J. Nesbitt (on furl.) removed from 9th and posted to 6th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. M. C. Paul (new prom.) posted to 9th do.

Lieut. J. Hamilton, 9th L.C., who was recently nominated to officiate as a brigade major, appointed to Meywar field force.

Assist. Surg. W. Rait to take medical charge of a detachment of H.M. troops proceeding from presidency to Cawnpore by water.

Feb. 10.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. V. Leese, 4th N.I., to afford medical aid to prisoners and civil establishments at Saugur, during absence of Assist. Surg. Spry, or until further orders; date 16th Jan.—Lieut. C. Corfield to act as adj. to 47th N.I.; date 2d Feb.

Superintending Surgs. C. Campbell removed from Agra to Sirhind circle of superintendence; W. A. Venour from Neemuch to Agra circle; and W. Panton (new prom.) posted to Neemuch circle.—Superintending Surg. T. Smith to conduct duties of Cawnpore circle of superintendence during absence, on leave, of Sup. Surg. T. Tweedie.

Lieut. G. Johnston, 46th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 51st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Lamb, or until further orders, there not being a qualified officer present with latter corps.

Feb. 11.—The undermentioned unposted Ensigns appointed to corps specified, and directed to join:—R. T. Edwards to 28th N.I. at Agra; J. Turner, 51st do. at Neemuch; F. Adams, 37th do., at Neemuch; G. Parker, 18th do., at Baitoul; C. J. Richards, 10th do., at Barrackpore; G. H. Davidson, 16th do. at Mhow; S. W. R. Tulloch, 23d do. at Kurnaul; J. S. D. Tulloch, 17th do., at Nussecrabad.

Feb. 13 *to* 15.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. T. Russel to proceed and relieve Assist. Surg. Mackean from medical charge of 43d N.I.; date Benares 31st Jan.

Capt. D. Downing, 3d N.I., and 2d-Lieut. G. G. Chaunier, 5th bat. artillery, to do duty at convalescent depôt at Landour until 1st Nov. 1834.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. C. L. Spitta, of engineers, to do duty with sappers and miners at Delhi.

Ens. J. Hennessy, 70th N.I., to act as adj. to regt. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. P. Harris.

Fort William, Feb. 20.—*Infantry.* Major C. F. Wild to be lieut. col., v. P. Starling retired, with rank from 17th Jan. 1834, v. T. Taylor retired.

24th N.I. Capt. M. Ramsay to be major, Lieut. A. S. Singer to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. Q. Hopper to be lieut., from 17th Jan. 1834, in suc. to C. F. Wild prom.

27th N.I. Ens. W. H. Ellis (dec.) to be lieut., from 29th Nov. 1831, v. Lieut. W. Elliott dec.

30th N.I. Lieut. W. Clifford to be captain of a company, v. R. B. Burton retired, with rank from 29th Oct. 1832, v. Capt. F. Grant prom.—Ens. Geo. Pengree to be lieut., from 29th Oct. 1832, v. Lieut. W. Clifford prom.

Assist. Surg. John Dalrymple to be surgeon, v. J. Savage retired, with rank from 1st Feb. 1834, v. C. Robinson retired.

16th N.I. Ensign J. H. Burnett to be lieut., from 13th Jan. 1834, v. J. M. McGregor dismissed by sentence of a general court-martial.

Cadet of Infantry James Thompson admitted to service, and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. Francis Dashwood, regt. of artillery, to act as assistant secretary to Military Board, v. Capt. Gowan.

Assist. Surg. James Barber, attached to civil station of Azimghur, at his own request, permitted to return to military branch of service.

Assist. Surg. James Eslaile, M.D., to perform medical duties of civil station of Azimghur until further orders, v. Assist. Surg. Barber.

Assist. Surg. Henry Taylor, attached to 68th N.I., to perform medical duties of civil station of Mynpooree, during absence of Assist. Surg. Andrews, or until return of Assist. Surg. Bousfield.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 19 *to* 24.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. S. Winbolt to officiate as civil assist. surgeon at Banda until further orders; date 3d Feb.—Lieut. J. W. H. Jamieson, 52d, to act as adj. to a detachment consisting of 4 companies of 52d and 71st N.I.; date 29th Dec. 1833.

Lieut. A. Grant, 36th, to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 16th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Mainwaring, there not being a properly qualified officer present with latter corps.

Lieut. Cols. J. Anderson removed from 62d to 8th N.I.; T. Dundas (on furl.) from 8th to 21st do.; and C. F. Wild (new prom.) posted to 62d do.

Assist. Surg. C. Newton posted to 49th N.I.

Cornet C. M. Gascoyne, 5th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 2d L.C. until further orders.

Lieut. J. F. Bradford, 1st, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 9th L.C. until Lieut. Tucker shall be reported sufficiently recovered to return to his duty.

Fort William, March 6.—*21st N.I.* Ens Thomas James to be lieut., from 27th Feb. 1834, v. C. Cook transf. to invalid establishment.

Surg. Joseph Langstaff, 2d member, to be 1st member of Medical Board; and Surg. John Swiney, M.D., 3d member, to be 2d member of ditto, from 25th Feb. 1834, in suc. to J. M'Dowell retired.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 25 *to March* 4.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. E. S. Lloyd, 49th N.I., to act as adj. to Nusseree bat., during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. O'Brien; date 11th Feb.—Lieut. E. M. Blair to act as adj. to 5th L.C., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Wheatley; date 3d Feb.—Lieut. J. Drummond to act as adj. to a wing of 19th N.I., proceeding by water to Benares; date 26th Feb.

Supernum. Ens. J. Thompson (lately admitted) to do duty with 55th N.I. at Barrackpore.

1st-Lieut. J. H. Daniell to act as adj. to 2d brigade horse artillery, during absence on duty of Lieut. and Adj. Dashwood.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, 29th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 18th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Brown.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 13. Capt. Francis Wheler, 2d L.C.—Ens. S. D. Agar, 55th N.I.—Lieut. Douglas Wiggins, 7th L.C. (subject to confirmation of Hon. Court of Directors).—Lieut. M. Wilson, 27th N.I.—20. Capt. the Hon. Wm. Hamilton, 6th N.I.—Lieut. Edw. Vibart, 2d L.C.—27. Lieut. Col. James Peckett, corps of engineers.—Lieut. R. Menzies, 31st N.I.—Lieut. T. F. Flemyng, 36th N.I.—Ens. Geo. Shairp, 15th N.I.—Surg. H. F. Hough.—Ens. C. I. Harrison, 65th N.I. (subject to confirmation of Hon. Court of Directors.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 11. Lieut. A. P. Graham, 32d N.I., for health.—20. Major Joseph Orchard, Europ. Regt., for health.—Assist. Surg. F. Furnell, for health.—27. Capt. John Fitzgerald, 2d L.C., major of brigade, Oude, on private affairs.—March 1. Surg. Wm. Mitchelson, for health.—Capt. W. H. Wake, 44th N.I., on private affairs.—6. Surg. C. B. Francis, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 13. Lieut. Col. John Craigie, 48th N.I., for two years, for health.—March 6. Capt. J. H. Vanrenen, 25th N.I., on private affairs (instead of to Europe).

To Singapore.—Feb. 13. Capt. H. R. Impey, 50th N.I., for twelve months, for health (also to China).—Surg. James Clarke, garrison surgeon, Chunar, for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Feb. 12. *General Palmer*, Thomas, from London and Vizagapatam; *Yare*, Fawcett, from Isle of France and Ceylon; *Enchantress*, Canney, from Madras and Covelong; and *Angelica*, Almeida, from Macao and Penang.—13. *Atlas*, Hurstwick, from Covelong.—14. *Golconda*, Bell, from Bombay; and *Copernicus*, May, from Cove

long.—17. *Indiana*, Webster, from London and Hobart Town.—18. *General Hewitt*, Bankier, from Mauritius; and *Dover*, Austin, from Boston.—20. *Lord Althorp*, Sproull, from Liverpool; *Indian Oak*, Durward, from Mangalore and Ceylon; and *Waterloo*, Cow, from Sydney, Mauritius, and Madras.—22. *Zenobia*, Owen, from London; and *Helvellyn*, Boadle, from Liverpool and Penang.—24. *William Wilson*, Miller, from Ceylon.—25. *Edward*, Heaviside, from Mauritius and Hambantotte.—26. *Victoire and Lise*, Vellebogard, from Bourbon.—27. *Emerald*, Johnson, from Port Louis.—March 1. *Alfred*, Tapley, from London, Madras, and Marcanum; *Bussorah Merchant*, Moncrief, from Madras; and *Propontes*, Pratt, from Boston.—2. *Resolution*, Seager, *Frances*, Serge, and *George and Mary*, Roberts, all from Madras.—3. *Caravan*, Brays, and *Apthorp*, Bridges, both from Boston.—4. *Eclipse*, Perry, from Salem; and *Elizabeth*, Blenkinsop, from Bombay and Madras.—5. *Bolton*, Fremlin, from London, Algoa Bay, and Madras; and *Burrell*, Metcalf, from London, Mauritius, and Point Pedro.—6. *Edina*, Norris, from Madras.—11. *Parsee*, Mackellar, from Greenock.

Departures from Calcutta.

Feb. 11. *Argyle*, McDonald, for Madras.—12. *Duke of Argyle*, Bristow, for London.—13. *Isabel*, Goumal, for Liverpool.—17. *Hall*, Hughes, for Liverpool; and *Protector*, Buttanshaw, for London.—18. *Arabian*, Boult, for Mauritius.—19 *Adelaide*, Guthrie, for Mauritius.—20. *Sophia*, Thornhill, for London; *D'Auvergne*, Le Hoguet, for ditto; *Laura*, Taylor, for Mauritius; and *Emulous*, Wellbank, for ditto.—22. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for London.—24. *Edward Barnett*, Rose, for Madras and Ceylon; *Virginia*, Hullock, for Madras; *Spartan*, Webb, for ditto; and *Childe Harold*, Greenfield, for London.—25. *William the Fourth*, Eales, for Socotra.—26. *Edmonstone*, McDougall, for Bombay.—28. *John Adam*, Roche, for Ceylon; and *Exporter*, Anwyl, for Mauritius.—March 1. *Severn*, Braithwaite, for London; *Minerva*, Estave, for Madras; and *Diadem*, Croft, for Liverpool.—2. *Angelica*, Almeida, for Macao; and *Frances Ann*, Hay, for Liverpool.—3. *Albree*, Ward, for Boston; and *Jason*, Legrand, for Havre de Grace.—4. *Thomas Dougall*, Brown, for Mauritius.—5. *Yare*, Fawcett, for Mauritius.—7. *Roxburgh Castle*, Fulcher, for London.—11. *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, for London.—12. *Sherburne*, Corbyn, for London.

Freight to London (March 10)—Dead weight, £2. 15s. to £3. per ton; light goods, £3. to £4. 10s.; bullion, ½ per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 15. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. Osborne, of the commissariat, of a daughter.

21. At Monghyr, the lady of W. Duff, Esq., indigo planter, of a daughter.

24. In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Hart, H.M. 49th regt., of a daughter.

29. At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Mrs. H. G. Hampton, of a daughter.

Feb. 4. At Chittagong, Mrs. A. R. Smith, of a daughter.

6. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis, interp. and qu. mast. 37th N.I., of a daughter.

7. At Seebpore, the lady of E. Thompson, Esq., of a son.

— At Allahabad, Mrs. E. H. M. Paschoud, of a daughter.

9. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. W. Warde, 5th Bengal cavalry, of a son.

12. At Meerut, the lady of J. O. Burridge, Esq., H.M. 11th drags., of a daughrer.

13. At Cherra Poonjee, the lady of W. Walter, Esq., civil service, of a son.

14. At Delhi, the lady of the Hon. Henry Gordon, of twin daughters.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. L. Vaillant, Sadipore factory, of a daughter.

— Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a daughter.

— At Berhampore, the lady of Wm. Dyer, Esq., surgeon, 72d N.I., of a son.

16. At Cawnpore, the lady of Charles Havelock, Esq., 16th Lancers, of a son.

16. At Mynpoorie, the lady of W. P. Andrew, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of R. S. Homfray, Esq., of a daughter.

— In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Rigby, engineers, of a son.

— At Digha, Dinapore, Mrs. Daniel Penhearow, of a son.

17. At Patna, the lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

20. At Benares, the lady of Wm. Parker Goad, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Kidderpore, Mrs. H. Leopold, of a son.

21. At Calcutta, the lady of Charles Hogg, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Purneah, the lady of R. B. Perry, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Le Clerc, of a son.

23. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Becher, Esq., of twin sons.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Andrew Liddle, of a son.

28. At Calcutta, the lady of A. G. Roussac, Esq., of a daughter.

March 1. At Serampore, the lady of W. W. Baker, Esq., of a daughter.

2. The lady of John Cowie, Esq., of a son.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of George Dougal, Esq., of a daughter.

6. Mrs. H. J. Frederick, of a daughter.

Lately. At Kursaul factory, district Allahabad, the wife of Mr. W. Jones, planter, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 18. At Dinapore, William James Parker, Esq., eldest son of Sir William George Parker, Bart., of Hamhouse, Richmond Hill, Surry, to Phœbe Marshall, eldest daughter of Mr. Superintending Surg. John Marshall, Saugor division.

Feb. 3. At Agra, Lieut. A. H. E. Boileau, of engineers, to Miss Hanson.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. David Parsick, junior, to Miss Mary Martin.

6. At Kurnaul, Lieut. and Adj. Wm. Cookson, 9th L.C., eldest son of Maj. Gen. Cookson, royal artillery, to Miss Eliza Lucy Tucker, second daughter of Col. John G. P. Tucker.

8. At Lucknow, Wm. Gilbert Don, Esq., adjutant, Hill Rangers, to Georgiana K. Elliot, youngest daughter of the late George Elliot, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Cubitt, 18th regt. N.I., to Miss Harriet Harcourt.

10. At Cawnpore, Capt. Edward Baker Bere, of H.M. 16th Lancers, to Elizabeth Arabella, eldest daughter of Harry Pigou, Esq., late of the 3d Dragoon Guards.

— Mr. Wm. J. Collett to Miss Caroline George.

12. At Nussecrabad, Major John Herring, commanding 37th regt. N.I., to Eliza Anne, third daughter of Major Gen. Loveday, Bengal army.

— At Allyghur, Lieut. Chas. C. Pigott, 18th regt. N.I., to Mary Madeline Fraser, third daughter of the late Henry Hannay, Esq., Elgin, and grand daughter of the late Capt. Simon Fraser, of Daltulic, Inverneshire, Scotland.

14. At Calcutta, M. J. Athanass, Esq., to Miss S. Britchod.

15. At Dum-Dum, Frank Graham Fulton, Esq., to Harriett Frances Georgiana, daughter of the late George Morse, Esq., M.D., of Clifton.

— At Agra, Lieut. J. C. L. Richardson, artillery, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late James Bruce Laing, Esq., Bengal civil service.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Wise, of the ship *Sherburne*, to Miss Hannah Craven.

17. At Howrah, John Howell, Esq., second son of Thomas Howell, Esq., of Cardigan, South Wales, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Marmaduke Stalkart, Esq., of Calcutta.

19. At Barrackpore, Capt. J. Graham, 50th N.I., to Harriette Anne, only daughter of Major Gen. James Watson, C.B., commanding the presidency division of the army.

20. At Chandernagore, E. Coignard, Esq., to Helene, daughter of A. Le Franc, Esq.

— Mr. H. J. Tonson to Miss Ellen Goade.

22. Mr. H. J. Tonson to Miss Ellen Goade.

25. At Kurnaul, Charles Raikes, Esq., civil service, to Sophia Mary, eldest daughter of T. M. Mathews, Esq., paymaster of H.M. 31st regt.

26. At Calcutta, John Erskine, Esq., of Soorool, to Julia, daughter of the late Capt. H. P. Shortt, 20th regt. N.I.

27. At Calcutta, W. M. Dirom, Esq., civil service, to Mary, eldest daughter of R. H. Tulloh, Esq., civil service.

March 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Howatson to Miss Caroline Shouldham.

Lately. At Calcutta, Mr. E. G. Dubois, indigo planter, to Mademoiselle Malvina Latour de Villeneuve.

DEATHS.

Dec. 28. At Hurnee, David Shaw, Esq., M.D.

Jan. 16, 1834. At Delhi, Mirza Mahumud Khan, the king's buxee.

19. At Rangoon, at his brother's residence, Capt. Wm. Crisp, of the country service.

24. At Futteghur, Mrs. Isabella Gamisse.

— At Lucknow, aged 20, of fever, Elizabeth Louisa, wife of Capt. George Templer, 22d N.I.

26. At Chandernagore, Mr. Lewis D'Cruz.

29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Louise Landeman, aged 69.

Feb. 7. In camp, at Secrole, near Benares, Col. Lionel Hook, commanding H.M. 16th Foot.

9. At Allahabad, Mrs. Alex. Botelho.

10. At Hameerpore, Caroline, wife of R. M. Tighman, Esq., aged 35 years.

— At Benares, Mary, wife of Mr. George Tuttle, firm of Tuttle and Charles, aged 29.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. John James Palmer, indigo planter, aged 40.

18. At Dacca, Mrs. S. Gibson, aged 73.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. John Hendrick, aged 75.

24. At Deegah, in Dinapore, of a severe bilious attack, James Havell, Esq., one of the proprietors of Deegah Farm, aged 36.

27. Madame Sophie Latour, aged 60.

March 1. Mrs. Bridget Morton, aged 25.

5. At the General Hospital, Mr. W. Nunn, son of the late— Nunn, Esq., of Ferayton Hall, county Essex.

Contradicted.—The death of Mr. J. Davis, of Benares.

Madras.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. SPRYE.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 6, 1834.—Extracts from the proceedings of an European General Court-Martial, holden at Masulipatam, on the 15th Oct. 1833; president, Lieut. Col. F. Bowes, 42d regt. N.I.

Lieut. Richard Samuel Mare Sprye, 9th N.I., late dep. judge advocate general, placed in arrest by order of the Commander-in-chief, at the requisition of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

Charge.—For scandalously infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—In having, at Vizianagram, on the 23d May 1833, when officially employed as judge-advocate, in attendance upon a native special court-martial, then and there assembled under the provisions of a proclamation of martial law, endeavoured, by threats, to prevail upon Pasoomurty Seetaputty, vakeel of Palcondah, to give false evidence, contrary to his conscience and his belief, upon the impending trial of Pedda Juggiah, dancing girl and concubine of Venketputty Raze, late zemindar of Palcondah.

2d Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 24th of the same month, when officially employed as above stated, in a letter bearing a corresponding date, and addressed to William Mason, Esq, collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam, made use of the following expressions: "As to conviction, I still think I may safely calculate on it; but I shall obtain it on testimony such as, be assured, no English court will receive," thereby avowing his intention to obtain a capital conviction upon false and insufficient evidence, from the said native special court-martial, before which the said Pedda Juggiah was, then and there, about to be arraigned on a charge affecting her life.

3d Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 25th of the same month, when officially employed in conducting the prosecution upon the trial of the said Pedda Juggiah, before the said court-martial, and when permitted by the said court to examine in private Pasoomurty Seetaputty, vakeel, aforesaid, then and there a witness upon the trial of the said Pedda Juggiah, with the understanding and upon the pledge that if what he, Pasoomurty Seetaputty, said, proved of a nature to establish the falsity of the signature to certain letters brought in evidence against the prisoner, he, Lieut. Sprye, would call him before the court to repeat the same, broken the pledge so given to the court, inasmuch as the said Pasoomurty Seetaputty then and there declared to Lieut Sprye "that the whole was a conspiracy and a forgery, and that if fair course of trial was pursued it would all be so discovered;" and he, Lieut. Sprye, notwithstanding, and without regard to the pledge given, informed the court that it was needless to communicate, and that he, Lieut. Sprye, was not bound to communicate to the court what Pasoomurty Seetaputty had said.

4th Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the same day, when officially employed in conducting the prosecution aforesaid, prolonged the sitting of the said court, upon the trial, after nine at night, although the sitting had extended from nine in the morning, with intent, in so doing, to the manifest denial of justice, to save, by means of the lateness of the hour, the remaining witnesses in support of the prosecution from the cross-examination to which the other witnesses for the prosecution had been subjected.

5th Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 29th of the same month, when officially employed in conducting the prosecution aforesaid, endeavoured surreptitiously to obtain, through the president of the said court, Subadar Major Abdoolruhman, of the 8th regt. N.I., the opinions of the court on the case as it then stood, although the evidence on the defence had not been concluded.

6th Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 30th of the same month, when officially employed in conducting the prosecution aforesaid, tampered, to the manifest denial of justice, with the president of the court, the said Subadar Major Abdoolruhman, in order to obtain a verdict of conviction against the prisoner Pedda Juggiah.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Lieut. R. S. M. Sprye, 9th N.I., hath advanced in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion—

Finding on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th instances of charge, that the prisoner is not guilty.

The court doth therefore most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of all and every part of the charge.

The court begs to remark, with reference to its finding on the 2d instance of charge, that although the writing of the letter alluded to is therein proved, yet, as it attaches no criminality whatever to the same, it has recorded a finding of not guilty thereon.

(Signed) F. Bowes,
Lieut. Col. and President.

Disapproved.—The court, upon this trial, has obscured its better judgment, by admitting on the record and taking as evidence a mass of irrelevant matter, which has caused the proceedings to extend to a length probably unparallelled, by illegally receiving and recording a series of unproved and garbled writings, in great part extracted from a private diary, and by allowing the prisoner unjustifiably to attempt his own vindication by throwing odium upon the parties not before the court, thereby unjustly admitting the accused to become the accuser. Nothing can be more simple than Lieut. Sprye's case, divested of the collateral considerations with which, for sinister purposes, and through the culpable indulgence of the court, it has been mixed up. The narrative contained in the letters addressed by him to Brig. Gen. Taylor, upon which the charge was founded, cannot be misconstrued or mistaken; it exhibits a succession of illegal, premeditated, and underhand practices, employed with the deliberate purpose of obtaining conviction, upon a capital trial, against the consciences of the court. Either Lieut. Sprye has so acted from the very motives which in his letters he attributes to himself, and then he is guilty to the fullest extent of all that has been charged against him; or, otherwise, he must knowingly have misrepresented his own actions, under the flagitious belief that the government of Fort St. George could deliberately intend to take away life contrary to justice, and with the diabolical desire of recommending himself as the ready instrument of a government by him supposed so nefariously to intend. In either event, Lieut. Sprye is manifestly unworthy to continue to hold a commission in an honourable service, and it will become my duty, in transmitting the proceedings to the home authorities, to bring the particulars of the case before them for their ultimate decision. Lieut. Sprye will be released from arrest, and forthwith proceed to such station as he may select south of Madras, there to reside pending the reference to the Court of Directors.

(Signed) R. W. O'Callaghan,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 22. S. Nicholls, Esq., to act as 2d judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for western division.

M. Lewin, Esq., to act as a judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division, until Mr. Casamajor joins.

T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., to act as a trustee for St. George's Church, during absence of Mr. Clerk.

J. A. R. *Stevenson*, Esq., to act as Canarese translator to Government.

W. Lavie, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Guntoor until further orders.

R. Cathcart, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Ganjam.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to resume duties of sub-collector and joint magistrate of Vizagapatam.

J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

P. B. Smollet, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore.

C. R. Baynes, Esq., to be senior assistant to accountant-general, in suc. to Mr. Hallett.

R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as government agent at Chepauk, during absence of Major Hodges on duty, in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor.

R. D. Parker, Esq., T. H. Davidson, Esq., and G. F. Beauchamp, Esq., to be commissioners for drawing of government lotteries of present year.

G. F. Beauchamp, Esq, to be second assistant to accountant general, in suc. to Mr. Baynes.

S. N. Ward, Esq., to act as register of zillah court of Combaconum, until further orders.

25. W. Douglas, Esq., to act as secretary to board for college and for public instruction, during absence of Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson on duty.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 22, 1834.—Lieut. Col. J. S. Fraser, 36th N.I., to act as secretary to government in military department, during absence of Mr. Clerk on sick leave, and to accompany Right Hon. the Governor on tour of duty.

Lieut. Col. Thos. Maclean, Madras Europ. regt., to act as special agent for foreign settlements during absence of Lieut. Col. Fraser.

Capt. Henry White, 7th N.I., to act as deputy secretary to government in military department.

Major Limond, town major of Fort St. George, to accompany Right Hon. the Governor to Bangalore on duty.

Lieut. Col. Walpole, to be military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, and to act as town major of Fort St. George, during absence of Major Limond.

Maj. Limond, until further orders, to act as military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, for Lieut. Col. Walpole.

Lieut. Thomas M'Goun, 6th N.I., to be a deputy judge advocate general, to complete establishment.

Capt. James R. Haig, 34th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. of army, v. White.

Lieut. George Balfour, of artillery, to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. of army, v. Haig.

Cadet of Infantry P. H. Johnston admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. James Chalmers permitted to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 22, 1834.—Ens. P. H. Johnston to do duty with 5th N.I., till further orders.

Feb. 24.—Lieut. M'Goun, deputy judge adv. gen., to proceed to Trichinopoly, and conduct duties of VIII. district.

Lieut. T. J. Fisher, 4th N.I., to join his regt. on 14th March (his period of suspension awarded by a general court-martial terminating on the previous day).

Feb. 25.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. Russell to act as qu. mast. to 18th N.I., during absence of Ens. Haines on sick certificate; date 1st Feb.—Lieut. F. Ditmas to act as adj. to sappers and miners, during absence of Lieut. Vardon on duty; date 18th Feb.

Assist. Surg. W. Beauchamp, from native infirmary, to do duty with H.M. 57th regt.

Fort St. George, Feb. 28.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab to be col., v. Smith dec.; and Maj. Hugh Kyd, from left wing Madras Europ. regt., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Wahab prom.; date of coms. 21st Feb. 1834.

Europ. Regt. (left wing). Capt. B. S. Ward to be major, Lieut. T. A. Duke to be capt., and Ens. C. R. Young to be lieut., in suc. to Kyd prom.; date of coms. 21st Feb. 1834.

The services of Maj. B. S. Ward placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 28. Ens. W. M'G. Carden, 31st L.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 22. Capt. A. Munsey, 1st L.C., for health.—Capt. G. T. Pinchard, 3d L. Inf., for health (permitted by acting governor of Penang, &c.—28. Lieut. W. H. Pigott, 40th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 28. Lieut. R. Cannan, 40th N.I., for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 24. *Orient*, White, from Calcutta.—25. *Isabella*, Brown, from Van Diemen's Land (with a detachment of H.M. 63d regt.).—26. *Hardee*, Taylor, from Marcanum; and *Ganges*, Burgess, from Trincomallee and Covelong.

Departures.

FEB. 27. *Bolton*, Fremlin, for Calcutta; *Ganges*, Burgess, for Ennore and Calcutta; and *Pascoa*, Morgan, for Bombay.—28. *Bellhaven*, Crawford, for Coringa.—MARCH 3. *Orient*, White, for London.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 2. At Kamptee, the lady of Ens. Byng Gtraud, 22d N.I., of a son.

4. At Kamptee, the lady of Quintin Jamieson, Esq., M.D., horse artillery, of a daughter.

8. At Bangalore, the lady of Dr. Ricks, of the artillery, of a daughter.

16. At Masulipatam, the lady of the Rev. W. S. Aislabie, chaplain at Secunderabad, of a son.

18. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. A. S. Logan, paymaster of stipends, of a daughter.

19. At the French Rocks, the lady of Lieut. Wilton, 36th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of Maj. Wm. Bradford, of a son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 21. At Pondicherry, Col. H. F. Smith, C.B., 42d regt. N.I.

22. At Dindigul, Ens. William Buckley, 18th regt. Native Infantry.

— At Guindee, Jane, wife of Mr. W. Eling, aged 19 years.

March 1. At Madras, John Mitchell, Esq. of the civil service, aged 24.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SERVICES OF SURG. MAXWELL.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 7, 1834. — Agreeably to Article 53, sec. 57, p. 254, of the second supplement to the code of Military Regulations, Surg. J. A. Maxwell, M.D., president of the Medical Board, will, on the 11th inst., complete the period of five years' service as a member of the Medical Board, when he will become entitled to the retiring pension of £700 per annum, and cease to be a member of the medical establishment of this presidency.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in signifying in Government General Orders, his high opinion of the services of Surg. Maxwell, during a period of thirty-two years, in the various situations in which he has been placed.

SERVICES OF SURG. D. CRAW.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 26, 1834. With reference to the G.O., dated 3d inst., announcing the retirement of Surg. Craw, late president of the Medical Board, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in signifying in General Orders, his high opinion of the services of Surg. Craw, in the various situations in which he has been placed.

SERVICES OF CAPT. JOHN CRAWFORD.

Marine Department. — Bombay Castle, March 5, 1834. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Capt. John Crawford, I.N., to proceed on private affairs to Europe, and to resign the office of officiating superintendent of the Indian Navy, from the date of his embarkation on board the H.C. brig of war *Tigris*, proceeding to Cosseir.

His Lordship in Council has much pleasure on this occasion in recording the high sense he entertains of Capt. Crawford's valuable services, in the several situations, afloat and ashore, which during his long professional career he has filled, and especially in the important situation of officiating superintendent of the Indian Navy, the duties of which he has discharged since January 1833, to the entire satisfaction of this government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department—Revenue.

Feb. 25. Mr. W. Andrews to be sub-collector of Sholapoor, from 1st. Feb. 1834.

Mr. H. W. Reeves to be first-assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur; from 1st Feb. 1834.

Mr. John Webb to be second-assistant to ditto ditto, from 1st. Feb. 1834.

Mr. H. A. Harrison to be sub-collector of Bagulcotta, from 30th Nov. 1833.

Mr. A. Campbell to be assistant to principal collector in Southern Mahratta country.

March 5. Mr. H. P. Malet to be acting fourth assistant to principal collector of Poona.

Mr. T. H. Baber, to be collector of Rutnageeree.

Furloughs, &c.— Jan. 31. Mr. E. H. Baber, to Neilgherry Hills, for six months, for health.—Feb. 5. Mr. J. A. Forbes, to Europe, for three years, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 30, 1834.—Assist. Surg. P. W. Hockin to be relieved from duty in Indian Navy.

Feb. 3.—Surg. David Craw, 2d-member of Medical Board, having furnished a medical certificate of necessity for his proceeding to Europe, and having served upwards of three years as a member of Medical Board, permitted to retire from service from 15th Feb., on regulated pension of £700. per annum.

2d-Lieuts. T. Gaisford and C. Yorke to act, former as interp., and latter as qu. mast. to Golundauze bat., as a temporary arrangement.

Ens. H. P. H. Hockin to rank from 24th Dec. 1833, and posted to 6th N.I., v. Burt dec.

Col. H. Sullivan, commanding Poona brigade, to command Poona division of army, in suc. to Maj. Gen. Sir J. S. Barns, K.C.B.

Col. T. Willshire, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royal regt., to command Poona brigade, in suc. to Col. Sullivan.

Feb. 4.—Col. L. C. Russel, regt. of artil., to proceed to presidency and assume charge of his duties as commandant of artillery, in suc. to Col. Strover proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. A. F. Bartlett, 26th N.I., to be capt. by brevet from 4th Jan. 1834.

Lieut. W. Brett to be adj. and qu. mast. to 2d troop horse brigade, v. Rowland prom.; date 26th Dec. 1833.

Feb. 6.—Capt. J. W. Fraser, regt. of artillery, permitted to retire from service on half-pay of his rank.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. E. Whichelo to be acting deputy commissary-general, and Lieut. J. D. Smythe, 4th N.I., to be acting third-assistant ditto, during period Capt. Reynolds may be employed as a member of a special committee.

The following appointments made on personal staff of Commander of Forces; to have effect from 2d Feb.:—Capt. W. Greenville, 2d or Queen's Royal regt., to be military secretary; Ens. F. Janvrin, H.M. 20th Foot, to be interpreter; and Lieut. Sidney Powell, H.M. 40th Foot, to be acting aide-de-camp, until pleasure of Commander-in-Chief in India is known.

The following promotions and appointments made, consequent on retirement of Surg. J. A. Maxwell, M.D., president of Medical Board; to take effect from 12th Feb.:—David Craw, Esq., 2d-member, to be 1st member of Medical Board; V. C. Kemball, Esq., 3d-member, to be 2d-member of ditto.; Superintending Surg. F. Trash to be 3d-member of ditto.; Surg. J. Orton to be a superintending-surgeon on estab.; and Sen. Assist. Surg. J. McLennan to be surgeon.

Feb. 8.—Assist. Surg. Bourchier, M.D., to succeed Assist. Surg. W. R. Deacon, in med.cal charge of Auxiliary Horse in Cutch.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. H. Stiles, Europ. regt., to be Interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Brodhurst proceeded to Europe; date 5th Jan. 1834.

Lieut and Interp. A. Shepherd to act as adj., and Capt. J. E. G. Morris as interp. to 24th N.I., from departure of Lieut. Durack, until arrival of Lieut. Ramsay.

Feb. 13. — The following appointments confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Mearns, 2d Gr. Regt., to perform duties of civil surgeon of Sholapore, vacant by death of Surg. J. L. Cameron, M.D.—Lieut. Hobson, 20th N.I., to superintend repairs of public buildings at Rajcote, from 8th Jan.—Lieut. Clarkson, 12th N.I., to take charge of ordnance store-department at Baroda, from 10th Jan.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Lawrence to be civil surgeon of Sholapore.

Feb. 14.—*Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. F. J. Pontardent to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. H. L. Brabazon to be 1st-lieut., v. Fraser retired. — 2d-Lieut. E. J. Blake to rank from 7th Feb. 1834, v. Brabazon prom.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. T. Whittle, adj. of artil. in Guzerat, to take charge of commissary of ordnance department at Ahmedabad, from date of departure of Capt. Falconar for presidency, on leave. — Lieut. S. Parr, 23d N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Liddell, or until further orders.—Ens. R. P. Hogg to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to Europ. regt., from 1st to 27th Jan.—Lieut. C. Threshie, 10th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Adams on leave to Deccan.

Feb. 15.—The following appointments and promotions made, consequent on retirement of Surg. D. Craw, president of Medical Board; to have effect from 16th Feb.:—V. C. Kemball, Esq., 2d-member, to be 1st-member of Medical Board; F. Trash, Esq., 3d-member, to be 2d-member of ditto.; Superintending Surg. R. Wallace to be 3d-member of ditto.; Sen. Surg. G. Smyttan to be a superintending-surg. on estab., and Sen. Assist. Surg. J. Patch to be surgeon.

Feb. 26.—Assist. Surg. Kays, M.D., to be surgeon to county jail (the separate appointment of surgeon to House of Correction being abolished).

Assist. Surg. Cadogan Graham to be surgeon to coroner, in suc. to Surg. Smyttan.

Lieut. W. Purves, 9th N.I., confirmed in app. of adj. to that regt., from 12th Feb., v. Skinner proceeded to Europe.

Ens. J. Ashe, 20th N.I., to take charge of ordnance store-department at Rajcote, during absence of Lieut. Ash, of artillery, on duty.

Lieut. R. Leach, of engineers, to be second assistant to superintending engineer at presidency.

March 1.—Lieut. J. Pope, 17th N.I., to be assistant-commissariat officer in charge of military bazaar at Poona.

March 3.—Ens. Augustus Price to take rank from 21st Feb., and posted to 4th N.I., v. Hodgson dec.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 4. Capt. G. Thornton, 19th N.I.—5. Lieut. H. Hart, 6th N.I.—11. Lieut. P. K. Shinner, 9th N.I., for health.

Cancelled.—Jan. 23. The furlough to Europe recently granted to Lieut. J. Hobson, Europ. regt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

March 5.—Commander Cogan, I.N., senior officer at presidency, to officiate as superintendent of Indian Navy, on departure of Capt. Crawford to Europe.

Lieut. Peters, I.N., to act as controller of dockyards, for Commander Cogan.

Lieut. Clendon, I.N., to act as assistant controller, for Lieut. Peters.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 3. *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, from Calcutta, Madras, &c.—9. *Asia Felix*, Wood, from Calcutta and Cannanore.—10. *Glenelg*, Langley, from China and Singapore.—11. *Huron*, Hardy, from Liverpool; and *Cora Nelly*, Etcheverry, from Bordeaux and Mahl.—12. *William Rodger*, Crawford, from the Clyde; and *Duncan Gibb*, Donald, from Dublin.—13. *Amizade*, Compos, from Rio de Janeiro and Mosambique.—18. *Ospray*, Salmon, from Greenock. — MARCH 4. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, from Liverpool; and *Eliza Stewart*, Miller, from Greenock.

Departures.

FEB. 9. *Clarence*, Traill, for London.—16. *Lady Nugent*, Percival, for London; and *La Nymphe*, Briole, for Tellicherry, Columbo, and Bordeaux.—19. *Egyptian*, for London.—27. *Isabella*, Maugham, for Malabar Coast and Mauritius.—28. *Severn*, Dixon, for London.—MARCH 12. *Ospray*, Salmon, for Greenock.

Freight to London (March 9) —£3. to £4. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 2. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. A. B. Boswell, of a daughter (since dead).

6. At Byculiah, the lady of the Rev. W. Mitchell, church missionary, of a son.

13. At Bombay, the lady of Sir John Wither Awdry, of a son.

24. At Bhewndy, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Thatcher, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 18. At Bombay, A. Dixon, Esq., commander of the ship *Severn*, to Mary Charlotte, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Fallon, of the Hon. Company's service.

DEATHS.

Jan. 26. At Bombay, Mr. John Morin, aged 26.

Feb. 3. At Kirkee, Lieut. Edward Ellis, of H.M. 4th Light Drags., third son of R. Ellis, Esq., of Torrington Square, London.

16. At the Mahableshwar Hills, Ens. Anthony John Hodgson, 4th regt. N.I., aged 19, eldest son of Col. Christopher Hodgson, Bombay army.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Feb. 21. *Fame*, Richardson, *from* Mauritius.—24. *Euphrates*, Buckham, from London and Cape.

BIRTH.

Jan. 13. At Trincomallee, the lady of Geo. Rumley, Esq., M.D., assist. surg. Ceylon Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 1. At Colombo, J. A. Shaw, Esq., H.M. 61st regt., *to* Mary Harriet, daughter of the late John Tranchell, Esq., and niece of Maj. George Stewart, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

Penang, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—March 1. *Columbia, from* Liverpool.—5. *Sarah*, from Batavia.—10. *Troughton*, from London.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 6. At Malacca, Mrs. A. E. Harris, of a daughter.

22. At Penang, Mrs. A. A. Anthony, of a daughter.—28. At ditto, the lady of J. Padday, Esq., of a son.—30. At Penang, Mrs. Harcourt, of a daughter.

Feb. 16. At Singapore, the wife of Mr. J. J. Woodford, of a son.

26. On board the *Hannah*, at Singapore, the lady of Capt. Jackson, of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 19. At Penang, at the Roman Catholic church at Teluk, the Rev. Carolus L'Oliveiro, provicaire apostolique, aged 70.

Feb. 4. At Singapore, Mrs. J. A. Minass, aged 51.

8. At Campong Glam, Hester Sophia, wife of Capt. H. Prior, 23d Madras N.I., commanding the troops at Singapore.

15. At Malacca, Miss Kraal, aged 26.

Netherlands India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—March 13. *Ino*, from Liverpool. — 19. *Ann*, from Cape. — 21. *Oglethorpe*, from China.—28. *Lady East*, from Singapore.

Freight to London (April 5)—£4. 15s. per ton.

DEATHS.

Dec. 7. At Bencoolen, James Grant, Esq., of that place.

Jan. 12, 1834. At Batavia, of cholera, Alexander Hare, Esq., junior.

March 9. At Tengaragong, in Java, David Alexander Fraser, Esq., aged 47.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Feb. 2. *Canada*, from Manilla. — 3. *Pleades*, from Batavia. — 5. *Orwell*, from N. S. Wales.—7. *Skimmer*, from Singapore.—8. *Austen* and *Carron*, both from Batavia. — 12. *Governor Stirling*, from Batavia. — 13. *Frances Charlotte*, from Singapore.—18. *Washington*, from Batavia; *Maria*, from Manilla; and *Georgiana*, from Samarang.—20. *Amanda*, from London.—21. *Alert*, from London; *Philip the First*, from Liverpool; and *Thetis*, from Batavia.—25. *Camden*, from Batavia.—March 8. *Pyramus*, from Batavia.

Departures.—March 16. *Elizabeth*, for Canada. —23. *Moira* and *William Money*, both for ditto.

Freight to London direct (March 11)—Silk, £8. per ton of 60 cubic feet; other goods, £7. per do.

New South Wales.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 27, 1833. At Brush Farm, the lady of Thos. Foster, Esq., of a son.

Sept. 20. Mrs. George Morris, of a daughter.

20. At Sydney, the lady of James Norton, Esq, solicitor, of a son.

Oct. 10. The lady of Edye Manning, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Sydney, the lady of Sydney Stephen, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).

12. The lady of Capt. Church, of a daughter.

19. At Auburn Cottage, Surrey Hills, the wife of the Rev. D. Cargill, of a daughter.

21. At Port Stephens, the lady of Sir Edward Parry, of a son.

Nov. 6. At Annandale, the lady of Lieut. Johnston, R.N., of a son and heir.

9. At Belle-Ombre, Cook's River, Mrs. Prout, of a daughter, still-born.

22. At Sydney, Mrs. John Malcolm, of a son.

28. At Kirkham, the lady of W. H. Dutton, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 4. Mrs. Bloomfield, of Dagworth, *of a son.*

15. The lady of John Lamb, Esq., of a son.

17. Mrs. Wm. E. Riley, of Raby, of a son.

19. Mrs. Wm. Wilson, of a daughter.

21. At Spring Hill, Illawarra, the lady of Charles Waldron, Esq., J. P., of a son, being her 15th child.

28. The lady of George Weller, Esq., of a son.

Jan. 2, 1834. At Sydney, the lady of John Lord, Esq., of a daughter.

14. Mrs. John Buckland, of a son.

17. At Annandale Cottage, the lady of Thomas Collins, Esq., of a daughter.

18. The lady of Capt. Brown, of a daughter.

21. At Point Piper, the lady of Thos. Icely, Esq., of a son.

28. At Sydney, the wife of the Rev. George Erskine, of a son.

— The lady of Dr. C. Smith, of a son.

30. Mrs. Geo. Allen, of Toxteth Park, of a son.

31. At Sydney, the lady of James B. Bettington, Esq., of a daughter.

Feb. 4. At Sydney, Mrs. Henderson, of a son.

6. At Sydney, the lady of J. E. Turner, Esq., of H.M. Customs, of a son.

9. The lady of Dr. Jeannerett, of a son.

15. At Sydney, the lady of Frederick Parbury, Esq., of a son.

18. At Oakhampton Park, the lady of Robert Lethbridge, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At the Glebe, the lady of Skeine Craig, Esq., of a son (since dead).

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 10, 1833. At Sydney, Mr. G. T. Graham, of Kinross, Hunter's River, to Miss Janet Thomson Carmichael, sister of the Rev. H. Carmichael, A.M., of the Australian College.

18. At Government House, Parramatta, Edward Deas Thomson, Esq., F.L.S., clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils, to Anna Maria, second daughter of His Exc. Maj. Gen. Bourke, C.B., Governor-in-chief of N. S. Wales, &c. &c.

Oct. 1. At Windsor, Archibald Bell, Esq., of Corinda, Hunter's River, to Frances Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel North, Esq., J. P., police-magistrate, Windsor.

7. At Sydney, Richard Morgan, Esq., of Concord, *to* Miss Margaret Murphy.

29. At Sydney, Wm. Hebblewhite, Esq., to Miss Sarah Ann Wayling.

30. At Liverpool, Kinnear Robertson, Esq., to Catherine, youngest daughter of John Throsby, Esq., of Leicester.

Nov. 25. At Sydney, Lieut. Arthur Corbett, R.N., to Anna Jane, widow of the late Mr. W. Rogers, under-sheriff of the colony.

Dec. 4. At Sydney, the Rev. Henry Carmichael, professor, Australian College, to Mrs. McLymont, late of Hunter's River.

20. At Sydney, Edward Webster, Esq., surgeon, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. G. McDonald, Parramatta.

21. At Richmond, Lieut. H. Reynolds, 2d or Queen's Royals, to Ann, eldest daughter of Wm. Cox, Esq., of Hobart Ville, Richmond.

24. At Sydney, William Henry, third son of Geo. Suttor, Esq., of Balkham Hills, to Charlotte Augusta, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Francis, of Sydney.

27. At Sydney, Wm. H. Clark, Esq., captain 4th or King's Own Regt., to Miss H. J. Manning, eldest daughter of J. E. Manning, Esq., of Ultimo House.

28. At Sydney, Robert Towns, Esq., commander of the ship *Brothers*, to Sophia, second daughter of the late D'Arcy Wentworth, Esq., of Homebush Farm.

Jan. 11, 1834. At Sydney, R. S. Webb, Esq., of H.M. Customs, to Ann, second daughter of Capt. Fisher, of Sydney.

27. At Sydney, Willoughby James Dowling, Esq., to Miss Dickson, of Sydney.

28. At Parramatta, Wm. Brooks, Esq., of Dalziel, Hunter's River, to Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Castle Pill, near Milford, county of Pembroke.

Feb. 17. At Sydney, Ambrose Wm. Wilson, Esq., to Miss Josephs, of Sydney.

18. At Windsor, Alfred Kennerley, Esq., to Jane, second daughter of Richard Rouse, Esq., of Rouse Hill.

DEATHS.

Aug. 6, 1833.—At Sydney, Mrs. J. Laurie, aged 42.—20. At ditto, Mr. W. Anderson.—26. At ditto, Mrs. Ann Brady, aged 25.

28. At Ashfield Park, near Sydney, suddenly, Joseph Underwood, Esq.

Sept. 2. Mr. Newsam.

6. Maria, eldest daughter of John Larnack, Esq.

12. At Sydney, Mrs. *Bond*, aged 67.

27. At his seat, Waddon, near Parramatta, in his 74th year, John Palmer, Esq., assistant commissary-general.

Oct. 16. At Denham Court, Richard Brooks, Esq., in his 68th year.

Nov. 22. At Sydney, Mr. Thomas Brett.

Dec. 13. Mrs. Mary Reynolds, aged 43.

21. At Clairville, John Stephen, Esq., late puisne judge of the Supreme Court.

28. At Spring Hill, Illawarra, Charles Waldron, Esq., J. P. The death of this gentleman was accelerated by the violence used towards him by his servants.

29. At Parramatta, Mr. Wm. Batman, aged 69.

Jan. 9, 1834. At Sydney, George Bunn, Esq., J. P., brother of the lessee of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres. He was for many years one of the first merchants in Sydney.

10. At Sydney, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Callicott.

Feb. 4. John Horsley, Esq., coroner for the district of Liverpool.

10. At Sydney, aged 66, Mrs. Eliz. Hassall.

25. At Sydney, Lieut. Hewson, of 11.M. 4th regt. of Foot.

Lately. At Sydney, Mrs. John Folkard.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Launceston.—Feb. 6. *Duke of Kent*, from Mauritius. — 13. *Norval*, from London. — 19. *Lavinia*, from London.—March 5. *Mars*, from London.

Arrivals at Hobart Town. — Feb. 18. *Othello*, from Liverpool. — 20. *Mucis*, from Calcutta.—March 3. *Cornwallis*, from Cape.—6. *Eldon*, from Leith.

Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIAGES.

April 6. At Cape Town, J. H. Jackson, Esq., *Bombay civil service*, to Catherine Johanna, second daughter of John Rabe, Esq.

14. At Cape Town, Mr. Louis Petrus Cauvin to Charlotte Jane, daughter of the late R. Woodcock, Esq.

19. At Rondebosch, K. B. Hamilton, Esq., clerk of the Council, Cape of Good Hope, to Emma Matilda, only daughter of Charles Blair, Esq.

— At Cape Town, J. M. Ross, Esq., captain 5th regt. Madras N.I., to Miss Emma Amalia Siegruhn.

25. At Drooge Valley, Lieut. John Hill, Madras army, to Jane, second daughter of William Proctor, Esq.

DEATHS.

April 2. Richard Wrankmore, Esq., aged 68.

14. At the Cape, Ann, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Smith, St. Helena artillery, aged 65.

24. At Cape Town, Henry Sargent, Esq., of the Bengal Civil service, aged 45.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

A few Madras *Gazettes* have been received of a later date than those cited in the preceding pages: they contain little additional intelligence.

A deficiency to the amount of 20,000 Rs. has been discovered in the cash chest of the Sudder Adawlut. Amongst the persons taken up was Woodiaghery Audeenarrain Braminy (who kept one of the keys), a native of high character for honour and integrity, filling a responsible office in the court. He was liberated on paying 7,000 rupees.

The campaign against the Coorg Raja was expected to be a severe one, owing to the difficult nature of the country. The force is 6,000 men, under Col. Lindesay. The commander-in-chief has left the presidency to be present in the field.

Advices from Aleppo state that Ibrahim Pasha has chastised the Koram and Zara Arabs of the desert, who plunder the caravans. Of the latter, 3,000 families have been cut to pieces. Mehemet Ali, it is added, has abolished the internal monopoly established by him in Syria and Egypt.

Since writing the above, files of Calcutta and Madras papers have reached us, on the eve of publication: their contents will be given in a supplement.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 9.

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

ALLOWANCES TO MARITIME SERVANTS.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (H. St. George Tucker, Esq.) said: "I have now the honour to inform you, that this court is specially summoned, for the purpose of there being laid before the proprietors the case submitted to the Company's standing counsel, in pursuance of the General Court's resolution of the 18th ult., *together* with his opinion thereon, respecting the grant of compensations under the provisions of the Act 3d and 4th William IV., cap. 85, sec. 7. I now propose that the question and the answer be read."

Mr. *Lush* suggested whether it would not be desirous that the whole case should be read, and not the opinion alone, which had been seen by many of the proprietors.

Mr. *Fielder* said, the whole case consisted merely of references to certain Acts of Parliament, and to the By-laws.

The *Chairman* said, the case which had been submitted to counsel should be read, but no other papers.

The case was then read at length. It recited certain enactments, from the 10th of William III., passed in 1698, on which the Company's charter was founded—also from the 33d, 53d, and the 55th of Geo. III., from the By-laws of the Company, and from the 3d and 4th of William IV. On these extracts, which related to the powers of the Court of Directors and Proprietors, with reference to the right of *granting* salaries exceeding £200, and compensations exceeding £600, was raised the following—

Question.

"Whether the present compensation under the Act of 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, sec. 7, can be made by the Court of Directors, without being previously submitted to and sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors, if the sum exceeded £600?"

Answer.

"I am of opinion that the grant of compensation, &c. under sec. 7 of the new Act, may be made by the Court of Directors, with the approbation and confirmation of the India Board, without such grants being previously submitted to and sanctioned by the General Court of Proprietors, though the same may exceed £600.

"The Court of Directors are authorized in the most ample manner to act in all matters whatever for the Company, where their powers are not expressly restrained, and where specific functions are not to be exercised by the Court of Proprietors. The Court of Directors, with the sanction of the Court of Proprietors, and the Court of Proprietors separately, are restrained in certain cases from making additions to salaries, and giving gratuities, without the approbation and confirmation of the India Board. The enactments of the Legislature on this subject ar followed up by by-laws to the same effect, applicable to the proceedings of the Court of Directors, on proposing such measures previously to their being laid before the India Board.

"I am of opinion, however, that the compensations, superannuations, and allowances contemplated in sec. 7, are not 'gratuities,' or, as expressed in the by-laws, 'given by way of gratuities,' within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament, or of the By-laws. They are compensations founded on just moral considerations, though not amounting to legal claims, to be awarded to persons whose reasonable expectations of permanent employment and provision in life, are disappointed by the abolition of the Company's trade, and the altered footing on which its establishments are placed. The 'gratuities' to any 'officers, civil or military, or any other person,' meant by the Act, and intended to be restrained, were grants of money for some extraordinary service, the occasions for which might, from their indefinite character, have led to abuse. The grants under the 7th section appear to be wholly of a different nature, and being authorized by the Legislature under new circumstances, are not liable to the same suspicion. I believe this *construction* has been put upon the word 'gratuity,' in circumstances much more questionable than those arising under the new Act. As there is no provision in the Charters, Acts of Parliament, or By-laws, requiring the previous sanction of the Court of Proprietors to what the Court of Directors do on the part of the Company under sect. 7, I am of opinion, as above stated, that the grants in question may be lawfully and effectually made by the Court of Directors without such previous sanction.

"Perhaps I may be permitted to say further, although not strictly required by the terms of the question, that I am of opinion, notwithstanding the Court of Directors, or the legal organs of the Company, have the power to settle and adjust any scheme of compensation, under section 7, which, on receiving the approbation and confirmation of the India Board, will become fixed, the General Court of Proprietors still retain all the authorities which are compatible with the established system of control, in this as in many other cases.

"The General Court of Proprietors are not excluded from bringing the subject before them in the regular and usual form for discussion, and adopting such resolutions as they may see fit, in the progress of the measures rendered necessary by sec. 7; but I do not think the previous sanction of the Court of Proprietors required to the validity of the compensations proposed by the Court of Directors, and approved by the India Board. In fact, the compensations to be made are to be taken out of the funds ceded to the Crown, in aid of the sources out of which the dividend is secured, and are incumbrances upon it. Indeed, the object and circumstances of these grants hardly fall under the scope of the restraining acts with respect to grants of money, which all profess to have in view, the protection of the Company's funds from undue charges or gratuities."

Mr. *Weeding* then proceeded to address the court. He assured the court that he felt sincere regret at being obliged to bring before them a question deeply involving the privileges of the proprietors, at one of the first courts held under the new state of things. It had, however, appeared to him to be necessary to introduce the subject at the last general

court, and he repeated, that he greatly regretted being compelled to take such a course. But the object was of great importance. It concerned others, many of their valued servants, whose interests were deeply at stake, and it more immediately concerned the vindication of the privileges of the General Court from an error in practice of the Court of Directors. When he said an error of practice, he could assure the Court of Directors that he had no wish to impute to them an error of intention; it was not, of course, his object to impute any improper motive to *those gentlemen*; he was certain that they were impressed with a strong desire to promote the interests of the East-India Company generally, and that they harboured no wish intentionally to do wrong. He believed that the mind of his hon. friend who now occupied the chair of that court, was too well inclined to the interests of the East-India Company to wish to destroy its priviliges; that he was too sensible of the good, which the General Court had accomplished in times past, to abate a jot of the power which might enable it to do good in time to come. He hoped, therefore, that the hon. Chairman would concur with the gentlemen on that side of the bar, and that he would endeavour, with his colleagues, to correct the error that had been committed. It was an error of so grave a nature, it aimed so deathlike a blow at the power and privileges of the East-India Company, that all who wished well to the interests of the Company must desire to see it rectified. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. Chairman had proposed, at the last court, that the opinion of the Company's standing counsel should be taken on this subject. That opinion had now been read: and he was sorry to say that it was not in the least degree satisfactory to him. It was, in fact, anything but convincing. (*Hear, hear!*) He regretted, also, that the case out of which that opinion arose, was imperfect. He gave every credit to their ingenious solicitor for the manner in which it was drawn up. He had, however, omitted one thing which he certainly ought to have stated. What he alluded to was the practice of the court, with reference to reasons being submitted to it in the form of a report, when pensions or grants of money, beyond a certain amount, were proposed by the Court of Directors. Had their solicitor touched upon that point, the case would then have been complete, and he should have had no fault to find with it. That deficiency he, however, should endeavour to supply, and then the proprietors would have the whole of the facts fairly before them, and they would then be enabled to decide for themselves. With respect to the case itself and to the opinion of the learned counsel, he was sorry it had fallen to his lot, unprofessional as he was, to offer his judgment in opposition to it. But no personal feeling ought to prevent him, or any other proprietor, from doing his duty, however painful it might be to him. He trusted he should not be accused of presumption, if, looking at the opinion of the learned counsel, he felt himself called on to say, that it appeared to be at variance with the facts of the case which had been submitted to him. The learned counsel's reasoning was directly opposed to the judgment he had given, and his argument was inconclusive. Having said this, it would be necessary for him to show that such was the case, and he thought that he should be able to do so. The learned counsel set out with stating, "that compensation, under sec. 7 of the Act of the 3d and 4th William IV. may be made by the Court of Directors, with the approbation and confirmation of the Board of Control, without previously being submitted to the Court of Proprietors, though the amount exceeded £600." Now they were directed in the case to look to the Company's charter, from which an extract was made. And what then did the charter say? It set forth, "that the Court of Directors should have the power to manage generally the affairs of the Company, except where they were restrained by the by-laws, orders, and resolutions of the General Court." Now, was such the fact in the present case? Certainly it was so; and if they looked to the by-law, sect. 19, cap. 6, they would find it contained a very decided restriction. That by-law ordained, "that every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting a new pension, or an increase of pension exceeding in the whole £200 per annum, should be laid before and approved of by two general courts, specially summoned for that purpose; and again it was ordained by sect. 20, cap. 6, of the by-laws, "that every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting to any person, by way of gratuity, any sum of money exceeding in the whole £600, shall be laid before and approved by two general courts, specially summoned for that purpose." He would ask, were these by-laws intended for the regulation of the proceedings of the court in making grants of money, or were they not? Here they found the by-laws clearly restricting the power of the Court of Directors. Now if that were so, and he had proved that it was, he thought that they must come to the conclusion that the decision of the learned counsel was incorrect. With respect to the practice of the court, the opinion of the learned counsel, as well as the proceeding which gave rise to this discussion, was decidedly erroneous. He could point

out several instances where grants in the nature of compensations were laid before the Court of Proprietors. Indeed, he could quote a multitude of cases of that kind, but as he did not wish to take up the time of the court unnecessarily, one or two would be sufficient. In 1820, a grant was made to Mr. Robert Markland Barnard, who was assistant warehouse-keeper in the Coast and Surat department. They gave him an annuity of £1,000, and before that grant was ratified the directors laid the case, in the form of a report, before the proprietors, in which they stated the ground on which they recommended this claim. And what was the ground? Why, it was the very same that the Company's commercial officers now put forward, namely, "the want of any suitable employment for Mr. Barnard in the Company's service, and the severe disappointment to his hope of succeeding to a more lucrative post, which has been cut off by the arrangements recently adopted." These arrangements were the abolition of his office, in consequence of the trade in Surat and Coast piece-goods having fallen off; they had, therefore, no occasion for him in that department of the Company's service, and they recommended to the Court of Proprietors that a certain compensation should be made to him. The same course was taken in 1823, when an alteration was made in the pensions of the judges in India. On that occasion the directors came to the Court of Proprietors for their sanction. Also, for an allowance to the Bishop of Calcutta, for visitation and residence. This had been done from time immemorial where the pension exceeded £200, or the gratuity was above £600. He believed that scarcely a case could be pointed out in which that course had not been adopted. Here they had the statute-law, and the by-laws, and the ground of prescription, in favour of bringing these grants before the Court of Proprietors. That doctrine was fully borne out by the quotations which he had made; and he saw no reason why, under these circumstances, they were to be bound by the opinion of the learned counsel. He now came to a most important resolution—the resolution agreed to on the 3d of May 1833—the sound of which was still in their ears.—In calling the notice of the Court to that resolution,

"Could honour's voice provoke the silent dust,"

he should endeavour to bring back the shade of their departed colleague, to demand the fulfilment of the condition on which their present charter stood. A charter which was intended to promote the prosperity of India, that prosperity which he hoped India would continue to enjoy; not merely for twenty years, but long after their charter had expired. What then was that condition which had been agreed to after seven days' debate, and which was finally carried by a ballot, when a majority of nine to one appeared in its favour? What was the condition, he asked, in consequence of which they gave up their commercial assets, in consequence of which they surrendered those means by which they were enabled to employ, and to reward, those meritorious servants who now complained that their claims were treated lightly? He should read that condition, and if its terms were not complied with, then he would ask, was not their bond unsealed, and was it not their duty to inquire why a part of the obligation only, and not the whole of it, had been fulfilled? Some gentlemen, especially those who did not like the arrangement at all, might be tempted to inquire whether they were not again at liberty to embark in trade; whether, the contract being in part vitiated, the rest of it should remain in force. The fourth proposition moved by the late Sir John Malcolm was, "that a sufficient power be retained over the commercial assets, to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company, (let gentlemen mark the words) to propose to the Company, (surely not to the Directors themselves) to propose to the Company, and ultimately to the Board, for their confirmation, a plan for making suitable provisions for outstanding obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants of the Company as may be affected by the proposed arrangements." Now could it be pretended that the act of parliament did not embrace the whole of this condition? It could only be denied by those who felt it convenient to read acts of parliament in that way which best suited their own views; but this would not do for men of sense, who looked to the reason and propriety of things. The Company had given up every thing they possessed except this control over a part of their commercial assets. That was to be kept in petto—it was theirs—it was held by them to fulfil their engagements with such of their officers and servants as might be affected by the new measure. The words expressly were, "to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company," &c. Did that mean the Court of Directors? It could mean nothing if it meant not the general body of proprietors. He knew that it was for the Court of Directors, at any time, to originate such measures, either of a pecuniary or of any other nature, that they might think proper. To that no man would object, as it tended greatly to the convenience of business. But it would not be argued, that the approbation of the proprietors might be dispensed with. What said the seventh section of the new

act? It stated, "that it shall be lawful for the said Company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed by or under the said Company," or the widows and children of any such persons whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and under the control of the said Board to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances, (the charge thereof to be defrayed by the said Company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable." Did not the word "company," here mean the great body of proprietors? and did not their commercial officers come under that clause? Were they not to have a full and fair consideration of their claims? The clause went on to say: "Provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations, or allowances, shall be granted without the consent of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, signified by a letter from one of the secretaries of the said Board to the Court of Directors of the said Company; and that such consent shall not be in any case given or signified until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation, or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both houses of parliament." This latter provision only did that which was previously done by the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155. which ordered that all grants of salaries, pensions, compensations, and gratuities, should be laid before parliament within a certain time; and why? merely that there should be a public announcement of such grants to operate as a sort of check, because it appeared to the Legislature as a very important matter that all grants of this nature should be watched, that they might not become extravagant, unjust, or corrupt. It was a mistake to suppose that any thing else was meant by that part of the enactment, and it did not in any way whatever affect the rights of the proprietors. Parliament was only desirous of knowing what was going on, and, therefore this part of the clause was inserted to act as a sort of beacon to warn the Company from too lavish an expenditure, and no individuals had any right to give a different meaning to the passage. Some people run away with the idea that under the recent act of parliament, when once the Directors and the Board of Control had come to a snug understanding together, that then the court of proprietors was of no use at all. He did not think that this was a general feeling amongst the servants of the Company, or that they would rather have to treat with parliament than with that court, though with some, no doubt, high names and sounding titles had a surpassing attraction. But his conviction was, that their true friends were the proprietors of India Stock. Public opinion might be elicited upon matters which concerned the Company from what passed in that court, and the reason of the thing be shewn as clearly as it could be derived from any other source whatever. It was quite evident that Mr. Grant had felt this, when he stated, that the change then contemplated, and which had since taken place, "qualified them (the proprietors), in a decidedly greater degree than hitherto, for the duties assigned to them in the system of Indian administration." If they once suffered their powers to be contracted and confined in the way which was now proposed, there would be an end to those functions which he contended they had now a right to exercise. So far as he understood the law and the situation in which the proprietors stood, there was nothing to prevent any of the members of that court from bringing before the proprietors any matter whatsoever which concerned the practice of the Court of Directors. Well, if that were the case, he did not think it quite fair, that the proprietors should be passed over on an occasion so important as this; the more particularly after they had, by the compromise or condition to which he had before alluded, ratified the power of this community on that special point. In order that the hon. Chairman and the court might be quite sure that he was not speaking lightly on this head, he should refer to Mr. Grant's letter of the 27th of May 1833. He there examined conditions to which the Company had agreed throughout—he touched upon this very point—and he would read to the court what that gentleman said on the subject. Mr. Grant said, "to the proposition contained in the fourth suggestion, 'that a sufficient power be retained over the commercial assets to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company (not to the Court of Directors), and ultimately to the Board for their confirmation, a plan for making suitable provision for outstanding commercial obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants of the Company as may be affected by the proposed arrangements,' his majesty's ministers although not aware of any peculiar occasion for its adoption see no reason to object; reserving always (which of course is understood) the full power of the Board to act in the matter, as their duty and responsibility may in their judgment require." Here the right of the proprietors was recognized, the Board of Control only reserving to itself the power of altering the scale of compensation, wherever it appeared to fall short of or to go beyond

the justice of the case. He did not know that he had any thing further to say, in order to show the opinion of the learned advocate was contrary to law and practice. He should, however, briefly advert to the by-laws. By sect. 19., cap. 6., it was ordained, "that every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting a new pension or an increase of pension," (it was very true that the circumstances of the Company were altered, but the right of making pensions still continued), "exceeding in the whole £200 per annum to any one person, shall be laid before and approved by two general courts specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended;" (now he was sure that the Court of Directors must have some grounds on which they came to a decision in this case, because they did not act without consideration and deliberation, and those grounds ought to be stated to the proprietors) "which resolution and report shall be signed by such Directors as approve of the same," (let the proprietors mark the caution with which the by-law was drawn up), "and that the documents upon which such resolution may have been formed, shall be opened to the inspection of the proprietors from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant; and that such allowances in the nature of superannuations as the Court of Directors are empowered to grant to the officers and servants, shall be laid before the next general court." Then sect. 20, cap. 6, ordained that every resolution of the Court of Directors, for granting to any person by way of gratuity any sum of money exceeding in the whole £600, shall be laid before and approved by two general courts specially summoned for that purpose, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended; which resolution and report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same, and that the documents on which such resolution may have been formed shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant. Now could any thing be more clear or more explicit than this? —The 7th sect. of the new act said: "It shall be lawful for the said Company to take into consideration the claims of any person now or heretofore employed by or under the said Company;" and the by-laws pointed out very clearly that the compensations to be awarded to such persons should be submitted to the proprietors in a certain form.—But the learned counsel seemed to contend that the word Company meant Court of Directors. But how he could arrive at such a conclusion, how he could twist the clause to such a meaning, it was impossible for him to say. He had set out with stating that he hoped the learned counsel would not consider any thing which fell from him in an offensive light. He was far from wishing to say any thing uncourteous; but being an unprofessional man, he was obliged to stand on the plain facts and plain sense of the case. He honoured and admired generally the talents and skill of the learned counsel in his profession; but when he was called on to deliver his sentiments with reference to a subject which nearly affected the interests of the proprietors, he felt it to be his duty to support, with the best arguments which he could offer, the grave and important principle for which he contended, in spite of personal feeling. It was his duty, if possible, to show that the reasoning of the learned counsel was erroneous. The learned counsel, after a summary declaration that the Court of Directors had the power to do so and so, proceeded to state, that in his opinion the compensations, superannuations, and allowances contemplated in sec. 7, were not gratuities, or, as expressed in the by-laws, given by way of gratuity, within the meaning of the 53d of Geo. III. or the by-laws, but were compensations founded on just moral considerations, though not amounting to legal claims. But had not many such claims, founded on just moral considerations, been laid before the proprietors? Was not the grant of £1,500 to Captain Ross, of the India marine, for his valuable services in India, formed on just moral considerations? Was not the alteration in the pensions of the Indian judges founded on moral considerations? Was not the grant of £1,500 to Sir Murray Maxwell, for his conduct with reference to Lord Amherst's embassy to China—was not that founded on just moral considerations? The appointment of a chaplain to the British factory at Canton, with a salary of £800 per annum, though the salary was to be defrayed out of the commission; the addition of £500 per year to the salary of Lieut.-colonel Salmond; the grant of 75,000 rupees to Mr. Wilkinson; the grant to the Marquis of Hastings; the pension to Sir George Barlow—were not these founded on just moral considerations, though not amounting to legal claims? Undoubtedly such was the fact; yet all these cases were brought before the Court of Proprietors in the first instance, for their consideration and approval. But, according to the statement of the learned counsel, with these the Court of Proprietors had no longer any thing to do. Now let the Court mark the ingenuity of the learned counsel; for

his own part, he complimented him upon it. The learned counsel threw his mantle over it, and protected the Court of Directors from the law of the land as well as the by-law. But he observed, that he did not mean to say that the Proprietors were deprived of all powers. No, he admitted that the Court of Proprietors had, in certain cases, the power to consider of such matters. The learned counsel said: "Perhaps I may be permitted to say a word on one point, though not strictly required by the terms of the question. I am of opinion, notwithstanding the Court of Directors, being the legal organs of the Company, have the power to settle and adjust any scheme of compensation under sect. 7th, which on receiving the approbation and confirmation of the India Board, shall become fixed, that the General Court of Proprietors still retain all the authorities which are compatible with the established system of control, in this as in any other case." What was the established system of control in this case? The Board of Control would not give up their power; and what could the Proprietors do, after the Court of Directors had proposed a scheme, and the Board of Control had approved and confirmed it? Where was the system of control of which the Court of Proprietors could avail themselves? They could not see through stone walls—they could not tell what was doing in the Court of Directors—how then could they call a general court in time to express their opinion upon any measure? The proprietors ought to be protected by the law; they ought also to be supported by the Court of Directors, always favourites with the proprietors, who had been

> "To their faults a little blind,
> And to their virtues very kind."

They ought therefore to be treated with confidence by the Directors. No danger could assail them if they were united. The proprietors had always stood forward and assisted the Directors; they had often turned the scale in favour of the Directors, when it was doubtful whether it would ascend or descend. Whenever a mistake in practice appeared to have been committed, the only desire evinced by the proprietors was to get the Directors out of it, and they had no other object in view on the present occasion. They were acting for the good of the Directors, as well as for their own; but, above all, they were acting for the common good of India. This was a most grave and serious question, and the learned counsel having given an opinion on it, it was very desirable that an opportunity should be afforded to show that he was wrong in his construction of the law. In the latter part of his opinion, the learned counsel said: "In fact, the compensations to be made are to be taken out of the funds ceded to the crown in aid of the sources out of which the payment of the dividend is secured, and are incumbrances upon it." But he had shewn, by the condition which he had read, that the funds so given up were liable to be charged with a suitable provision for such of the commercial officers and servants of the Company as might be affected by the new arrangements; that condition was to be fulfilled. He did not say that the property was not given up, but he contended that there was a fair and equitable lien on it. An individual, placed in similar circumstances, would have just cause, if the condition were not strictly fulfilled, to go to a court of equity, and have himself righted. Such was his decided opinion, founded on the compromise. It was stated by the compromise, that the Company were prepared to give up their commercial assets on certain conditions. And what were those conditions? Why, that a proper compensation should be made to such of their commercial officers and servants as would be affected by the new arrangements. He was quite sure that the proprietors would not lift up their voice to the Court of Directors in vain, when they called on that body to see that those officers and servants received a just and proper compensation. He gave the Directors credit for the liberality with which, he understood, they had treated one part of their establishment. He had heard that the home establishment was very liberally provided for. He should be the last man to dispute the right of the Directors to propose compensation; but, as it had been the practice heretofore to bring such grants before the proprietors, he hoped that they would now be submitted to them, although in the second instance. He now called on the Directors only to act in the same way towards the commercial officers of the Company, as they were said to have acted towards the discharged servants of the home department. (*Hear, hear!*)—He thought that the same principle, the two-fold principle of pension and gratuity, ought to be extended to both. They were, he conceived, bound in duty to do so. Could any establishment command their respect in a greater degree than that service, which might be said to have grown up with the Company's greatness, which was the origin of all the power that they possessed. But for that service, the first achievements of Clive, which laid the foundation of their present empire in India, would not have been effected; they would not have been able to boast of the battle of Plassy, and of many other victories, which, while they enlarged their territories, secured the prosperity of India. If this were so, he would ask, why it was that they were not favoured by the Court of Directors with something like an explanation to

enable them to judge of what was about to be granted to their commercial servants? He should like to know what was to be done for one branch of their service as well as for the other. With respect to existing pensions, he had no wish to disturb them. His argument, on the winding up of this concern, which they all knew the necessity of the case compelled them to submit to; his argument, they might recollect, on that occasion, and he had never seen it contradicted, was, that the assets of the Company, as a commercial body, were not only equal to guard themselves, with reference to the payment of the dividend, but were amply sufficient to meet all claims whatever which their servants, of every description, could advance. The hon. Chairman might remember that such was his opinion at the time, and he had since seen no reason to change that opinion. It was indeed true, that there was not the same interchange of money with India now as formerly—the treasury at one time overflowing, at another very low. But they must recollect that the Company still commanded a very large sum of money. He conjured them to consider what it was that claimed their first consideration. Assuredly, they were called on to compensate, and compensate liberally, the captains and officers of their ships, who had behaved so gallantly during the last war. They could not forget the defeat of a powerful French fleet, under Admiral Linois, by Commodore Dance. By that gallant action a large fleet of Indiamen was protected; and the prowess then displayed saved the Company several millions of money—not less, he believed, than six or seven millions. If this were so, if the people of England hailed this achievement with enthusiasm, then he called on the Company to be liberal in their compensation. If the natives of India, who reaped the profits of that trade which their commercial officers had so admirably carried on, were consulted, they would say, let those individuals be compensated in the most ample manner; for the honour of their own character, as well as in justice to those individuals, they ought to act thus. He conjured them, therefore, to listen with something like attention to the voice which now ventured to address them on this important subject. He only asked the Court of Directors to lend their assistance and sanction to the Court of Proprietors, in doing that which was strictly conformable to justice. He was anxious that they should, in the first instance, get out of the error or the difficulty into which they had inadvertently fallen. He did not mean to accuse the Court of Directors of any want of courtesy, in not consulting the proprietors. He did think, however, that they had not sufficiently deliberated on this matter; and he hoped that they would now, however late, receive the assistance of the Court of Proprietors in coming to a sound decision. He, at the same time, wished to take nothing out of the hands of the Court of Directors. If, from the multiplicity of business which they were obliged to attend to, they had not been able to give to this subject all the consideration which it deserved, he trusted they would review the matter, and, if they did so, he felt quite sure that they would arrive at the same conclusion as the gentlemen at that side of the bar had done, and that they would alter the scale of compensation which he had heard they proposed to allow. He should now only take that opportunity of asking the hon. Chairman, whether the scale of compensation for their discharged commercial officers and servants was then before the court?

The *Chairman*.—"I formerly stated, that I should order the papers to be prepared, if the court saw it necessary to call for them; there is no scale before the court at present."

Mr. *Weeding* then said, that he meant to propose the following resolution:—

"Resolved,—That, in compliance with the terms of the 4th condition of the compromise entered into with his Majesty's Government by the East-India Company on the 3d May 1833,—viz. 'That a sufficient power be retained over the commercial assets to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company, and ultimately to the Board, for their confirmation, a plan for making suitable provision for outstanding commercial obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants as may be affected by the proposed arrangement,' which condition was ratified on the 27th May 1833, by the Right Hon. Charles Grant, on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, and has since been confirmed by Parliament, it is the undoubted right of this Court, that whatever plan the Court of Directors may propose for compensating the discharged commercial officers and servants of the Company, shall be submitted in the first instance to the General Court of Proprietors for consideration and approval."

He was sure that he should have the support of the 477 members of that court, who, on the 3d of May 1833, sanctioned the compromise between the Government and the Company. On that occasion 477 individuals voted for it, and fifty-two against it, being a majority of nine to one. He hoped also that many members of the Court of Directors would also support him.

The motion having been read from the chair, and seconded,

The *Chairman* said, he felt it to be his duty to make a few observations on what had fallen from the hon. proprietor. The hon. proprietor had commenced by making a charge of error against the Court of Directors. Now he should be extremely sorry if the Court of Directors should fall into any error in the exercise of the high

duty which was entrusted to them. But, he would ask that hon. proprietor, and he would ask him boldly, in what the alleged error consisted? The Court of Directors had proceeded to give effect to various instructions of the late act of parliament, which they had been called on to carry into execution. Under the 7th clause of that act, they were authorized to make certain arrangements touching compensations to be granted to servants of the Company and others who might, by reason of the very great change in the constitution of this body, be placed in a disadvantageous situation. They had proceeded to do so accordingly; and they were fully justified by the legal opinion of the learned counsel, who was their proper adviser. He contended that they had proceeded legally and correctly. The hon. proprietor seemed to doubt the soundness of the law on which the Court of Directors had acted, and he wished to submit his own in lieu of it. Now, he must say, with respect to clause 7, that not a doubt had occurred with reference to the legality of their proceedings under it; and the hon. proprietor himself, with all his acuteness and legal knowledge, had not, until that day fortnight, discovered that any thing was wrong. This sudden illumination on the subject had taken him entirely by surprise. He had told the hon. proprietor, at the last court, that, if he had proposed his doubts to him a short time before the meeting took place, he should have endeavoured to satisfy those doubts by taking the opinion of counsel. But the hon. proprietor then stated, that it was only on that morning that any doubt had occurred to himself. Certainly no doubt had presented itself to him (the Chairman), and, according to the opinion given by counsel, it appeared that there was originally no room for doubt at all, and that there was just as little at the present moment. Such being the case, he certainly had not the presumption, layman as he was, uninformed as he was on matters of law, he had not, he repeated, the presumption to oppose the professional opinion given by a gentleman who was selected as the legal adviser of the Company. Was it his business then to come forward and express doubts? He certainly felt none; but, if he had felt them, was he, who was not a professional man, to oppose his doubts to such a high legal opinion? On what other grounds could the Court of Directors act? On any question involving the law, they were bound to act on the opinion of their legal adviser, and they could not act contrary to that opinion without incurring a serious responsibility. And who was that legal adviser? a gentleman selected on account of his professional knowledge, his high attainments and high character, for a most important judicial situation in India, and who held a high rank and station in his profession in this country. The hon. proprietor had rested his case mainly and entirely on the by-laws, setting aside the act of parliament altogether. But he ought to know that the statute law superseded every thing—that it rode over the by-laws. By the supreme law of the country the hon. proprietor was bound, and the Court of Directors was bound. Here then was that law, which had been expounded by their learned counsel; and was it fit, this being the case, to charge the Court of Directors with error? was it proper to bring forward a resolution attributing error to them, when they had acted in conformity with a legal opinion, and which was the most obvious and the most convenient course for them to pursue? Was it for that court (and he must say this, highly as he respected his constituents), was it for that court to enter into all the minute and particular details connected with this subject?

Mr. *Lowndes*.—"It is our duty.—(*Order, order!*)

The *Chairman* said, it was a little indecorous in the hon. proprietor thus to interrupt him, when stating to his constituents his motives for the course he had taken. (Mr. Lowndes again attempted to interrupt the hon. Chairman.) He begged the hon. proprietor to be silent, and at the proper time he would, with the utmost patience, hear what the hon. proprietor had to say. Much of the hon. mover's argument hinged on the word "Company." The meaning, however, of the word had been clearly explained by their learned counsel, who had stated that there were certain acts which must of necessity be performed by the Court of Directors, although the word "Company" was used. Looking at the 4th clause of the new act, where the word "Company" was made use of, he would ask the hon. proprietor whether under that clause the proprietors should settle all the accounts of the establishment, or whether that duty did not manifestly devolve on the Court of Directors?

Mr. *Weeding*—"I never said any thing like that—I said that it was proper for the Court of Directors to initiate proceedings, but that they ought to be brought before the proprietors afterwards for their approbation."

The *Chairman* said, that he and his colleagues, according to the opinion of their learned counsel, were perfectly competent to proceed in giving effect to the act of parliament. If they had proceeded incorrectly, then the law was incorrect. No error could be imputed to them, because they had acted on such an exposition of the law as they were bound to take. He

was sure that that court would never think that the Directors wished for a moment to depart from established usage. What interest could they have in doing so? Did they not depend on the proprietors of East-India stock for their places behind the bar? Was it not manifestly to their advantage to ensure the support of the proprietors, in carrying on any contest in which the executive body might happen to be engaged? Assuredly the directors had no interests, no motives, separate from those of the proprietors. After the opinion given by their learned counsel, he thought that the hon. proprietor had thrown away and wasted his eloquence, in labouring this question with reference to the by-laws. There was a special act of parliament to which they were bound to give effect, and the only question was, whether they had proceeded irregularly in giving effect to that law. He contended that it was not necessary for the directors to come to that court on this occasion. The learned serjeant had given his opinion that they need not, and he was satisfied that they had acted legally. The proprietors had however a concurrent jurisdiction. The case was in their hands if they chose to go into all the claims of individuals for compensation: This he would say, that to go into those claims was a most invidious as well as a most arduous duty, and he believed very few persons would feel any pleasure in discharging it. The directors endeavoured to do justice to all parties under the sacred obligation of an oath; and was it to be supposed that the court of proprietors would bestow more attention on those claims, or feel a more anxious desire for the due performance of this duty, than a body of gentlemen who were thus sworn to act with impartiality? And he would ask, was it becoming in the hon. proprietor to charge the directors with error, and to place on the proceedings of that court a censure on them for not doing that which they did not think was at all necessary to be done? He was still of the same opinion, that it was not necessary for them to come to that court; nor did he believe that the duty of considering those claims would be so well performed by the proprietors as by the Court of Directors. He would not go into the merits of the case. If it were the pleasure of the proprietors to proceed with the business, the regular course would be to call for papers. They then might revise the scale, but they would do so on their own responsibility. They might perhaps take a view of the case different from the Court of Directors, whose great object had been to do justice to all the parties interested; but the proprietors must, he repeated, if they took that course, proceed on their own responsibility. The executive body would receive, with the utmost respect, any suggestion from the Court of Proprietors; they would pay due attention to any proceeding coming from that quarter; but as directors, acting under the solemn obligation of an oath, they were bound to act upon their own judgment. It was their duty to receive any suggestion which the Court of Proprietors might throw out, for the purpose of considering it; and if they, the proprietors, came to a substantive resolution, it would be for them to lay it before the Board of Control, after which it would be presented to parliament. Acting, however, as the directors had done, and having the sanction of counsel's opinion, they were not in the least sensible of having committed any error. The hon. proprietor with whom this question originated, had introduced a variety of topics which he did not think it necessary to notice. He talked of the assets given up by the Company. Those assets were formally ceded to the crown in consideration of an annuity of 10½ per cent., and they were afterwards transferred in trust to the Court of Directors for the benefit of the territory of India. They had become part of the territorial concerns, subject to certain liabilities, a portion of which was provided for in the 7th section of the late act. This shewed that a new frame, a new order of things, was created by the late bill, different from that which existed under the 32d and 53d of Geo. III. In conclusion, he begged to observe that the case was incomplete, as the official sanction of the Board of Control had not yet been obtained to the propositions of the Court of Directors. He did not know that it would be too late for the Court of Proprietors, after entertaining the question, and after seeing what the Court of Directors had done, if they thought that the directors had not gone far enough, to take any steps which they might think proper. (*Cries of No, no!*) Such was the case as it appeared to him according to the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Spankie. Conformably with that opinion, the proprietors might pass any resolution for enlarging and extending the bounty of the Company they pleased. He should say no more on the subject; he would not enter into the merits of the case, which would be useless, because they had not the papers before them, and consequently the Proprietors did not know what the Directors meant to grant to the different branches of the Company's service. If, however, the court pleased to ask for the papers, even in the present incomplete state of those proceedings, they should be produced.

Mr. *Fielder*. It was with great regret he rose to differ from the views of the question taken by the Court of Directors. He was one who generally thought *that* Court was entitled to the best thanks of

the *Company of Proprietors* for their great attention to the known and real interests of the Company. He was anxious on every occasion, even when he differed from the directors, to treat them individually and collectively with due respect, and to uphold their just and proper authority. Such views not only came home to the good feelings of the Court, but it was their real interest so to do. The questions before the *Court of the Company of Proprietors* were of the utmost importance, one involving the interests of our maritime officers, and the other the rights and privileges, indeed the very existence of the Company as a *legislative body*. (*Hear, hear!*) This being the case, he must lose sight of all false delicacy and treat the subject in a plain but, as he hoped, not in an offensive way—at least such were his intentions. He could by no means concur with the Court of Directors in the course it had adopted, with regard to the scale of compensation to the maritime officers, which had been laid before the Board of Control for confirmation, more particularly, without it having been submitted to the Company of Proprietors for its sentiments and approval. He was fearful, though many differed with him, that if the Board of Control had given its sanction to such scale, it would now be too late for the Company of Proprietors to offer any opposition, for it might be deemed such an acquiescence on the Company's part as to make it a by-gone transaction: were this, however, the case, the Company of Proprietors would have an undoubted right to call the Directors to account for such, or indeed, any other conduct, and to make such orders as they pleased to prevent a recurrence of it. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor is mistaken, if he supposes that the plan has yet been sanctioned by the Board of Control: it is, therefore, still open for the Court of Proprietors to take any steps in the matter which they may think proper; but whatever resolution they may pass on the subject must go to the Board of Control. While I am on my legs I may advert to the great stress which has been laid on the propositions of Sir J. Malcolm. It should, however, be recollected that these were in the nature of proposals, and were intended rather as the basis of negotiations than as definitive resolutions of the court. The third of these provided, "That "during the period of the Company's ad- "ministration of the territorial govern- "ment, all measures involving direct or "contingent expenditure shall originate "with the Court of Directors, and be sub- "ject, as at present, to the control of the "Board of Commissioners under the re- "strictions of the existing law." It is not my intention to go into a history of the court, or to any detail as to the powers which the directors or proprietors may exercise; that course is not necessary here, for we have an act of Parliament laying down a particular line of action in certain cases; we have acted according to the legal construction of that act given by our standing counsel; by that we must be guided."

Mr. *Fielder*.—He would not enter into a minute discussion of the charters, former acts of Parliament, or of the various by-laws; for he would strenuously contend that, according to the letter and true spirit of those documents, the rights and privileges of the Company of Proprietors were clear and undoubted. Such being the fact, he would then rely on the uniform and constant *custom*; and *custom* frequently superseded the common law of the land, not only of the Court of Proprietors but of the Court of Directors also, from time immemorial up to the very instant the act in question became law. (*Hear!*) By all these circumstances it clearly appeared, that the Directors had no power whatever that did not emanate from the Court of the Company of Proprietors. He (Mr. Fielder) would venture to lay this down as a fixed principle, but if he were wrong, in this or in any other view he might take, he should feel obliged in being set right by the chair and by the standing counsel then in court. His principle was, that instead of the directors having the sole and entire power, they had not even a concurrent jurisdiction with the court of the Company of Proprietors; all power, all jurisdiction under charters and acts of Parliaments being absolutely vested in the Company of Proprietors, and in none else. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not mean to hurt the feelings of the directors, nor to speak in the least offensively, but he must do his duty to the proprietors. He would contend that the Company of Proprietors were not the servants, but were actually the masters of all, and they, the directors, were specially constituted by the Company to carry its declared intentions from time to time into execution. They, the directors, were only a body, acting immediately from and under the authority of the Company, to carry on the details of the concerns and to discharge those duties which could not possibly be discharged by the proprietors at large: and no one he conceived for an instant could contend that the directors, so constituted, had the power to dispense with the authority of the Company, particularly against their wishes. (*Hear, hear!*) He wished every one would look into the present act of Parliament, and consult their own good sense only, and then see whether it took away any of their rights and privileges now in question. He would inquire, in the first place, whether any part of the act deprived the Company of Proprietors of their right to deter-

mine the question of compensation. The learned serjeant had declined giving a direct answer, on the ground that it was not usual to put a question of such vast importance in such a form. He, Mr. Fielder, was once told in Edinburgh by an expounder of the Scotch law, whether in joke or in earnest he knew not, that it was not considered professional to put a direct question on the one hand, or to expect a direct reply on the other, but to take the decision of the Court. He (Mr. F.) did not exactly know whether the same practice existed here as on the other side of the Tweed. Be that as it may, he was not inclined to quarrel with either the case or the opinion obtained by the directors. One word or two, however, as to the question put to the learned serjeant, whether the directors could take the course in dispute without the concurrence of the proprietors? He (Mr. F.) would for argument sake admit, that if the Company of Proprietors *permitted* the directors, or rather the managers of their concerns, to take that course, it might be binding. At the same time, however, he begged to maintain that they the directors did not dare (he did not use the word offensively) to conclude such, or indeed any matter of consequence, contrary to the declared wishes of the Court of Proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. F.) wished to lay great stress on the term "Company of Proprietors," as it had been laid down by the Court of Directors, and by others, that the word "Company" frequently, and in the present act of Parliament, meant not the proprietors but they, the directors. It might be well, therefore, to look into the act minutely on that head. In the first section the *proprietors* are styled the *United Company* of Merchants, having the *possession* and government of the British *Territories* in India, under grants of the crown, and of other *property* to a large amount and value. It states, that it was expedient that the government of such territory be continued in the said company (meaning the proprietors), and that the *property* of the said *Company* (of Proprietors), *be continued in their possession and at their disposal on the trusts* therein mentioned, and that the same should *remain and be vested in and be held, received, and exercised respectively by the said Company* (of Proprietors). (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Fielder) would ask, if any one possessing common faculties would for a moment contend, that the word "Company" meant the directors, they not having the least beneficial interest in the property of the company, not a single rupee, except as individual proprietors of the Company's stock. (*Hear.*) He would also ask, do not the directors give their respective votes as proprietors in all cases of ballot, having no voice whatever in the Court of Proprietors in any other capacity? In answer to the hon. Chairman's remarks and reference to section 4, attempting to shew that all power vested in the directors and not in the proprietors, he (Mr. F.) begged to observe, that in the whole of that section not one word was said about the directors; on the contrary, it expressly lays down that "the said Company" (before called in the act "the Company of Proprietors") shall take such and such steps in the disposal of their (not the directors' but the proprietors') property. (*Hear, hear!*) He agreed with the hon. Chairman that it was never contemplated that the proprietors at large were to enter into all the minutiæ and details of their own concerns, or that such steps were not the place and duty of the directors; but he would contend that the same were to be performed by them, as managers constituted for that special purpose, and in course, as in all cases of management by agency, subject to the wishes and control of their principals, the company of proprietors. (*Hear!*) Would any one say that the present Act of Parliament prevented any nine proprietors from requiring a special court to be held, for investigating and making resolutions regarding the Company's concerns and the conduct of the directors? (*Hear!*) In the 7th section, which had been so frequently adverted to, he would merely state, that the word director was not used, but the words "the said Company," in the previous parts of the Act expressly laid down as the persons beneficially entitled to the property. In the 10th section will be seen that the "directors" are entirely out of the question; for there is this strong expression, "the *property* vested in the said *Company*." Again, "as if the said *property* were hereby continued in the said *Company* to their own use." In the following section is this clear and decided expression, "out of the revenues of the said territories there shall be retained by the said *Company* to their own use a yearly *dividend*." The 25th sect. also speaks of the "*concerns* of the said *Company*," and of the "*property* thereby vested in the said *Company*." In the 29th sect. is a clause worthy of some remark, running thus, "The Court of Directors shall from time to time deliver to the Board of Control copies of *all minutes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of all Courts of Proprietors, general or special*, and of all Courts of Directors, within eight days after holding such courts respectively;" and in the 37th sect. there is a special provision made for the expenses of such Courts of Proprietors." (*Hear, hear!*) Now, Mr. Fielder would ask, as, up to the passing of this Act, the rights and privileges of the *Court of the Company of Proprietors* remained in full force for a period exceeding two centuries, by charters, Acts of Parliament, By-laws,

and by long usage and custom, were there any matters in the act, taking in view the strict letter and the true spirit of it, that gave the directors more, and the proprietors less authority than heretofore? He would contend that, from the preamble to the concluding section of the Act, the word "Company" really and truly meant the persons beneficially entitled to the property, and in no wise those constituted by that beneficial interest to manage the concerns, and, as every one must admit, subject to dictation and control. (*Hear, hear!*) If, as some said, all power of dictation and control were legally out of the proprietors, and had become vested in the directors by the present Act of Parliament, what was the meaning of the 29th section with respect to the minutes of the Company of Proprietors and the orders of the Company of Proprietors? To whom were these orders to be given? Not to the Board of Control, or to either House of Parliament, but plainly and distinctly were to be orders from the Company of Proprietors to those persons, by them constituted to manage the Company's concerns and property. (*Hear, hear!*)

What was the real sense of the words "*resolutions* and *proceedings* of all Courts of Proprietors," with this addition, "general or *special*?" Did not these words clearly evince that absolute power was to continue vested, not only in the Company of Proprietors, but in any nine individuals of the proprietors, to move special courts time after time for enquiring into, and investigating the concerns of the Company, and the conduct of the persons to whom they had entrusted their management, and to adopt such resolutions as they thought fit? (*Hear, hear!*) He would ask, is there a single sentence in this Act to prevent the Company of Proprietors to revise and amend, or to make new by-laws for the regulation of their concerns, and for the regulation of the conduct of the directors from time to time, as the proprietors may find necessary? (*Hear, hear!*) In looking into the Act something may be found to shew the circumstances which led to the Act itself. It will be recollected that the Company of Proprietors were in possession of a vast territory in India covering a space of more than half a million of square miles, with a population exceeding one hundred millions, independent of the Islands of Bombay and St. Helena, and of other advantages, with large commercial assets, altogether of the value of about twenty-four millions sterling, but according to some accounts thirty millions; but be it either, the principle would be the same: the Company's property was more than sufficient for every purpose—capital, dividends, liabilities. The Act states that the Company of Proprietors were to cede its beneficial right to all the property; but, mark this, not to part with full power and dominion over it,—for it is expressly enacted that the *property of the Company of Proprietors be continued in their possession and at their disposal in trust*, not merely to secure the Company's dividends—for it went farther. The principle was, not only that they should not surrender or part with a single sicca rupee of their property, but that they should actually continue to keep it in their possession,—for what purpose? Why, Sir, after securing a guarantee fund for the repayment of capital and to satisfy all their legal debts and all their *moral obligations* of every nature; fully compensating all their officers and servants, civil, military and maritime, of every degree, thus creating a particular and special trust to be fully satisfied by the proprietor. (*Hear, hear!*) Long before the passing of the Act the Company of Proprietors stipulated for full powers and authority of compensation. The Court of Directors most properly did the same, and warmly entered into the proprietors' views, and sincerely did he thank them for it. The Board of Control virtually pledged itself to their stipulations. The directors, as well as the Court of Proprietors, therefore, became bound in honor and in strict principle, and the proprietors in particular *as trustees* holding the commercial assets of the Company, to see that an equal, fair, and equitable compensation was made to all having either legal or equitable claims upon those assets. (*Hear!*) The whole matter in that respect was consequently entirely left in the hands of the Court of Proprietors. It was virtually agreed between the two boards and the Company of Proprietors that these compensations should not be on a scanty, but on a liberal scale, worthy of the most honourable and the greatest company in the world, and also of the British nation. Indeed it was to be on that scale which had been invariably acted upon by the East-India Company of Proprietors time after time. This most proper scale would appear by the book of pensions and allowances, shewing that the greatest liberality had been used to all classes of the Company's service, governors, judges, officers and servants, and indeed to all persons in any way belonging to, or connected with the Company's concerns. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Fielder) had taken the pains to ascertain the total amount of the proprietors' liberality since the year 1814, in the way of compensation and allowances, and found it to be not less than two millions sterling. This book of grants was before Parliament and the Board of Control; and from the communications between the two boards, it was quite certain that government was well aware of the scale of remuneration which the Company had invariably adopted, and

be therefore contended that the scale, after the passing the act, should be precisely on the same principle as the one always used by the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) He begged to repeat that the Company of Proprietors had agreed to surrender the beneficial right, but not the *possession* of their property, on *certain conditions only*, by him before stated. He must however again contend, that as the Act itself expressly mentions that it is expedient that the property should be continued in the proprietors, be absolutely vested in them and to be at their disposal, such arrangement by enactment must be understood that the Company of Proprietors, *as good trustees*, must not part with the property until they have fully satisfied all the legal and all the moral and equitable obligations which exist upon it. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman*.—"The whole of the commercial property of the Company was ceded to the crown in consideration of a fixed annuity to be given to the proprietors. It was then given back in trust for certain territorial purposes."

Mr. *Fielder*. Not exactly so. The beneficial right, he would admit, was certainly ceded to the Crown, but the property has never been out of the proprietors' possession, and the disposing right was absolutely retained *in trust*, for the purposes expressed in the Act, and amongst other *trusts*, a liberal and suitable allowance for every soul then or heretofore employed in the service; indeed, for all having an equitable *lien* upon the Company's liberality and bounty. (*Hear!*) This was a feeling which he was sure would find an echo in the breast of every proprietor and of every Englishman. (*Hear!*) It must be allowed on all hands, that those officers and servants who had served the Company honourably, faithfully, and beneficially, should on its breaking up as a commercial body, receive that fair and equitable compensation which would have accrued to them if the Company's mercantile charter had been continued. He (Mr. Fielder), reviewing the custom of the Company of Proprietors, the charters, old Acts of Parliament, the by-laws, and the present Act of Parliament, could see nothing whatever to prevent the Company of Proprietors from exercising that power and authority over the property still in their possession, and over the directors, which age after age, for centuries past, the Company have been accustomed to use. He, however, did not wish to disturb the steps already taken by the directors in the way of compensation to the officers and servants of the home department, or to go into the merits of their respective cases, for he thought the directors had done justice to the parties and much credit to themselves by the liberal and equitable manner in which they had treated the subject. Some of the parties, he found by the books, had been ten, twenty, thirty, and even forty years in the service of the Company, and therefore were well entitled to such allowances as would render the remainder of their days comfortable and respectable. (*Hear, hear!*) He had not the least complaint whatever to make on that head, but he did seriously complain, and as he believed with great reason, of the schedule or scale of proposed compensation to the Company's maritime officers, made out by the Court of Directors, and submitted to the Board of Control for confirmation. He must say great injustice had been done to that highly honourable and meritorious class; they were not only good officers, but gentlemen who had been brought up to the service with much care and at great expense, as well in their general as in their nautical education, and their conduct in their private and in their professional lives had been uniformly such as not only to raise the English character throughout all Asia, but had been for ages most beneficial to the East-India Company and to the national revenue. The scale was totally unlike all former scales of the *honourable* East-India Company, for it was scanty, paltry, insignificant, and in many instances insulting, when compared with the standard invariably adopted by the Company for a great number of years, and virtually agreed to by the Board of Control on the passing of the Act, and more particularly when viewed with the liberal scale in favour of some of the home officers and servants recently agreed to as well by the Board of Directors as by the Board of Control. (*Hear, hear.*) Of the value of the maritime officers to the East-India Company it was quite impossible for him to speak, to do common justice to them; he must therefore refer the court, not only to its own records, but to those of the British houses of Parliament, wherein will be seen such series of conduct as gentlemen and men of honour, and of valuable professional services as reflected the highest honour on that service, on the East-India Company, and on the British nation at large. (*Hear, hear!*) He apologized for trespassing so long on the time of the court, and would conclude with trusting that the cases of these meritorious men would be re-considered, and that, as it was definitively agreed between the Company of Proprietors and the Directors with the Board of Control, that all equitable claims and moral obligations on the Company and their property should be liberally adjusted, and that as they, the proprietors, should continue to hold such property *in trust*, for the express purpose of fully discharging obligations of every kind and nature, he (Mr. Fielder) repeated that he had no doubt that what was so

liberally agreed to, would be as liberally carried into execution. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lowndes* said, that since the last meeting of the court on this subject he had not been idle. Having seen a paragraph in a Sunday paper, on the subject of remuneration to the clerks, which he looked upon to have been thrown out as a "feeler," he lost no time in taking notice of the subject, and putting his thoughts together on it, which he had done in the shape of a letter addressed to the Hon. the Chairman and Directors of the Company. [The hon. proprietor here proceeded to read the letter, interspersing it with occasional remarks as he proceeded—but from the very indistinct tone in which he spoke, we could not collect more than the general import of his remarks.] We understood him to complain of the preference shown to the clerks in the Company's service at home, over those brave and indefatigable servants—the Company's maritime officers. As an illustration of this preference, he mentioned the case of a near relation of his own, who having distinguished himself in the naval service of the Company at Masulipatam, was told by some of his friends, that no doubt his services would be rewarded by the command of the next Company's ship which should become vacant. When one did become vacant, he applied for it—but without success—on a second occasion he contested the situation. The votes were equal between him and his rival candidate, but the Chairman decided it by giving the casting vote to the other party, who had never done any thing for the Government or the Company. After proceeding a good way in the letter, which condemned in strong terms the partiality shewn to clerks—who had an easy life of it, and were half their time reading the newspaper—and contrasted it with the neglect of those brave maritime officers whose lives were constantly hazarded in the service of the Company; the hon. proprietor said he would stop, to ask whether a sum of £30,000 which he saw thus marked off as a compensation, was to come out of the Company's "vails," or out of the general commercial assets.

The *Chairman* said, that pensions and annuities were to go out of the commercial assets of the Company, which had been ceded to the government, but which were again handed over to the territory for certain specified purposes; and (in answer to another question of the hon. proprietor) the hon. Chairman added, that these compensations which were given to gentlemen still living, had nothing to do with, and could be no charge upon, the fund for the widows and orphans of Company's servants.

Mr. *Lowndes* then proceeded to read his letter, which referred to a variety of subjects; amongst others it went on to account for the "humanity" shewn to the clerks, by the fact that all of them were voters for members of parliament, and of course would, in gratitude for the liberality with which they were treated, always vote for the Whigs. It next adverted to the remarks made by the editor of a morning paper—

Mr. *S. Dixon* here rose to order, and submitted that it was the bounden duty of every proprietor who addressed that court, to confine himself to the question before it; but the hon. proprietor had, by the enduring kindness of the hon. Chairman, been permitted to go into a variety of topics, which had nothing whatever to do with the subject under consideration.

The *Chairman* hoped the hon. proprietor would confine himself to the question.

Mr. *Lowndes* supposed he must have been out of order, but he had thought that even the hon. proprietor (Mr. S. Dixon) would, as an independent man, have listened to him. The hon. proprietor then went on with the reading of his letter, and was discussing the question of allowances, when he was called to order by

Sir *P. Laurie*, who contended that the question of allowances was not before the court.

The *Chairman* said that the question was, as to the regularity of the course the Court of Directors had adopted, or as to the course which this court should adopt, but it had nothing to do with the amount of allowances. The question was, whether according to the seventh clause they were regular in the course they had adopted, and whether according to that they had acted lawfully.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, he would speak to that question, and was proceeding as before, when he was again called to order by

Sir *P. Laurie*, who contended that the hon. proprietor ought not to be permitted to occupy the time of the court on a question which was not before it.

After some conversation on the question of "order," in which Mr. Fielder, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. S. Dixon, and another hon. proprietor, took a part,

The *Chairman* decided that Mr. Lowndes was not in order in the course he was pursuing, and that he ought to allow some other proprietor to address the court.

Mr. *Sweet* said, that the act involved a new principle, and they ought to give it due consideration. It was clear that by late acts it was out of the power of the Directors to grant compensation without the leave of the Court of Proprietors. Finding this so, he would propose an

amendment, which he thought would answer the object of all parties. It contained a suggestion to the Court of Directors to apply to the Board of Control to suspend their answer to the plan of compensation proposed by them; that the directors should reconsider the subject, and in so doing should take the length of service into consideration. He certainly thought it was but just to that meritorious class to reconsider the question relating to the scale of compensation for them. He could not think that there existed any fixed disposition in any quarter to disregard their claims. The hon. proprietor then read his amendment, which was to this effect:

"That the directors be required to apply to the Board of Control to suspend their answer to the plan of compensation proposed by them for their maritime officers; that the directors, in reconsidering the subject, shall do so with a view to the length of service of the said officers, and also with reference to the retiring allowances granted to officers of the navy; and that they shall lay the result before the proprietors previously to submitting the plan to the Board of Control."

He understood that an hon. proprietor (Mr. Twining) had also an amendment to propose, and if that amendment should be found to meet the case more fully, he should feel disposed to give way by withdrawing the whole or part of his. He did not object to compensation to the clerks of the Company, but he thought that men having such strong claims as the maritime officers of the Company ought not to be neglected. It was in this feeling that he brought forward his amendment: for it should be recollected, that these officers had no other means of support to depend on but what they might thus derive from the compensation or allowance.

Mr. *Lowndes* suggested that the plan of superannuation for the Company's clerks should be similar to that adopted in the Government offices. The scale which had been adopted was, in his opinion, most partial and unjust. Was it fair that the mate of an Indiaman should get no higher compensation than one of the Company's messengers? [The hon. proprietor was here interrupted by cries of "order" and "spoke,"] and

The *Chairman* reminded him, that he had had an opportunity of delivering his opinion, and he ought not to prevent others from doing so.

Mr. *Twining* thanked the hon. proprietor (Mr. Sweet) for his courtesy, in the offer to withdraw his amendment should that which he (Mr. Twining) intended to move be more agreeable to the court. He agreed with the hon. mover of the resolution (Mr. Weeding), that the present was the first meeting for discussion which had taken place under the recent act, and that consideration ought, he thought, rather to lead them to act with unanimity than to excite opposition; on this ground, he was anxious to move an amendment, which he thought might obtain the desired object, though in a way somewhat different from that proposed by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding). He was as anxious as any man that the power and influence of the Court of Proprietors should be acknowledged, for he had often known it exercised with very great advantage to the interests of the Company; and he hoped the day was very distant when it could be said of the proprietors that they had *vox et præterea nihil*. He wished that they should all come to a fair and liberal understanding on this subject; and that it should be admitted that if the directors had erred, they had done so, not from any design or wish to infringe on the rights of the proprietors, which it was their common duty to maintain. To him it appeared clear, that by the late act it was not intended that the court should give up the power which it had so long possessed. No doubt that, in following the opinion of their standing counsel on this question, the directors had a good and safe guide, and on that ground the proprietors should acquit them of any intention of interfering with the powers of that court. If they all concurred in this opinion, they would be in a fair way of arriving with greater facility at what they all desired. They should remember, that by the old by-laws the power of the court was limited to grants of £600; but looking at what seemed to him the fair construction of the late act, he did not think it was intended to preclude the court from an expression of its opinion on the question of compensation before its transmission to the Board of Control. From his long experience of the Court of Directors, he was disposed to place the utmost reliance on their liberal mode of dealing with the servants of the Company, naval, military, and civil, satisfied that they had every disposition to mark their sense of those services by more than words; but, if it were not too late, he should like that that court should have an opportunity of exercising its vote on the question. On one part they were told by the hon. Chairman, that they were not too late, for that there was one branch of the subject still open for consideration, and that the court would have the opportunity of expressing its opinion on it. No man was more sincerely attached to the maritime officers of the Company than he was—no man was more sincerely desirous to serve them; but with respect to the amendment of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Sweet), he doubted whether it would not be better not to point out to the directors the mode in which they should shape their consideration of the assistance that might be given to their maritime officers. Highly as he estimated the services of those officers, (and no man could estimate them more highly, for he had often seen and admired the zeal, talent, skill, intrepidity, and enterprize which distinguished them in in the service of the Company), but he repeated that, highly as he estimated them, and gladly as he bore his testimony to their skill and valour in the care of the valuable fleets committed to their charge, he thought he should better consult their interests by leaving the question as to the proposed amount of compensation altogether in the hands of the directors, who had much better opportunities of knowing their merits and services than the other members of that court. He would repeat, that he considered it of no slight importance that the directors and proprietors should be unanimous on this, the first occasion of a discussion under the new act. Under these circumstances, he would offer an amendment, which he hoped might meet the object of all parties. It was, he thought, quite clear that the late act had never contemplated any reduction of the power of the Court of Proprietors. In Mr. Grant's letter, in April 1833, he looked upon the proprietors as the Company. His words were, "the proprietors being in fact the Company;" and in another passage he said, "the plan allots to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of India." This passage would shew by analogy, that the Company should also possess important powers in the administration at home; for nobody in the fair construction of the term, could doubt that "proprietary body" meant "the Company." In this view of the question he would now move as an amendment,

"That although this court is of opinion that the Court of Directors were fully justified in acting in accordance with the law as stated by the Company's standing counsel, and is satisfied that their executive body entertained no desire to deprive the constituent body of the right of expressing their opinion on the subject of the compensation to be granted to the Company's late maritime servants, this court nevertheless thinks it expedient that the plan of compensation submitted to the Board of Control by the Court of Directors should be laid before this court, and its decision had thereon, prior to its being laid before Parliament."

His object was to combine, if possible, such points as might make the vote of the court unanimous.

The *Chairman* asked Mr. Sweet whether he would consent to withdraw his amendment?

Mr. *Sweet* said, that though he concurred in much of what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Twining), and in parts of his amendment, yet he could not consent to withdraw his own; but he expressed his willingness to omit from his, those points to which the hon. proprietor objected; as, for instance, those which called on the directors to come to a decision with reference to length of service; and also with reference to the retiring allowance of officers in the navy. But if he were to withdraw his amendment altogether, it would leave out the question of reconsideration by the directors; and as to the opinion of the law officer of the Company, the amendment of the hon. proprietor would give it the go-by altogether. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no objection to alter his amendment, and to let it stand in this way:

"That the Court of Directors be requested to reconsider the plan proposed for compensating their late maritime commanders and officers, so as to adopt the twofold scale of remuneration, that of rank and length of service, which had been acted on with reference to the home service."

Mr. *Twining* said, he did not mean to omit these points from consideration.

Mr. *P. Davey* expressed a hope, that length of service would not be omitted in the consideration of the claims of these officers.

Mr. *Carruthers* was about to address the court, when

Mr. *Weeding* spoke to order. He had no objection to any proprietor taking his own free course; but it struck him that they were irregular in referring to papers which were not before the court. The hon. Chairman had said that these papers were not before the court; and it appeared to him that they could not admit these motions, unless they were also to admit that these documents were before them in some way.

The *Chairman* had stated, that the papers alluded to were in a state of preparation as far as they went, for they were not yet concluded. He had also said that, as far as they went, there could be no objection to their production; but, in fact, they had not been moved for by any proprietor. As to the amendment, which had some reference to the case, he thought it would be better that the documents should be before the court.

Mr. *Carruthers* said, there were two questions to be considered: first, as to the merits of the officers, and next as to the scale by which those merits were to be rewarded. He was glad that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Twining) spoke before him, for the suggestion of conciliation which he had made was consonant to the wishes of the friends of the maritime officers, as well as the officers themselves, for they could have no desire whatever to dictate any particular course to the directors as to the mode of remuneration. As to the question whether the subject should be brought under the consideration of the Court of Proprietors, he thought there could not be a second opinion on it. That court was the legislative—the directors were the executive—of the Company;

and if the proprietors submitted to have a matter of this kind sent to the Board of Control before it was brought under their notice, they had no power afterwards to interfere. Questions of this kind should come first from the directors to that court, and from thence to the Board of Control; but if the directors adopted the plan of sending a question of this nature for confirmation by the Board of Control before it came to that court, they would retain the shadow of a controlling power and not the reality. What he would suggest, then, was—that the veto of the Board of Control in this affair should immediately be stopped by the Court of Directors, and that the question of remuneration be revised by them, and then laid before the Court of Proprietors for approval before being sent again to the Board of Control, and whatever decision the Court of Proprietors should come to, the same should be binding on all parties; and in this state of the business he (Mr. Carruthers) would decline offering any opinion on the question of remuneration. That would be for discussion at some future court.

Sir *C. Forbes* did not wish to take up the time of the court, but he could not avoid offering a few words. It appeared from what had fallen from the Chairman, that the papers relating to the allowances to the maritime officers of the Company had not yet been confirmed. He would beg to ask why had not these been confirmed by the Board of Control as well as the others?

The *Chairman*.—"The whole of the papers relating to the maritime officers had been laid before the President of the Board of Control on the 18th of May last, but no answer relating to them had yet been returned; but the President had expressed the approbation of the Board as to the compensation which had been proposed to the home servants of the Company."

Sir *C. Forbes* said, and he used the word with all deference, that the directors had erred in the cause they had adopted, as he thought had been clearly shewn by the hon. proprietor who opened this discussion. But he would admit that they had been led into that error—he would not say intentionally; on the contrary, he gave them credit for their good intentions,—but they were led into error by the opinion given by their standing counsel. He (Sir C. Forbes) was no lawyer; but as a person of common sense, he should say it was quite clear, that according to former acts and the ancient usage of the country, all money grants must be submitted to and receive the sanction of the Court of Proprietors before they became final. (*Hear, hear!*) This argument had been very ably urged by his hon. friend (Mr. Weeding), and he owned that he had heard nothing in the course of the discussion to upset those arguments of his hon. friend on that head. He concurred in much of what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lowndes), who though he sometimes mixed up in his remarks much of what was irrelevant, yet had good strong soundness in many of his observations. In looking at "the list" which was before the court, he found it was headed "A list, specifying the compensation proposed to be granted to the Company's servants with the sanction of the Board of Control, and which was laid before the House of Commons." In looking over this list, he found that several of the names had very considerable sums by way of compensation attached to them, but nearly all were over £200. Now he would contend, that to send these from the Court of Directors to the Board of Control without the concurrence or consent, in any way, of the Court of Proprietors, was a direct breach of the 33d and 53d of Geo. III. and of their own by-laws, these grants all coming under the head of "Compensations and allowances for the Company's servants." Stress had been been laid on the resolutions of Sir John Malcolm; but it was well known that that gallant officer had had nothing to do with the framing of those resolutions. They were drawn up by some of the officers of the house, to whom he gave full credit for the ability with which they did these things, whether to carry a point for the Company, or to get the Directors out of a scrape. He (Sir C. Forbes) knew that they were drawn up three weeks before Sir J. Malcolm knew any thing about them, though they were at length fathered on him. He had it under Sir John Malcolm's own hand, that the fact was as he had just stated. When the resolutions were drawn up, they were submitted to the Directors, who all voted for them, with one exception, that of his (Sir C. Forbes's) hon. relative; and he honoured him for it, though he was ignorant of his intention to do so until he had voted. But, admitting that these were to be considered as the resolutions of that Court, why should they not adhere to their own resolutions? If the proprietors were to be considered as precluded by the 7th section of the 3d and 4th of William IV. from exercising those privileges which they hitherto enjoyed, on whom must the blame rest for allowing such a clause to be introduced, defrauding the Court of Proprietors of almost the only right and authority that could be exercised by them? Was it the fault of the Court of Directors, or of their standing counsel, or of the Company's solicitors? The act must have passed through their hands, and they ought to have been satisfied that all its enactments were in conformity with the resolutions of the 3d of May. What did the second clause say? It was to the following effect:—that all the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, &c. granted to the Company by the 53d of Geo. III. and not repealed by the existing act, should be preserved to the Company. Let the learned counsel point out any part of the act which could be considered as revoking the privileges confirmed to the proprietors by that clause. He could himself find nothing in the act to restrain the powers formerly exercised by the proprietors. The question then arose, what were the powers usually enjoyed by the proprietors with respect to grants of pensions, gratuities, &c.? He need not tell the Court that these powers were clearly defined, in the 33d, 53d, and 55th of Geo. III., the last act having been passed to amend a clause in the preceding one, which gave to the proprietors a right of originating propositions with respect to pensions, without the sanction of the Court of Directors or the Board of Control. Looking at the provisions of those acts, he must say, with all due respect to the Court of Directors and the learned counsel, whose advice had led them into error, that the Directors had, unintentionally he was sure, acted illegally in this matter. (*Hear, hear!*)—He felt deeply for the situation in which the Company's maritime officers would be placed, from the captains and commanders down to the midshipmen. God forbid that he should say that the cause of every one of their servants should not be fairly and duly considered; but he did think that the claims of the officers belonging to their own ships were entitled to a more liberal consideration than those of the officers belonging to chartered ships. All he desired was, that the Company's maritime officers should be treated with the same liberality as the officers of the home establishment. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not object to the amount of compensation it was proposed to give to the officers of the home establishment; but he contended that the maritime officers ought to receive compensation on the same scale. If this could not be done, then he should say, that the Company's servants in that house would be most improvidently remunerated. (*Hear, hear!*) Without entering into particulars, he must be permitted to say, that the compensation which it was proposed to give to the lowest officers in that house, the messengers and porters for instance, when compared with the mere *bagatelle* which was to be offered to those maritime officers, men of birth, education, and ability, who had served the Company faithfully and meritoriously, for periods of ten, twelve, and fourteen years, could not but excite the astonishment of every person. One of those officers, who had served the Company for fourteen years, had presented a memorial to the Court of Directors, the language of which went home to the heart. And what was the remuneration which it was proposed to give to him?—£200. Did that form any fair comparison with the pensions of £75 a year, which even the messengers of that house were to receive? (*Hear, hear!*)—The proprietors had been told by the Chairman, that if no steps should be taken to make these measures more palatable to the court, the proprietors might then proceed to deal with them on their own responsibility. He (Sir C. Forbes) trusted that the proprietors would do so. He, for one, never would submit tamely and quietly to surrender the proprietors, by acceding to those milk-and-water amendments which had been proposed. He had a duty to perform, which he could not allow to yield to any feeling of complaisance for the Directors, or of tenderness for the parties remunerated or remaining to be remunerated—a duty towards the whole body of the proprietors of the East-India Company. This consideration took precedence of every other in his mind, and he therefore would not consent to abandon the motion so ably and creditably brought forward by Mr. Weeding. He believed there was no doubt that that motion would be carried, but he trusted that the hon. proprietor would not be satisfied with a single vote, but that he would bring the question forward on another occasion. He was aware that they might subject themselves to the imputation of acting presumptuously, if as lay-men, they should give an opinion in this matter contrary to that which had been pronounced by a lawyer; but he trusted that they did not come there to be guided entirely by the strict legal construction of words, but to exercise their own judgment and common sense on every question submitted to them. He was very much struck by a suggestion which had fallen from the hon. proprietor Mr. Hutchinson, to the effect that the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-generals should be taken. He really could not see the advantage of consulting the law officers of the crown, on a question between the Company and the Government. Foreseeing, however, that some difference of opinion was likely to arise on this point, and foreseeing also that which had happened, that the proprietors would not have the benefit of the attendance that day of a gentleman, who was the best able among the directors to give an opinion on the subject under consideration,—he alluded to Mr. C. Fergusson—

The *Chairman* begged to state that the hon. director alluded to regretted that he was unable to be present to-day, in consequence of his being obliged to attend at court.

Sir *C. Forbes* continued. That he thought was a very lame excuse for the absence of the hon. director. He supposed that the hon. director had gone to court to kiss hands on being appointed to the situation of Advocate-general. It was not unlikely, he thought, that the hon. director would shortly have to kiss hands on his resignation of office. (*Hear! and laughter.*) He, as a proprietor, had a right to demand the attendance of the hon. director in that court, and to be informed whether his opinion coincided with that of the learned Serjeant. However, as he had been apprehensive of the hon. director's absence, he had taken the precaution to come fortified by a lawyer's opinion on the question under discussion. That opinion was founded on precisely the same documents which had been submitted by the Company's solicitor to Mr. Serjeant Spankie and he had therefore withheld any reference to those compensations in the form of pensions and gratuities, which had been laid before Parliament in May last, and consequently were now beyond the reach or control of the proprietors.

Sir *R. Campbell* wished to know if the case submitted to the gentleman who had been consulted by the hon. Baronet, was precisely the same as that submitted to the learned gentleman who was the Company's standing counsel?

Sir *C. Forbes.* The case was precisely the same. The question put was—"Your opinion is requested as to whether any grant of compensation, or gratuity, under the act of 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 85, sec. 7, can be made by the directors without having been previously submitted to the proprietors for their sanction, if the sum exceed £600." The answer was as follows:—

"Considering the former acts of Parliament, the bye-laws of the Company, and the 7th section of the 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, herein referred to, as the only ground on which this question is to be resolved, I am of opinion that the Court of Directors cannot make a grant of compensation or gratuity exceeding the sum of £600 without the previous sanction of the Court of Proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) The word in the second section of the said act of the 3d and 4th of William IV. is 'Company,' and in the former acts a distinction appears to be taken between the Court of Directors and the Company, (*Hear, hear!*) from which I conclude that the powers given by that section were not intended to be given exclusively to the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) If the Company at large is intended by that word, I apprehend that the Court of Proprietors must be consulted, and the by-laws referred to appear to confirm that view of the question. I confine my answer to the precise grounds submitted to me of this case, as, an intimation having been conveyed to me that the opinion is wanted to-morrow, it is impossible for me, in the present state of my engagements, to undertake any further investigation."

This was not the opinion of his Majesty's Solicitor-general, but of a lawyer whose ability was universally acknowledged, formerly his Majesty's Attorney-general, and likely to be so again, he (Sir C. Forbes) hoped. It was the opinion of Sir James Scarlett. (*Loud cries of hear!*) When he found a difference of opinion existing between two lawyers of great talents and unquestioned abilities, he trusted he should be excused if he preferred the opinion of Sir J. Scarlett to that of Mr. Serjeant Spankie. But the present was a question on which, in his opinion, the proprietors might fairly exercise their own judgment. (*hear!*) They had only to decide, whether it was competent for the Directors, in conformity with the resolutions of the 3d of May, to grant any pension or gratuity without obtaining the previous sanction of the Court of Proprietors. If the Directors possessed such power, what was the situation in which not only the commercial assets of the Company, but the territorial revenue of India, would be placed? The Board of Control and the Court of Directors would only need to come to an understanding together, and they might grant pensions and gratuities to whomsoever they pleased, without any check whatever. (*Hear hear!*) It might also happen that the Directors, might be converted into cabinet ministers, and he certainly should have no objection to see them in office in preference to the present ministers; but in such case, he should like to know what security there would be for the Company's assets, or for the territorial revenue of India? Why, they would both be completely under the thumb of the Government. The transfer of the Company's dividends to the Indian territory was in his opinion a most unjust proceeding, and the Proprietors never could do justice to the people of India until they revoked that act. The people of India could not pay the annuity of £630,000: and when the revenues were daily falling off, to lay fresh burdens on the population was rather an Irish way of increasing them (*Hear! and laughter*). When a horse was labouring uphill with a heavy load, a humane driver would allow him to rest occasionally; but the people of India were to be allowed no rest, for the Company must have their annuity, and the means of paying the expenses of their establishments, cut down as those expences had been to the lowest rupee, to the great dissatisfaction of both the military and civil officers. He should not be at all surprised if, in a very short time, the Proprietors were to find themselves obliged to touch their guarantee fund. (*Hear!*) He alluded to this subject for the purpose of shewing the proprietors the fearful responsibility which attached to them in this matter. If they consented, by rejecting the present motion, to have an extinguisher placed on them, no man of spirit would shew his face within their walls again. But he trusted that they would not submit to be treated as mere ciphers, and that they would call upon the Directors to retrace their steps. The directors

would find in the proprietors, their best protection against the overwhelming power of the Board of Control; who, doubtless, would have no objection to swallow them all up. Indeed, he had lately heard an opinion expressed in a certain quarter, that, it would perhaps have been well if the ministers had at once set the directors aside and taken the government of India entirely into their own hands. This, no doubt, was the wish of the ministers, who had inflicted on the Company a charter, which had destroyed its commerce and trade, and seriously affected the fortunes of its most meritorious officers. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *R. Campbell* said, that in inquiring whether the case laid before Sir J. Scarlett was the same as had been laid before Mr. Serjeant Spankie, it was far from his intention to insinuate that the hon. baronet had not submitted the question in a fair manner to the consideration of the learned counsel with whom he had communicated. He, however, thought it was only due to Mr. Serjeant Spankie that that point should be clearly understood, for it was well known that the same case might be so put as to elicit very opposite opinions. Having said thus much in explanation of the slight interruption he had caused to the hon. baronet, he trusted the court would excuse him, if he attempted to vindicate the course which the directors had pursued with reference to the subject under consideration; in doing which he should stand free from the suspicion of being influenced by personal feelings, inasmuch as he was not a member of the Court of Directors when the first step in this matter was taken. It had been said, that the Court of Directors had erred: this was, however, only a mild term, and the real charge intended to be conveyed by it was, that the Court of Directors *had acted illegally*. It was well known that the legal adviser of the Court of Directors was their standing counsel, and as ample justice had been rendered to the talents, ability, and legal knowledge of that gentleman, it was unnecessary for him (Sir R. Campbell) to say one word on those points. But he put it to the hon. proprietors, whether it would not be very surprising if a lawyer of so much experience and knowledge had fallen into the gross error which had been attributed to the learned serjeant. In vindicating, then, the conduct of the Court of Directors, he should endeavour at the same time, however presumptuous it might seem on the part of a layman, to vindicate the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Spankie. The battle of Plassy, and other remote events not bearing much on the point at issue, had been alluded to, but in order to the true understanding of the question before the court, it was necessary to travel so far back as the year 1698, to the time of Wm. III., and examine the charter granted to the Company at that period. By that charter, the directors were empowered to summon general courts, and to "act according to "such by-laws, constitutions, orders, "rules, or directions as shall from time "to time be made and given unto them "by the general court of the said Com-"pany; *and in all cases when such by-*"*laws, constitutions, orders, rules, or di-*"*rections, by or from the general court*"*shall be wanting, the said directors, or the*"*major part of them so assembled, shall*"*and may direct and manage all the affairs*"*and business of the said Company*; and "to do, enjoy, perform, and execute all "the powers, authorities, privileges, acts, "and things in relation to the said Com-"pany, as fully to all intents and purposes "as if the same were done *by the whole*"*Company, or by a general court of the*"*same*; subject, nevertheless, to such re-"strictions, limitations, rules, or appoint-"ments, as are contained in the said "recited act of parliament, or in these "presents in that behalf." It had been contended that the Court of Directors had violated one of the by-laws.

Mr. *Weeding.*—"That is not in the resolution."

Sir *R. Campbell.*—Such a charge had nevertheless been made, and whether contained in the resolution or not, it certainly was the foundation of the resolution. It had been said, that the Court of Directors were bound by the by-laws to come to the Court of Proprietors before they took any step in the matter: but he asserted, that there were no by-laws so restraining the Court of Directors in existence. The existing by-laws only contemplated certain superannuations, additions to salaries, gratuities, and grants of money, and did not at all apply to the question now before the court, which arose out of a new state of things, *the discontinuance of the Company's trade*, and which is provided for by the seventh clause of the present act. That clause runs thus: "and be it enacted, that it shall "be lawful for the said Company to take "into consideration the claims of any "persons now or heretofore employed by "or under the said Company, or the "widows and children of any such per-"sons, whose interests *may be affected by*"*the discontinuance of the said Company's*"*trade*, or who may from time to time "be reduced." To that extent the Directors were justified in acting without coming to the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. *Weeding.*—"The word Company, means the Court of Proprietors."

Sir *R. Campbell* said it appeared to him, that in the absence of any by-law to the contrary, the Court of Directors were competent to do those acts which he had just described; and he wished the pro-

prietors distinctly to understand that *no by-law applicable to this case existed.* To him (Sir R. Campbell) it seemed strange, that the acute mover of the proposed resolution who gave so much attention to the affairs of the Company, should not earlier have objected to the course the Court of Directors were pursuing; the long list of pensions and gratuities proposed by the directors to the Board of Control, to be granted to those persons whose interests would be affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, had been on the proprietors' table since the 24th May; but the right of the directors to submit that list to the Board without the sanction of the proprietors had never till now been questioned; of their competence to do so, no doubt seemed to be entertained, until the reputed insufficiency of the proposed compensation to the maritime branch of the Company's service became the subject of inquiry, yet the cases are precisely similar: the Court of Directors have acted legally in both, or in neither. Could it for a moment be supposed that the Court of Directors, who had always submitted the most trivial matters to the proprietors for their approbation, when they were required either by act of parliament or by-laws to do so, would have passed them by on this occasion, and have assumed to themselves powers not belonging to them, if in doing so they had not been fully justified in their own conception, confirmed as that conception was by the opinion of their learned counsel? The hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) contended, that the Court of Directors had taken an illegal course with respect to the printed list of pensions and gratuities; but that as it had been submitted to Parliament, the Court of Proprietors were precluded from taking up the question. To such a conclusion he (Sir R. Campbell) must express his most decided dissent. What was *ab initio* illegal on the part of the Court of Directors, could not be rendered legal by being merely submitted to parliament; and it was clear that the rights of proprietors could not be taken away by any illegal act of the Directors. Admitting for the sake of argument that the conduct of the directors was illegal, and supposing that the directors had in particular cases granted pensions or gratuities, or had awarded compensations, it would be perfectly competent for the proprietors, if they felt satisfied that the court had assumed powers which did not belong to them, to take the question up *de novo*, and come to a resolution recommending the directors either to increase or diminish the grants, or to withhold them altogether. It was not the wish of the gentlemen on this (the directors') side of the bar, to entrench on the rights and privileges of those to whom they owed their situations, and to whose opinions they were always disposed to pay becoming respect; but it was his belief that the Court of Directors had acted legally in the matter, and had in no way infringed on the rights of the proprietors.

Captain *Gowan* expressed his surprise at the very perplexed exposition of the law which had been given by the learned serjeant, the Company's standing counsel, and by which the Directors stated that they had guided their conduct. He certainly thought that they ought, in the first instance, to have acted on their own opinion—and he believed that their conduct would be more rational and satisfactory, if they were guided solely by their own plain common-sense, than if they allowed themselves to be led through all the mazes and tortuous sinuosities of an act of Parliament. But he recollected, that at the last court the Chairman stated, that the directors had not taken the opinion of their law-officer; and accused the hon. proprietor of a want of courtesy for bringing forward this question before that opinion was obtained. This was a discrepancy which called for some explanation. He should speak his sentiments on this subject openly and boldly, for he would not use the tone of compliment and complaisance, which was too often employed by the proprietors when alluding to the Court of Directors. The directors were the servants of the Company, and he did not understand why they should be addressed as if they were more important persons than the proprietors who elected them. He was surprised at the time which had been wasted in discussing the meaning of the word "Company." In this age of intellect he really did not think that they were obliged to resort to a lawyer to ascertain the signification of that word. The question after all resolved itself into this: had the directors a right to put their hands into the pockets of the proprietors, without first asking their permission? (*Hear, hear!*) He was ready to admit that the directors, when acting in an administrative capacity, either in making treaties of peace or in declaring war, might proceed without making application to the Court of Proprietors; but he contended that they were bound to obtain the previous sanction of the proprietors to all grants of money. He thanked the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) for having obtained the opinion of Sir James Scarlett on this point; but, though he admitted that that gentleman was a first-rate lawyer, he must say that he should be sorry to see him Attorney-general.

Sir *C. Forbes* suggested that the case laid before Sir J. Scarlett should be read.

The case was accordingly read by the secretary. It recited certain enactments

contained in the 10th of Wm. III., the 53d and 55th of Geo. III, certain bye-laws of the Company, and the 7th section of the 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 85. Then followed the question, and the answer thereto by Sir J. Scarlett, which we have already given in the report of Sir C. Forbes's speech.

Captain *Gowan* said it appeared to him, that the case was precisely similar to that laid before the learned serjeant.

Mr. Serjeant *Spankie* admitted that the case just read was the same as had been laid before himself; and if it had been submitted to him in a cursory manner, it was not improbable, he thought, that he might have given the same opinion with respect to it as Sir J. Scarlett had. The question turned on the meaning of the word Company. He (Mr. Serj. Spankie) maintained, with all deference to Sir J. Scarlett, that the word Company meant a great body of individuals united together for certain purposes, and where the directors were not specially restrained, they had the entire power of acting without consulting the proprietors. The proprietors possessed the power of revision: but in the first instance all acts, unless otherwise regulated by law, must proceed from the directors—and he apprehended that there existed, substantially, no difference of opinion on the subject between him and Sir J. Scarlett.

Capt. *Gowan* agreed with the learned serjeant in thinking that the directors had the power of acting, in a political or administrative capacity, without consulting the proprietors, and he supposed that the learned serjeant would admit, that before making any pecuniary grant or compensation, the directors were bound to obtain the approbation of the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. Serjeant *Spankie*. "No! What I said was, that the proprietors had to a certain degree the power of controlling what had been done by the directors."

Capt. *Gowan*.—"Then I beg leave to say, in spite of what has fallen from the hon. Chairman respecting the presumption of any lay-man who should venture to differ from a lawyer in such a point, that I dissent from the doctrine of the learned serjeant."

The *Chairman*.—"I said that I should think it very presumptuous on my part to differ from a lawyer; but I did not mean to charge any other person with presumption. The hon. proprietor has stated that the directors ought to have acted on their own judgment before taking the opinion of counsel. Now I beg to inform the hon. proprietor that this is precisely what the directors did. They guided their conduct by their own plain sense in the first instance; and they are glad to find that what had been done by them is sanctioned by the authority of the learned serjeant.

Capt. *Gowan* understood that the opinion of the learned serjeant had reference to this specific case only. He believed that the learned serjeant did not mean to say that the directors might make grants of money above the amount of £600, without consulting the Court of Proprietors. (*No, no!*)

The *Chairman*.—"The whole question hangs on the construction of the 7th clause of the late act; and the learned serjeant has given it as his opinion, that under that clause, which applies to a particular act, we were authorized to proceed in the way we have done."

Capt. *Gowan*. This was owing to the looseness with which the by-laws were drawn up, and it therefore was very important that the By-law Committee should be composed of men freely elected by the proprietors, and not nominated by the directors. It appeared that in this matter the directors had anticipated the operation of the act of parliament, for they had all their plans cut and dry in January last, and in March they laid them before the Board of Control without seeking for the sanction of the proprietors. Before taking such a step, the directors ought certainly to have waited until the 22d April, at which period the new act took effect. The hon. chairman had stated that the discussion of this subject was premature, because the proprietors were not in possession of the facts of the case. All he could say was, that if the statement which had been made respecting the compensation destined for the maritime officers was correct, he did not think the directors were dealing fairly by them. They were entitled to liberal compensation, much more than three-fourths of the clerks whose names appeared on the list to which allusion had been made in the course of the debate. Many of those clerks were perfectly unnecessary. They had received their appointments under the old system of jobbing; and he supposed that it was their connection and interest with the directors which had procured them such liberal remuneration. In granting compensation to the maritime officers, that they were so deeply involved in the vices and extravagances of the Company's service that they were unfit for any other; and with respect to the chartered service and the home service, he certainly did not think that they ought to be placed on the same footing with respect to compensation: for it should be recollected that the captains in the home service rose by seniority, whereas those in the chartered service obtained ships very quickly. He believed that there would be found no want of funds to remunerate properly the officers belonging to the maritime service, if the court would only put an end to the extravagant Tanjore and Carnatic commissions. At any rate, he feared that their

guarantee fund and their dividends would be in jeopardy unless the proprietors resolved to control the power assumed by the directors of making on their own responsibility grants of the Company's money.

Mr. *Warden* said, no one could be more anxious than himself to see the maritime officers of the Company properly remunerated for their valuable services; but he found it impossible to give his assent to the resolution proposed by Mr. Weeding, not being aware that the compromise proposed on the 3d of May 1833 had been ratified by the board, and confirmed by parliament; Mr. Grant distinctly stating, in his reply of the 27th of May, that his Majesty's ministers, though not aware of any peculiar occasion for its adoption, saw no reason to object; but reserving always the full power of the board to act in the matter as their duty and responsibility required; such are the terms of the ratification. Mr. Weeding had omitted what subsequently occurred, and which is important. The court observed, in the progress of the bill, that the sixth clause did not conform to the fourth resolution proposed by Sir J. Malcolm, and adopted by the proprietors; and in the letter from the Chairman of the 6th of August, represented that it involved a departure from that part of the agreement between the Government and the Company; and that in making a provision for reduced servants, the Company ought not to be subject to any other control than that which exists at present; that as soon as the bill passed into a law it would be incumbent on the Court to frame a plan for making compensation, which when approved by the Board, might be applied to the several cases as they arose. The compensation to be given to the Company's officers had thus been made the subject of comment; and notwithstanding that the matter had been placed, as it were, before the eyes of the proprietors, whose right of interference was in no way recognized, they yet allowed the clause to pass *sub silentio*. Instead, therefore of throwing the blame of passing such a clause (as the hon. baronet Sir Charles Forbes has done) on the court, their solicitor, their counsel, and their auditor, on every authority except the right one, the proprietors are exclusively responsible for the oversight that has been committed. There is another important alteration made by the new India bill which has passed unnoticed by the proprietors. They derive their power of approving of grants of money from two sources—from acts of parliament and by-laws, which they are empowered to enact. Whenever an act of parliament neglects or omits to vest that power in the proprietors, a by-law is passed to supply the omission. By the act of 1793, the Company or their Court of Directors were restricted from granting any salary or pension exceeding £200, unless approved and confirmed by the Board. The proprietors were omitted; the by-laws stept in and supplied the omission, and ordained that those grants should be subject to the approbation of two General Courts. By the act of 1813, the court are restricted from granting any gratuity exceeding £600, unless sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors, and approved and confirmed by the Board. The proprietors were not here passed over, still the by-law rendered these grants subject to the approval of two General Courts. By the same act, the court are empowered to grant superannuations to their servants in England, independent of all control, except that of laying the accounts of superannuations before parliament. A by-law ordained that such allowances shall be laid before a General Court. The alteration that has been made in the new India bill is this. The court were empowered to grant salaries and pensions of £200 and under, and gratuities amounting to £600 and under, independent of all control. Mr. Grant proposed in his paper of hints, that the Board should have the same powers of control over those inferior grants as it exercised over grants of higher amount. The court strongly opposed the innovation; but were unsupported by the proprietors; that additional power is vested in the board by the 25th clause; nor has any by-law yet passed vesting a power of approval in those instances in the proprietors. The powers vested in the proprietors of approving and confirming grants of salaries and pensions exceeding £200, and of gratuities exceeding £600, remain untouched by the new India bill; and the omission of not vesting in the proprietors, a power of approving and confirming the compensations to be awarded under the 7th clause of the bill as it ultimately passed, might have been supplied by a by-law, that not having yet been done, there was neither law nor by-law to authorize the proprietors to interfere in the grant of the compensations to be awarded by that clause, nor was Mr. Warden aware how the error could be rectified at this period.

Mr. *Twining*, after justifying the course which had been taken by the By-law Committee, said that they would be found perfectly ready, if necessary, to enter upon the business of reviewing the by-laws, and of making all such new provisions as e present situation of the Company might seem to require.

Mr. *Bury Hutchinson* observed, that the new Act of Parliament was not in force when certain compensations, appeared to

have been submitted by the directors to the Board of Control. The Act did not take effect until the 22d of April 1834; and he observed, by the printed paper, that the Board of Control had concurred in certain arrangements relative to compensations previous to the 20th of March. These had been laid before parliament by the President of the Board of Control. In not noticing them, the proprietors were not at all to be blamed, for the only parties to the proceeding (who had committed themselves) were the Chairs and the Board of Control, for their acts were premature and a nullity. He thought that it would be better to proceed *de novo*, and to lay before the proprietors a regular scale, including the whole of the commercial and home establishment. He was sure that the Court of Directors had a better opportunity of judging in these matters than the Court of Proprietors, and most probably they would be guided by their report. But he thought the papers should be submitted to the proprietors, that, in case they saw any omission, they should correct it. If they waited until the confirmation of the Board of Control was received, from that instant their interference would be nugatory.

Mr. *Routh* said, if the motion before the court involved any relative question respecting the rights of the proprietors at large and the directors, then the time of the court would not be misspent in considering the subject; but if, on the other hand, it was only a question of legal rights, which must be decided by the interpretation of the Act of Parliament, then he considered the discussion useless. He should strongly press on the hon. proprietor who commenced this debate, the propriety of altering his motion in such a way as to avoid casting a censure on the Court of Directors. It would be better that the motion should have a prospective, rather than a retrospective operation.

Mr. *Loch* said, that he was acting as Chairman of the Court of Directors when this proceeding was first entertained, and he could only state that no legal doubt was felt, that they were performing their duty regularly under the sanction of an Act of Parliament. The directors, in proceeding under the new Act, were desirous of making the expenditure as small as possible, and the Company's legal adviser agreed with them as to the regularity of the course which they were taking. He had not the least wish to prevent the business from coming before the court, because he was satisfied if it were brought before them, their proceedings would meet with unanimous approbation. He had the greatest respect for the Court of Proprietors; but, on considering this matter, they should recollect that this was a new and peculiar case. Undoubtedly, if the proprietors wished for the papers which had been already alluded to, they might have them. Unquestionably, on what the proprietors had done they were not actuated by any want of proper respect to that court. If it were supposed, that the proprietors wished to narrow or to overturn the powers of the Court of Proprietors, he should say, that such certainly was not the fact. They were anxious, on the contrary, to uphold the rights of the proprietors.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that his whole conduct would bear him out when he asserted, that he had acted entirely from a sense of public duty. No harm had been done by this discussion; on the contrary, he conceived that much good would result from it. His object merely was to save the Company from the ill effects which might attend a misconstruction of this clause. If in endeavouring to accomplish that, he had said any thing that could give pain, he was extremely sorry for it. His object was, not to accuse any one, but to remedy that which he considered an error. If, however, the court would only concede to him one or two points, he would withdraw his motion, and then perhaps they would do him the favour of taking that which he should propose as a new motion instead of that which he should withdraw. He should propose "That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be requested to apply to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to withdraw, for the purpose of reconsideration, the plan submitted to them for the compensation of the maritime servants of the Company; that the directors be requested to adopt a two-fold scale of pensions and gratuities, after the liberal principle which they have observed in compensating the discharged commercial officers of the Home establishment; and that the scale, when modified, be submitted for consideration to the General Court of Proprietors." If they would allow him to propose this as a substantive motion, he would withdraw the other.

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor wishes to withdraw his motion with the consent of the seconder. Is it your pleasure that the motion shall be withdrawn?"

The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. *Sweet* said, the words of the hon. proprietor's new motion were very like those of his amendment; but he should like to hear them both read, to see how far they were similar.

Mr. *Weeding* wished to come to some understanding with the Chairman, as to the support which would be given to his motion.

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor wants me to give certain pledges. I will give no pledge. I will do my duty ac-

cording to the dictates of my conscience. Every recommendation of the proprietors shall be received with the greatest respect. If the Court of Proprietors call on us to reconsider any measure, proper attention shall be paid to the communication; but I will not pledge myself to any course whatever. I shall go free into the court as a director, acting upon my own conscientious feelings, and under the solemn sanction of an oath. I wish therefore that the words relative to a two-fold scale of remuneration should be erased from the motion. I shall pledge myself to no such thing."

Mr. *Weeding* regretted that he had been induced to withdraw his first motion in consequence of the representation of the hon. gentleman opposite, who had given him reason to believe they would support his second motion if the first were withdrawn.

Mr. *Carruthers* said his only object had been to reconcile parties, and to arrive at something like an amicable conclusion. The question was, whether it was too late to stop the Board of Control? and if it were not, would it not be wise to do so and to go into the consideration of these claims. This object he conceived the amendment proposed by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Sweet) was calculated to effect.

Mr. *Sweet* said that he had omitted from his amendment that portion of it which seemed objectionable to some gentlemen. It now stood as follows:—

"That the Court of Directors do request the Board of Control to suspend their answer to the plan of compensation proposed to them for the maritime officers of the Company, and that the Court of Directors do reconsider the plan, and lay the result before this court, before they submit the same to the Board of Control."

The *Chairman* said, that the motion and the amendment were pretty much the same; but he preferred the latter as being the most concise.

Mr. *Twining* said, he very much preferred that proposition which did not call on the Court of Directors for any specific declaration of the course they should pursue. It would be most satisfactory to that court if the scale of compensation, as revised by the Directors, were submitted to them before it was sent to the Board of Control; but he would leave the consideration of the plan generally to the Court of Directors, rather than bind them down to any particular course. He thought they might fairly confide in the judgment of the Directors.

Sir *C. Forbes* asked how the hon. proprietor (Mr. Twining) could reconcile his proposition with cap. 6, of the by-laws, which pointed out the manner in which pensions were to be submitted, first to the Court of Proprietors, and then to the Board of Control.

Mr. *Twining* said he felt no difficulty whatever in answering the question. He was not aware of having said a single syllable which was at all at variance with the by-law. His observation was not to call on the directors, when bringing this subject before the proprietors, to adopt any particular plan with respect to the scale of remuneration. He had all along said that these grants ought to be laid before the Court of Proprietors, in order that they might express their opinion on them.

Mr. *Weeding* said he preferred his own motion to the amendment and should therefore adhere to it. He was quite sure that their maritime servants had been as useful and profitable to them as any other of their commercial servants, and deserved to be treated on so good a principle and with equal liberality. *(hear hear!)*

The *Chairman* said he would not pledge himself to any particular line of conduct. In looking at different claims he should judge each case or its own peculiar merits.

Mr. *Weeding* wished his new motion to be put.

The *Chairman* said he had no objection as the former motion was withdrawn to substitute the new one in its place. If, however, the hon. proprietor had persisted in pressing his original motion, he (the chairman) would not have allowed the matter to rest here. He would have called for a ballot: because the motion involved a great principle, that of his conduct and the conduct of his colleagues, as a Court of Directors which conduct was impugned as illegal. Such a question as that should not be decided by any small number of individuals. The present, however, was a question of a very different description.

He of the two propositions preferred the amendment; because it did not call upon the Court to take the question up on this or on that principle. It was only a general recommendation for reconsideration; and he had already said that any such recommendation would be received by his colleagues and himself with the utmost respect. If the hon. proprietor who brought forward this question instead of proceeding on an unofficial knowledge of facts had called for papers, it would have been a much better course. He did not know on what ground any one of his statements was founded. The Directors had been charged with having acted illegally; but they had proper legal authority for proceeding as they had done.

Mr. *Weeding* complained that he had been induced to withdraw his original motion and to substitute another which he understood was to be received, but which, it now appeared, was objected to.

The *Chairman* said he would not concede those points. This was a legal question, and in his opinion the Directors had acted legally. If any person thought, in consequence of what passed that day, that he would act on any other construction of the law but that which had been expounded to him, he would say that he was not likely to do so.

Mr. *Sweet* said that, so far from wishing to commit the hon. chairman, he on the contrary concurred in his opinion. He understood, however, that it was admitted that the Court of Proprietors could in a certain degree control the proceedings of the Directors. If that were the case, then it appeared that their proceedings were perfectly legal. As he had before said, this case was a perfectly new one, and could not be controlled by any regulations existing previously to the new bill. His amendment would have the effect of enabling them to decide on another day as to whether the plan was such a one as they might sanction and send to the Board of Control.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that the proprietors in that court were bound to protect themselves. He was very sorry that his hon. friend was induced to withdraw the original motion. There could be no dispute that his hon. friend's opinion was a sound one, since it coincided with that of Sir James Scarlett. His hon. friend had however surrendered the original principle, and left them just where they were.

Mr. *Carruthers* said, that in what had passed between him and his hon. friend (Mr. Sweet), nothing was said about the principle. He was anxious, that such an amendment should be agreed to, as by bringing the consideration of the subject or plan under the Court of Proprietors, it would conciliate all parties. He found, however, that the office of peace-maker was a very thankless one.

The question was then put on Mr. Weeding's motion, which was negatived; and the amendment of Mr. Sweet, which then became the main question, was carried in the affirmative.

Sir *R. Campbell* said, if any one supposed that he agreed, ever so remotely, in the principle contained in the original resolution, which implied that the Directors had acted erroneously or illegally, he should in the strongest language deny that he harboured any such sentiment. He thought that the Directors had a right to do that which they had done; at the same time, that it might be proper to call on them to revise their proceedings.

The *Chairman* said, he thought that the withdrawal of the original motion proved that the principle was not contended for. The motion which had been carried did not in the slightest degree recognize that principle. It was merely a recommendation to the Court of Directors to reconsider that part of the question which was not yet complete.

Mr. *Fielder*. "We, however, do not give up the principle."

The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Civil Service.—The Governor-General's minute, in explanation of the views which led to the promulgation of the late order in the revenue and judicial department, regarding the principles by which government will in future be guided in appointing to offices of trust and responsibility, is published. His lordship observes: "It is undeniable that the administration of the country requires more from public servants at the present day, than at an earlier period of our ascendancy in this country; principally, perhaps, because the more general pervasion of light and knowledge, has tended to bring the character of our executive administration into bolder relief. It is equally clear to my mind, that, whilst the native population, on the one hand, are eagerly availing themselves, in every quarter, of every offer of liberal education, and the Legislature on the other is opening wide the portals of India to every Englishman who chooses to invest his capital in her agriculture or manufactures, every year will add urgency to the call for more energetic endeavours to improve alike our fiscal institutions and resources; to ensure a better and more speedy administration of justice; and to maintain that relative superiority on the part of our European agency, upon which, as it necessarily represents the government itself in the eyes of the great mass of our subjects, all our moral power must assuredly depend. As, therefore, the demand upon the public functionary for energy and ability is far greater than in 1793, and will certainly be raised still higher; as his conduct and capacity are now obnoxious to the observation of a community daily advancing in intelligence, and already very superior, in that respect, to the people for whom the system was originally devised; and as the very necessity under which we have been placed of employing native officers in responsible situations, in both the great branches of

administration, renders it indispensable that the development of mind which such a stimulus will unquestionably generate, should be compensated, in the scale of qualification, by a proportionate advancement on the part of those covenanted servants of the Company, by whom the proceedings of the native authorities must be superintended and controlled. Allowing due weight to these considerations, and to others which might be adduced, I consider it imperative upon the government to avail itself of every means that can be devised, to encourage or enable its European agency to keep pace in the progress of improvement with the emergencies of the times." He is of opinion that no measure will so effectually promote this end, as such a declaration on the part of the Government, with respect to the principles on which promotion will henceforward be dispensed, as shall give emulation a wider sphere of influence, and a more powerful operation upon all minds within that sphere, than that grand motive to useful and honourable exertion has hitherto possessed; and he proposes, with this view, "that it be publicly notified that no officer, whatever his standing in relation to a vacant situation, will be appointed to succeed to it, unless he be considered by Government properly qualified to do justice to the trust about to be confided to him; and that in the event of any deficiency in the requisite qualifications, he, as well as all others in the same predicament, will be passed over in favour of any junior on the gradation list, competent to discharge the functions of the supposed office with real efficiency."

Runjeet Sing.—The *Englishman* of March 12th mentions that a rumour was current in Calcutta, traceable to very good authority, that Runjeet Sing was dead; but the *Madras Gazette* of April 5th states that he had rallied, and could transact business.

The Regent Ranee of Jeypore.—This lady died on the 19th of February. Her favourite dewan, Joota Ram, is supposed to have escaped into an adjoining territory.

Ava.—A letter from Ava, dated Feb. 20th, states that the long-pending discussions between that state and Mynpoorie respecting the line of frontier, had been amicably settled. The king had become wild and ungovernable, and was not expected long to live: in consequence, a scene of plunder and confusion was expected in the city as usual. The small-pox was raging in Ava, and had carried off four thousand children in six weeks. The Burmese are hostile to vaccination.

Madras.

The Coorg Raja.—The advance of the eastern column of the Coorg field force had reached Periapatam, only three miles from the Coorg frontier, and within sight of the capital, on the 25th March, and were waiting the effect of the proclamation of war sent to him. This proclamation declares that the raja's conduct had rendered him unworthy of the friendship and protection of the British government; that he had been guilty of oppression and cruelty to his subjects, and had assumed an attitude of defence and hostility towards the British government, received and encouraged its proclaimed enemies, and had placed under restraint an old servant of the Company, sent to open a friendly negociation with the raja. It therefore proclaims that Veerajunder Woodiur is no longer to be considered as raja of Coorg.

The raja, it is said, has fortified his jungly territory with bamboo stockades, twenty or thirty feet high, with strong embankments of earth, and his force is represented to be eight thousand. The Mysoreans prognosticate that our army will be worsted by the raja and by disease.

Mutiny in the 41st Regiment.—The *Penang Gazette* speaks of a mutiny in his Majesty's 41st regt. stationed at Moulmein. The grenadier and light companies are represented as having quitted their quarters, in a state of open revolt, with their arms and ammunition, and retiring to the jungles, where, it is said, they were surrounded and taken by a regiment of native infantry. The regiment was on its return to Madras. One of the Madras papers intimates a doubt of the truth of the reported mutiny.

The *Governor-General.*—Lord Wm. Bentinck has been indisposed at Bangalore, and was advised to proceed to the hills, where he would remain till June, or perhaps longer. His illness had suspended his inquiry into the ryotwary system.

Steam Fund.—The subscribers to the Madras Steam-Fund met on the 29th of March, and resolved that the amount should remain unappropriated another year.

Force in Kimedy.—The following details are from Kimedy, the 7th March, The force consists of the head-quarters and five companies of the 3d P. L. I.; one company of the 8th regt.; the head quarters, and seven companies of the 21st regt.; the head-quarters, and about 500 men of the 41st regt.; the rifles and flank companies of the 49th; a company of Golundauze with 2-3 prs. and 4-4½ inch howitzers, and a company of sappers and miners. The whole under the command of Major Nash.

Bombay.

Native Justices.—The *Bombay Gazette* contains the names of thirteen parsee and other native gentlemen, whom Lord Clare had determined to recommend being put in commission of the peace.

Grand Jurors.—A complaint was made, by Mr. Morley, to the Supreme Court, that the rules for summoning grand jurors had been neglected, and he contended (on behalf of certain prisoners) that the jurors summoned, not in conformity with the rules, were incapacitated, and that their proceedings were illegal. The complaint was over-ruled. The *Bombay Courier* remarks, "It is a curious fact, and shows in a striking manner the rapid changes which society in this place undergoes, that, although five years only have passed since the last list of jurors was made out, there was but a single individual summoned on the grand jury whose name is in it. Had Mr. Morley's objections, therefore, been deemed valid by the court, the sessions could not have proceeded further, and the acts of the Supreme Court for the last five years, as a criminal tribunal, would have been rendered illegal throughout."

Scindea's State.—A communication from Gwalier, in the *Bombay Durpun*, mentions that the popularity of the Baiza Baee is increasing; that the Rao's government is a system of profligate bribery, and that he is supported against the odium of his subjects solely by the countenance afforded by the British government.

Resident at Indore.—The *Bombay Courier* states that the situation of resident at Indore, lately vacated by Mr. Martin of the Bengal civil service, has been conferred upon Mr. Bax by the supreme government. Mr. Bax was secretary to the Bombay government, and it is said that appointment is to be abolished as soon as he leaves it.

Syria.

Intelligence has reached London, that a formidable insurrection has broken out in Nablous, between Acre and Jerusalem, against the authority of Ibrahim Pacha, in consequence of his attempting to disarm the people and to establish a conscription.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

24*th N.I.* Lieut. J. C. Hanyngton to be adj., v. Singer prom.

DEATHS.

March 1. At Sea, Capt. George Butter, late commander of the bark *Rambaug*.
5. At Calcutta, Jane, youngest daughter of the late C. Nicolson, Esq., indigo-planter, aged 21.
9. At Serampore, Wm. James Lloyd, Esq., late of the Civil Auditor's Office, aged 34.
16. At Calcutta, Maria Elizabeth, lady of the Rev. Theophilus Reichardt, aged 40.
11. At Berhampore, of cholera, Ens. Edward H. Showers, 72d N.I., aged 22.
24. At Calcutta, W. Bell, Esq., of the firm of W. Bell and Co., wine-merchants, aged 78.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Chingleput.

W. H. Tracey, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Combaconum.

W. Wilson, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Chittoor.

Lieut. J. Braddock, non-effective estab., to be secretary to mint committee.

Malcolm Lewin, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Guntoor; to continue to act as a judge of provincial court, centre division.

John Blackburne, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

2d-Lieuts. Jas. Inverarity and S. E. O. Ludlow, of engineers, to act as assistant civil engineers.

W. H. G. Mason, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1834.—Lieut. L. Macqueen, 3d L.C. to be adj., v. Arbuthnot.

Lieut. J. G. Neill, Madras Europ. Regt., to be adj. v. Duke prom.

Ens. J. Sibbald, 34th L. *Inf.*, to be qu. master and interpreter.

Conductor Andrew Forsyth to be adj. to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., v. Leggatt.

2*d N. I.* Lieut. Edw. Lyons to be capt., and Ens. Edw. Green, to be lieut., v. Beauchamp pensioned.

March 8 *to* 12.—The following Officers placed at disposal of Commander in Chief to be employed on field service:—Col. G. Waugh; Lieut. Col. G. M.

Stewart; 2d Lieut. R. Henderson; Supernum. 2d Lieut. C. A. Orr; Maj. S. W. Steel, 51st N. I.; Lieut. J. H. Bell, and Lieut. Henry Power.

Maj. B. R. Hitchins, 51st N. I., to officiate as Secretary to Military Board.

Capt. J. R. Haig, 34th L.I. to act as Deputy Adj. Gen. of Army.

Capt. R. Thorpe, 27th N.I., to act as Assistant Adj. Gen. of Army.

March 18.—The services of the following Officers placed at disposal of Commander in Chief:—Capt. Cortlandt Taylor; Assist. Surg. A. N. Magrath.

Assist. Surg. John O'Neil, app. to medical charge of zillah of Chingleput.

April 3.—*2d L. C.* Cornet R. M. North to be Lieut., v. Briggs dec.; date 20th March 1834.

The services of Capt. R.N. Cumbell, 4th N. I., placed temporarily at disposal of Com. in Chief.

Head-Quarters, March 4.—Assist. Surg. J. Wilkinson, of 5th N.I. to have medical charge of wing of H. M. 57th Regt., unders orders to march from Presidency.

March 7 to 11.—The following medical officers directed to repair forthwith to Bangalore, and *on* their arrival to report themselves to Adj. Gen. of Army:—Surg. A. Patterson, 30th Regt.; Surg. W. K. Hay, Artil.; Surg. *J. L.* Geddes, ditto; Assist. Surg. A. E. Blest, M.D.; Assist. Surg. J. O'Neil, 13th N.I.; and Assist. Surg. A. Paterson, *2d L.C.*

Assist. Surg. E. Smith, 29th N.I., to afford medical aid to Rifle Comps. of 5th N.I., under orders to march from Presidency.

March 12.—Capt. Green, of engineers, to join sappers and miners for field service.

March 19.—Capt. G.W. Moore, 3d P.L.I. to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army during absence of Capt. Simpson on field duty.

March 25.—Lieut. Colin Mackenzie, 48th N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of Coorg field force.

Transferred to Pension List.—March 4. Capt. M. Beauchamp, 2d N.I.—April 1. Capt. J. Booker, of artillery.

Rewards.—To be paid to Ens. J. Sibbald, 34th L.I., Lieut. J. Dobs, 4th N.I., and Ens. H. J. Brockman, 20th N.I., for their attainments in the Hindoostanee language.

H. M. 63d Regt. of Foot, (admitted on this establishment from the 26th Feb. 1834) is ordered to be stationed in Fort St. George.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 4. Capt. S. Stuart, Carnatic, E. V. B., for health.—12. Ens. P. E. L. Rickards, 21st N. I. *for health.*—25. Lieut. R. Cannan, 40th N. I., for health his leave to the C.G. Hope cancelled.—April 3. Lieut. R.R. Scutt 52d N. I., for health.—2d. Lieut. R. H. Chapman, engineers, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 4. *Lieut. Col.* J. Haslewood, 2d N. V. Bat., for two years, for health (also to N.S. Wales.)

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 11. *Lord Lynedoch*, Johnson, from Hobart Town (with detachment of H.M. 63d regt)—8. *Aurora*, Dowson, from ditto.—25. *Spartan*, Webb, from Calcutta.—29. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Richardson, from London.

DEATHS.

Feb. 21. At Royapooram, Ann, relict of the late Mr. Edmund Marsden, of London.

March 4. At Bangalore, Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Grant, Esq., of the civil service.

20. At Coimbatore, Lieut. and Adj. Briggs, of the 2d Regt. *L.C.*

23. At Cannanore, Henry Lubbren, Esq., aged 34.

26. At Cannanore, Edward Henry Baber, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, son of Thos. Henry Baber, Esq., aged 21.

Bombay.

DEATHS.

Feb. —. At Sholapore, John Mearns, Esq., Bombay Medical Establishment.

28. At Kota, the *Raj* Rana Madhoo Sing, son of the late Zalim Sing.

March 3. At Poona, John Burnett, Esq., of the civil service, aged 30.

9. At sea, on her way from the Cape to Bombay, Amelia, wife of E. C. Morgan, Esq.

Mauritius.

DEATH.

Jan. 20. At Port Louis, David Thomson, Esq., of the firm of Thomson, Passmore, and Thomson, inventor of the Longitude Scale, and author of the Lunar and Horary Tables.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

The following are the resolutions of the Committee of the Commons on Steam Navigation to India.

"1. That a regular and expeditious communication with India by means of steam-vessels is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India.

"2. That steam-navigation between Bombay and Suez having, in five successive seasons, been brought to the test of experiment (the expense of which has been borne by the Indian Government exclusively), the practicability of an expeditious communication by that line during the north-east monsoon has been established.

"3. That the experiment has not been tried during the south-west monsoon; but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that the communication may be carried on during eight months of the year, June, July, August, and September being excepted, or left for the results of further experience.

"4. That the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense; but that, from the evidence before the committee, it appears that by proper arrangements the expense may be materially reduced; and, under that impression, it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication with India by the Red Sea.

"5. That it be left to his Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the East-India Company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee.

"6. That by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between his Majesty's Government and the East-India Company, including in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean.

"7. That the steam-navigation of the Persian Gulf has not been brought to the test of experiment; but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that it would be practicable between Bombay and Bussorah during every month of the year.

"8. That the extension of the line of the Persian Gulf, by steam-navigation on the river Euphrates, has not been brought to the test of experiment; but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that from the Persian Gulf to the town of Bir, which is nearer to the Mediterranean port of Scanderoon than Suez is to Alexandria, there would be no physical obstacles to the steam-navigation of that river during at least eight months of the year; November, December, January, and February, being not absolutely excepted, but reserved for the results of further experience.

"9. That there appear to be difficulties on the line of the Euphrates from the present state of the countries on that river, and particularly from the wandering Arab tribes, but that those difficulties do not appear to be by any means such as cannot be surmounted, especially by negotiations with the Porte, Mehemet Ali, and the chiefs of the principal fixed tribes; and that this route, besides having the prospect of being less expensive, presents so many other advantages, physical, commercial, and political, that it is eminently desirable that it should be brought to the test of a decisive experiment.

"10. That the physical difficulties on the line of the Red Sea appearing to be confined to the months of June, July, August, and September, and those of the river Euphrates to the months of November, December, January, and February, the effective trial of both lines would open a certain communication with the Mediterranean in every month of the year, changing the line of the steam-vessels on both sides according to the seasons.

"11. That it be recommended to his Majesty's Government to extend the line of Malta packets to such ports in Egypt and Syria as will complete the communication between England and India.

"12. That the expense of this experiment by the Euphrates has been, by an estimate which the committee has subjected to the examination of competent persons, stated at £20,000, which includes a liberal allowance for contingencies; and the committee recommend that a grant of £20,000 be made by Parliament for trying that experiment with the least possible delay."

A mode of overland communication with India, which has been some time set on foot under the direction of Mr. Robert Tod, a British merchant established at Damascus, and who has also a house at Bagdad, is the following:—He has organized a line of couriers from Damascus to Bagdad and Bussorah, aided by Col. Taylor, the British resident at the latter places, and with the concurrence of the present authorities in Syria. A courier is despatched once every twenty days from Damascus, and performs the journey to Bussorah in from sixteen to twenty-three days. Despatches are forwarded from Bussorah by the first vessel for Bombay. There is a monthly communication between Constantinople and Aleppo by Government Tartars, who usually take fifteen days between these two cities. This route has the advantage over others of being less exposed to the uncertainties of the sea. The ordinary time required from London to Bussorah would be about seventy days in this way, thus—

London to Constantinople, the post is 27 to 30 days.	
Constantinople to Aleppo, by the Tartar	15 —
Aleppo to Damascus	7 —
Damascus to Bagdad	8 to 15 —
Bagdad to Bussorah	7 —
Total	74 days.

Between Bussorah and Bombay there are communications more or less frequent, according to the monsoon. In cases where the expense was *not* regarded, the time might be curtailed nearly one-half. An express goes from London to Constantinople in sixteen to eighteen days. A Tartar, well paid, will perform the journey from the latter city to Aleppo in six days.—*Times.*

NEW COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A public meeting of the promoters and friends of the projected colony in South Australia was held on the 30th June, which was attended by 2,000 persons. Mr. W. Wolryche Whitmore, M. P. in the chair.

The Chairman, in giving an outline of the objects proposed, proceeded to show that it was desirable that a greater extension should be given to our system of colonization, which should include members of all classes of society. Large numbers of emigrants went out with capital, but not carrying with them that number of the lower class which was necessary to employ their capital to advantage. In other cases the labourer went out without the capital necessary to enable him to employ his labour to advantage. Now the question they were called to consider regarded the best means of remedying that defect. Those means, it appeared to him, might be accomplished in this manner, viz. by establishing a system, that all the waste lands they were about to colonize should be sold at a given price, such as the market would command; and that the proceeds of such sales should be employed in sending out to the colonies a sufficient number of labourers to cultivate the land so sold. If this system should be carried into effect, he apprehended that all the evils of our present system of colonization would be removed, and that we should be enabled to transplant a portion of the community of the mother country, with all its various grades, into the new country they now proposed to colonize. The directors expected no advantage, either in a pecuniary point of view or in the way of patronage. A series of resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted; after which the meeting broke up.

A bill for this purpose has been brought into the House of Commons, and was read a second time on the 23d July.

The projected Colony is to be near Spencer's Gulf.

DANTZIC TEA.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided, that the tea imported into Liver-

pool from Dantzic cannot be permitted to enter for home consumption, but permission has been given to export it.

INDIAN LAW COMMISSION.

The Court of Directors have recommended the undermentioned gentlemen to the Governor-general of India in Council, as members of the Law Commission to be instituted under the provisions of the late act:

Wm. Hay Macnaghten, Esq., Bengal C. S.
John M'Pherson Macleod, Esq., Madras ditto.
George Wm. Anderson, Esq., Bombay ditto.
Char. Hay Cameron, Esq.

MR. HOLT MACKENZIE.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie has resigned his honorary seat at the Board of Control.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

On the 23d July a Court of Directors was held at the East-India-House, when Edward Ironside, Esq. was appointed a member of Council at Bombay.

DEATH OF P. HEATLY, ESQ.

On the 22d July, Patrick Heatly, Esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was born in New England, in January 1753; his maternal ancestry, a branch of the ancient family of Talmash, being amongst the first English settlers in the new world.* At an early age Mr. Heatly entered the military service of the E. I. C. on the Bengal establishment, when the supernumerary cadets of that day were formed into a distinct body called "the Select Picquet," from which the battalions of the Nawab of Oude were officered in the warfare against the Rohillas, in which their leader, the brave Hafiz Rhamut Khan, was slain. But a few weeks ago he remarked to the writer, "this day sixty years I saw the head of Hafiz Rhamut brought into the Nawab's camp." To this early period, when his friendships were formed, which lasted through a long life, he was fond of reverting, but since the death of Major-general Sir H. White, familiarly known from his often-displayed and cool gallantry, as the "god of war," the sole survivors of the Select Picquet are the distinguished Sir John Kennaway, Bart., and Gen. Cameron, who commanded the Engineers. He did not remain long in the army, being appointed to the civil branch of the service, in which he had an elder brother, Suetonius Grant Heatly, well known to the survivors of that period for talent and amiability. He returned to England about the middle period of his life, and for the last thirty-six years was a member of the Committee of By-Laws of the India Direction.

A studied panegyric on his life would be opposed to its chief characteristic—simplicity—and an utter distaste for every kind of ostentation. But while the writer refrains therefrom, it is some consolation to himself and those who lament his loss, to recall his many virtues, at the head of which was undeviating rectitude of principle and action. To a sound understanding he added benevolence of heart, and an unvarying cheerfulness, which made him alike the favourite of young and old, towards whom he exercised a constant and unpretending hospitality. The remembrance of these qualities must ever be cherished by all connected with him, whether by ties of kindred or merely social intercourse. His intellect remained unclouded to the last, notwithstanding his physical suffering during six months; and he expired in that serenity of mind which marks the close of a good man's life. (*From a Correspondent.*)

* This family, one of the oldest of England, continues to be one of the most distinguished in the United States, and is represented by General Talmash. In 1763, the subject of this memoir, as a boy remembered his great-grandfather, then nearly ninety years old; the extreme links of their existence, viz., 1673 and 1834, connecting two memorable epochs in English history. This was the son or grandson of the first emigrant from England, which country he quitted during the civil wars, and who founded East Hampton. The Heatly family, or as originally written, "Hatelie," was a Scotch-border family, whence a branch went to America, and resided during the revolutionary period at Newport, Rhode Island, and was well known to many distinguished officers, amongst whom was the late General Sir James Affleck, &c. Such was the estimation of his father's character, that his funeral was conducted at the expense of his fellow-citizens, who recorded his virtues on his tomb.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 28. *Vibilia*, Stephenson, from Van Diemen's Land 13th Feb.; off Brighton.—*St. Helena*, Long, from Cape 21st April; off Dartmouth.—*Skeen*, Boyd, from Mauritius 9th March; at Liverpool.—*Sandwich*, Nosworthy, from Zanzibar 3d March, and Cape 29th April; at Gravesend.—30. *Symmetry*, Stevens, from Ceylon 4th March, and Cape 25th April; off Lyme.—JULY 8. *Malcolm*, Eyles, from Bengal 25th Feb., and Cape 30th April; off the Wight.—9. *Helena Christiana*, Martens, from Batavia 18th March; off Portsmouth.—10. *Duke of Argyle*, Bristow, from Calcutta 14th Feb., Colombo 9th March, and Cape 2d May; at Deal.—*Sophia*, Thornhill, from Calcutta 20th Feb., and Cape 4th May; off Dartmouth.—*Royal George*, Embleton, from Mauritius 29th March, and Cape 3d May; off ditto.—*Lady Nugent*, McDonald (late Percival), from Bombay 16th Feb., Cannanore 23d do., Calicut 25th do., and Cape 27th April; off Weymouth.—*Childe Harold*, Greenfield, from Bengal 13th March; off Portsmouth.—*Flora*, Roustean, from Batavia 4th Dec., and Cape 2d May; off Plymouth.—*Victorine*, from Bengal 15th March; at Havre de Grace.—11. *Countess Dunmore*, Miller, from V. D. Land, 1st Feb.; off Eastbourne.—*Bencoolen*, Powell, from Manilla 28th Dec.; at Cowes (for Hamburgh).—12. *Avoca*, Boadle, from Singapore 3d March; off Margate.—*New Grove*, Brown, from Bengal 22d Jan.; at Deal.—14. *Roxburgh Castle*, Fulcher, from Bengal 15th March; off Brighton.—*Norval*, Watson, from Manilla, Singapore, and Batavia; at Liverpool.—*Town of Ross*, Allen, from Mauritius 16th March; at Waterford.—15. *D'Auvergne*, Le Hoguet, from Bengal 1st March; and *Bencoolen*, Hunt, from Mauritius 1st April, and Cape 3d May; both at Deal.—*Isabella*, Gounal, from Bengal 21st Feb.; at Liverpool.—16. *Protector*, Buttanshaw, from Bengal 20th Feb., and Cape 6th May; off Brighton.—*Frances Ann*, Hay, from Bengal 5th March; at Liverpool.—17. *Egyptian*, Benham (late Lilburn), from Bombay 19th Feb.; at Deal.—*Osprey*, Salmon, from Bombay 12th March; at Greenock.—18. *Severn*, Dixon, from Bombay 28th Feb.; and *Maria*, Grouk, from Batavia; both off Falmouth.—19. *Ann*, Free, from N.S. Wales 6th March; at Portsmouth.—*Eugene*, Osgood, from Batavia 1st Feb.; at Cowes (for Rotterdam).—21. *Orient*, White, from Bengal 7th Feb., and Madras 3d March; off Dartmouth.—*Sarah*, Whiteside (first free trader by license), from China 23d March; at Deal.—*Statesman*, Quiller, from Singapore 8th March; at Deal.—22. *Rambler*, Anderson, from Mauritius 29th March; at Deal.—*Warwick*, Gibson, from Mauritius 10th April; at Liverpool.—*Saxon* (American), Vine, from China 27th Feb.; at Hamburgh.—23. *Forth*, Robinson, from V. D. Land; and *William Bryant*, Roman, from Hobart Town 9th March, and Bahia 20th May; both off Swanage.—29. *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, form Calcutta 11th March, and Madras 11th April, off Dartmouth.—*Norneen*, Lofgreen, from Singapore 20th March, off Plymouth.

Departures.

JUNE 27. *Clorinda*, Mitchell, for Ceylon; *Blenheim*, Brown, for Cork and N.S. Wales (convicts); and *Grecian*, Smith, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Margaret*, McMinn, for Rio de Janeiro and Bengal; from Liverpool.—28. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Sybilla*, Cundy, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—29. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Heming, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Minerva*, Templer, for China; from Deal.—30. *Cornwall*, Bell, for Madras and Bengal; *Henry Tanner*, Ferguson, for N. S. Wales (convicts); and *Comet*, Surflen, for Marseilles and Mauritius; all from Deal.—JULY 1. *Sir Edward Paget*, Martin, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—4. *Asia*, Stead, for Madras; from Deal.—*Kyle*, Fletcher, for Bengal; from Greenock.—5. *Margaret*, Johns, for V. D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*Dauntless*, Pinder, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—6. *William*, Sowerby, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Catharine Ann*, Norie, for Algoa Bay; both from Deal.—*Zeno*, Lawson, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—7. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*William Nickol*, Kincaid, for Bombay; from the Clyde.—9. *Governor Harcourt*, Doutty, for N.S. Wales; and *Rhoda*, Hurst, for Launceston; both from Deal.—10. *Hero of Malown*, Smith, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Cervantes*, Hughes, for Cape; and *Hinda*, Lowthian, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—11. *Ferguson*, Young, for Bengal (troops); *Manchester*, Lewis, for Mauritius; *David Scott*, Owen, for N. S. Wales; *Arabian*, Gildoway, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; and *Howard*, Sparke, for Cape; all from Deal.—*Fecjee*, Smith, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—13. *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, for Cape and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—15. *Malabar*, Tucker, for Bombay; *Morley*, Douglas, for Bombay and Ceylon (troops); and *Norfolk*, Raymond, for V. D. Land (convicts); all from Portsmouth.—16. *Fairy Queen*, Douthwaite, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Torbay.—*Children*, Durocher, for N. S. Wales; and *Charles Cartar*, Christal, for Cape; both from Deal.—*Frank*, Searight, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Liverpool.—17. *London*, Ball, for Mauritius; from Deal.—18. *Briton*, Parker, for Ceylon (with government stores); from Cork.—19. *Annandale*, Hill, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—21. *Laurence*, Gill, for Bengal; and *William*, McCleverty, for Manilla; both from Liverpool.—22. *Junet*, Mathieson, for V. D. Land; *William Stowell*, Davidson, for N. S. Wales; *Arab*, Ferrier, for Mauritius; *Solway*, Proctor, for ditto; and *Antelope*, Adams, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—*Pemyard Park*, Middleton, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—25. *Glenalvon*, Brown, and *Catherine*, Walford, both for Cape.—*London*, Wimble, for Bengal.

PASSENGERS HOME.

Per Symmetry, from Ceylon: Mrs. Boustead and two children; Miss Watson; Col. Macalister; Capts. Taylor, Law, Holmes, and Boustead; Lieuts. Wall and Burrowes; Misses Brayhan and Rudd, Master Baylic, and two Masters Rudd.

Per Surrey, from V. D. Land: Mrs. Appleton, Miss Jones; Dr. Osborne; Mr. Peppercorn; Mr. Lyons; Mr. Cotter; Mr. Thompson; two children.

Per Kenwell, from Cape: Mrs. Schultz, widow; Dr. Edward Lees; Mr. John Anderson; Misses Halter, Bonatz, Nahaus, Lutringhauser, and Stein; Masters Lutringhauser, Stein, Horing, and Sanderman.

Per Lady Nugent, from Bombay, Cannanore, &c.: Mrs. Bellasis; Mrs. Bell; Mrs. Forbes; Miss Howell; Miss Harrison; Lieut. Col. Bellasis, Bombay engineers; D. Craw, Esq, late president Bombay Medical Board; J. A. Forbes, Esq., Bombay C.S.; T. Jarrett, Esq., Madras C.S.; J. Walker, Esq., ditto; Colin McKenzie, Esq., of Singapore; Lieut. O. Bell, 12th Madras N.I.; Lieut. Skinner, 9th Bombay N.I.; Lieuts. Gordon and Jekyll, H.M. 6th foot; Ens. Steel, 16th Madras N.I.; J. Murtaugh, Esq., assist.surg. H.M. 6th foot; Mr. Rhenius; six children; several invalids, &c. (Mr. Malcolm was landed at the Cape.)

Per Malcolm, from Bengal: Mrs. Templer; Mrs. Col. Davis; Mrs. Gaitskell, Mrs. Freeman; Mrs. Pittar; Lieut. Col. E. F. Waters; James M'Dowell, Esq., senior member Bengal Medical Board; Capt. H. D. Courtayne, H. M. service; Arthur Pittar, Esq.; Edw. E. Hope, Esq.; four Misses Templer; Misses Gaitskell and Freeman; two Masters Davis; Master Pittar.—(J. Clarke, Esq., assist. surg., was landed at the Cape.)

Per Duke of Argyle, from Bengal: Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B.; Lady Barnes and infant; Miss and two Masters Barnes; Mrs. Col. Churchill; Mrs. McRitchie and child; Capt. Deverill, 16th Lancers; Capt. Barnes, 20th Foot; Capt. Tronson, 13th Foot, in charge of detachment; Dr. A. Wood, 11th L. Drags; W. T. Robertson, Esq., C.S.; Emanual Berges, Esq.; Augustus Borelli, Esq.; Master G. Debnam; several servants.

Per Sophia, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Craigie; Mrs. Harington; Mrs. Bramley and child; Miss Craigie; Lieut. Col. Craigie; Maj. J. Trelawney; A. D. Maingy, Esq.; Lieut. White; J. Duncan, Esq., assist.surg.; Mr. Mills; Mr. Tuttle; Mr. Homfray; four children.—(Lieut. Col. Lockett was left at the Cape.)

Per Royal George, from Mauritius: Mrs. Col. Grant, and three Misses Grant; Mrs. Monnero; Mrs. and Miss Lidet; Mrs. and Miss Low, from China and the Cape; Capt. Thos. Fewson, late of the *David Barclay*: Messrs. Boniffe, Lidet, Drosina, Dathane, Falconer, Counter, Doyon, Prudhomme, and Carrol; five servants; 12 invalids.

Per Protector, from Bengal: Mrs. Wm. Buttanshaw; Mrs. Rawlins; Mrs. Haviland; Miss Barwell; Lieut. Col. T. Murray; Lieut. Col. Williamson; Maj. T. Wardlaw; Capt. Wm. Buttanshaw; N. Smith, Esq., C.S.; Rev. Chas. Rawlins; Lieut. Graham, 32d N.I.; two Misses Bruce; two Misses Rawlins; Masters Marshall and Bruce.—From the Cape: Lieut. Pope, Madras army.—From St. Helena: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon and two Misses Vernon.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Dr. Matthews, Bengal medical service; Mrs. Matthews; Lieut. Smith, Bengal L.C.; Mr. Armstrong.)

Per Roxburgh Castle, from Bengal: Lady Russell, widow of the late Chief Justice, and two children; Mrs. Arabin; Mrs. Capt. Fitzgerald and two children; Mrs. W. R. Fitzgerald and three children; Mrs. Wake and three children; Mrs. Smith and one child; Capt. John Fitzgerald; Capt. W. H. Wake; R. E. Cunliffe, Esq., C.S.; C. F. Heber, Esq.; W. Mitchelson, Esq., surgeon; John Menzies, Esq., assist.surg.; Miss Helen Barwell; Master Edw. Barwell.

Per Childe Harold, from Bengal: Mrs. Smithson; Mrs. Wm. Ainslie; Mrs. Herbert; Mrs. Cox; Wm. Smithson, Esq.; — Cox, Esq.; F. R. Vincent, Esq.

Per Forth, from V. D. Land: James Henty, Esq.; Mrs. Henty and child; Lieut. Dyball; Mr. A. Russell and three children.

Per Orient, from Bengal: Mrs. Bishop, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Bishop; Mrs. Harpur; Mrs. Lamb; Capt. John T. Somerville, 51st N.I.; Lieut. John Evans, 15th N.I.; Misses Lamb,

three Harpur, and three Bell; Masters Dent, two Bishop, and two Harpur; Messrs. Herbert and Clarke, late volunteers pilot service.—From Madras: Capt. W. Drake, 21st N.I.; Capt. G. T. Pinchard, 3d Lt. Inf.; Lieut. W. H. Pigott, 46th N.I.; Lieut. L. Wood, H.M. 54th regt.; 29 soldiers; 4 servants.

Per Benccoolen, from Mauritius: Mrs. Froppier and two children; Mrs. P. Blyth and two children; Miss Lemaine; Messrs. Froppier, Lemaine, Bonhefan and three children, Beaufis, Badeau, Kennedy, Perdrany, P. Blyth, and J. Smith.

Expected.

Per Sherburne, from Bengal: Mrs. Orchard; Mrs. Tritton; Mrs. Brew; Mrs. Furnell; Mrs. Willan; Miss Laing; Maj. Orchard, Europ. Regt.; Capt. Blyth, 49th Foot; Dr. Furnell, med. estab.; Chas. Laing, Esq.; J. Brew, Esq., 49th Foot; James Haig, Esq.; Mr. Moore; Misses Furnell, three Orchard, two Blyth, two Willan, and three Brew; Masters Furnell, three Orchard, Roberts, Blyth, Willan, Baldwin, and two Brew; 40 men, women, and children of H.M. and Hon. Company's services.

Per Dorchest r, from Bengal: Capt. Sparkes, H.M. 38th Foot; Capt. Barker, H.M. 13th ditto.

Per Hall, from Bengal: Mrs. Harvey and two children; Mr. T. B. Thomas; Mr. J. Harvey; Mr. J. Nicholson; Mr. G. Halyday.

Per Eliza, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Colles; Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child; Mrs. Hall and five children; Mr. Geo. Beagrie; Mr. Geary.

Per Severn, from Bombay: Mrs. Mitchell and three children; Mr. Forbes; Lieut. F. Hamilton.

Per Persian, from N. S. Wales: Sir Edward Parry and family.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Marrett, Madras army; Capt. and Mrs. Bevan, ditto; Capt. and Mrs. Horne, H.M. service; Mrs. Hessing and two children; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins; Mr. and Mrs. Grant; two Misses Ford; Miss Cole; Miss West; J. H. Bell, Esq., Madras C.S.; Lieut. Stokes, 4th Madras N.I.; Lieut. Gordon; Lieut. Reddie, Bengal army; Lieut. Kennedy; Lieut. Yates; Lieut. Brown, H.M. service; Ens. W. Brown, 3d Madras N.I.; Rev. Mr. Vaughan; Mr. Bell; Mr. Strange; Mr. Johnson.

Per Sir Edward Paget, for Cape: Col. M'Caskell; Capt. Brandreith, of engineers, St. Helena Commissioner; Mr. and Mrs. White.—For Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Bailey.

Per Malabar, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Ord; Capt. Clunes and family; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey; Mr. Sullivan and family; Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier; Miss Loveday; Capt. Rouben; Dr. Kayne; Mr. Jameson; three clergymen from the Church Missionary Society; Mr. Coles.

Per London, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Prole; Capt. and Mrs. Dunlop; Capt. and Mrs. Dyson; Mr. R. Woodward; C.S., and lady; Lieut. and Mrs. Barber; Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Burt; Mrs. Keane; Mrs. Vos; Miss Hall; Capt. Jeffery; Messrs. Birch, Malcolm, Harvey, Gibbon, Rich, and Vogel.

Per Marquis of Hastings, for Bombay: Lieut. Col. Garraway; two Misses Eatver; Mr. Graham and family; Mr. Henderson; Mr. Remington; Mr. Bell.—For Cape: Ens. Simmons, 72d regt.; Mr. Crispean; Mr. Fame; Mr. Field and family; Mr. Tederburgh.

Per Lord Hungerford, for Bengal: Mrs. Moore; Mrs. M'Clintock and two Misses M'Clintock; Mrs. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon; Capt. and Mrs. Duthie; Misses Gordon, Drummond, D'Aguiler, and Dick; Hon. H. B. Devereaux, C.S.; Lieut. Hotham, artillery; Lieut. Commeline, 13th N.I.—For Cape: Mrs. Lockett and family; Col. Bell and lady; Maj. Maclean.—(From Cape to Bengal: Hon. Mr. Ross and family).

Per Asia, Biddle, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Spence; Miss Spence; Dr. and Mrs. Sully; Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton; Lieut. and Mrs. Crickett; Mrs. and Miss Watkin; Mrs. and Miss Higgins; Mrs. and the two Misses Saunders; Dr. M'Clellen; Messrs. Turner, M'Gregor, Johnstone, Carter, and Britska.

Per Fergusson, for Bengal: Mrs. Malim; Mrs. Anderson; Capt. M'Manus, 16th Foot; Lieut. Anderson, 11th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. Malim, 13th Foot; Lieut. Hutchinson, 16th foot; Cornet Martin, 11th Lt. Drags.; Cornet the Hon. E. Powys, 16th Lancers; Ens. Brabazon, 16th Foot; Assist. Surg. Brodie, 13th Foot; Mr. Wm. Bell; Mr. John Lyall; Mr. Becher.

We have much pleasure in inserting the following, at the request of the passengers of the *Malcolm*:

Ship Malcolm, off Portsmouth, 8th July 1834.

Dear Sir:—A separation being about to take place consequent to a termination of the voyage, we, the undersigned passengers, avail ourselves of the opportunity of unanimously expressing to you our sentiments of esteem for your great attention, gentlemanly, and cheerful conduct on all occasions during the voyage, as well as for the comfort and accommodation we have experienced. These justly entitle you to our warmest respect and regard; and as a further token of the sincerity of our honest sentiments, we beg your acceptance of a small piece of Plate, which we shall have great pleasure in presenting to you in London.—Wishing you happiness and prosperity,

We remain, Dear Sir,
Your's, very faithfully,
(Signed) M. A. Templer,
L. Davis,
H. Gaitskell,
M. Freeman,
F. A. Pittar,
J. McDowell, Beng. Med. Bd.
E. F. Waters, Lt.-Col.
Arthur Pittar,
Henry D. Courtayne,
Edw. Elton Hope.
Capt. Eyles, commanding ship Malcolm,
&c. &c. &c.

Ship Malcolm, London, 12th July 1834.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I beg you to accept my warmest thanks for the very handsome terms in which you have done me the honour to express your approbation of the treatment you have experienced on board my ship during our passage home from Calcutta. I have always anxiously desired to afford every possible comfort and accommodation to those who may place themselves under my protection, and if in this instance my arrangements have given satisfaction I am truly happy; but I am bound to say, that I feel deeply indebted to you for the kind disposition invariably shewn to appreciate favourably my humble exertions.

The piece of plate you have so kindly presented to me I shall regard with peculiar satisfaction, as a mark of the esteem of those whose friendship and good opinion I hope always to deserve and enjoy.—With every good wish,

I have the honour to remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES EYLES.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 29. At Southsea, the lady of G. R. B. Berney, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

June 8. In Park-street, the lady of J. C. Dowdeswell, Esq., of a son (since dead).

18. At sea, on board the *Lady Nugent*, the lady of Lieut. Oswald Bell, 12th regt. Madras N.I., of a son (since dead).

22. At Dunse, the lady of Capt. Wm. Geddes, Bengal horse artillery, of twin daughters.

25. In Upper Harley Street, the lady of William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., of a son.

July 4. In Charles Street, Manchester Square, the lady of Robert Du Pré Alexander, Esq., of a son.

8. The lady of Richard Twining, jun., Esq., of the Strand, of a son.

12. At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Col. Hull, 1st Gren. Regt. Bombay N.I., of Wimbledon Common, of a son.

21. At the Briars, Monmouthshire, the lady of Capt. Newall, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 15. At St. Pancras, Frederick Doncton Orme, third son of the late Robert Orme, Esq., of Madras, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Lewis Goldsmith, Esq.

17. At Guernsey, Major J. K. Clubley, Madras army, to Ellenor, daughter of Staff Surgeon Paddock.

21. At Spalding, George Augustus Moore, Esq., son of Lieut.-Col. George Moore, 59th regt., Bengal N.I., to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Moore, D.D., of Spalding.

24. At Bray Church, William Hore, Esq., of the 18th regt. Bengal N.I., to Eleanor, youngest daughter of Thomas Oxley, Esq., of Killiney.

26. At Esher, Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., of Ashley-park, in the county of Surrey, to Emily Maria, second daughter of the late George Brown, Esq., formerly a Member of the Council at Bombay.

— At St. Mary's Church, Islington, the Rev. W. B. Boyce, Wesleyan missionary from South Africa, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Bowden, Esq., merchant, of Hull.

30. At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. Wodehouse Raven, of Brompton, Middlesex, to Helen, third daughter; and at the same time, the Rev. John C. Blathwayt, of Islington, to Magdaline, fourth daughter, of J. M. Richardson, Esq., of Blackheath-park.

July 3. At All Souls, Mary-le-bone, Capt. Howison, Madras army, of Holmfoot, Lanark, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Fred. C. Lewis, Esq., of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

— At Tenby, Lieut. J. W. Noble, to Charlotte Dalston, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Voyle, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

— At Guernsey, Capt. George Carpenter, 41st regt., son of General Carpenter, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary, daughter of Lieut. Col. Cardew, commanding Royal Engineers in that island.

10. At Llaugharne, Carmarthenshire, the Rev. W. W. Ewbank, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, and vicar of Grindon, in the county of Durham, to Justina Elinor, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Sir George Cooper, Knt., one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

— At Newry, Thomas S. O'Halloran, Esq., 6th or Royal Warwickshire Regt., eldest son of Brig. Gen. O'Halloran, C. B. Bengal army, to Jane, eldest daughter of James Waring, Esq.

— Samuel Haines, Esq., of Tavistock-place, to Ann, daughter of the late Major Kitchin, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

12. At Sion, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Viscount Holmesdale, only surviving son of Earl Amherst, to Miss Gertrude Percy, fourth daughter of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and niece to the Earl of Beverly.

15. At Streatham Church, Capt. Edward Foord, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Robert Moser, Esq., of Upper Thames Street.

— At St. Pancras New Church, Capt. Thos. P. Ellis, 52d regt. Bengal N.I., to Catherine Munro, second daughter of the Rev. H. Bethune, of Dingwall, Ross-shire.

— At Greenwich, Capt. Thomas Sandys, third son of Myles Sandys, Esq., of Graythwaite-hall, in the county of Lancaster, to Frances, second daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Sanders, commander in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

15. At St. James' Church, Edward Ellice, Esq., only son of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, to Katherine Jane, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Balfour, of Baltrinie, Fifeshire, N.B.

19. At Paris, Elizabeth, only child of the late James Law, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Louis Frederic Leblanc de Prébois, captain of the royal staff corps of the French army, and son of the Count de Prébois.

22. At Edinburgh, Wm. Gray, Esq., surgeon on the Bombay establishment, to Margaret H. Phillips, daughter of the late John Phillips, Esq., merchant, New Orleans.

24. At Mary-le-bone Church, Capt. Geo. H. Sotheby, of the 34th regt. Madras Lt. Infantry, to Catherine, third daughter of the late Richard Lane, Esq., of Argyll-street.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, J. Flockton, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of F. J. Humbert, Esq., of Oxford Street.

Lately. At All Souls Church, Langham-place, Mr. A. T. Blake, of Piccadilly, to Selina, daughter of the late Major Taylor, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Clifton, Richard Woodward, Esq., Bengal civil service, son of the late R. Woodward, D.D., to Julia, second daughter of James Lean, Esq., of Clifton Hall.

DEATHS.

Jan. 18. At sea, on his voyage from Bombay to Bushire, of a fever, taken at Muscat, Capt. Frank Gore Willock, R.N., aged 47.

April 2. At the Cape, J. P. Laney, Esq., secretary to Rear-Admiral Warren, and a purser R.N.

May 13. At sea, on the passage from Bombay, Capt. Lucas Percival, commander of the ship *Lady Nugent*.

June 21. At Brighton, Sophia, widow of the late Thomas Templeton, Esq., of Calcutta.

26. At Leamington, Miss Christian Erskine, eldest daughter of the late John Erskine, Esq., of the Madras civil service, and grand-daughter of the late James Erskine, Esq., of Cardross.

July 3. At Saltash, aged 71, John Evans, Esq. R.N., many years secretary to Admiral Cornwallis, with whom he served in India and the Channel Fleet.

5. At Shepperton, Samuel Henry Russell, Esq., formerly in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

12. At his chambers in the Albany, Lieut.-Col. David Wilson, of the East-India Company's service.

13. In Sussex-place, the Right Hon. Lady Teignmouth, relict of the late Lord Teignmouth.

14. At Yeovil, after a few days' illness, Robert Hastie, Esq., of Calcutta.

— At East Sheen, Surrey, in his 30th year, Frederick Woods, eldest son of Sir Francis M. Ommaney, Knt.

23. At Kilburn, Margaret, eldest child of Mr. John D. Dickinson.

Lately. In Italy, of fever, Eyre Coote, Esq., son of the late Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, and some time M.P. for Clonmel.

— At Cleve Dale, Downend, aged 19, Henrietta Ellen, second daughter of the late Capt. Charles Sealey, of the Indian Navy.

— At sea, Capt. Lilburn, of the ship *Egyptian*.

— In France, at Forges les Eaux, in the department of Seine Inferieure, Anthony Bertolacci, Esq., formerly of his Majesty's civil service in Ceylon. He was well known as the author of the best financial work on the Island of Ceylon.

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, February 6, 1834.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	16 0	@	20 0
Bottles 100	10 0	—	10 8
Coals ..... B. md.	0 6	—	0 7
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	34 0	—	34 4
—— Brasiers', ... do.	31 10	—	32 0
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	28 0	—	28 4
—— Bolt ..... do.	35 8	—	37 8
—— Tile ..... do.	27 6	—	28 6
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	30 0	—	36 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	32 0	—	32 8
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	1 8	—	1 10
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1 4	—	13 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor	0 4	—	0 7½
Cutlery, fine	10 to 15A. & P.C.		
Glass	20D.	—	40D.
Hardware	30A.	—	40A.
Hosiery, cotton	20D. and P C.		
Ditto, silk	20D.	—	25D.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	3 11	@	3 12
—— —— flat ..... do.	3 11	—	3 12
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 2	—	2 3
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 2	—	2 4
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 12	—	3 0
—— Sheet ..... do.	3 8	—	3 12
—— Nails ..... cwt.	10 0	—	14 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	2 12	—	3 2
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	0 12	—	0 13
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	4 7	—	4 8
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 10	—	4 12
Millinery	10 A.	—	40A.
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	4 5	—	4 6
Stationery	5 A.	—	15 A.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	5 12	—	5 14
—— Swedish ..... do.	6 8	—	7 0
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	23 0	—	23 8
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 0	—	8 4
——— coarse and middling	1 0	—	2 8
—— Flannel fine	1 8	—	1 10

MADRAS, February 5, 1835.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	250	—	280
—— Cakes ..... do.	220	—	230
—— Old ..... do.	225	—	230
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	290	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	20A.	—	25 A.
—— Longcloth, fine	30A.	—	40 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	—	10 A.
Hardware	10D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	25A.	—	30 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	21	—	23
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	21	—	23

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	24	@	28
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	35	—	42
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
Millinery	25A.	—	30 A.
Shot, patent	25A.	—	30 A.
Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30
Stationery	25A.	—	30 A.
Steel, English ..... candy	80	—	85
—— Swedish ..... do.	140	—	150
Tin Plates ..... box	21	—	24
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	15 A.	—	20 A.
—— —— coarse	15 A.	—	20 A.
—— Flannel, fine	10 A.	—	15 A.

BOMBAY, February 22, 1834.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	15	@	18
Bottles ..... doz.	0.12		——
Coals ..... ton.	no demand		
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	49		——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	52.8		——
—— Plate ..... do.	50		——
—— Tile ..... do.	50		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 ..... lb.	0.9		0.17
Cutlery, table	P. C.		——
Glass and Earthenware	30 D.	—	35D.
Hardware	P. C.		——
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	52	@	——
—— English, do. ..... do.	22.4		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	5		——
—— Nails ..... do.	13		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	5.8		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	19		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	30		——
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8.4		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	7.12		——
Millinery	no demand		
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	9		——
Spelter ..... do.	6.8		——
Stationery	10D.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	10		——
Tin Plates ..... box	20		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—	6
—— —— coarse	1.8	—	2
—— Flannel, fine	1		——

CANTON, March 11, 1834.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	2¼	@	4½
—— Longcloths ..... do.	3½	—	6
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	2	—	2¼
—— Cambrics, 40 yds ..... do.	4	—	5
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1¼	—	2½
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50 ..... pecul	40	—	55
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1.30	—	1.40
—— Rod ..... do.	2½		—
Lead, Pig ..... do.	4		—

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	50	@	90
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	4½		—
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.30	—	1.40
—— do. ex super ..... yd.	3.40	—	3.90
—— Camlets ..... pce.	15	—	21
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	28		29
—— Long Ells ..... do.	9	—	12
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15½	—	16½
Tin Plates ..... box	10	—	11

SINGAPORE, March 6, 1834.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	7	@	9
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 36 to 40 36-37	do.	4	— 6
—— —— do. do. 38-40	do.	5	— 7½
—— —— do. do. 44	do.	5	— 8
—— —— 50	do.	6	— 8
—— —— 54	do.	11	— 12
—— —— 60	do.	11	— 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	— 1¾

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. corge	6	@	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.	2¾	—	2¾
—— Nails ..... do.	3	—	3½
Lead, Pig ..... do.	5	—	5½
—— Sheet ..... do.	5	—	5½
Shot, patent ..... bag	1	—	2
Spelter ..... pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish ..... do.	6½	—	7
—— English ..... do.	4½	—	6
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets ..... do.	20	—	25
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet) ..... yd.	1½	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Feb. 6, 1834.—There continues to be a considerable demand for Lappets, Jaconets, and Plain Goods generally; few sales, however, have been made, holders being very firm in their demands for higher prices, and to which the buyers must in all probability yield, as the stock is by no means large, while there are no immediate arrivals expected. The same remarks apply to White Twist. Woollens continue much depressed. Copper, of sorts, shews a disposition to improve; other kinds of metals have undergone little change. —*March* 9. Mule Twist continues in fair demand at former rates. Turkey red Yarn and other Twist are inquired after, and prices are expected to improve: other dyes are dull of sale. Chintes: the market continues in an inactive state, and no sales are reported. White Cottons of all descriptions are inquired after at former prices. Woollens: the market inactive, and prices have somewhat declined. Copper: the demand from the Upper Provinces having somewhat subsided, the prices of several assortments are expected to decline. Spelter and Lead continue firm. Blistered Steel has given way in price, owing to the recent imports. Tin Plates continue in demand, but at somewhat reduced rates. Quicksilver, nothing doing.

Canton, March 4, 1834.—White Cotton Goods, coarser descriptions, have declined in price. For Woollens there are no purchasers, even at our reduced quotations. Lead has fallen in price, owing to arrivals to an overstocked market.—*March* 11. There is a steady demand for Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods. Tin remains steady at our quotations.

Manilla, Feb. 6, 1834.—The market continues to improve for the sale of Piece Goods, and the greatest part of the *Norman's* cargo from Glasgow, have already been sold at excellent prices.—*Feb.* 25. The market continues favourable for most descriptions of Piece Goods, under the limited investments that have been brought.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 10, 1834.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As. Rs. As. [Sell.

Prem. 24 0 Remittable ..... 23 0 Prem.
1 8 { 1st, or Old 5. p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class 1 0
0 12 .... Ditto .... 2 do. 0 4
0 4 .... Ditto .... 3 do. Par
—— .... Ditto .... 4 do. ——
0 4 { New 5 per Cent. from No. 251 to 1150.... } Par
Prem. 3 0 { 2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan } .... 0 4 Prem.
3 0 3d, or New ditto 2 8
Disc. 0 8 4 per cent. Loan dis. .. 1 0 Disc.

4,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—3,900.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills ..... 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 4 0 do.

Rate of Exchange, *March* 10.

Govt. Bills on London, 12 months' date, to buy, 1s. 9¼d.; to sell, 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rupee.
Other Public Bills, to buy, 1s. 11d.; to sell, 2s. 1d. per Sa. Rupee.
Private Bills on London, 6 months' sight, to buy, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2¼d.; to sell, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Feb. 18, 1834.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....29 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....27 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 ½ to 1¼ Prem.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

Exchange, *Dec.* 18.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 9d. per M. Rupee.

Bombay, March 1, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
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 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 per ditto.

Canton, March 11, 1834.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight,—4s. 10d. to 5s.; per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 209 to 211 per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3 per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Ton-nage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1834.						
Madras	Portsm. Sept. 1	*Madras*	527	Charles Beach	Charles Beach	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co., Leadenhall-st.
Cape and Madras	Aug. 18	*Wellington*	500	Gustavus Evans	James Liddell	W. I. Docks	Mac Ghie, Page, & Smith, Exchange-buildings.
Madras	20	*Mary Ann*	500	William Hornblow	William Hornblow	St. Kt. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-court.
Madras & Bengal	10	*Lady Flora*	756	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co., Cornhill.
Bengal	Sept. 1	*Abberton*	500	Henry Shuttleworth	H. Shuttleworth	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell, Leadenhall-st., & Tomlin, Man, & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Aug. 1	*Catherine*	523	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	E. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co.
Cape, Madras and Bengal	Sept. 5	*Baretto Junior*	522	Reid, Irving, and Co.	Richard Saunders	W. I. Docks	John G. Bowring & Co., Leadenhall-st.
Madras and Bengal	Aug. 31	*Protector*	550	Thomas Heath	Thos. Buttenshaw		Thomas Heath, Fenchurch-st.
Madras and China	Sept. 5	*Duke of Argyle*	600	John Pirie and Co.	Robert Thornhill	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	—	*Larkins*	650	Charles Ingram	Charles Ingram	E. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co.
	Dec. 5	*George the Fourth*	1438	J. Nicholson and Co.		E. I. Docks	John Nicholson & Co., Fenchurch-st., & John Pirie & Co.
	Aug. 20	*Malcolm*	650	R. W. Eyles	James Eyles	W. I. Docks	Thomas Heath, & Thomas Haviside & Co.
Bengal	5	*Duke of Northumberland*	650	Thomas and Wm. Smith	William L. Pope	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	15	*Roxburgh Castle*	600	Green, Wigram, & Green	William Fulcher	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	—	*David Clark*	608	Gledstanes and Co.	Robert Rayne	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Sept. 1	*Childe Harold*	550	Rawson, Holdsworth & Co	J. R. Lancaster	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Capt. Jas. Barber, Leadenhall-st.
	3	*Orient*	600	Thomas White	Thomas White	E. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun & Co., & Thos. Haviside & Co.
Bombay	Aug. 5	*Lady Raffles*	647	Richard Green	Robert Pollok	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	15	*Victory*	712	Christopher Biden	Christ. Biden	E. I. Docks	W. H. Hunt, Crown-ct., Cheapside, & T. Haviside and Co.
	Sept. 1	*Buckinghamshire*	1369	Capt. Thacker & Mangles	Wm. F. Hopkins	E. I. Docks	F. & C. E. Mangles, Austin friars, Capt. J. Thacker, Leadenhall-st., & W. Abercrombie.
Bombay and China	30	*Duchess of Northumberland*	600	Robert Jobling	Robert Jobling	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Jan. 5	*Edinburgh*	1414		David Marshall	E. I. Docks	Gregson, Melville, & Knight,—Gardner & Urquhart, and
Singapore	Dec. 5	*Moira*	650	Henry Templer	Thomas Johnson	Expected	John Pirie & Co. [John Pirie and Co.
Singapore and China	Jan. 5	*William Money*	834	Henry Templer	John O'Brien	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
Cape and Ceylon	Aug. 15	*Favorite*	319	Beadle & Co.	William Cobb	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Mauritius and Ceylon	Sept. 1	*Australia*	390	Walter Buchanan	John Lobban	Expected	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-street.
Ceylon	Aug. 30	*Iris*	300	William Tindall	Wm. Mackwood	St. Kt. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
New South Wales	25	*Eleanor*	300	Godwin and Lee	William Havelock	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, Bishopsgate-street-within.
Van Diemen's Land	Sept. 1	*Symmetry*	400	William Tindall	James Stevens	Lon. Docks	John Lyney.
Hobart Town and & N. S. W.	Aug. 5	*Royal Admiral*	414	William Bottomley	D. Fotheringham	Dublin	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
	—	*Henry Porcher*	485	Alcock and Griffiths	John Baxter	Sheerness	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
Launceston		*Eveline*	301	James Gale & Son	Alex. Jamieson	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
New South Wales		*Nimrod*	274	Thomas Hepburn	Fr. Wm. Hepburn	St. Kt. Docks	George Bishop, Jewry-street.
Cape and Swan River		*Lotus*	300		George Gore	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	Sept. 15	*Augusta Jessie*	450	S. Edenborough	H. Edenborough	St. Kt. Docks	John Gore & Co. Lawrence-lane, & John Pirie & Co.
	Aug. 15	*Dublin Packet*	149	Wm. MacNeill	Wm. MacNeill	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.

PRICES OF SHARES, July 28, 1834.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares' of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India	(Stock)	p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London	(Stock)	p. cent.	238,400	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	66	p. cent.	1,382,763	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	103	p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	102½	p. cent.	200,000	—	—	
West-India	98	p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	35	— p. cent.	10,000	100	25	
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 3d Class	—	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	91	—	10,000	100	15	

Sale.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.		Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3 13 0
Barilla	£. 2 12 0 @	Nankeens	piece —
Coffee, Java	2 19 0	Rattans	100 0 2 6
Cheribon	2 19 0	Rice, Bengal White	cwt. 0 4 6
Sumatra and Samarang	2 14 0	Patna	0 10 6
Ceylon	3 0 0	Java	0 11 6
Mocha	2 5 0	Safflower	0 12 0
Cotton, Surat	2 11 0	Sago	0 7 6
Madras	3 0 0	Pearl	0 9 0
Bengal	5 17 0	Saltpetre	0 13 0
Bourbon	0 0 7½	Silk, Bengal	lb 1 5 6
Drugs & for Dyeing.	none	Novi	0 13 0
Aloes, Epatica	cwt. 9 10 0	Ditto White	—
Anniseeds, Star	— 16 10 0	China	0 19 0
Borax, Refined	3 15 0	Bengal Privilege	— 1 0 0
Camphire, in tub	3 8 0	Organzine	0 19 0
Cardamoms, Malabar	— 3 10 0	Spices, Cinnamon	0 10 6
Ceylon	6 10 0	Cloves	— 0 4 0
Cassia Buds	0 3 0	Mace	0 0 11
Ginger	0 1 7	Nutmegs	0 6 8
Lignea	3 15 0	Pepper, Black	1 8 0
Castor Oil	3 8 0	White	— 1 10 6
China Root	3 10 0	Sugar, Bengal	0 0 10
Cubebs	0 0 7	Siam and China	—
Dragon's Blood	27 0 0	Mauritius (duty paid)	1 2 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop	2 13 0	Manilla and Java	1 2 0
Arabic	0 15 0	Tea, Bohea	2 8 0
Assafœtida	2 0 0	Congou	0 1 11½
Benjamin, 3d Sort	2 2 0	Souchong	0 1 7½
Animi	3 10 0	Campoi	none
Garnbogium	4 10 0	Twankay	0 0 10½
Myrrh	5 0 0	Pekoe	0 1 9½
Olibanum	10 0 0	Hyson Skin	0 3 0
Kino	7 10 0	Hyson	0 2 11½
Lac Lake	0 14 0	Young Hyson	—
Dye	12 0 0	Gunpowder	0 2 11½
Shell	0 0 3	Tin, Banca	cwt. —
Stick	0 2 3	Tortoiseshell	2 16 0
Musk, China	—	Vermilion	lb 1 7 0
Nux Vomica	2 17 0	Wax	cwt. 5 10 0
Oil, Cassia	1 7 0	Wood, Sanders Red	ton 12 0 0
Cinnamon	0 14 0	Ebony	8 0 0
Cocoa-nut	0 6 8	Sapan	12 0 0
Cajaputa	0 5 0		
Mace	1 14 0		
Nutmegs	0 0 3		
Opium	0 1 2		
Rhubarb	none		
Sal Ammoniac	cwt. 0 2 3		
Senna	3 0 0		
Turmeric, Java	lb 0 1 2		
Bengal	cwt. 0 13 0		
China	0 18 0		
Galls, in Sorts	0 12 0		
Blue	0 17 0		
Hides, Buffalo	1 3 0		
Ox and Cow	3 13 0		
Indigo, Purple and Violet	4 15 0		
Fine Violet			
Mid. to good Violet			
Violet and Copper			
Copper			
Consuming, mid. to fine			
Do. ord. and low			
Do. very low			
Oude, ord. to good md.			
Madras, gd. to fine md.			
Do. ord. & mid.			
Do. Kurpah			

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
		Cedar Wood	foot 0 0 5
		Oil, Fish	ton 22 10 0
		Whalefins	ton 100 0 0
		Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	
		Best	lb 0 3 6
		Inferior	0 2 3
		V. D. Land, viz.	
		Best	0 2 6
		Inferior	0 1 0
		SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.	
		Aloes	cwt. 1 7 6
		Ostrich Feathers, und	lb —
		Gum Arabic	cwt. 1 5 0
		Hides, Dry	lb 0 0 4½
		Salted	0 0 4½
		Oil, Palm	cwt. 1 8 6
		Raisins	2 0 0
		Wax	5 15 0
		Wine, Capes, Mad., best	pipe 17 0 0
		Do. 2d & 3d quality	last 14 0 0
		Wood, Teak	load 6 10 0
		Wool	lb 0 1 0

	£. s. d.
	— 0 4 6
	— 0 11 6
	— 0 14 0
	— 0 8 0
	— 7 10 0
	— 0 12 0
	— 1 3 0
	— 2 8 6
	0 19 0
	— 1 0 0
	0 16 0
	— 0 10 6
	— 0 1 3
	— 0 8 0
	— 0 7 0
	1 10 0
	— 0 4 1
	— 1 13 0
	— 1 7 0
	— 3 6 0
	— 0 2 0½
	— 0 4 8
	— 0 2 4
	— 0 8 2
	— 3 2 0
	2 2 0
	— 6 5 0
	— 12 0 0
	— 10 0 0
	20 0 0
AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.	
	— 0 7 0
	23 0 14 0
	— 0 4 6
	— 0 3 10
	— 0 2 11
	0 2 1
	— 1 9 0
	— 19 0 0
	— 15 0 0
	— 7 10 1
	— 0 1 10

Sugar.—The market is heavy, and prices are somewhat lower: this includes Mauritius sugars. There are few sales of East-India sugars. Stocks are lower, and deliveries greater than this time last year.

Coffee.—Sales are dull, and prices seem tending to a decline. East-India appears very languid.

Cotton.—This article towards the close of the month, has been more in demand; the prices are a shade higher.

Tea.—The market is steady. Low Congous are in request; there is a premium of 1½d. on Boheas in Congou packages.

Spices, Saltpetre, Rice, are stationary.

Indigo.—The first merchants' sale took place at the India House, under the new system, conforming as near as possible to the old, on the 21st July. Some discussion took place respecting the regulations at the docks, and the payment of the deposits. Mr. J. Horsley Palmer professed the readiness of the committee of East-India Merchants to facilitate the trade by the plan of periodical sales, which should be framed as nearly as possible on the plan of the Company. The sale is not yet completed.

The Company's sale finished on the 20th: prices were 6d. lower than the last sale. The prices at the merchants' sale were supported at the same rate (though the proprietors bought in a considerable proportion); but in the course of the sale, a disposition to sell was evinced, which led to a further fall; and prices are now 9d. to 1s. under the currency of last sale.

Silk.—The market is steady, and late rise firmly maintained; but the arrival of the *Sarah*, the first free-trader from China, with the Company's license, with a cargo of silk, valued at £400,000, has thrown rather a damp on the market. She sailed from Canton on the 23d of March.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from June* 26 *to July* 25, 1834.

June	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
25	216½	91¼	Shut	98⅛98⅝	Shut	17 1/16 17⅛	—	99¼99⅜	—	48 49p
26	216½	91⅛91⅛	—	98⅛98½	—	17 1/16 17⅛	—	—	21 22p	48 50p
27	—	91 91¼	—	98½98⅝	—	17⅛17 3/16	269	—	21 23p	49 50p
28	215 215½	91¼91⅜	—	98⅜98⅝	—	17⅛17 3/16	268½	—	—	49 50p
30	215	91¼91⅜	—	98½98⅝	—	17⅛17 3/16	269	99⅜	21 23p	48 50p
July										
1	215 215⅜	91⅜91½	—	98⅝98¾	—	17⅛ 17 3/16	268 8½	—	23p	48 50p
2	215¼215⅜	91⅜91½	—	98¼98¾	—	17⅛ 17 3/16	268 8½	—	23p	48 50p
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4	215½	91⅜91⅜	—	98⅜99	—	17⅛ 17 3/16	—	—	26p	51 52p
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8	216¼217	91⅞92⅛	91½91⅝	99⅛99⅜	99⅛99⅜	17¼ 17 5/16	266¾	100½	25 27p	52 54p
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22	217½218	91¼91¼	90⅝90⅞	98⅝99	98⅜98½	17⅛ 17⅝	265½	99⅝ 9⅞	16 18p	46 48p
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INDEX TO VOL. XIV.

PART I.—ORIGINAL AND SELECT PAPERS, &c.

Aborigines of Australasia, 111.
Abu, Mount, account of the Jain temples on, 14.
Addiscombe, examination of cadets at, 211.
Advice to invalids, 267.
Africa, North, governments of, 34—visit to the west coast of, 63.
Agency Houses, Calcutta, failures of, 29, 85.
Akhtal, the Christian Arab poet, biography of, 229.
Alexander and Co., estate of, 29, 89.
Alligators near Monghyr, 129.
Analogies in the East and West, 175, 238.
Anecdotes from Arabian history, 61, 79—of monkeys, 124—of the Emperor Trajan, 174—of Akhtal, the Arab poet, 229.
Arabian history, 61, 79, 229.
Aram, of Scripture, its locality, 133.
Arcot, nabob of, 145.
Army, Indian, military stations of, described, 1, 119.
Asia, governments of, 34.
Asiatic Society of Calcutta, meetings of, 80, 180—Royal, 135, 203, 278—review of their Transactions, 260.
Auctioneers, Calcutta, 168.
Australasia, travels and observations of Mr. Henderson in, 104.

Bamian, account of the idols of, 281.
Barnes (Barnabé), early poetry of, 32.
Battang Moring, gold mine at, 81.
Beke (Mr.), review of his Origines Biblicæ, 131.
Bengal, scenes in the Upper Provinces of, 1, 119—sketches of society in, 165.
Bhurtpore, wedding amusements at, 13.
Biography:—Swartz, the Christian missionary, 141—Lord Teignmouth, 213.
——— Oriental:—Akhtal, the Christian Arab poet, 229.
Board of Control, interference of the, in the case of the Lucknow bankers, 49.
Bokhara, travels of Lieut. Burnes into, 221.
Bombay, population of, 68—freedom of trade at, 69—Parsees of, *ib.*
Booksellers, Calcutta, 167.
Bracken (Mr. T.), letter of, on the affairs of Alexander and Co., 29—answer of 'A Creditor' to, 89.
Brechin, the round tower at, 238.
Buddhism, remains of, in Ireland, 176, 181—in Scotland, 238.
Bund, extraordinary, in zillah Sarun, 127.
Burnes (Lieut.), his account of the Jain temples on Mount Abu, 14—review of his narrative of travels into Bokhara, 221.
——— (Dr. J.), his account of an overland journey from India, 198.

Cabool, travels into, 225.
Cadets, Company's, examination of, 211.
Calcutta, failures of agency houses at, 29, 85—description of, 165—shops, auction establishments, and native bazaars, 170—Jews of, 171—Laudable Societies at, 202.
Canal, famous, of Delhi, 5.
Canton, buildings of, 206.
Cape Coast, in Africa, visit to, 65.
Carnatic, early wars in the, 149—affairs of Omdut-ul-Omrah, nabob of, 217.
Caste, native, in India, 66.
Caves in New South Wales, organic remains found in, 109.
Ceylon, inscriptions found in, 80.
Chandery Choke, or principal street in Delhi, its description, 2.
Chemists and Druggists, Calcutta, 166.
China, use of tea in, 46—historical records of, 118—etiquette at the court of, 133—affray with foreigners in, 227.
Chinese miners at Battang Moring, 81—moral system of the, 114, 157—shoemakers in India, 165—gongs, 205—buildings at Canton, 206.
Christ, Confucius's prediction of, 48.
Chung-Yung, translation of the, 114, 157.
Circle, Hindu quadrature of the, 265.
Circular, answer of Mr. F. Warden to, 66.
Civilians, rank of, in India, 60.
Climate, effects of, on the human race, 273.
Coal mines of Burdwan, 261.
College, East-India, at Haileybury, 211.
Confucius, his prediction of our Saviour, 48—works of the principal disciples of, 114.
Control, Board of, 49.
Convicts, hints respecting, 104.
Cornwallis (Lord), reforms of, in India, 213.
Cosseir, description of, 256—

Courts, Indian, hints on reform in, 60, 164 —of conciliation, 164.
Crashaw (Richard), a sacred poet, 33.
CRITICAL NOTICES, 83, 138, 207, 283—see also *Review of Books*.
Cullen (Mr. James), 202.
Cum-sing-moon, affray at the, 227
Currency of India, 60.
Cymbals, Chinese, composition of, 205.

Dancing-girls in India, 8—in Lahore, 224.
Delhi, description of, 1.
Dress of Europeans in India, 171.
Durrumtollah, the beauty of the, 93.

East, governments of the, 34.
East-India Company, case of the directors of, and the Board of Control, respecting the affairs of Oude, 49.
Education in India, 74 — of writers for India, 211—of Company's cadets, *ib.*
Egypt, the overland journey from India through, 199, 251 — articles necessary for the journey, 200 — march through the desert of, described, 257.
Elephant, natural history of the, 182 — fossil, found in Siberia, 183.
Ellen, a tale of other days, 240
Emessa, the kazee of, 19.
English language, study of, by natives in India, 76.
Entertainment, European, native description of a, 9.
Etymological inquiries, 175, 238.

Family of Perrault, 187.
Fernando Po, account of the natives at, 65.
Finlay (Mr. R.), journey of, to Senna, 280.
Fletcher (Giles), an early poet, 31.

Geography, Scriptural, rectification of, 131.
Geology of Australasia, 109—of Malacca, 81—of Siberia, 183—of the Himalaya Mountains, 261.
Gerard (Dr.), travels of, 223 — observations by, on the Spiti Valley, 262.
Ghuzuls from the Turkish, 18, 28.
Gods of the Jains, 17.
Gold Mine at Battang Moring, 81.
Gongs, Chinese, composition of, 205 — process of their manufacture, *ib.*

Haileybury College, examination at, 211.
Hajjāj-l en-Yūsuf, anecdote of, 60.
Heber (Bishop), 182.
Henderson (Mr.), review of his travels & observations in Australasia, 104.
Herbert (George), a sacred poet, 33.
Himalaya, natural history of the, 207—mineral productions of, 261—facts respecting the great plateau of, 262.
Hindoos, causes of their stationary condition, 66—employment of, in government situations, 73—education of, 74—devotees, 126—conversion of, 141, 220 — monuments in Britain, 175, 238 — revenues from temples, 259 — sect of Kaprias, at Mhurr, 279.
Hints on India reform, 60, 91, 164, 259.
History, Arabian, anecdotes from, 61, 79, 229.
Holman (Mr.), review of his travels, 62.
Hot Springs near Monghyr, 122.
Hottinger (John Henry), biographical sketch of, 23 — enumeration of his works, 27.
Hugh Lindsay steamer, voyage of, 198.
Hyder Ali, mission of Swartz to, 147—wars of, 149, 150.

Idols, colossal, of Bamian, 281.
INDIA, scenes in the upper provinces of, 1, 119—the late failures in, 29, 85—hints on reform in, 60, 91, 164, 259—observations of Mr. Warden on the natives of, 66—construction of roads in, 61, 138 — progress of Christianity in, 142—early wars of, 145, 215—sketches of society in, 165—the overland journey from, 198, 251—reforms of Lord Cornwallis in, 213 — government of Sir John Shore in, 215 — advice to invalids in, 267.
India Reform, hints on:—Civilians' rank, 60—lotteries, *ib.*—mint and currency, *ib.*—courts, *ib.* — circuit registers, *ib.*—introduction of writers into the service, 61 — the roads, *ib.*—police, *ib.* — language, 91—courts of conciliation, 164 — weights and measures, *ib.* — monopolies, salt and opium, 259 — revenues from temples, *ib.*
Indus, remarks on the river, 267.
Invalids, Indian, advice to, 267.
Ireland, the round-towers of, 175, 238.

Jains, temples of the, on Mount Abu, 14.
Jats, wedding amusements of the, 13.
Jedda, visit to, 199, 256.
Jewellers, Calcutta, shops of, 166.
Jews in Calcutta, 171.
Jones (Sir William), remarks on Lord Teignmouth's life of, 217.
Journal Asiatique of Paris, inaccuracies in the, 34.
Journey, overland, from India, 198, 251 — articles necessary for the Egyptian part of, 200.
Jumma Musjid at Delhi, description of, 11.

Jungheera, account of the celebrated rock of, 125—fakeers at, 126.

Kaprias, sect of, at Mhurr, 279.
Kazee of Emessa, story of the, 19.
Klaproth (M.), on the use of tea in China, 46.
Kootub Minar, a tower at Delhi, 12.
Köros (M. Csoma de), sketch of the life of, 135—labours of, 281.
Kroomen of Western Africa, 64.

Lahore, account of the city of, 222.
Language, English, study of, in India, 76—proposed general use of the Hindustani throughout India, 91—affinities in, 175, 238—Zend, 266.
Laudable Societies, Calcutta, 202.
Lessinghams, tale of the, 35.
Liberia, an American colony, 64.
Linga, worship of the, in New Holland, 113 — in Ireland, 176, 181—in Scotland, 238.
Literary Intelligence, 140.
Literature, Oriental, 33 — Chinese, 46, 48, 114, 157—Arabic, 79, 229—Hebrew, Chaldee, and Sanscrit, 131.
Lotteries in India, hints on, 60.
Lucknow—see *Oude*.

MacDonnell (Mr. Eneas) on the subject of the Lucknow bankers, 49.
McMurdo (Capt.), labours of the late, 135.
Māmūn, Caliph, anecdote of the, 61.
Marriage rites of the Jats at Bhurtpore, 13.
Measures, confusion of, in India, 164.
Milliners, European, in Calcutta, 172.
Mint of India, hints on, 60.
Mirage, phenomenon of the, 258.
Missionaries, Christian, in India, 141.
Mocha, visit to, 198—description of, 252.
Mofussil, Scenes in the: — Delhi, 1 — Monghyr, 119.
Moghul, court of the Great, 6.
Mohammedanism, history of, 195.
Monghyr, description of, 119.
Monhur Doss, claims of, 49.
Monkeys, anecdotes of, 124.
Moor (Mr.), review of his Oriental Fragments, 175.
Moral system of the Chinese, 114, 157.
Mosques at Delhi described, 11.
Mount Abu, temples on, 14—Ophir, visit to its summit, 81.
Murderers, substitute, in China, 228.

Nautch-girls, Indian, 8, 224.
Natives of India, observations of Mr. Warden on the, 66—conversion of, 141, 220.
Nepal, zoology of, 261.
Newbold (Lieut. J. T.), 81.
New South Wales, observations of Mr. Henderson on the colony of, 104—convict establishment in, *ib.*—picture of a new settler proceeding to locate in, 106 — natural history of, 109 — aborigines of, 111.

O'Brien (Mr.), review of his work on the round-towers of Ireland, 175, 238.
Ophir, Mount, visit to the gold mines near, 81—ascent of, 83.
Opium, monopoly of, in India, 259.
Organic remains in New Holland, 109.
Oriental Biography: — Akhtal, the Christian Arab poet, 229.
Oriental Fragments, Mr. Moor's, review of, 175.
Origines Biblicæ, Mr. Beke's, review of, 131.
Oude, claims of the bankers Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo on the government of, 49—letter of Mr. Eneas Mac Donnell on the subject, *ib.* — circulation of the papers respecting, 92—early affairs of, 216.

Parsees of Bombay, account of the, 69.
Paternoster (Mr. R.), hints on India reform by, 60, 91, 164, 259.
Pearson (Rev. H.), review of his Memoirs of Swartz, the Christian missionary, 141.
Perrault, the family of, 187.
Phrenological character of Rammohun Roy, 154.
Pilgrims, Musulman, at Mocha, 253.
POETRY: — Ghuzuls from the Turkish, 18, 28 — the Birth of Uma, 45—Two Epigrams in the manner of the Anthology, 103—"They left us in the Spring of Youth," 194—"Though Years have Past," 239.
Poets, sacred, lives of, 31.
Police of India, hints on, 61.
Publications, new, 210.
Pytaun fortress at Delhi, 12.
Punchayets amongst the Parsees, 69.

Rammohun Roy, cerebral character of, 154.
Reform, India, hints on, 60, 91, 164, 259.
Remusat (M.), 48—his translation of the Chung-Yung, or moral system of the Chinese, 114, 157.
REVIEW OF BOOKS and Critical Notices:—Willmot's Lives of Sacred Poets, 31 — Mac Donnell's Letter to Mr. Grant on the subject of the Lucknow Bankers, 49—Holman's Travels, 62—History of Europe during the Middle Ages, 83—Galbraith's Mathematical and nomical Tables, 84—The C

nual Register for 1833, *ib.*—Report of the State of Public Instruction in Prussia, *ib.* — The Vigil of a Young Soldier, *ib.*—Finden's Landscape Illustrations of the Bible, 84, 140, 209—Westall and Martin's Illustrations of the Bible, 84, 209 — Henderson's Observations on the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, 104 — Beke's Origines Biblicæ, 131—Gurwood's Despatches of the Duke of Wellington, 138 — Hughes' Letter to Mr. Grant on the Roads in India, *ib.*—Tudor's Narrative of a Tour in North America, 139—Treatise on the Manufactures in Metal, *ib.*—Tytler's Universal History, 140—Pearson's Memoirs of Swartz, the Christian missionary, 141 — Moor's Oriental Fragments, 175 — O'Brien's Round Towers of Ireland, *ib.*—Taylor's History of Mohammedanism, 195—Royle's Illustrations of the Natural History of the Himalaya, 207 —Lord Woodhouselee's Universal History, 208, 284—Lardner's Treatise on Arithmetic, 209—Lorimer's Letters to a Young Master-Mariner, *ib.* — Murchison's Outline of the Geology of Cheltenham, *ib.*—Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography, *ib.* — Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening, *ib.* — Loudon's Architectural Magazine, *ib.*—Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, *ib.* — Burnes' Travels into Bokhara, 221 — Asiatic Researches, or Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 260 — Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, *ib.*—Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, *ib.* — Campbell's Life of Mrs. Siddons, 283 — Sismondi's History of the Fall of the Roman Empire, *ib.*—Tredway's Statistics of the United States of America, 284 — Tytler on Unwholesome Rice, *ib.*

Rice, deleterious properties of, 284.

Roads in India, 61, 138.

Romances from Real Life: — The Lessinghams, 35—the Beauty of the Durrumtollah, 93.

Royle (Mr.) on the natural history of the Himalaya Mountains, 207.

Runjeet Singh, personal appearance of, 222—description of a festive party in his bed-room, 224.

Saca, meaning of the term in Xenophon, 250.

Sacred poets, lives of, 31.

Salt, monopoly of, in India, 259.

Sanscritisms in the languages of Europe, Asia, and Africa, 176.

Saviour, Confucius's prediction of our, 48.

Scenes in the Mofussil, 1, 119.

Scholars, native free, in Bombay, 75.

Scotland, worship of the linga in, 238.

Scripture, Sacred, geography of, 131.

Seeta-coond, hot springs of, 122.

Seetul Bahoo, claims of, 49.

Senna, description of the town of, 255—narrative of a journey to, 280.

Serfogee, rajah of Tanjore, 151.

Shahjehanabad, or modern Delhi, description of, 1.

Shoemakers, Chinese, at Calcutta, 165.

Shops and Shopping in Calcutta, 165.

Shylock, origin of the story of, 19.

Sierra Leone, state of society in, 63.

Sinde, account of the country of, 204, 278—visits to the court of, 221.

Sketches of Indian Society:—Shops and Shopping, 165.

Societies, Proceedings of:—Asiatic Society of Bengal, 80, 280—Royal Asiatic Society, 135, 203, 278—its annual report, 136—Calcutta Laudable Societies, 202.

Society, Indian, sketches of, 165.

Sovereigns of Asia and North Africa, 34.

Spiti, account of the valley of, 262.

Springs, hot, near Monghyr, 122.

Steam communication with India, 198—engines in America, 281.

Swartz, the Christian missionary, memoir of, 141—his mission to Hyder Ali, 147.

Switzerland, the Orientalists of, 23.

Synonyms and analogies in the East and West, 175, 238.

Sze-shoo, or Four Books, containing the moral system of the Chinese, 114, 157.

Tanjore, first interview of Swartz with the rajah of, 142 — dethronement of Tullajee by the nabob of Arcot, 145—his restoration, 146—invasion of, by Hyder Ali, 151 — claims of Serfogee to the musnud of, 152.

Tax on tea in China, 47.

Taylor (Mr. W. C.), review of his History of Mohammedanism, 195.

Tea, use of, in China, 46 — copy of a Chinese license to sell, 47 — its introduction into Tibet, Corea, and Japan, *ib.*

Teignmouth (Lord), life of, 213—remarks on his memoir of Sir Wm. Jones, 217.

Temples, Jain, on Mount Abu, 14 — Hindu, reported discovery of, in Australasia, 113 — revenue from, in India, 259.

Testator, the Universal, 269.

Tippoo, negociations with, 150—war with, 216.

Tour from India to Europe, 198, 251.

Towers, round, of Ireland, 175—at Brechin, in Scotland, 238.

Trade of Delhi, 7—of Bombay, 69—of Monghyr, 119—shopping, of Calcutta, 165—of Sinde, 204—of Mocha, 252—of Cosseir, 257.

Trajan (Emperor), anecdote of the, 174.

Transactions of Asiatic Societies, 260.

Traveller, blind, 62.

Travels, overland, from India, 198, 251.

Trevelyanpore, description of, 11.

Turkish, ghuzuls from the, 18, 28.

Tytler (Dr.), his account of the round-tower at Brechin, 238 — his work on rice, 284.

Ukhbars, scandalous, 9.

Uma, the birth of, 45.

Universal Testator, the, 269.

Van Diemen's Land, review of Mr. Henderson's work on, 104 — picture of a new settler in, 106—natural history of, 109—aborigines of, 111.

Vedanta System, basis of the, 264.

Warden (Mr. F.), his observations on the natives of India, in answer to "Circular," 66.

Weather at Delhi, 10.

Wedding amusements of the Játs at Bhurtpore, 13.

Weights, confusion of, in India, 164.

Willmott (Mr.), review of his Lives of Sacred Poets, 31.

Wither (George), an early poet, 22.

Wolff (Rev. Joseph) in Jedda, 199.

Writers, Company's, hints on, 61.

Xenophon, illustration of, 250.

Yăcūti-ben-Laith, anecdote of, 79.

Zend, remarks on the language, 266.

PART II.—ASIATIC AND HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Aborigines of Australia, 123, 268.

Africa, Central, association at Cape Town for exploring, 195.

Agency Houses, Calcutta, remarks on the late, 87—distress caused by their failures, 157—causes of the failures, 176—arrest of debtors to, 259.

Agra Bank, report of the, 173.

Alexander and Co., of Calcutta, estate of, 75, 76, 78, 154, 155, 237, 238.

Allard (General), 97, 169, 252.

Allipore, affray at, 246.

Alwar, plan for raising a revenue at, 167.

America, the ice importation from, at Calcutta, 2—passage to, from India, 11—mission from, to Siam, 22—visit of Indian civil servants to, 42.

Annuity Fund, Civil, of Bengal, 6, 256.

Antiquities, Greek, in the Punjab, 248.

Appeals, Indian—see *Privy Council*.

Arabian Gulf, disturbances in, 267—death in, 54.

Army (Company's, in India)—Promotion of a subadar-major in, 16 — services of the Bombay European regiment, 17—securities required from officers of, 52, 198—cadets for, 57 — employment of officers belonging to, in civil duties, 88, 250—military banks for, 92, 173—operations of, against insurgents, 45, 95, 182, 258, 262, 277, 304 — retiring funds for, 98—military funds for, 116, 259—disbanding of the pioneer corps of, 125, 132—allowances of the Commissary-general in Bengal, 125—dress of officers of, *ib.*—movements of corps in Bengal, 125—at Madras, 132—new system of cavalry practice in, 125—majors commanding corps in, to which they do not belong, 125, 172—officers of, doing duty with corps, 125—deficiencies in regimental stores of, 131—riding-masters to corps of, 132—amount of security to be given by deputy-paymasters in, 198—prize-money to, *ib.*—study of the Guzerattee language by officers of, 204—acting Commander-in-chief at Bombay, *ib.*—major-generals in, 254 — reported retrenchments in, 259—duties of adjutants and quarter-masters of, 269—courts-martial in, 125, 272 — retirements and resignations of officers of, in England, 146—See also *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *&c. General Orders*.

——— (King's, serving in the East):—Movements of corps in, 147—mutiny in the 41st regt., 304—promotions and changes in, 57, 146, 223.

Arracan, present state of, 255—use of the Persian language in, *ib.*

Asiatic Society, Royal, Bombay branch of, 117.

Assam, commissioner and agent for, 197.

Assassination openly counselled by an East-Indian at Madras, 44, 104.

Assessment Fund, Bombay, dispute respecting, 15, 45, 114.

Astell (Col.), piece of plate presented by the officers of the East-India Volunteers to, 57.

Australasia, new colonies in, 98, 222, 223, 307 — emigration from, to New Zealand, 124 — see also *New South Wales*, *&c.*

Auction, sale of debts by, 251.

Ava, melancholy state of [redacted]

304—fire at, 121—discussions between, and Mynporie, 304—vaccination in, *ib.*

Baber, tomb of the emperor, 260.

Baiza Baee, movements of the, 7, 43—dispersion of her troops, 99, 167.

Bank for Savings, in Ceylon, 21—Bengal Military, 92, 173—Agra, 173—Union, of Bengal, 180, 242—for Savings, at Calcutta, 247.

Bank of Bengal, changes at, 90—its transactions with the Union Bank, 180, 243.

Bankok, description of, 23.

Barns (Maj. Gen. Sir J. S.), 204.

Batavia, case of the ship, 22.

Baxter (Major), death of, 45, 182.

Begum Sumroo, munificence of the, 98—former husbands of, *ib.*—illness of, 246.

Behut, ancient town near, 241.

Bentinck (Lord Wm.), his present to Mr. Rogers, the first importer of American ice, 2—conference between, and Jhundkoo Row Sindia, 7—menaces against, 43—movements of, 44—his visit to Madras, 173, 185, 192—effects of his policy on Calcutta society, 175—review of his government, 261—illness of, 304.

Betts (Chas.), trial of, 65.

Bheels, affair with, 95—plunder by, 257.

Bhoondee, rajah of, 16.

Bhurtpore prize-money, 198—fiery ordeal at, 244.

Bill, Indian, native opinions of the, 101.

Biography:—Maharaja Mulhar Rao Holkar, 2—Capt. Herbert, 10—Sir John Malcolm, 19—P. Heatley, Esq., 308.

Bishops, Indian, 12—petition against additional, 186.

Board of Control, 138, 218, 308.

BOMBAY INTELLIGENCE:—Dispute between the Supreme Court and the magistrates respecting the asssessment fund, 15, 45, 114—discussions with the Parsees, 16—Rajas of Uneara and Bhoondee, *ib.*—Goozrathee newspaper, *ib.*—promotion of a subadar-major, *ib.*—dearth and distress, 17, 262—presentation of new colours to the Bombay European regiment, 17.—manners and character of Hindoo females, 18—Sir John Malcolm, 19—war in Sinde, 20, 97, 118, 168, 221, 244—Mr. Wolff, 45—Hindu temple at Nuggur, 45, 106—departure of the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer for Suez, 56—estate of Shotton and Co., 115—East-Indians and the Military Fund, 116—steam-communication, *ib.*—Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 117—customs and duties on indigo, *ib.*—trade of Bombay *ib.*—freedom of the port, *ib.*—lecture, native Parsee, 185—opium cultivation, scrutiny on the *Ann*, *ib.*—Portuguese affairs at Goa, *ib.*—petition against additional bishops, *ib.*—distress in Cutch, 262—first Irish-trader, *ib.*—effects of the Mofussil press, *ib.*—native justices, 305—grand-jurors, *ib.*—Scindiah's state, *ib.*—resident at Indore, *ib.*—prices of European goods, 60, 150, 229, 312—government securities and exchanges, 61, 151, 230, 313—shipping, 53, 136, 205, 275—births, marriages, and deaths, 53, 136, 205, 276, 306.

——— new governor of, 222—new member of council for, 308.

——— Government Orders:—Securities from officers, 52—services of Lieut. Col. Hardy, 135—study of the Guzerattee language, 204—resignation of the Commander-in-chief, *ib.*—services of Surgeons Maxwell and Craw 274—of Capt. John Crawford, *ib.*—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 52, 135, 205, 274—army furloughs, 53, 136, 205, 275—Indian navy appointments, and furloughs, 136, 205, 275.

——— Supreme Court:—Assessment Fund, 15, 45, 114—Capt. W. Morley, *v.* the proprietors of the *Oriental Christian Spectator*, 45, 106.

Boolbool-fighting at Calcutta, 179.

Branson (J. W.), case of the King, *v.* 44, 104.

Brijonauth Ghose, case of, 1.

Bundlecund, distress in, 250.

Burdwan, false suits in, 12.

Burman Empire—see *Ava*.

Coal in Van Diemen's Land, 123.

Cabool, expedition of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk to recover the throne of, 2, 20, 97, 118, 168, 221, 244—antiquities near, 248—travels in, 259—tomb of the Emperor Baber at, 260.

Cadets, Company's, at Chatham, 57.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE:—Proceedings of the Dhurma Subha in the case of the boy Brijonauth Ghose, 1—Runjeet Singh, 2, 97, 169, 252, 304—Cabool and Peshawur, 2, 97, 168, 221, 244—the ice-importation, 2—Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, *ib.*—travelling in India, 4, 92, 174—remittances, 5, 43, 91—the six per cent. loan, 5, 97—steam-communication with Europe, 6, 42, 57, 93, 181, 221—Civil Service Annuity Fund, 6, 256—Gwalior, 7, 43—conference between the Governor-general and Jhundkoo Row Scindia, 7—behaviour to natives, 9—native vakeels, 10—compulsory poojas, *ib.*—Capt. Herbert, *ib.*—passage to America, 11, 42—false suits, 12—increase of the Church establishment in India, 12, 186—failure of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., 12, 42, 83—sales of

property by public officers to natives, 13—Thugs, 13, 99—witchcraft, 14—inland duty on indigo, *ib.*—visit to America, 42—menaces against the Governor-general, 43—practice in the native courts, *ib.*—the Baiza Baie, 7, 43, 99, 167—movements of the Governor-general, 44—failure of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., 56, 87—estate of Alexander and Co., 78, 155—the late agency houses, 87, 157, 176, 259—general qualifications of the officers belonging to the Indian army, 88—suicides at Delhi, 89—ghaut for dying Hindus, *ib.*—preparations for the new system, *ib.*—celebration of the renewal of the charter, 90, 167—changes at the Bank of Bengal, 90, 180, 243—communication between the Jumna and Sutlej, 90.—the Court of Delhi, *ib.*—cultivation of opium, 91—roads, 92, 174—abolition of inland chowkies, 92—Military Bank, 92, 173—courts of Ramghur and the Jungle Mehals, 93—affair with Bheels, 95—Laudable Societies, 96, 158, 239—loan of 1825-26, 97—alteration of sudder stations, *ib.*—Oude, 98, 257—munificence of the Begum Sumroo, 98, 246—new canal, *ib.*—colony in Australia, 98—Medical Retiring Fund, 98, 173—trade and exchanges, 99—employment of East-Indians, 101—native opinions of the India bill, *ib.*—Ava, 121, 304—Supreme Council of India, 146—estate of Mackintosh and Co., 157, 221, 254—distress caused by the late failures, 157—Government Life Assurance, 166, 258—affairs at Jeypore, 167—Raja of Alwar's plan for raising a revenue, *ib.*—loss of the *Lady Munro*, 169—Mohun Lal, 171, 248, 259—English education, 171—the seniority system, 172—the press, *ib.*—Bengal Military Orphan Society, *ib.*—fossil shells near Herat, *ib.*—cochineal, 173—the Roman Catholic Church, *ib.*—visit of the Governor-general to Madras, *ib.*—Agra bank, *ib.*—learning of the *Hurkaru*, 174—native employment, *ib.*—Hindoo and Mussulmaun judges, *ib.*—Calcutta society, 175—fair at Gunga Saugur, *ib.*—fall of fish from the sky, *ib.*—causes of the late failures, 176—boolbool fight, 179—the missionary schools, *ib.*—Bengal Mariners' and Widows' Fund, *ib.*—Union Bank and Bank of Bengal, 180, 243—fair at Gurmookteshwur, 182—indigo sale, 221—decay of native prejudices, *ib.*—roguеries at the Serampore post-office, *ib.*—discovery of an ancient town in the Doab, 241—Chamber of Commerce, 242—population of Delhi, 244—fiery ordeal, *ib.*—exposure of bodies of criminals, 246—copper currency, *ib.*—affray at Allipore, *ib.*—illness of the Begum Sumroo, *ib.*—disturbances in the Jhansi country, *ib.*—Savings Banks, 247—coinage, *ib.*—Greek antiquities in the Punjab, 248—culture of tea in India, 249—new order respecting civil servants, 197, 249, 303—distress in Bundlecund, 250—employment of military as civil servants, *ib.*—sale of debts by auction, 251—mutiny of convicts, 252—a Portuguese wedding in Calcutta, 253—major-generals, 254—the Hindu College, 255—Arracan provinces, *ib.*—state of the jails in the Mofussil, *ib.*—abolition of corporal punishment, 257—Nawab Mehndy Ali Khan, *ib.*—postage on newspapers, *ib.*—Hurry Holkar, *ib.*—distress in Cashmere, *ib.*—Life Insurance Societies, 258—Mofussil news, *ib.*—Bengal Military Fund, 259—travels in Candahar and Cabul, *ib.*—tomb of Baber, *ib.*—Trade Association, 261—Lord William Bentinck's government, *ib.*—ice-speculators, *ib.*—regent ranee of Jeypore, 304—prices of European goods, 60, 150, 229, 312—government securities and exchanges, 61, 151, 230, 313—shipping, 49, 130, 200, 270—births, marriages, and deaths, 49, 55, 130, 200, 271, 305.

——— Government Orders:—Pioneer corps, 125—allowances of the commissary-general, *ib.*—dress of the Company's officers, *ib.*—relief of regiments, 125—new system of cavalry practice, *ib.*—appointment of majors to the command of corps, *ib.*—officers doing duty with corps to which they do not belong, *ib.*—divisions of the commissioners of revenue and circuit, 197—Ramghur Battalion, *ib.*—commissioner and agent for Assam and the north-east parts of Rungpore, *ib.*—qualifications of covenanted subordinate officers in the judicial and revenue departments, 197, 249, 303—Bhurtpore prize-money, 198—security to be given by deputy-paymasters, *ib.*—Vice-president in Council, *ib.*—reports and returns of the troops, *ib.*—duties of adjutants and quarter-masters, 269—headquarters and offices in the hills, *ib.*—medical attendance on division staffs, *ib.*—courts-martial, 125—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 47, 55, 127, 198, 269, 305—army furloughs, 48, 55, 129, 200, 270.

——— Supreme Court:—Native grand-jurors, 65—trial of Charles Betts for murder, *ib.*—prosecution of William Peters for libel, 68—the King, *v.* Mirza Hosain and others, 72—assignees of Palmer and Co., *v.* Hastie and others, 153—Chamberlain, *v.* Jenkins, 233—Chamberlain, *v.* Eyles, 237—illness of the Chief-justice, 239.

——— Insolvent Court:—In the matter of Fergusson and Co., 42, 72, 77—Colvin and Co., 75—of [redacted] Co., 75—of Alexander

76, 154, 237, 238—of Cruttenden and Co., 76, 77, 78, 237, 238.
Cambodia, hostilities in, 121, 194, 266.
Canal, new, from Rajemahl to Cutwa, 98.
Candahar, travels in, 259.
Canton—See *China*.
Cape of Good Hope Intelligence:—Arrival of Sir J. Herschel, 39 — proposed settlement at Port Natal, *ib.*—arrival of the governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, *ib.*—legislative and executive assemblies, 39, 222, 267 — association for exploring Central Africa, 195 — births, marriages, and deaths, 54, 137, 206, 277.
Cashmere, scarcity in, 97, 257.
Cawnpore, new system for, 125.
Ceylon Intelligence:—New Councils, 20 — steam-communication between England and India, *ib.* — colonial appointments, 205 — shipping, 137, 205, 276 — births, marriages, and deaths, 137, 205, 276.
Chamberlain, *v.* Jenkins, case of, 233—*v.* Eyles, 237.
Chamber of Commerce, proposed establishment of a, at Calcutta, 242.
Cha-po, trade at, 27.
Charter, new, preparations in India for, 89—celebration of its renewal, 90, 167—native opinions of the, 101.
Children, sale of, 250—devoured by their own mothers, 250, 258.
China Intelligence: — Supply of rice from Singapore, 21 — Experimental voyage of the *Sylph*, 24 — visit to the Island of Ho-nam, 30 — Chinese emigrants, 31, 188 — Secret Societies, 31 — communications with the press of India, 32, 265—the Canton press, 32—hints for those about to engage in the China trade, *ib.*—inundations and state of the Canton province, 34 — punishment of ministers, 35—present to Mr. Jardine, *ib.*—prayer of the emperor for rain, *ib.* — laws relating to foreigners, 45 — lawless character of the Chinese, 187 — correspondence relating to the recall of the ship *Hercules*' license at Canton, 190—further particulars of the affray at the Cum-sing-moon, 192, 266 — Messrs. Daniell and Innes, 32, 265 — disturbance amongst the hill-tribes, *ib.*—Board of Superintendence at Canton, 222—prices of European goods at Canton, 60, 150, 229, 312—exchanges, 61, 151, 230, 313—shipping, 54, 137, 276—births and deaths, 54, 137.
——— new appointments in, under the late act, 222.
Chowkies, inland, abolition of, in Bengal, 92.
Christians, persecution of, in Cochin-China, near 121.
Church establishment, increase of the, in India, 12, 186 — Roman Catholic, at Calcutta, 173—Scotch, in Bengal, 222.
Circars, Northern, military operations in the, 182, 304.
Civil Annuity Fund of Bengal, 6, 256—of Bombay, 256.
Civil Servants, employment of military as, 88, 250—new regulation respecting the qualification of, in Bengal, 197, 249, 303—reductions in the salaries of, 259.
Cloudy Bay, new colony at, 124.
Cochin, mission to the Jews of, 262.
Cochin-China, insurrection in, 36, 121, 194, 266—persecution of Christians in, 36, 121.
Cochineal insect at Herat, 173.
Coinage in Bengal, 247.
Coins, Hindu, 241, 246—Bactrian, 248.
Colony, new, at King George's Sound, 98, 222—new, in New Zealand, 124—projected, in South Australia, 223, 307.
College, Australian, 196—Hindu, at Calcutta, 255.
Colvin and Co., insolvency of, 75.
Commissary general, Bengal, 125.
Converts, native, in India, 1.
Convicts, mutiny of, near Hansi, 252 — at Norfolk Island, 267.
Coorg Raja, insolence of the, 15, 106—expedition against, 262, 277, 304.
Copper currency in Bengal, 246.
Corporal punishment, abolition of, in Bengal, 257.
Council, Supreme, of India, 146.
Courts, native, practice in, 43—of Ramghur and the Jungle Mehals, 93.
Courts-Martial on Lieut. Fast, 125—Lieut. MacGregor, 126.
Craw (Surg. D.), services of, 274.
Crawford (Capt. John), services of, 274.
Criminals, treatment of, at Honore, 183—exposure of bodies of, in Bengal, 246.
Cruttenden and Co., of Calcutta, failure of, 56, 76, 77, 78, 87, 237, 238.
Cullen (Mr. James), 96, 158, 240.
Cum-sing-moon, affray in the, 192, 266.
Cutch, distress in, 262.

Daniell (Mr. J. N.), his dispute with Mr. Innes at Canton, 265.
Debates at the East-India House:—(June 18th and July 9th 1834)—official papers, 207—half-year's dividend, *ib.*—by-laws, *ib.*—retiring allowances, 208, 278—affairs of Oude, 218—allowances to maritime servants, 278.
——— in Parliament on East-India affairs—see *Parliament*.
Debts, sale of, by auction, 251.
Delany (Kearn), trial and execution of, 103.

Delhi, suicides at, 82 — intrigues in the cabinet at, 90—population of, 244.
D'Urban (Sir Benjamin), 39.
Dhurma Subha, proceedings of the, in the case of Brijonauth Ghose, 1.
Directors, East-India, election of, 56 — list of, for 1834, 227.
Doab, discovery of an ancient town in the, 241.
Donelan (Capt.), murder of, 103.
Dost Mahommed Khan, present chief of Cabul, 97, 168, 260.
Dress of Indian officers, 125.
Dutch, defeat of, in Sumatra, 56, 120.
Duties, inland transit, in Bengal, 92—on indigo at Bombay, 117—on coffee, at Padang, 264.

Earthquake at Singapore, 21—in Sumatra, 263.
East-India Company, case of the Board of Control, *v.* 138, 218 — retiring allowances to commercial servants on their home establishment, 208, 278.
East-India House, election of directors at, 56, 227—sales at, 64, 222, 316—goods declared for sale at, 227—see also *Debates*.
East-Indians, seditious address to the, at Madras, 44, 103, 104—how employed in Bengal, 101—complaint of those of Bombay against the Military Fund, 116.
Education in India, 1, 106, 171.
Emigration from China to the Indian Archipelago, 31, 188 — from India to Australia, 98—from Queda to Penang, 118—from Van Diemen's Land to New Zealand, 124.
English language, study of, in India, 171.
European Regiment, Bombay, services of, 17.
Europeans in the Sikh army, 97, 169, 252.
Exchanges, Indian, 61, 151, 230, 313—remarks on the present high rates of, at Calcutta, 99.
Eyles (Capt.), action against, 237 — presentation of a piece of plate to, 310.

Fair at Gunga Saugur, 175 — at Gurmookteshwur, 182.
Famine in Cashmere, 97, 257—in Bundlecund, 250 — horrible effects of, 258 —in Cutch, 262.
Fast (Lieut.), court-martial on, 125.
Females, Hindoo, manners and character of, 18, 72.
Fergusson and Co., of Calcutta, failure of, 12, 42, 72, 75, 77, 83.
Fire at Tjanjor, 121—at Manado, in Celebes, *ib.*—at Ava, *ib.*
Fireworks, grand display of, at Calcutta, 90, 167.
Fish, fall of, from the sky, 175.
Fossil [illegible] near Herat, 172.
Fra[illegible]*ast-Indian*), seditious letter of, 44, [illegible]104.
Frith and Gordon, insolvency of, 251.
Funds, Steam, in India, 6, 15, 42, 93, 221—Civil Service Annuity, of Bengal, 6, 256—assessment, at Bombay, 15, 45, 114—Bengal Medical Retiring, 98—Bombay Military, 116 — Bengal Mariners' and Widows', 179 — Bengal Military, 259.
Freights to China, 33.

General Orders—see *Calcutta*, *&c.*
Gerard (Dr.), travels of, 171, 248, 259.
Ghaut, new, for dying Hindus, 89.
Goa, civil war at, 186.
Goods, European, prices of, in the East-Indies and China, 60, 150, 229, 312 —declared for sale at the East-India [illegible]ouse, 227 — European and Asiatic, [illegible]ices of, at Bankok, 195.
Goork Rajah—see *Coorg*.
Grain, dearth of, at Bombay, 17 — in Cashmere, 97, 257 — at Masulipatam, 106—in Bundlecund, 250—in Cutch, 262.
Grant (Right Hon. R.), 222.
Gunga Saugur, annual fair at, 175.
Gurmookteshwur, fair at, 182.
Guzerat, opium cultivation in, 186.
Guzerattee language, study of the, 204.
Gwalior, conference between the Governor-general and the young chief of, 7 —movements of the late regent ranee of, 43, 99, 167—change of opinion at, 305.

Hakeem Mehndy—see *Mehndy Ali*.
Halkett (Sir Colin), 204.
Hardy (Lieut. Col.), services of, 135.
Heatly (Mr. P.), death of, 308.
Herbert (Capt.), death of, 10—his scientific attainments, 11.
Hercules, ship, correspondence relating to the cancellation of its licence at Canton, 190 — affray with, in the Cum-sing-moon, 192, 266.
Herschel (Sir J.), 39.
Hindu converts, 1 — belief in witchcraft, 14 — females, their manners and character, 18 — temple at Ahmednuggur, 45, 106 — marriages, 72 — ghauts for dying, 89—human sacrifices, 146—fairs, 175, 182 — pilgrims, 175 — antiquities, 241—college at Calcutta, 255—see also *Natives*.
Holkar, death of Mulhar Rao, 2—history of the name and family of, *ib.*—claims of Hurry Holkar to the guddee of, [illegible]
Home Intelligence: — Debs East-India House, 207

from India heard before the Privy Council, 142 — Imperial Parliament, 138, 306 — election of East India Directors, 56 — Colonel Houseburgh, *ib.* — East-India Volunteers, *ib.* — missionaries for India, 57—Dr. Roy, *ib.* — Coventry Society for the abolition of human sacrifices in India, 146 — the Supreme Council of India, *ib.* — retirements from the Company's service, *ib.* — new governor of Bombay, 222 — Scotch Church in Bengal, *ib.* — Board of Superintendence at Canton, *ib.*—tea-trade, *ib.* — importation of tea from Dantzic, 223, 307 — new colony in South Australia, 223, 307—the King's levees, 223 — new regulation for the indigo-sales, 232—steam-navigation to India, 306—new overland communication with India, 307—Indian law commission, 308—Mr. Holt Mackenzie, *ib.* — new Member of Council, Bombay, *ib.*—death of P. Heatly, Esq., *ib.*—present to Capt. Eyles, 310 — promotions and changes in his Majesty's forces serving in the East, 57, 146, 223—India shipping arrivals and departures, and passengers, 57, 147, 224, 308 — loss of shipping, 58, 169, 226—births, marriages, and deaths, 58, 149, 226, 310 — goods declared for sale at the East-India House, 227 — ships announced for India, 62, 152, 228, 314 —London prices-current of East-India produce, 63, 231, 315—prices of shares, 63, 231, 315 — London markets and daily prices of Stocks, 64, 232, 316.

Ho-nam, visit to the island of, 30.

Horing Bergen (Mr. Martin), 248.

Houston (Col.), services of, 56.

Human sacrifices in India, 146.

Hurkaru, learning of the, 174.

Hurricane at the Mauritius, 120.

Hurry Holkar, claims of, 257.

Ibbetson (Governor), public testimony of respect to, 22.

Ice, American, at Calcutta, 2 — speculators in the Himalaya mountains, 261.

Incendiarism at Canton, 32, 265.

India Bill, native opinions of the, 101.

India (British): — Travelling in, 4—remittances from, to England, 5, 42, 91 —government loans in, 5, 97—steam-communication with, 6, 15, 20, 42, 93, 116, 181, 221, 304, 306 — treatment of natives in, 9—vakeels, 10—compulsory Poojas in, *ib.* — increase of the Church establishment in, 12, 186 — failures in, 12, 42, 72, 78—sales of property by public officers to natives in, 13 —suppression of Thugism in, 13, 98— employment of natives in, 14—dearth of, natives in, 17, 106, 250, 258, 262 [illegible]2, 44, 104, 172—practice of the native courts in, 42 — remarks on the army of, 172—preparations for the new system in, 89 — abolition of inland chowkies in, 92—new roads in, 92, 174—operations against insurgents in, 45, 95, 182, 258, 262, 277, 304 — native opinions of the new bill for, 101—appeals from, 142—Supreme Council of, 146 — human sacrifices in, *ib.*—petition against additional bishops for, 186—new regulation respecting the qualification of civil servants in, 197, 249 — antiquities, 241, 248—culture of tea in, 249—employment of military as civil servants in, 88, 250—reported retrenchments in, 259—new mode of overland communication with, 307 — see also *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *&c. Intelligence*.

——— (Foreign): — Affairs of Runjeet Singh, 2, 97, 169, 252, 257, 304 — operations of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk to recover the throne of Cabul, 2, 20, 97, 118, 168, 221, 244 — death of Mulhar Rao Holkar, 2, 257 — Affairs at Gwalior, 7 — conference between Lord William Bentinck and Jhundkoo Row Scindia, *ib.* — insolent conduct of the Coorg Raja, 15, 106, 262, 277, 304—dispute between the Rajas of Uneara and Bhoondee, 16 — war in Sinde, 20, 97, 118, 168, 221, 244 — improvements in Oude, 98 — munificence of the Begum Sumroo, 98, 246 — movements of the Baiza Baie, 43, 99, 167, 305—curious affair at Jeypore, 167, 259 — the Raja of Alwar's plan for raising a revenue, 167—disturbances in the Jhansi country, 246 — reported change in the administration of Oude, 257 — claims of Hurry Holkar to the territories of Mulhar Rao Holkar, *ib.*— — distress in Cashmere, *ib.* — death of the Regent Ranee of Jeypore, 304.

——— (Netherlands): — Defeat of the Dutch in Sumatra, 56, 120, 264 — dreadful fires at Tjanjor and Manado, 121—trade of Java and Madura, 194— earthquake, 263 — inundation in Palembang, 264—sinking of a mountain, *ib.*—trade at Padang, *ib.*—shipping arrivals at Batavia, 137, 276 — deaths, 276.

——— (Portuguese): — Civil war, 186.

Indian Navy, 136, 205, 275.

Indigo, inland duty on, in Bengal, 14 — Company's quarterly sale of, 64, 316—abolition of customs and duties on, at Bombay, 117—sale of, at Calcutta, 221 — new regulations for the sale of, in London, 232—first merchant's sale of, 316.

Indore, affairs at, 2, 257—resident at, 305.

Innes (Mr.), of Canton, case of, 32—his dispute with Mr. Daniell, 265.

Inundations in China, 34—in Sumatra, 264.

Ironside (Mr. Edward), 308.

Islands, catastrophe at a newly-discovered groupe of, 122.

Isle of France, marriage at, 54.

Jails, state of the, in the Mofussil, 255.

Jardine (Mr. Wm.), present to, 35.

Jats, their belief in witchcraft, 14.

Java—see *India (Netherlands)*.

Jenkins (Mr. H. F.), action against, 233.

Jeremie (Mr.), 120, 189.

Jerusalem, accident to pilgrims at, 268.

Jews of Cochin, mission to, 262.

Jeypore, pretended new hier to the guddee of, 167, 259 — death of the regent ranee of, 304.

Jhansi, disturbances in, 246 — account of the Poomars of, *ib.*

Johanna Islands, the late revolution in, 39 —libel on the king of, *ib.*

Judges, Mofussil, treatment of natives by, 9 — non-appointment of vakeels by, 10 —religious prejudices of natives acting as, 174.

Jumna, communication between, and the Sutlej, 90.

Jurors, grand, admission of natives of India to act as, 65, 102, 305.

Justices, native, at Bombay, 305.

Kalee Kissen (Raja), 65.

Kearney (Mr.), outrageous conduct of, 43.

Kee-ow, affray at, 192.

Khandeish, opium cultivation in, 186.

Kimedy, military operations at, 45, 182, 304.

King George's Sound, new colony at, 98, 222.

Kotah, death of Madhoo Sing at, 306.

Lady Munro, loss of the ship, 169.

Lander (Richard), death of, 149.

Lascelles (Mr.), conduct of, 132.

Laudable Societies, Bengal, report of, 96 — proceedings and correspondence respecting the office-bearers of, 158, 239.

Law, imposition on the, in Burdwan, 12 —commission in India, 308.

Lectures by a Parsee, 185.

Levees, the king's, 223.

Lhotsky (Dr.), 37.

Libel, seditious, at Madras, 44, 103, 104 —prosecution for, at Calcutta, 68 — at Bombay, 106 — in New South Wales, 122.

Life-Assurance, government, at Calcutta, 166, 258.

Lingey, disturbances at, 22.

Lion and Sun, order of the, 147.

Loans, Bengal, 5, 97.

Lottery, sale of insolvent property by, 254.

Lucknow—see *Oude*.

MacGregor (Lieut. J. M.), court-martial on, 126.

Mackenzie (Mr. Holt), 308.

Mackintosh and Co., of Calcutta, estate of, 157, 221—sale of a portion of their estate by lottery, 254.

Madras Intelligence: — Employment of natives, 14 — temper of the sepoys, *ib.* — the Coorg Rajah, 15, 106, 262, 277, 304 — steam-navigation, 15, 304 —native press, 44 — seditious publication, 44, 104 — reported disturbances, 45 — schools for natives, 106—dearth and distress, *ib* —case of Vencatachelly Pillay, 106, 183 — campaign in the Northern Circars, 182, 304—treatment of criminals, 183 — arrival of the Governor-general, 185, 304—the bar of Madras, 261—mission to the Jews of Cochin, 262 — deficiency in the cash-chest of the Sudder Adawlut, 277 — mutiny in H.M. 41st regt, 304 — prices of European goods, 60, 150, 229, 312 — government securities, 61, 151, 230, 313—shipping, 51, 134, 203, 274, 306—births, marriages, and deaths, 51, 56, 134, 204, 274, 306.

——— Government Orders: — Medical charge on the Neilgherry Hills, 131— brigade-major to the force at Malacca, *ib.* — deficiencies in regimental stores, *ib.* — corps of pioneers, 132 — sappers and miners, *ib.*—riding-masters to corps, *ib.* — riding-school at Bangalore, *ib.* — conduct of Mr. Lascelles, *ib.* — movements of corps, 132, 201—officers doing duty with corps to which they do not belong, 201 — courts-martial, 272 — civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 50, 55, 133, 201, 273, 305 furloughs, 51, 56, 134, 203, 274, 306.

——— Supreme Court:—Native grand-jurors, 102 — trial of Veerasawmy and Subaupady, natives, 103 — of Kearn Delany, for murder, *ib.* — the King, v. J. W. Branson, 104.

Madura, trade of, 194.

Majors, command of corps by, 125, 201.

Malacca Intelligence:—Disturbances at Lingey, 22—pirate prows, 22, 118, 188, 263—brigade-major to the forces, 131 — the ex-panghulu of Nanning, 263—births, marriages, and deaths, 54, 206, 276.

Malcolm (Sir John), sketch of his character, 19.

Mariners' and Widows' Fund, Bengal, 179.

Maritime Servants, Company's, retiring allowances to, 208, 278.

Markets in India, China, and [illegible] 61, 151, 230, 313—London, 316—at Bankok, [illegible]

Masulipatam, dearth at, 106.
MAURITIUS INTELLIGENCE: — Alterations in the penal code, 119—charges against the judges, and suspension of the Supreme Court, 120, 189 — hurricane at Port Louis, 120 — case of Capt. Worthington, of the ship *Indian Oak*, 188 —marriages and deaths, 206, 306.
Maxwell (Surg. J. A.), services of, 274.
Mean time, true, at St. Helena, 40.
Medical Retiring Fund, Bengal, 98, 173.
Mehndy Ali Khan, ex-minister of Oude, reported restoration of, 257.
Metcalfe (Hon. Sir Charles), 192.
Military Bank of Bengal, 92, 173—Fund, of Bombay, 116 — Orphan Society of Bengal, proposed changes in, 172 — Fund, of Bengal, 259.
Military officers, employment of, in civil duties, 88, 250.
Mine-exploring Company, Australian, 37.
Ministers, Chinese, punishment of, 35.
Missionaries, Calcutta, charges against their conduct, 1—murder of, in Cochin China, 36, 122 — labours of those in New Zealand, 37 — additional, for India, 57—munificent bequest of the Begum Sumroo for the support of, 98—schools in India, 179 — unfavourable prospects of the mission at Tahiti, 195 —mission to the Jews of Cochin, 262.
Mocha, plunder of, by a body of Bedouin Arabs, 267.
Mofussil, treatment of natives in, 9 — native vakeels in the courts of, 10—state of the jails in, 255—effects of the press of, 262.
Mohun Lal, a young Hindu, acquirements of, 171, 248, 259.
Morley (Capt.), libel on, 45—action by, against the proprietors of the *Oriental Christian Spectator*, 106.
Mountain, sinking of a, 264.
Mulhar Rao Holkar—see *Holkar*.
Murder of missionaries in Cochin-China, 36, 122—of Capt. Donelan, 103.
Mutiny on the *Ann*, 186 — of convicts, near Hansi, 252—of convicts, at Norfolk Island, 267.

Nanning, the ex-panghulu of, 263.
Natives of India, behaviour of Europeans to, 9—vakeels, 10—compulsory poojas, *ib.*—false suits by, 12—sales of property by public officers to, 13 — murder of, by Thugs, 13, 99 — government employment of, 14, 174 — sepoys, 14, 95 —opinion of the India bill, 101—permitted to act as grand-jurors, 65, 102, 305—schools for, 106—English education to, 171 — prejudices of, 174, 221 —*see also Hindus*.
Natives, native[illegible]m to India, 6, 15, 20, [illegible], 42, 93, 116, 181, 221, 304 — Parliamentary Committee on, 306.
Navy, Indian, 136, 205, 275.
Neilgherry Hills, medical charge on, 131.
Newspaper, Goozrathee, at Bombay, 16 — postage in Bengal, 257 — see also *Press*.
NEW SOUTH WALES INTELLIGENCE: — The Governor's tour, 37 — Australian Mine-exploring Company, *ib.* — catastrophe at a newly-discovered groupe of islands, 122—Sydney, a free-port, 123 —the press, *ib.*—mercantile resources of the colony, 196 — Steam Conveyance Company, *ib.*—Sydney College, *ib.*—reported discovery by a lascar, *ib.*—misunderstanding between the judges and the magistracy, 267 — mutiny at Norfolk Island, *ib.*—shipping, 137, 206—births, marriages, and deaths, 276.
——— Supreme Court:—Trial of John Dixon for murder, 36 — Therry, v. Raine, 122.
New Zealand, description of, 37 — missionary establishments in, *ib.*—proposed colony from Van Diemen's Land to be settled at, 124.
Nowrojee Doraljee, lectures by, 185.
Nuggur, erection of a Hindu temple at, 45, 106.

Officers, Indian—see *Army*.
Opium, cultivation of, in Bengal, 91 — permitted to be cultivated in Khandeish and Guzerat, 186 — ships at Canton, 192, 266.
Ordeal, fiery, at Bhurtpore, 244.
Oude, improvement in the administration of, 98—claims of the bankers Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo on the government of, 138, 218—reported change in the administration of, 257.

Padang, trade at, 264.
Palmer and Co. of Calcutta, estate of, 75.
PARLIAMENT, Debates in:—(House of Lords) Case of the Lucknow Bankers, 138.
Parsees, discussions with the, at Bombay, 16—lectures by one, 185.
Passengers of India ships, 53, 58, 147, 224, 310—drowned, 171—presentation of plate by, 310.
Peacock, voyage of the American ship, 22.
Penal Code of the Mauritius, 119.
PENANG INTELLIGENCE:—Savings' Bank, 21 — retirement of Governor Ibbetson, 22—case of the bark *Batavia*, *ib.*—pirates, 118 — emigrants from Queda, *ib.* — appointments, 137 — births, marriages, and deaths, 205, 276.
Persia, Indian military detachment for, 53, 190—heir apparent to the throne of, 121, 189—claims of Russia on, 190—party-spirit in, *ib.*
Peshawur, projected attack on, 2, 97, 168.
Peters (Mr. Wm.), prosecution of, for libel, 68.
Pilgrims, Hindu, imposition on, 175 — accident to, at Jerusalem, 268.
Pioneer corps in India, 125, 132.
Pirates near Malacca, 22, 118 — in the vicinity of Penang, 118 — destruction of, 188, 263.
Polynesia, unfavourable prospects of the missions in, 195.
Poojas, compulsory, 10.
Poomars of Jhansi, 246.
Ports declared free, 117, 123.
Port Natal, settlement at, 39.
Portuguese, affairs of the, at Goa, 186—wedding at Calcutta described, 253.
Post Office, Serampore, rogueries at, [illegible]
Prayer of the Emperor of China f[illegible] 35.
Prendergast (Mr.), claims of, 138, [illegible]
Press, Indian, Canton commun[illegible] with, 32, 265—the *Chinese Cour*[illegible] native, at Madras, 44—seditious pu[illegible] tion at Madras, 44, 104—of New Sou[illegible] Wales, 123 — new, in the Mofussil, 172—learning of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, 174—effects of the Mofussil press, 262.
Prices-Current, East-India, 60, 150, 229, 312 — London, 63, 231, 315—of European and Asiatic goods in Siam, 195.
Privy Council, appeals from *India* heard before: — Rajundenarain Rai, Woodwonthnarain Rai, and Mohundenarain Rai, *v.* Bijai Govind Sing, 142—Sutroogun Sutputty, *v.* Sabitra Dye, *ib.*
Prize-money, Bhurtpore, 198.
Punishment, corporal, abolition of, 257.
Punjab, Greek antiquities in the, 248.

Queda, emigration from, 118.

Rain, prayer of the Emperor of China for, 35.
Rajpootana, arrest of Thugs in, 99.
Ramghur battalion, 197.
Rammohun Roy, mission of, 90.
Relief of troops in Bengal, 125 — at Madras, 132.
Remittances, India, to England, 5, 42, 91—England to *China*, 33.
Retiring Fund, Bengal Medical, 98.
Revenue, plan for raising a, 167.
Rice, scarcity of, in China, 21 — arrivals of, at Singapore, 263.
Riding-masters to corps at Madras, 132.
Roads in India, 4, 92, 174.
Rogers (Mr.), presentation of a vase to, 2.
Roman Catholics at Calcutta, 173.

Roshun-ood-Dowlah, present minister of Oude, 257.
Runjeet Singh, illness of, 2, 97, 252, 304—warlike operations of, 2, 27—his preparations to attack Peshawur, 2, 97 — conduct of, towards Messrs. Allard and Ventura, 97, 169, 252 — insubordination of his lancer corps, 169—unjust conduct of, towards the officers appointed to attend on Capt. Wade, *ib.*—his opinion of the British government, 253.
Russia, claims of, on Persia, 190.
Ryan (Sir Edw.), sickness of, 239.

Saigon, insurrection at, 36, 121, 194.
ST. HELENA INTELLIGENCE:—True mean [illegible] time, 40 — equalization of taxation, *ib.* [illegible]ion of the island for another [illegible]e Company, 196, 206—im[illegible] Cape wines, 196—licenses [illegible]ses, *ib.*—supplies, *ib.*—go[illegible]eral orders, 206.
[illegible] mission of, to the Jews of [illegible] 262.
[illegible] *mers*, Madras, 132.
[illegible] *Bank*, Ceylon, 21—Calcutta, 247.
Schools for natives at Madras, 106—riding, at Madras, 132—missionary, at Mirzapore, 179—English, at Allahabad, 221.
Scinde, civil war in, 20, 97 — death of Meer Moorad Ali, principal ameer of, 20, 97—engagement between the forces of, and the troops of Shah Shuja, exking of Cabul, 118, 168, 221, 244.
Scindeah—see *Sindia*.
Securities, Indian, 61, 151, 230, 313.
Sedition, prosecution for, at Madras, 104.
Sepoys, Madras, temper of the, 14—gallant conduct of, 95.
Serampore, rogueries at the post-office at, 221.
Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk, operations of, to recover the throne of Cabool, 2, 97, 168, 244—his views on Sinde, 20, 97, 168, 244—defeats the Sindeans near Bukkor, 118, 221, 244.
Shang-hae, attempt to open trade at, 25.
Shares, prices of, 63, 231, 315.
Shells, fossil, near Herat, 172.
Shikarpoor, operations of the ex-chief of Cabool at, 2, 20, 97, 118, 168, 244.
SHIPPING, miscellaneous notices of:—Case of the ship *Batavia*, 22 — visit of the American ship *Peacock* to Siam, *ib.*—experimental voyage of the *Sylph* to the north of China, 24—hints for the outward voyage to China, 32—loss of the *David Barclay*, *Linnæus*, *Thomas*, *Portland*, and *Bee*, 58 — naval etiquette 118—H.M.S. *Harrier* and the [illegible] ship *Louise*, *ib.* — captur[illegible] crew by native[illegible]

groupe of islands, 122 — loss of the *Lady Munro*, 169—**mutiny** on the *Ann*, 186—**pirate prows in the** Indian Archipelago, 22, 118, 188 — prosecution against the captain of the *Indian Oak* at the Mauritius, 188—cancellation of the *Hercules*' license at Canton, 190 — affray with the *Hercules* in the Cumsing-moon, 192, 266—loss of the *Ann Jameson*, *Rose*, and *New Jersey*, 226—assault case on board the *Malcolm*, 233—first Irish trader at Bombay, 262—testimonial of respect to the commander of the *Malcolm*, 310.

——— Arrivals and departures:—Calcutta, 48, 130, 200, 253—Madras, 51, 134, 203, 272, 306—Bombay, 53, 136, 205, 274 — Ceylon, 137, 205, 276 — Singapore, 137, 276 — **Batavia, 137,** 256—China, 54, 137, 276—**New South** Wales, 137, 206—**Van Diemen's Land,** 137, 207, 277 — **Swan River, 137** — England, 57, **147, 224, 308.**

——— Passengers **by, 53, 58, 147, 224,** 309 — **free-traders to India, 62, 152,** 226, 314.

Shotton and Co., **estate of, 115.**

Siam, visit of the **United States ship *Peacock*** to, 22 — prices **of European and** Asiatic imports in, 195 — **expedition** from, against Cambodia, **and to assist** the insurgents in Cochin-China, **226.**

Sinde—see *Scinde*.

Sindia, Jhundkoo Row, conference between the Governor-general and, 7—affairs of, 43, 99, 167, 305.

SINGAPORE INTELLIGENCE: — Trade, 21—supply of rice to China, *ib.*—earthquake, *ib.*—naval etiquette, 112—H.M. ship *Harrier* and the French ship *Louise*, *ib.* — lawless character of the Chinese, 187 — Chinese emigrants in the Archipelago, 31, 188—destruction of pirates, 188, 263—importation of rice, 263—prices of European goods, 60, 151, 230, 313—shipping, 137, 276—births, marriages, and deaths, 137, 205, 276.

Smith (Capt. B.), death of, 98.

SOCIETIES, Proceedings of: — The Dhurma Sudha, at Calcutta, 1 — Chinese Triad Society, 31—London Missionary Society, 57 — Bengal Laudable Societies, 96, 158, 239—Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 117 — Coventry Society for the Abolition of Human Sacrifices in India, 146—Bengal Military Orphan Society, 172 — Calcutta Life-Insurance Societies, 166, 238.

Society, state of, in Calcutta, 175.

Socotra, survey of the island of, 95.

South Pole, expedition to, 123.

Spencer (Sir Richard), 222.

Stanhope (Lieutenant), court-martial on, 272.

Stanley, native Col. E. G.), 56, 224.

Steam England to India, 6, 15, 42, 93, 116, 181, 221, 304 — meeting in Ceylon respecting, 20—Parliamentary Committee on, 306.

Stein (Capt.), enterprise of, 124.

Stocks, daily prices of, 44, 232, 316.

Stores, regimental, deficiencies in, 131.

Subadar-major, promotion of a, 16.

Sudder stations, alteration of, 97.

Suicides at Delhi, 89.

Suits, false, in the Burdwan court, 12.

Sumatra—see *India* (*Netherlands*).

Supreme Council of India, 146.

Sutlej, communication between the Jumna and, 90.

Swan River, present state of, 124, 268—shipping arrivals at, 137.

Sylph, experimental voyage of the, 24.

Syria, accident to pilgrims in, 268 — chastisement of plundering Arabs in, 277—formidable insurrection in, 305.

Ta-kong, governor of lower Cochin-China, **account** of 121.

Taxes, **equalization** of, in St. Helena, 40.

Tea; first quarterly sale of, under the superintendence of the Board of Control, **222,** 232—importation of, from Dantzic, 222, 307 — culture of, in India, 249.

Temple, Hindu, curious trial respecting a, 46, 106.

Thugs, murders by, 13—arrest of, in Rajpootana, 99.

Time, mean, at St. Helena, 40.

Tonquin, revolt in, 36, 121, 194.

Town, ancient, in the Doab, 241.

Trade of Singapore, 21—hints for those about to engage in the trade to China, 32—remarks on the present state of, at Calcutta, 99 — of Bombay, 117 — of Java and Madura, 191—at Bankok, 195—tea, in England, 222—Association, at Calcutta, 261 — state of, at Padang, 264—of Van Diemen's Land, 268—see also *Markets*.

Travelling in India, 4.

Triad Society, Chinese, 31.

Turkey,—portrait of the sultan, 41.

Unara, rajah of, 16.

Union Bank of Calcutta, report of, 180 — its transactions with the Bank of Bengal, 120, 243.

Vakeels, native, in the Mofussil, 10.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND INTELLIGENCE:—The Aborigines, 123—whale-fishery, *ib.*—discovery of coal, *ib.*—expedition to the South pole, *ib.*—emigration to New Zealand, 124—resources of the colony 268 — indigenous wheat, *ib.*—shipping 137, 206, 277.